

Sir John Rhŷs and the Manx Gaelic notebooks of his visits to the Isle of Man (1886-1893)

GEORGE BRODERICK
University of Mannheim

PART THREE

DICTIONARY

Introduction

1. Rhŷs's handling of his Manx material

As can be seen from the Catalogue (Part I: §2), Rhŷs gathered a considerable corpus of information from his Manx informants in eleven notebooks, much of which is confined to the same or similar everyday words and phrases elicited from the informants, in some cases ranged in columns for purposes of comparison. Rhŷs was able to collect a small body of continuous texts, mainly song-texts, from his informants. These are supplied in the Appendix at the end.

In preparing his information for publication Rhŷs offered the reader a note of caution in the use of his phonetic transcription system.¹ In discussing the vowels particularly Rhŷs (1895: 1) admits:

In attempting to deal with the Manx vowels, I have had to classify them as best I could according to their effect on my ear; for I rarely could ascertain with any precision how they are formed. I should have been glad to have described them in the exact terminology with which Dr. [Henry] Sweet's works on English philology have made us familiar; but convinced as I am that my ear has not been trained - under no circumstances probably could it have been trained - to appreciate the nice distinctions which English phonologists think it requisite to draw between closely related vowels, I have abstained from the attempt to follow their example. Even if I escaped blundering hopelessly in such a effort, it would only tend to make the reader fancy that I am blest with a power of discrimination which I cannot claim in the matter of phonetics (Rhŷs 1895: 1).

In his *Transcription of Vocabulary from: The Outlines of the Phonology of Manx Gaelic - J Rhys 1894* Paul Rogers (2015: 2), in his Introduction, goes into quite some detail about Rhŷs's phonetic handling of his Manx material, thereby confirming the sentiments expressed by Rhŷs himself, but adding further comment:

Sometimes Rhys rewrites the whole word in his phonetic system to show the pronunciation, but at other times, rather inconsistently, he respells some sounds in his phonetic system but leaves other letters unchanged. For example, sometimes '-gh' is left at the end of words without any indication of whether he was intending to represent [x] or [ɣ] [...].

It appears that he did not want to use symbols that he had not described yet in his examples, for he gives ŷd for *ard* on page 14, but when he has described the Manx interdental 'd' he gives ŷD on page 148 [...].

The vowel sounds are problematic and it is not always clear to which sound Rhys is referring. He describes the long Manx 'a' as being 'long close a' [æ: as found in words such as *laa* and *baase*, whereas

¹ Rhŷs uses a phonetic system based on that of Henry Sweet (1888: 1-13).

Jackson [1955] and Broderick [1984-86] describe this sound with [ɛ:]. His 'long open e' sound would be [ɛ:] in IPA but his examples (*eam, eshyn, sheyoo, shirveishee*) seem to point towards [e:] instead.

Rhys says that he cannot be sure that he can hear a difference between short open 'i' [ɪ] and close 'i' [i] when they are nasal, and the difference he claims he hears between long [ɪ] and [i] is somewhat suspect as the recordings of native speakers do not back this up. All the examples that Rhys gives for long [ɪ] - *Jee, Creest, eeckym* and *mee*, are pronounced with [i:], not [ɪ:] in Broderick (1984-6). Although Rhys outlined the difference between close 'i' [i] and open 'i' [ɪ] in detail at the beginning of his Phonology it seems possible that the difference was sometimes thereafter ignored or forgotten and each 'i' written without a dot underneath, indicating [ɪ] regardless of the actual quality of the 'i' sound. A prime example of this can be found on page 9 where Rhys says that long 'i' [i:] is to be heard in the word *Bridey*, but on page 108 he writes the word phonetically as *brižə*, which contradicts his earlier claim, as there is no dot under the 'i' to indicate close 'i' and instead, he appears to be indicating an open [ɪ] sound. Combining the two statements, one can render *Bridey* as [bri:žə] in IPA which agrees with other sources.

The same inconsistency is found with the letter 'u'. Rhys describes the diphthong in *yiow* as being either 'eu' or 'au' which would be [ɛʊ] and [aʊ] respectively, but then he goes on to describe the diphthong as contain-ing a 'close u' i.e. [u]. So the previous two diphthongs are either alternatives, or should have been written *ëŷ* and *aŷ*.

The description of the short 'o' sounds by Rhys is confusing and unclear. The 'short close o' sound should signify [o] but Rhys describes this as the sound of English 'not' which would seem to indicate [ɒ] or [ɔ]. He also describes the 'short open o' as being in the English word 'not' as well, and seems undecided himself as to which sound he is actually hearing. The diphthong that Rhys says include the 'short close o', [oʊ] or [ou] may actually represent something closer to [ɒu] / [ɔʊ] but for clarity's sake have been left as [oʊ] or [ou] in IPA in this document [i.e. Roger's *Transcription*].

Rhys differentiates between a 'short y' sound, that he describes as the same vowel as in English 'but' or 'gun', and the schwa [ə]. He says that the sound occurring before the 'r' in *bouyr* is sometimes the 'short y' sound, but at other times the schwa. All of the examples given by Rhys (bar one) of the schwa are in final unstressed syllables - he prefers to use his 'short y' in initial syllables or words of one syllable such as *dy* and *nyn*. Jackson, however, represents these and the sound coming before the 'r' in words such as *bouyr* with the schwa [...] (Rogers 2015: 2-3).

In addition, Kenneth Jackson (1955: 4) had reservations about Rhys's Manx material, noting:

Sir John Rhys was the pioneer [in Manx phonology], with his "Outlines of the Phonology of Manx Gaelic" [...]. This gives a good deal of information, but it is not always very intelligible, and in some cases one suspects his accuracy (Jackson 1955: 4).

As we have seen from the details of his visits (Part I, §3), Rhys had many of his informants read tracts of Manx for him, and his diaries make constant comment on the pronunciation of this or that word by his informants. However, he occasionally notes uncertainty of pronunciation in reading on the part of some of his informants. In the case of John Boyde,² Sulby Glen, Lezayre, for example, Rhys comments as follows (Rhys 6/166):

Boyd does not read fluently nor naturally [...]: thus he says ka in reading for cha, but I ascertained in cross examining afterwards that he said ha 'not' like everybody else in talking (Rhys 6/166).

In this instance Boyde was clearly not very familiar with written Manx and failed to recognise even simple words and pronounced them according to spelling. Rhys had similar experience with John Crye, Lezayre (Rhys 6/172):

I called again on Mr. Crye and he read to me the Psalms 72, 74 but he got only badly on with his reading failing to recognise many of the words he read and hopelessly missing the sense frequently which however

² Rhys's occasional irregular spelling of Manx personal and place-names, except in the diplomatic edition of his Diary in Part II, are here silently regularised.

did not matter as regards his pronunciation of the words he knew (Rhÿs 6/172).

and with William Mylrea (Rhÿs 6/77):

Mr. Mylrea read to me some of the Psalms (23-26) but it was hardly a success as I thought his pronunciation somewhat influenced by the spelling [...]" Rhÿs (6/77).

This unfamiliarity with written Manx was seemingly a not uncommon occurrence, in spite of an apparent widespread ability in writing Manx.³ In another case the informant could only read passages he had been schooled in, for example, John James Sayle of Andreas. Rhÿs (6/63) has this to say:

But Sayle could only read chapters he had learnt: he floundered hopelessly with Psalms, so he wants me to bring a Bible so that he may choose. His pronunciation is however quite genuine (Rhÿs 6/63).

Rhÿs tells us of a similar experience he had with Archibald Looney of Laxey (Rhÿs 6/151):

Archibald Looney is an old man over 70 and beginning to get very shaky - he could read a little but very superficially except in chapters which he happened to know very well" (Rhÿs 6/151).

Because of the uncertainties with and the vagaries of read Manx, as we have seen (with perhaps the exception of the Trebitsch material which comprises only read material), generally only original material has hitherto been published (cf. HLSM/I: 168-405).

2. Editorial policy towards the Rhÿs material

In trawling through the Rhÿs notebooks I have extracted material intended as an extension to my *Dictionary of Late Spoken Manx* as found in HLSM/II. In addition, I have drawn on dialect material collected by Rhÿs to complement my own material. In carrying out the foregoing the following two main adjustments to Rhÿs have been implemented:

- 2.1. Given the foregoing comments from both Rogers and Jackson on Rhÿs's shortcomings and on Rhÿs's own comments on such shortcomings, and bearing in mind the later evidence of the sound-recordings, in my phonetic interpretations of the Rhÿs material I have sought to be faithful to what was intended, and any unusual renderings on Rhÿs's part have been labelled (*sic*) in the Dictionary and will be subject to comment elsewhere.
- 2.2. In his handling of his dialect material, rather than adhering to the traditional North-South divide in Man and the parishes thereunto belonging, Rhÿs has drawn his North-South divide from the 1796 adjustments (see below) and marshalled his material accordingly.

Rhÿs's division of the Isle of Man into North and South, according to the 1796 adjustments, comprises the following parishes:

3 The practice of asking informants to read out passages in a given language - in our case Manx - is an apparent early feature of extrapolating linguistic information from informants. This was not only the case with Rhÿs, but also with his successors Rudolf Trebitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna (1909), and Carl J. S. Marstrand, University of Oslo (1929-33). With Carmody (1949), Wagner (1950), Jackson (1950-51) (and following Jackson, Clement 1972) prepared questionnaires were used (cf. Broderick 1999: 54-75).

North: *Bride, Andreas, Jurby, Ballaugh, Michael, Lezayre, Maughold, Lonan.*

South: *Rushen, Arbory, Malew, Patrick, German, Marown, Santan, Braddan, Conchan.*⁴

The traditional North-South divide⁵ and its parishes, as applied here, is as follows:

North: *Patrick, German, Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby, Andreas, Bride, Lezayre.*

South: *Rushen, Arbory, Malew, Santan, Marown, Braddan, Conchan, Lonan, Maughold.*

The traditional Sheadings and their constituent parishes are as follows:

North: *Glanfaba (Patrick, German), Michael (Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby) Ayre (Andreas, Bride, Lezayre).*

South: *Rushen (Rushen, Arbory, Malew), Middle (Santan, Marown, Braddan), Garff (Conchan, Lonan, Maughold).*⁶

In addition, for the purposes of dialect placement the traditional arrangement is also used here.⁷

2.3. In handling the Dictionary material I have implemented the following:

2.3.1. Each headword is given in bold type and is followed where appropriate by its equivalent, whether it be Gaelic, Anglo-Norman, English, or whatever. For the various language materials the following sources have been used:

For Manx (Standard Orthography): Cregeen's Manx-English Dictionary.

For Scottish Gaelic: Dwelly's Scottish Gaelic-English Dictionary.

For Irish: Dinneen's Irish-English Dictionary.

For Old Irish: Dictionary of the Irish Language - eDIL online.

For Anglo-Norman: The Anglo-Norman On-Line Hub.

For Middle English: Middle English Online Dictionary / Stratmann & Bradley.

For Modern English: The Oxford English Online Dictionary.

Where the Irish and Scottish Gaelic versions are the same, both are listed with G but in the Irish

4 Now *Onchan* owing to a reanalysis of Kirk Conchan → Kirk Onchan.

5 For this see Williams (2015: 469-471).

6 In 1796 under "An Act for the better Regulation of the Court of Common Law" the allocation of parishes to the various Sheadings was partly adjusted as follows:

1. *Glanfaba Sheading*: "That from and after the Promulgation of this Act, the parishes of *Patrick, German* and *Marown*, shall be, and they are hereby constituted, the Sheading of GLANFABA, and shall be so reputed, deemed, and taken to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. [...]."

2. *Garff Sheading*: "And that from and after the Promulgation of this Act, the parishes of *Maughold* and *Lonan*, shall be, and the same are hereby constituted the GARFF Sheading, and shall be so reputed, deemed, and taken to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. [...]."

3. *Middle Sheading*: "And that from and after the Promulgation of this Act, the parishes of *Conchan, Braddan* and *Santan*, shall be, and the same are hereby constituted, the MIDDLE Sheading, and shall be so reputed, deemed, and taken to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever."

In addition, Provision 4 enacted:

4. "And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the Promulgation of this Act, the said Sheadings of GLANFABA, MIDDLE and RUSHEN shall be, and the same are hereby constituted, the SOUTHERN DISTRICT of the said Isle. And the Sheadings of *Michael, Ayre*, and *Garff*, the NORTHERN DISTRICT of the said Isle" (Gill 1883: 350. For a discussion of this aspect of Manx land division, see Williams 2011: 469-471).

7 There is a North-South dialectal divide in Man effected by the presence of a mountain chain running from north-east to south-west, thus dividing the island into two recognisable zones, viz. North and South.. For brief details of North-South dialect differences see Broderick (2010: 353).

spelling. Sometimes both forms are given. Such equivalents are given for both personal and place-Names, which may also include Scandinavian, or other, forms. In such cases references to further information are supplied in PNIM or DMPN, etc., after the name.

2.3.2. Each headword is given its grammatical assignation, whether noun (n.), adjective (a.) verb (vb.) etc. Where a noun's gender is known, either from qualifying adjectives or replacement pronouns, or from natural gender, e.g. man, woman, bull, cow, etc., from the texts supplied, it is appropriately marked. Where the gender is not indicated no marking is applied.

2.3.3. Textual examples supplied under a given headword appear firstly in their Manx form, secondly in IPA phonetic script with informant attribution using their initials (supplied in the List of Informants below), and finally in English translation. Comments by Rhÿs on various phonological renderings by his informants are given within double inverted commas in round brackets. Such comments can also be found in the Diary. Additional comments by myself can be found within square brackets in the text or freely in the footnotes.

2.3.4. Texts of songs / song-fragments, rhymes, sayings, etc., collected by Rhÿs from his informants are given in the Appendix. Texts in phonetic script are accompanied by their equivalent in Standard Manx Orthography. Occasionally an IPA rendering may accompany a non-IPA rendering made by Rhÿs.

2.3.5. A detailed linguistic commentary on the Rhÿs material will appear in due course.

3. Overview of informants

3.1. Listing their initials

Initials are not supplied to informants not interviewed.

Book 2a Informants interviewed (**1886**), 2b (**1887**). Book 7 (**1893**).
Book 3a (**1891**), 3b (**1891**). Book 8 (**1888**).
Book 4 (**1893**). Book 9 (**1892 / 1893**).
Book 5a (**1892**), 5b (**1892**). Book 11 (**1890**).
Book 6/2a (pp. 1-3) (**1886**), 6/2b (4-55) (**1888**), 6/2c (56-
126) (**1890**), 6/2d (127-160) (**1891**), 6/2e (161-190) (**1892**).
Numbers shown in **bold** type below refer to the Books.

JBa - Barron, John (1811-1895), Sr., Orrisdale, Ballahowin, Bishop's Court, Michael (of Andreas).

- **Barron**, John Thomas Jr. (1839-1915), Ballafajeen Gate, Bishop's Court, Michael.

JBo - Boyde, John (1842-1911), Ramsey (of Sulby Glen, Lezayre).

ABr - Brew, Ann (1841-1924), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Ceasar [Caesar] (1833-1909), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Charlotte (1822-1902), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

DBr - Brew, Daniel (1843-??), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Margaret (1843-??), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Mary Anne (1819-1904), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

JBr -Brew, James / Jamys (1817-1895), Ballaskelly, Bride (of Lonan).

- TBr - Brew**, Thomas (1849-1918), Sulby Bridge, Lezayre.
- WC - Cain**, William (1826-1911), Douglas (of Onchan).
- HCa - Caine**, Henry (1829-1894), Ramsey (of Michael).
- MCa - Caine**, Mrs. Margaret (1810-1894), Ramsey (of Maughold).
- WCa - Caine**, Mr. William (1811-1895), Eary, Michael (of Braddan).
- WCy1 - Caley**, William (1844-1903), police constable, Ramsey (of Jurby).
- **Caley**, William (1819-1896), Kerroo Mooar, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre.
- JCa - Cannan / Cannon**, John (blind) (1815-??), Brundall, Ballaugh.
- JC1 - Cannell**, James (1816-1903), "Cannell the Clerk", Kirk Michael (w. wife).
- JC2 - Cannell**, John (1809-1895), Ramsey Road, Andreas (of Peel).
- Ca - Carran**: Thomas Corrin (1826-1897) / John Corrin (1831-1895), Chasm House, by Cregneash, Rushen.
- JC3 - Carrine**, John (1824-1893) ("Carine Hurbi"), Surby, Rushen.
- WCn - Cashen**, William (1840-1912), Peel (of Dalby, Patrick).
- **Christian**, John (1856-?1934), Baldromma, Maughold & Douglas.
- WCh - Christian**, William (1821-1913), Ballacorey, Andreas.
- JC - Clague**, Dr. John (1842-1908), Castletown (of Arbory).
- DCI - Clarke**, Daniel (1841-1933), West Nappin, Jurby.
- WCI - Clarke**, William (1810-1899), 1 Tower Road, Ramsey (of Arbory).
- TCl - Cleator**, Thomas (1831-1905), roadman, Maughold.
- MCl - Clinton**, Mrs. Margaret (1812-1897), Ballelby, Patrick.
- HCl - Clucas**, Henry (1815-1891), Port St. Mary, Rushen.
- TCo - Collister**, Thomas (1839-1909), Pooildhooie, Ballaugh.
- WCol - Collister**, William (18??-18??), c/o Edward Collister.
- Co - Corlett**, Elizabeth (1842-1902), 'The Jalloo', Maughold.
- TCo - Corlett**, Capt. Thomas (1825-1894), Ramsey.
- WCo - Corlett**, William (1826-1899), Ballagonnell, Andreas.
- JCn - Corrin**, James (1854-19??), Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Malew).
- WCn - Corrin**, William ("Billy Jin") (1817-1892), Cronk y Doonee, Rushen.
- ACw - Cowley**, Arthur [Thomas], Ballachrink, Michael.
- MCw - Cowley [Cowe]**, Mrs. Margaret (1822-1898), The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby).
- TCw - Cowley**, Thomas (1811-1894), Ballachrink, Kirk Michael (of Santan).
- ECr - Crellin**, Edward (1831-1898), The Friary, Arbory.
- TCr - Crellin**, Thomas (1827-1892), Mwyllin y Chleigh, Patrick (of Malew).
- JCy - Crye**, John (1836-1914), Ramsey (of Lezayre).
- HCu - Cubbon**, Harry (1816-1891), Ballayelse, Ronague, Arbory (now of Laxey).
- **Cubbon**, John (1813-1896), Ronague, Arbory (of Malew).
- DCu - Curphey**, Daniel (1832-??), Andreas.
- JD - Dawson**, John (1825-1895), 22 Douglas Street, Peel (of Michael).
- EF - Faragher**, Edward (Neddy Hom Ruy) (1803-1890), Cregneash, Rushen.
- **Faragher**, Edward (Ned Beg Hom Ruy) (1831-1908), Cregneash, Rushen.
- TF - Faragher**, Thomas (1829-?1901), dyer, Sulby Glen, Lezayre.
- WGa - Gale**, William (1812-1899), Leodest, Andreas.
- Ga - Gawne**, Mr. & Mrs. (18??-18??), Rushen.
- JJo - Joughin**, John (1813-1891), Ballacrebbin, Andreas (of Bride).
- **Kaighin**, John (1832-1900), Erin Ville, Ballachrink, Michael.
- CK - Keggins**, Mrs. Catherine (1811-1892), Cregneish Fm., Rushen.
- CKB - Keggins Siblings**:
- CKT** - Thomas (1843-1922), Cregneash Fm., Rushen.
- CKJ** - John (1845-1929), Cregneash Fm., Rushen.
- CKI** - Isabella (1851-1896), Cregneash, Rushen.
- RKg - Keig**, Robert (1830-1897), Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).
- SKg - Keig**, Samuel (1814-1894), Rushen.
- AK - Kelly**, Mrs. Anne (1842-1909), Laxey, Lonan.
- DK - Kelly**, Dan (1808-1897), "Old Kelly" ("alias Dan yn Ullick"), shoemaker, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).
- **Kelly**, Henry (1835-1914), Ballaqueeney, Rushen.
- JK - Kelly**, Capt. John (1808-1891), Castle Street, Peel, German.
- MKe - Kelly**, Ms. Margaret (1848-1910), Peel, German.
- Folklore only.**
- K - Kelly**, Mrs. ? (18??-18??), Glen Rushen, Patrick (of Marown). **Folklore only.**
- JKm - Kermode**, John (1811-1891), Surby, Rushen.
- TKm - Kermode**, Tom "blind fisherman" (1826-1901), Bradda, Rushen.
- **Kerruish**, Robert (1849-1919), Magher Breck, Maughold.
- CKe - Kewley**, Mrs. Catherine (1814-1895), Lezayre (of Marown).
- WKe - Kewley**, William (1849-1934), The Garey, Lezayre (of Andreas).
- **Killip**, Robert (1849-1913), Rhenwee, Regaby, Andreas.

- WKi - Killip**, William (1834-18??), Clyeen, Michael.
WKn - Kneale, William (1804-1894), Ballacondra (by Point of Ayre), Bride.
EKn - Kneen, Mrs. Eleanor. Croit y Caley, Rushen.
JL - Lace, James / Jem (1836-1907), shoemaker, Kirk Michael.
AL - Looney, Archibald (1818-1892), Laxey (of Maughold).
JMS - MacSayle, Mrs. Julia (1839-1917), Ballakeyll, Andreas (latterly of Ramsey) (of Maughold).
TM - Moore, Thomas (1839-1923), Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen.
AM - Moore, Mrs. Anne (1842-1922), Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen. Wife of Thomas Moore, Ballaglionney.
WM - Mylrea, William (1827-1893), blacksmith, Andreas Village, Andreas (of Braddan).
- Mylroi [Mylrea], Daniel (1806-18??), Laxey, Lonan.
RQ - Qualtrough, Richard (1835-1903), Port Erin, Rushen.
MQ - Quarrie, Mrs. Margaret (1823-1915), Leodest, Andreas.
WQ - Quirk, William (1810-1894), 52 Patrick Street, Peel (of Dalby, Patrick).
- Radcliffe, James (1844-?1917), Regaby Cottage, Andreas.
TR - Radcliffe, Thomas (1819-1898), Ballaradcliffe, Andreas.
JSa - Sansbury, Rev. John (1816-1908), Surby, Rushen.
JJS - Sayle, John James (1842-1925), Andreas Village, Andreas.
JSk - Skillicorn, John (1820-1893), Ballagare, Lonan.
- Skinner, William (1816-1901), Balyonague, Bride.
JSt - Stephen, John (1807-1897), "Coroner of Ayre and native of Ballaugh", Ballaugh.
PV - Taylor, Mrs. Margaret "Pei Vwyr" [Paie Vooar] (1816-1890), Surby, Rushen.
WT - Teare, William (1822-1904), Ballaugh.
TV - Vondy, Thomas (1811-1896), Poilldhooie, Ramsey.
HJW - Watterson, Capt. Henry John, MHK (1816-1894), Colby, Arbory.
JW1 - Watterson, Mrs. Jane (1825-1901), The Howe, Rushen. Wife of Tom Watterson (next).
- Watterson, Thomas (1831-1892), The Howe, Rushen.
- Watterson, Mrs. Jane (1818-1895), Laxey (of Kirk Michael).
TW - Wynter, Thomas (1855-??), groom / coachman [to the Archdeacon, Andreas], Glebe, Andreas (of Bride).
M1 - unnamed man, Glen Maye, Patrick.
M2 - unnamed man, Bradda, Rushen.
M3 - unnamed man (Alexander Davidson, 1813-1899), Four Roads, Port St. Mary, Rushen (of Malew).
M4 - unnamed man, Surby, Rushen.
W1 - unnamed woman, The Howe, Rushen.
W2 - unnamed woman, Cregneash, Rushen.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total number of informants: | 107. |
| Total number interviewed: | 88. |
| Total number <u>not</u> interviewed: | 19. |

1.1. Listing by parish

Each parish name is followed by three numerals. The first gives the total number of informants per parish, the second the number of those interviewed, the third the number of those not interviewed.

1.1.1. The Northside Parishes⁸

ANDREAS (11/9/2)

- Barron**, John, Sr. Orrisdale, Ballahowin, Bishops Court, Michael (of Andreas).
- Caley, William, Kerroo Mooar, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre (of Andreas).
Christian, William, Ballacorey, Andreas.
Corlett, William, Ballagonnell, Andreas.
Curphey, Daniel, Andreas.
Gale, William, Leodest, Andreas.
Kewley, William, The Garey, Lezayre (of Andreas).
- Killip, Robert, Rhenwee, Regaby, Andreas.

⁸ There is a North-South dialectal divide in Man effected by the presence of a mountain chain running from north-east to south-west, thus dividing the island into two recognisable zones, viz. North and South. This dialectal divide may hark back to the eleventh century, if not earlier, when apparent massive Dublin-organised settlement of Dubliners of Norse and probably Irish speech in the northern areas of Man around Ballaugh Curragh and the northern plain took place following the Battle of Clontarf (1014), out of which the Dublin Norse came unscathed (cf. Dolley 1976: 21, Bornholdt-Collins 2015: 411-465 (esp. pp. 429-430)). For brief details of North-South dialect differences see Broderick (2010: 353).

Quarrie, Mrs. Margaret, Leodest, Andreas.

Radcliffe, Thomas, Ballardcliffe, Andreas.

Sayle, John James, Andreas Village, Andreas.

BALLAUGH (9/9/0)

Cannan / Cannon, John (blind), Brundall, Ballaugh.

Collister, Thomas, Pooildhooie, Ballaugh.

Collister, William, c[ousin]/o[f] Edward Collister. Not yet traced. Placed here until traced.

Corlett, Captain Thomas, Ramsey (of Ballaugh).

Keig, Robert, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).

Kelly, Daniel, "Old Kelly" ("alias Dan yn Ullick"), Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).

Lace, James / Jem, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).

Stephen, John, "Coroner of Ayre and native of Ballaugh", Ballaugh.

Teare, William, Ballaugh.

BRIDE (5/3/2)

Joughin, John, Ballacreebin, Andreas (of Bride).

Kneale, William, Ballacondra (by Point of Ayre), Bride.

- **Radcliffe**, James, Regaby Cottage, nr. Renwee, Regaby, Andreas (of Bride).

- **Skinner**, William, Balyonague / Glentruan, Bride.

Wynter, Thomas, Glebe Road, Andreas (of Bride).

GERMAN (also Peel) (1/1/0)

Cannell, John, Ramsey Road, Andreas (of Peel).

JURBY (9/5/4)

Brew, Anne, Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby. Sister to Daniel and Margaret Brew.

- **Brew**, Ceasar [Caesar], Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Charlotte, Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

Brew, Daniel, Close Clarke (by Ballahasney), Ramsey

Road, Jurby.

- **Brew**, Margaret, Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby. Sister to Anne and Daniel Brew.

- **Brew**, Mary Anne, Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.

Caley, William, police constable, Ramsey (of Jurby).

Clarke, Daniel, West Nappin, Jurby.

Cowley [Cowle], Mrs. Margaret, The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby).

LEZAYRE (also North Ramsey) (5/5/0)

Boyde, John, Ramsey (of Lezayre).

Brew, Thomas, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre.

Crye, John, Ramsey (of Lezayre).

Faragher, Thomas, Sulby Glen, Lezayre.

Vondy, Thomas, Ballachrink (Pooildhooie), Ramsey (of Lezayre).

MICHAEL (6/4/2)

- **Barron**, John Thomas Jr., Ballafajeen Gate, Bishop's Court, Michael.

Caine, Henry, Kirk Michael, Michael.

Cannell, James, "Cannell the Clerk", Kirk Michael, Michael (w. wife).

Dawson, John, 22 Douglas Street, Peel (of Michael).

Killip, William, Clyeen, Michael.

- **Watterson**, Mrs. Jane, Laxey (of Michael).

PATRICK (6/6/0)

Cashen, William, Peel (of Patrick).

Clinton, Mrs. Margaret, Balleby, Patrick. **Folklore only.**

Kelly, Captain John, Castle Street, Peel (of Patrick).

Kelly, Miss Margaret, Peel (of Patrick). **Folklore only.**

Quirk, William, 52 Patrick Street, Peel (of Patrick).

Unnamed man 1, Glen Maye, Patrick.

Total for North: **52.**

Total interviewed: **42.**

Total not interviewed: **10.**

1.1.2. The Southside Parishes

ARBORY (5/4/1)

Clarke, William, 1 Tower Road, Ramsey (of Arbory).

Clague, Dr. John, Castletown (of Arbory).

- **Crellin**, Edward, The Friary, Arbory.

Cubbon, Harry, Ballayelse, Ronague, Arbory (now of Laxey).

Watterson, Capt. Henry John, MHK, Colby, Arbory.

BRADDAN (2/2/0)

Caine, William, Eary, Michael (of Braddan).

Mylrea, William, blacksmith, Andreas Village, Andreas (of Braddan).

CONCHAN (also Douglas) (2/1/1)

Cain, William, Douglas (of Onchan).

- **Kaighin**, John, Erin Ville, Ballachrink, Michael (of Douglas ON).
- LONAN (also Laxey) (4/3/1)
- Brew**, James / Jamys, Ballaskelly, Bride (of Lonan).
Kelly, Mrs. Anne, Laxey, Lonan.
 - **Mylroi [Mylrea]**, Daniel, Laxey, Lonan.
Skillicorn, John, Ballagare, Lonan.
- MALEW (also Castletown) (4/3/1)
- Corrin**, James, Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Malew). **Folklore only**.
Crellin, Thomas, Mwyllin y Chleigh, Patrick (of Malew).
 - **Cubbon**, John, Ballaconnall, Arbory (of Malew).
Unnamed man 3 (Alexander Davidson), Four Roads, Port St. Mary, Rushen (of Malew).
- MAROWN (2/2/0)
- Kelly**, Mrs., Glen Rushen, Patrick (of Marown). **Folklore only**.
Kewley, Mrs. Catherine, Lezayre (of Marown).
- MAUGHOLD (also South Ramsey) (7/5/2)
- Caine**, Mrs. Margaret, Ramsey (of Maughold).
 - **Christian**, John, Baldromma, Maughold, & Douglas.
Cleator, Thomas, roadman, Maughold.
Corlett, Elizabeth, 'the Jalloo', Maughold.
 - **Kerruish**, Robert, Magher Breck, Maughold. **Folklore only**.
Looney, Archibald, Laxey (of Maughold).
MacSayle, Mrs. Julia, Ballakeyll, Andreas, latterly of Ramsey (of Maughold).
- RUSHEN (28/25/3)
- Carran**: Thomas Corrin **OR** John Corrin, Chasm House, by Cregneash, Rushen.
Carrine, John ("Carine Hurbi"), Surby, Rushen.
Clucas, Henry, Port St. Mary, Rushen 2/[23-28].
Corrin, William ("Billy Jin"), Cronk y Doonee, Rushen.
- Gawne**, Mr. & Mrs., Cregneash, Rushen.
Faragher, Edward (Neddy Hom Ruy) Cregneash, Rushen.
 - **Faragher**, Edward (Ned Beg Hom Ruy), son, Cregneash, Rushen.
Keggin, Mrs. Catherine, Cregneash Fm., Rushen;
Keggin Siblings:
Keggin, Thomas, Cregneash Fm, Rushen.
Keggin, John, Cregneash Fm., Rushen.
Keggin, Isabella, Cregneash, Rushen.
Keig, Samuel ("near Qualtrough"), Port Erin, Rushen.
 - **Kelly**, Henry (1835-1914), Ballaqueeney, Rushen.
Kermode, John, Surby, Rushen.
Kermode, Tom "blind fisherman", Bradda, Rushen.
Kneen, Mrs. Eleanor, Croit y Caley, Rushen.
Moore, Thomas, Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen.
Moore, Mrs. Anne, Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen. Wife of Thomas Moore, Ballaglionney.
Qualtrough, Richard, Port Erin / Clerk's Glebe, Rushen.
Sansbury, Rev. John, Surby, Rushen.
Taylor, Mrs. Margaret "Pei Vwyr" [Paie Vooar], Surby, Rushen.
Watterson, Mrs. Jane, The Howe, Rushen.
 - **Watterson**, Thomas, The Howe, Rushen.
Unnamed woman 1, The Howe, Rushen.
Unnamed woman 2, Cregneash, Rushen.
Unnamed man 2, Bradda, Rushen.
Unnamed man 4, Surby, Rushen.
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| SANTAN (1/1/0) | |
| Cowley , Thomas [Arthur], Ballachrink, Kirk Michael (of Santan). | |
| Total for South: | 55. |
| Total interviewed: | 46. |
| Total <u>not</u> interviewed: | 9. |
| Total for North: | 52. |
| Total interviewed: | 42. |
| Total <u>not</u> interviewed: | 10. |
| Grand Total (North & South): | 107. |
| Grand total interviewed: | 88. |
| Grand total <u>not</u> interviewed: | 19. |

4. Parish abbreviations

AN - Andreas.	BR - Bride.	LO - Lonan.	MR - Marown.	SA - Santan.
AR - Arbory.	GE - German.	MA - Maughold.	ON - Onchan.	
BA - Ballaugh.	JU - Jurby.	MI - Michael.	PA - Patrick.	
BN - Braddan.	LE - Lezayre.	ML - Malew.	RU - Rushen.	

A DICTIONARY OF THE RHŶS MATERIAL

Gailck - Baarle / Manx - English

A

- aalin** (G *áilinn*) a. [ɛ:lin] JKm 'fine, beautiful': daa inneen aalin [da i'n'í:n ɛ:lin] JKm 'two fine girls'.
aanrit (cf. ScG. *anart*) n. [a:niʃ] JD, [ãinritʰ] WGa, [ənr'itʰ] JJo ("with a very slight pal. *r* and so does his wife"), [ɛ:nirtʰ] JK, [ẽ:ritʰ] WCyl1, [ən ɹitʰ] MCw 'linen, the linen'.
aarey, yn (cf. ScG. *fàradh*) n. [ən ɛ:ri] JW1 'the ladder'.
aashagh (Ir. *áiseach*) a. [ɛ:ðax] JKm 'easy'.
accrys (ScG. *acras*) n. [akrəs] WT 'hunger'.
aeg (G *óg*) a. [ɛ:g] JBa, JJo, TCr 'young', pl. aegey [ɛ:gə] TCr: eayn aeg [jydn 'ɛ:g] JJo 'a young lamb', ben aeg [bɛdn ɛ:g] TCr 'young woman', mraane aegey [mrɛ:n ɛ:gə] TCr 'young women'.
aegid, yn (G *óg* + *aid*) n. [ən'ɛ:gid] JBo 'the youth': ayn aegid [n'ɛ:gid] 'in youth', nyn aegid [nən ɛ:gid] TCo 'our youth'.
aer (Ir. *aer*, ScG. *adhar*) n. [æ:r] JBo 'air': yn aer [ən ɛ:r] HCu 'the air', ve ayns yn aer [ve ðnz ən ɛ:r] HCu 'he was in the air'.
aggair (Ir. *éagóir*, ScG. *eucoir*) n. [a'gɛ:r] TCo 'wrong'.
aggairagh (Ir. *éagórach*, ScG. *eucorach*) adj. [a'gɛ:rax] JJo 'wrong': jannoo meigh red aggairagh [denu mei rəd a'gɛ:rax] JJo 'doing something wrong'.
aggle (G *eagal*) n. [a:l] Ga, [aɣəl] JKm, [aɣl] CK 'fear', [a:l] JJo, [akl] JC1 ("with very soft *gg*") 'fear': yn aggle [n'agl] JBo 'the snag', lesh aggle [l'eʒ jaɣəl] CKe 'with fear'.
agh (G *ach*) conj. [a:x] JC1 'but'.
aght (ScG. *achd*) n. [æ:f] JD, [əiax] CK 'way, method' ("which must be a very bad spelling indeed of the word"): cre'n aght ta shiu jiu? Lane vie [kən'æ:f tʰaʒu dʒu? lədn vai] JD 'how are you to-day? Just middling', cre'n aght ta shiu jiu? [kən'a:s θaju dʒu] ("[θaju] = [θafu]") JD 'how are you today?' er yn aght [ɛrans] MCw 'in what manner, how': ta mee screeu dy insh diu er yn aght ta mee [tʰa mī:skr'iu d-inʒ diu: ɛrans tʰa mī] MCw 'I am writing to tell you I how I am'.
aghylgane breagas (*achalgán breigeas*) n.m. dʒhylgænbreʒas [ɔɣəl'gɛ:n brɛʒas] JMS 'firebrand'.?
aigney (G *aigne*) n. [ad'n'ɛ] JJo, [agn'ə], [aɣn'ə] TCo 'mind, will'.
aile (G *aingéal*) n. [ã:il] TCo, [ãɛl] JBr, [ãil] AK, JC1, JC2, JK, JSa, TCr, WGa, WKn, [al] HCl 'fire': trooid stiagh dys yn aile as çhiow oo hene [tʰrud ʃʃax ðəð ən ɹil as ʃɛu u hi:n] JC1 'come in to the fire and warm yourself', thie er aile [tʰei ɛ:r ɹil] TCl 'a house on fire', ec yn aile [agən 'ãil] TCl 'at/by the fire'.
ainle (G *aingéal*) n. [ãil] HCa, JBa ("very nasally pr."), JK, [ãil] TCo, [ãɪnl] TCl, HCl ("l Eng.") 'angel', pl. ainleyn [ãilən] HCa, JBa, [ãilən], [ɛ:lən] ("nasal") CK: ny ainlyn [nə hãilən] JC1 'the angels'.
airh (G *ór*) n.f. [ɛ:ər] JK, [ɛ:r] JBa, JBo, [ɛ:r] / [ɛ:r] TCo ("almost [i:r]"), [ɛ:r] MCw, [ɛ:r] HCu, airh [ɛ:r] CK 'gold', [ɛ:l] ("like Eng. 'air' and er 'on' [ɛ:l]") 'gold': airh vuigh [ɛ:r' vi:] MCw 'yellow gold'.
almoragh a. [al'mo:rax] WKi 'ignorant': ta'n dooinney shoh feer almoragh [tʰa n dən'ə ʃə fi: al'mo:rax] WKi 'this man is very ignorant'.
anmagh (ScG. *anmach*) a. [anmax] (*sic*) SKg, [ammax] (*sic*) JW1 'late': ro anmagh [rö ammax] JW1

'too late'.

annan (ScG. *aonan*) pn. [anan] JMS 'one': cre'n aght ta'n shaner as cre'n aght ta'n shenn annan? [kən 'æ:ʃ tan ʃanər as kən 'æ:ʃ tan ʃan 'anan] JMS 'how is the old man and how is the old one (i.e. 'woman')?' T'ad braew, t'ad goll mygeayrt [tʰəd brau, tʰəd gəl mə'gɹjrt] JMS 'they are fine middling, they are going about'. Feer vie [fi:ər 'vāi] JMS 'very well' ("may be said of health according to her; but at Peel I was told you could never say so").

annoon (Ir. *anbhfann*) a. [a'nū:n] TCo 'weak': annoinid [a'nu:nidʒ] JJS 'weakness'.

annym (G *anam*) n. [anəm] WKi 'soul', pl. anmeeynyn ['ənmin'ən] TCo: m'annym [ma anəm] WKi 'my soul'.

ansoor (ME *and-sware*) n. [an'zu:r] JJo 'answer'.

ard (G *árd*) a. [əd] WKi, [əɪd] WQ, [ör'd], [ör'd] CK 'high', [ərdʰ] / [ə:dʰ] WCy1 'high' ("as the r is like English very soft and faint often not audible at all").

ardjochan (*áird-deochan*) n.m. [ardʒəxan] JSa 'archdeacon'.

ardniu (*áirdneimh*) n. [ərdnjāu] WM 'snake'.

ardvalley (G *árdbhaile*) n.m. [əd'va:l'ə] WKi 'city'.

argid (G *airgead*, obl. *airgid*) n. [ərgidʰ] TCo 'silver, money'.

arran (ScG. *aran*) n. ['aran], ['aran] JKm 'bread': arran as skaddan [aran as skaðan] JKm 'bread and herring'.

arrane (Ir. *amhrán*) n. [a'rɛ:dn] JSk, [a'rɛ:n], [ar'ɛ:dn] JKm 'song', [ə'ræ:n] JC1 'song' ("towards a not towards e").

arrey (G *aire*) n.f. [ara] JSa, [arə] WKi 'watch, guard': bee er dty arrey [bi: ɛr ðə arə] WKi 'be on thy guard', Cronk ny hArrey 'hill of the watch' RU LN.

arryssagh (ScG. *aithreasach*) a. [arusax] JJo 'penitent': hooar eh baase arryssagh [hu:ar ɛ bɛ:s arusax] JJo 'he died penitent'.

as (ScG *agus, a's*) conj. [að] JJo ("before vowels especially") 'and': as yn [as zɛn] JKm 'and the'.

ashoon (cf. Ir. *náisiún*, re-analysed as **an aisiún* in the Mx. form, viz. *yn ashoon*) n. [a'zu:n] JJo, [ajun] JC1 'nation', pl. ny ashoonyn [nə ha'zu:nən] JC1, [nɛ aʒ'u:nən] CK 'the nations': yn chield ashoon hooar yn leigh da'n cloan ooilley dy ve ynsit boght as berçhagh [ən x'ɛd aʒu:n hu:ar ən lei den klɔ:n ul'ú də ve ənzit bɔ:x az bɔrʃə] JJo 'the first nation who had a law that all children should be educated poor and rich'.

aspick (ScG. *easbuig*) n.m. [asbitʰ] JC1 'bishop': yn aspick [n'jaspiʃ] OT/N, [n'jaspik] OT/S.

ass y noa (Ir *as a nuadh*) [aðə'nɔ:] JJo 'anew'.

ass (G *as*) prep.: assyn [aðən] JJo 'out of him'.

assee (Ir. *easbhaidh*) n. [a:ði] JL, WQ 'hurt, harm': cha jean frass assee erbee [ha dʒɛn fra:s a:ði ɛr'bi:] JL 'a shower will do no harm'.

astan n. (Ir. *eascon*) [æ:stʰan] WM 'eel'.

atçhim (Ir. *eitim*) n. [a:dʒəm] JBo 'fear'.

Aue (G *Éabha*) [a:u] WCa 'Eve' PN.

aunlyn n. (G *annlan(n)*) [əũlən] CKe, [ɔnlan], [aũnlən] WT 'soup'.

awin (G *abhainn*) n.f. [ʰaũn'] TCo, WKi, [auən] TCr, WCy1 'rtiver', pl. awnyn [auənən] WCy1, ny awinyn [nə hāun'ən], [nə hāun'ən] TCo: awin dowin [ʰaũn'dəun'] TCo, [ʰaũn' dəuin] WKi 'deep river', awin vooar [awən'vuər] HCa, JBa 'big river'.

ayn (G *ann*) prep. [ɔ:n] HCu, [ɔn] CK, [ən] WQ, [o:n] RQ 'in it', [ũ:n / ɔ:n] JK, [ü:n] JSk, TCo, WKi, WQ, [un] JC1 'in it': ta ayn [ta: ũ:n / ɔ:n] JK, [tʰũ:n] JSk 'there is in it', t'ayn [tɔ:n] / [tɔ:n] CK 'which is in it, ("where the northerners make a divided nasal vowel [tā:-n] or [tɔ:-n], ta ayn [θũ:n] TCo 'there is'; **aynims** [ɔ:nəms] JBo 'in me' (emph.), **aynyd** [unəd] JJS 'in you', aynyds [ünəds] TCo, [ɔnəds] CK 'in thee' (emph.), **aynjee** [ündʒi] TCo 'in her', **aynin** [ünən], [ünin'] TCo 'in us'.

ayns (ScG. *anns*) prep. [ons] CK, [ɔnz / ũnz] JC1, [uns] WC 'in, into', [að] / [ɛð] / [i] / [ɔð] JJS, [ɔð]

JCr, WQ 'in' ("before a vowel"), ayns y [õðə] WQ 'in the': ayns raad peccee [õns rad pɛgɛ] HCa ("g harder than south") 'in sinners' way', ayns shen [on'ʃɛn] JSa 'there', ayns shoh [ə'ʃo:] HCl ("he says regularly for 'here'"), [un'so] JJo: ta shin ayns shoh nish [tajn ə'ʃo: niʃ] HCl 'we are here now'.
ayr (G *athair*) n.m. [n.m. a:ər] / [ɛ:ər] JBa, [æ:r] JBo, [ɛ:r] / [æ:r] TCo 'father': yn ayr [ən ɛ:r] HCu 'the father', pl. ny h-ayraghyn [nə hɛ:raxən] TCo 'the fathers' ("written without h").
ayrn (ScG. *earrann*) n. [ærn], [arn] JKm 'part, share', pl. aynryn [ærnən], [arnən] JKm 'parts, shares', ny aynryn [nə ha:rən] JCl 'the shares, parts'.

B

baare (G *bárr*) n. [ba:r] JJo 'top': baare y clieau [ba:r ə kliu] JJo 'top of the mountain'.
Baarle (G *Béarla*) n. [bɛ:rdl] AK, [berl] JK, [bördl] JD, [bɛ:rdL] TCo, [bərL] JCa 'English (lang.): vel Baarle ayd [vɛl bɛ:rdL ɛd] JCa 'do you hve English?'
baase (G *bás*) n. [bɛ:s] JJo, MCw 'death': hooar eh baase [hu:ər e bɛ:s] MCw 'he died', hooar eh baase arrys-sagh [hu:ar ɛ bɛ:s arusax] JJo 'he died penitent'.
baatey (ScG. *bàta*) n. [bɛ:ða] JSa 'boat': ta mee fakin baatey as shiaull vane urree on-shen er y cheayn [tʰa mi fayn bɛ:ða as ʃo:l' vɛ:n ɔri on'ʃɛn ɛrə ' xyðn] JSa 'I am seeing a boat and a white sail on her there on the sea'.
baggyrt (G *bagairt*) vb. [bagərt] TCo ("not [tʰ]") 'threaten'.
baghey (Ir. *beathughadh*, ScG. *beathachadh*) vb. [ba:ɣə], [bɛ:ɣə] JCl, WC, [bɛ:ɣə] CK, RQ, [bɛ:ɣa] CK 'living, dwelling': vel shiu baghey foddey woish Creneash? Cha nel, ta dooinney mârym ta baghey ayns Creneash, veign's feer wooiagh dy goll dy akin eh as dy akin yn Cholloo as Kitterland, cha row shiu heese ec y Cheeyllys? [vɛlʃu bi:əɣə fɔ:ðə wəʃ krə'ne:ʃ, ha nel, ta dun'ə ma:rəm ta bi:əɣə ɔns krə'ne:ʃ. vɪnʃ fi:r / fi:l vojax ðə gəl ðə a:ɣɪn ɔ as ð' aɣɪn ən xɔlu as xitərlan, ha rəu ʃu hi:s ɛɣə xyləs] RQ 'are you living far from Cregneash? No, there is a man with me who lives in Cregneash, I would be very pleased to go to see him and to see the Calf and Kitterland; you were not down at the Sound'.
Bahee [bahi:] TV 'Bahee' ("a woman's name [...]"), Bahy [bɛhi] WKn woman's fore name, variants Isbal [əsbal], Bella [bɛla], Behy [bɛhe:] WKn. PN (cf. Kneen 1937: 18).
Baie y Chabbal (G *bàigh + caipeal*) [bai ə xaβal] JKe 'Chapel Bay' (Port St. Mary) RU LN (PNIM/VI: 356).
baih (G. *báthadh*, *-aidh*): y vaih vb. [ə ve-a] TCo 'to drown'.
baillym (Ir. *b'áil liom*, ScG. *b'àill leam*) vb. ['bəl'ím] TCo, [bal'am] JSa 'I would like to'.
bainney (G *bainne*) n.m. [ba:n'ə] CK, [ban'ə] JK 'milk': bainney millish [ban'ə miliʃ] JK 'sweet milk', bainney gyere [ba(:)n'ə 'gɛ:r] JK 'sour milk'.
balk a.: ta mee fir/fil va:lk [ta mi fir / fil va:lk] RQ 'I am very bad'.
balley (ScG. *baile*, *-tean*) n.m. [bal'jə] TCo, [baljɛ] EF 'farm, town' pl. baljyn [bal'zən] EF 'farms, towns': balley beg [baljɛ 'bɛg] EF 'little farm'; 'little town, village', tree baljyn [tri: bal'zən] EF 'three farms, towns', queig baljyn [kwɛg bal'zən] EF 'five farms, towns', dy valley [ðə 'valja] WT 'homewards': ta mee goll dy valley [tʰa mi: gəl ðə 'valja] WT 'I am going home'.
Balla y Chashtal (G *baile a' chaistil*) [bal'an 'xastɛl] EF, [bõla xasdʒil / hasdʒil] HC, [bala'haʃʃal] MCa, [bale'xasʃɛl] TCr 'Castletown' ML LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 191, VII: 247-253).
Ballakilmurray (G *baile cill Mhuire*) [balakil'mwɔrɛ] WCo 'farm of/by Mary's church' GE PN (cf. PNIM/I: 190).
Ballakilley (G *baile cille*) [bala'kil'jɛ] JCl 'church farm' MI/MR LN (cf. PNIM/II: 29).
Ballakilleyclieau (G *baile cille an t-sléibhe*) ([bala'kil'jekliu] JCl 'the mountain Ballakilley' MI LN

(cf. PNIM/II: 29-30).

Ballamona (G *baile móna*) [balə' mō:nə] TCo 'turf farm' BA LN (cf. PNIM/II: 118, 121).

Ballacorey (G *baile 'ic Comhraidhe*) [bala'ko:rə] WM '(Mac)Corey's farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 34-36).

Balladda (G *baile Ádhamha*) [ba'læ:ða] JD, [bal'aða] JK 'Adam's farm' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 32).

Ballafesson (G *baile a' phearsain*) [balə'fɛzən] JSa 'the rector's place' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 334-336).

Ballagare (Ir. *geárr*) [balə'gör] / [balə'gær] JSk 'farm of the corncrakes' LO LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 236).

Balla(g)lionney (G *baile a' ghleanna*) [bala'ljəna] SKg, [bala'gl'ana] CK 'the glen farm' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 337-341).

Ballakeyll (G *baile 'ic* + Eng. LN 'Sale') [balaköl] WC, [balakəl] JMS 'Sayle's farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 45-46).

Ballakillingan (G *baile cill Fhinnein / Fhinghein*) [baləki'liŋən] MCw 'farm of/by St. Finni-gan's church' LE LN (cf. PNIM/III: 290-292).

Ballakindry (G *baile 'ic Éinri*) [bala'kindri] TCr, [balə'kindri] JK 'Mackenri's / Harrison's farm' AR LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 278).

Ballalaa (G *baile na locha*) [bala' laxa] MCa, [bala'lɔ^a] JD, [balalāha] (*sic*) MCw 'Ballaugh' ("but I am not convinced of the a being nasal"), [balənlaha] / [bala'la'a] TCr, [bana'la:ya] JC1, JJo, [balalaha] WM, [bana'laya] (*sic*) JJo 'farm of/by the lake/swamp' BA LN (cf. PNIM/II: 126). Ballaugh.

Ballaoates (G *baile* + Eng. PN 'Oates') [bala'ɔts] WC 'Oates's farm' BN LN ("near Mwyllin y Corrin towards Baldwin [...]") (cf. PNIM/V: 57-59, DMPN 45).

Ballaquane (G *baile 'ic Dhubháin*) [bala'kwɛ:dn] JK 'Quane's farm' (Dalby) PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 43-44).

Ballaqueeney (G *baile 'ic Shuibhne*) [bala'kwɪn'ə] HCu '(Mac)Sweeney's farm' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 349-352): Crosh Ballaqueeney [krɔʃ bala'kwɪ:nə] TKm 'Ballaqueeney Cross'.

Ballaseyr (G *baile nan saor*) [bala söir] WM 'farm of the carpenters / wrights / craftsmen' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 54-55).

Ballaugh; s.v. Ballalaa.

Ballavarra (G *baile* + AN PN *de Barry*) [bala va:rə] JMS '(de) Barry's farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 58-59).

Ballayelse (G *baile* + Eng. PN 'Giles') [bala'jels] 'Giles's farm' AR LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 285).

Ballayockey (G *baile ('ic) Eochaidh*) [bala'jɔki] JMS 'Yokey's farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 66-69).

Ballelby [bal'ɛləbi]⁹ 'tail farm' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 48-51).¹⁰

Baltane (G *both Ultáin*) [bal'tɛ:n] CK 'Ultan's hut, hermitage' ML LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 62-63).

bane (G *bán*) a. [bæ:n] TCo(S), [bədn] TCo(N), JC1 [bædn], [bödn] WCy1 'white' ("is Northern and [bɛ:n] Southern"), [bədn] JMS, [bɛ:dn] / [bɛdn] Ga. 'white, blond, fair-haired'.

banglane (Nlr. *beanglán*) n.: pl. banglaneyn [baŋ'Læ:nən] TCo 'branches'.

banjagh (ScG. *bainnseach*) n. [bɛndʒax] WC 'lealand, lagland, sparse, fallow-land': traauē banjagh [trɛ:u] / [tʰrɛ:u bɛndʒax] WC 'to plough lagland', nee banjagh t'ou traauē? [ni: bɛndʒax tʰou trɛ:u] WC 'is it lagland you are ploughing?'

bannaght (G *beannacht*) n.: dty vannaght [dɔ vanax] (len.) CK 'your blessing'.

bannaghey (ScG. *beannachadh*) vb.: bannit [ban'itʰ] TCo, [banitʰ] WC, bannit [banit] CK 'blessed'.

barraght (G *barrach*) n. [baraxt] JCr 'cloth made of tow'.

9 Pronunciation of name supplied by the landlord of Ballelby, mediated by Rhŷs (6/111).

10 'tail farm' Sc. *hali* 'tail' + *bý* 'farm', with later prefixing of Balla-. The name cannot be separated from the name *Elby Point*, a deep water cliff by Niarbyl reef, and we could postulate Sc. *hala-bør* as a possibility. Sc. *hali* corresponds to G. *earball* 'tail' (Mx. *arbyl*), and the original Elby farm would have lain in the vicinity of the reef. The present Ballelby lies some 1.5 km north-east of Niarbyl and may have been in an "Elby" district (just as Dalby today is a district, as well as an original farm name). Another possibility is *Helby, cf. Helsby in Cheshire, containing Sc. *hellir* 'rocky cavern' or *hjaltr* 'flat shelf' (cf. DMPN 61).

- barriaght** (ScG. *barraidheachd*) n. [bariax] JJS 'victory': dty varriaght [də varjax] WQ 'your victory'.
- Barrule** [bar'u:l] JC1, [ba'ruL^δ] TCo, [ba'ru:l^δ] WCy1, WKn, [ba'rū:l]¹¹ JJo 'Barrule' LE/MA, ML MN (cf. PNIM/I: 53, VI: 64-65; IV: 62-63).
- bashtey** (G *baisteadh*) vb.: bashtit ppp. [baʃʃit] / [baʃʃit ʔ] JCr 'baptised'.
- basthag** (E 'basket') n. [basθag] HCl 'basket'.
- bea** (G *beatha*) n. [be:] TCo 'life': my vea [mə 've:] TCo 'my life', nyn mea [nə mē:] WKi 'our/your/their life'.
- beaghey** (ScG. *beathachadh*) vb. [beaxa] TCo, [beaxa] JBo 'living'.
- beayn** (G *buan*) adj. [bein ʔ] JJS, [bi:ədn] WQ, WKi, ABr, [by:ədn] JD, [by:ən] WM, [biən] AK, AL, HCu, [bi:ən] JSk, [bjədn] JCr, [by:dn] JKm, [by:n] CK, [byən] JC1 'everlasting'.
- beayn** (ScG. *buain*) vb. [bi:ən] TV 'lashing'.¹²
- beeal** (G *béal*) n.m. [bi:l] JSa, WT, [byəl] MCw, [vi:l] CK (len.) 'mouth': my veeal [mə vi(:)l] (len.) TCo 'my mouth', beeal mooar ny geay [bi:l mū:r nə gyi] JSa 'the great mouth of the wind', ("the gap near the Sloc"), beeal cam [bi:l kam] WT 'a twisted mouth'.
- Beinn Howe Mooar** (G *beinn* + Sc. *høfuð* + G *mór*) [ben həu 'mu:ər] PV 'summit of the Howe Mooar / big headland' ("One of two names for different sections of Bradda Mountain") RU MN. See also under *Mullagh yn Arva*.
- ben** (G *bean*) n.f. [bəd̪n] JC1, JKm, TCr, [ben] TCo 'woman', pl. [mr̪e:n] JKm, [mr̪æ:N], [mr̪æ:n] TCo: ben woar [bəd̪n wūar] JC1 'big woman', t'ee ben varçhagh ny ben voght [tʰei bəd̪n varçʃaɣ / vāɣ] JKm 'she is a rich / poor woman', ben shleeut [bəd̪n ʃljut] WCa 'a fair woman', ben-rein: y ven-rein [ən vəd̪n r̪e:in ʔ] JW1 'the queen', shenn ven voght [ʃəd̪n vəd̪n vø:x] EF 'poor old woman', ben aeg [bəd̪n ɛ:g] TCr 'young woman', y ven vane [ə vəd̪n vja:n] (*sic*) TCl 'the white woman', ben seyr [ben 'sə:r] WM, SKg ("must be *heyr*; but he allowed *ben seyr* to pass!"), [ben sə:r] TBr 'a lady', ben treoghe [ben 'trɔx/trɛx] WC 'a widow', ben-ainshter [ben âʃʃər] TCo 'mistress', ben-rein [ben 're:dn] DK, [ben r̪e:il] (*sic*) WKn 'queen', y ven-rein [ə vəd̪n r̪e^{d̪}n] WC 'the queen', pl. mraane aegey [mr̪æ:n ɛ:gə] TCr 'young women'.
- berçhagh** (ScG. *beairteach*) a.: t'ee ben varçhagh ny ben voght [tʰei bəd̪n varçʃaɣ nə bəd̪n vāɣ] JKm 'she is a rich woman or a poor woman'.
- berçhys** (ScG. *beairteas*) n. [bərçʃəs] HCa. 'riches': ta ynsagh berçhys yn dooiny boght as ta garmad stoamey dy dooiny berçhagh [tʰa ɛnzax bərçʃəs ən dun ʔja bɔx as te garməd sθɔrmɛ(r) ðə dənje bərçʃax] HCa 'learning is the wealth of a poor and and clothing the grandeur of a rich man'.
- bhowe** (ScG. *bodha* < Sc. *boði*) n.: pl. bhowaghyn [bɔuxən] CK 'bowe, tidal rock'.
- bhoy** (E 'boy') n.m. [bwoi] RQ 'boy', pl. bhoyaghyn [boiaxən] RQ 'boys' John Hommy [boiaxən dʒən həmi] RQ 'John Thomas's boys'.
- biall** (ME *o-bey*) n. [beial] CK 'subject, Untertan'.
- biallagh** (ME *o-bey* + *ail* + *ach*) a. [beialax] JJo 'obeisant'.
- biallys** (ME *o-bey* + *ail* + *eas*) n. [baɣeləs] WT, [beialəs] WKi 'obeisance': cha nod ee ve currit lesh ayns biallys dys leigh Yee, chamoo oddys y ve [ha nɔðə vi: kərit lɛʃ os baɣeləs ðəs lei ji: hamu: ɔðəs ə ve:] WT 'she cannot be brought into obeisance to the law of God, neither can be'.
- bieau** (Ir. *beotha*) a. [bju] JD 'swift': t'eh bieau er e chassyn [te: bju er ə xa:ðən] JD 'he is swift on his feet'.
- Billy Dan Beg Dan Mooar Bill Illiam** ("Christian is the surname, in the parish of Bride, which gives five generations in one man's name. The man in question is related to [William] Christian of Braust pronounced in Manx [br̪ũns]") (Rhys 6/145). Patronymic.

¹¹ For the name (South) Barrule (Sc. *vardar-fjall*) 'ward mountain' see PNIM/I: 53 and PNIM/VI: 64, (North) Barrule (Sc. *vördu-fjall*) 'cairn mountain' see PNIM/IV: 62-63.

¹² cf. *beaynee* 'a reaper' (C.11), ScG. *buainiche*.

- Billy Jin** (William Corrin, Cronk y Doonee RU) ("so-called from his mother Jane") (Rhys 6/113). Patronymic.
- bio** (G *beo*) a. [b'jo] CKe, [bl'ɔ:] JD, JJo, JSa, [bljo:] JC1, JJS, [bljɔ:] JKm, [bio] WM ("he is the first man to sound it to me without [l] and I wonder if it is genuine?") 'alive': ta mee bio foast [tʰa mi bljɔ: fɔ:s] JKm, [tʰa mi bljo: fɔ:s] JC1 'I am alive still', bio foast [bjɔ: fɔ:st] TCo 'alive yet, still alive'.
- bioys** (G *beotha* + *as*) n. [bliɔ:əs] MCw, [bljo:əs] JJS 'life, existence', vioys [vl'joəs] (len.) WKi '(his) life'.
- blein** (Ir. *bliadhain* obl. **bléidhin*) n.f. [bl'ein] / [bl'e:n'] ("very mouillé") JKm, [bléɹn] WC, [blidn] / [bliɛdn] MCw 'year', pl. [bljantən] [*sic*] JKm: blein elley [bléɹn ɛlɛ] WC, [blein'jɛlɛ] WC, JJo 'another year', daa vlein [de: vli:dn'] JC2 'two years', pl. bleeaney [bl'e:nɛ] WT 'years' (with numerals): fo queig blein as feed [fo kweg 'bl'e:nɛ as fid] WT 'under 25 years'; bleeantyn [blintən] TCo, [bliantən] CK 'years' ("pr. with [t] not [t'] though the Phillips Pr. Book has bláeynchyn").
- blockan** (ScG *blaghan*, *blocan*) n.m. [blɔɣən] EF, [blɔɣan] JC1 'whiting, pollack fish', pl. blockanyn [blɔɣanən] JC1: blockanan mooar [blɔɣanən muar] JC1 'big pollacks'.
- bloghyn** n. [blɔ:ðən] CK 'balls (of thread)': bloghyn snaie [blɔ:ðən 'snɛ:i] CK 'balls of thread' ("it must have been *bloghyn* though with a very soft *gh*").
- bluightagh** (ScG *bliochdach*) n. [bl'ɔxtʰax] OT 'milky herb' ("But he [the landlord of Balleby PA] admitted remem-bering the time when they used to spread "an herb" [...] which he has found called by somebody [bl'ɔxtʰax] (?Kelly's *bluightagh*) before the door of the house and the cowhouse").
- Boaldyn** (Sc. *ualla(r)-dalr*) [bɔ:ldən] WC 'field dale' BN LN (cf. PNIM/V: 30).
- boayl** (G *ball*) n. [bɔ:l] JSa, [bɔ:Lʰ] TCo, [bɔ:l], [bɔ:L] WC 'place', pl. buill [bul'] TCo: gys yn voayl [guð ən vɔ:l] HCu 'to the place', boayl dooin hene [[bɔ:l dʊn' hɪ:n] WC 'a place for ourselves', boayl dooin [bɔ:ldən] WC 'a place for us' ("said some who had reached the place, hence - that is the edifying etymology I have heard more than once from him and others")¹³ (folklore), buill fadane [bul' fa'dɛ:n] TCo 'solitary places'..
- bochilley** (G *buachail*) n.m. [bɔ:xil'jə] TCo 'shepherd'.
- bock** (G *boc*) n.m. [bɔk] JC1 'gelded horse': daa vock [dʰɛ vɔk] JC1 'two horses', pl. bwick [byik] JC1, SKg, [bwik] SKg 'horses': ga ny tree dy vuick [ganə tri: dɛ vɪk] JC1, [ga: nə tri: dɛ wɔk o:n] JSa, [ga: nə tri: dɛ bwik / byik] SKg 'two or three (gelded) horses'.
- Boddagh** (ScG. *Bodach*) [bɔðax] DK 'Boyde' Mx. PN.
- bodjal** ((ScG. *baideal*) n.: pl. bodjallyn [bɔzələn] TCo 'clouds': bodjallagh: vodjallagh [vɔjalax] / [vɔzəlax] (len.) JSk 'cloudy'.
- boggey** n.: boggey y ghoail [bɔ:ɣə ə ɣol'] WKi ("with a very short vowel [...]") 'joy to take, to take joy, to be joyful'.
- boggyssagh** (cf. MIr. *bocásach* 'boasting, bragging') [bɔ:gɛzax] JSt 'joyful'.
- boght** (G *bocht*) a. [bɔ:x] JC1, [bɔx] JKm 'poor', pl. boghtyn [bɔxtʰən] JKm, [bɔ:xtən] CK, [bɔxθən] AL 'the poor': t'ee ben varçhagh ny ben voght [tʰɛi bɛdn varʧax nə bɛdn vɔx] JKm 'she is a rich woman or a poor woman', y voght as yn ymmyrçhagh [ə vɔx as ən'ɪmɔrʧax] TCo 'the poor and the needy'.
- boiranys** (G **buaidhreas*) n. [bo'ra:ləs] (*sic*), [bɔranaθ] JSt 'brawl, bother'.
- boirey** (G *buaidhreadh*) n.: my voirey [mə vure] JC1 ("with the u retained but in Rushen [mə we:irɛ]") 'my trouble, distress', dy my voirey [ðəmə 'weirɛ] CK 'to my troubling'.
- bolg** (G *bolg*) n. [bɔLg] WC 'belly, bag' ("the liquid is λ [L] not l [l] or ł [l']"), pl. bolgyn [bɔlgən] JW1, HCa, JBa: bolgyn sheidjee [bɔlgən ʃɛ:zi] JW1, [buə an ʃɛdʒi] HCl ([ʃɛ:zɛ] the wife), [bɔlgən

¹³ I, too, have heard this folk-etymology, but during the 1970s from Manx lexicographer, the late Douglas C. Faragher (1926-1987). In my case the story was slightly more elaborate, if I recall correctly: A band of Vikings landed on the west coast of Man: they then began looking for a suitable place to settle. They climbed over the mountains and when they saw the lush glen of Baldwin lying before them, they said in good Manx: *shoh yn boayl dooin* 'this is the place for us', whence the name Boaldyn (Baldwin)!

- '[e:ʒɛ] HCa, JBa 'bellows'.
- bondiaght** (?E 'bondage') n. [bɔndiɑx], [bɔndiɑxt] TCo 'bondage'.
- booa** (G *bó*) n.f. [bu:ə] CK, AK, JK, [bu^ə] CK, JC1, JJo, HCl, [buə] EF, JKm, [bu:ə] / [bu:ʊ] TKm 'cow': booa veayl [bu:ə vɛl^d] AK, [bu:ə mɔl^d] AL, [bu:ə vɛl^d] JSk, [bu:ə vö:l] HCu, [bu:ə völ] MCw 'a hornless cow', booa yiarg [bu:ə 'jarg] JSa 'a red cow', booa vreck [bu:ə vrɛk] JSa 'a speckled cow', booa vane as eairk urree [buə vɛdn as dɛ: e:irk ɔri] EF 'a white cow with (and two) horns on her', pl. na baa [na 'bɛ:] JKm 'the cows', baayn [bɛ:ən] CK, booaghyn [buaxan] HCa, JBa 'cows': baayn ollee [bɛ:ən ɔli] CK 'cattle', kiare booaghyn kiare as feed [ki:r buaxan ki:ar as fid] HCa/JBa 'four cows four and twenty, twenty-four cows'.
- booiaigh** (G *buidheach*) a. [bu'æ:x] CK, [bwæ:x] TCo 'willing'.
- booilley** (G *buaile*) n. [bʊil 'jə] TCo 'pen, fold'.
- botchal** vb. [bɔtʃəl] WT 'touch': cha nel oo dy botchal iu erbee [ha nel u: ðə bɔtʃəl stiu (*sic*) ə'bi] WT 'you are not to touch any drink'.
- braa / braagh** (ScG. *bràth, bràthach*) a. [bræ:] TCo, [brɛ:x] JSk, [brɛx] WM 'for ever'.
- braag** (G *bróg*) n. [brɛg] (*sic*) JK, [brɛ:g] CK 'shoe', pl. braagyn [brɛ:gən] CK: un vraag [un vrɛ:g] HCa 'one shoe', crou braag [krɔu brɛ:g] TBr 'pedal', peir dy vraagyn [pe:r ðə vrɛ:gən] CK 'a pair of shoes'.
- braagh**; s.v. *braa*.
- braddag** (ScG. *bratag*) n.: da'n phraddag [vrɔdɔg] (len.) CK 'caterpillar',
- braew** (ME 'brave') a. [bra:u] JD 'fine': ta mee braew nish. Ta mee jus' agh castreycair [θa mi: 'bra:u nish. θa mi us ax kasdrake:r] 'JD I'm fine now. I am only just middling'.
- Braust** (Sc. ?*Brands-stadīr*) [brɔũns] OT,¹⁴ [brõũs] JC2 'Brandr's farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 75-77).
- breeçhyn** n. **ghliooney** (cf. Ir. *bríste glún(ach)*) [brifʃən 'l'u:na] JSa 'knee-length trousers'.
- Bretin** (G *Breatain*) [brɛtn] JKm 'Wales' LN.
- Bretnagh** (G *Breatnach*) a. [brɛtnax] JKm, [brɛtnax] TCo 'Welshman'.
- Brew** (G *Ó Brugha, Ó Breitheimh*) [brɛu] / [briu] DBr 'Brew' PN.
- brey** (G *breith*) vb. [brɛ:] JSk 'laying, calving, giving birth to': ta'n kiark brey ooh [θan kjark brɛ: u:] JSk 'the hen is laying an egg'; er vrey [ər vrɛ:] WT 'after laying, has laid': ta'n chiark ghoo er vrey ooh [tan x'ark γəu ər vrɛ: əu / o:u] WT 'the black hen has laid an egg'.
- brishey** (G *briseadh*) vb. [bri:ðə] WCa 'breaking': brishey ayns peeishyn [bri:ðə ɔns piðən] WCa 'breaking into pieces'.
- briw** (G *breitheamh*) n.m. [brɛ:u] WM ("[brɛ:u] very very near [bri:u]"), [brɛ-u] TV("two syllables"), [brɛ:u] Co ("but mostly [brɛ:u]"), [brɛ:u] JSk, WC, [brɛu] JC2, JJo, JSa, WKe, JW1, vriw [vrɛu] (len.) CK, [brɛin] TCo, [bri(:)u] WC 'deemster, judge', pl. briwnyn [brɛ:in'ən] TCo, [brɛinən] JSa, [brɛin'ən] TCo.
- briwnys** (ScG. *breitheanas*) n.f. [brain'əs], [brɛn'əs] TCo, [brɛ:unəs] WC, [bri:ənəs] WQ, [bri:n'əs] JW1, vriwnys [vrɛənəs] (len.) JC1, [vrɛinəs] (len.) CK, JSk, [vri:nəs] (len.) CK 'judgement': y vriwnys [vri:n'əs] CK 'the judgement'.
- broghe** (ScG. *brothach*) a. [brux] WC 'dirty': ta earish feer vroghe ayn [t^ha iriʃ fir vrux ũ:ñ] WC 'there is very dirty weather in'.
- broid** (ScG. *brod*, obl. *broid*) n. [brɔidʒ] JJS 'filth'.
- bryneragh** (cf. ScG. *brionnalach*) a. [brɛnɛrax] JKm 'flattering': bryneragh lesh nyn jengey [brɛnɛrax lɛʒ nə dʒɛnjɛ] JKm 'flattering with their tongues'.
- buddyn** (E 'button') n. [buðən] DK 'a button'.
- buigh** (G *buidhe*) [bwi:] JC1 'yellow'.
- builleoghe** n. [bəl'jɔ:x] JMS, [bur'lo:x] TCo, [bwi'l'ɔ:x] HJW 'mayflower' ('is the plant to keep

¹⁴ from *Billy Dan Beg Dan Mooar Bill Illiam* (qv).

away the witches on May night &c.").

buinn (G *buain*) vb. [bwidn] CKB, [bin ʹ]N CK, [bun ʹ]S CK 'reaping, shearing'.

butçh (E 'witch') n.f. [bəʃ] AL, [bɔʃ] JJo 'witch'.

butçhys n. [bəʃas] TCo, [bɔʃəs] TKm 'witchcraft'.

bwaagh (ScG. *bòidheach*) a. [bu'ε:x] CK, [bwε:x] TCo 'pretty'.

bwoalley (G *buailleadh*) vb. [bul'ə] JL, [bwəLə] TCo 'striking, ringing': bwoallym [bul'jəm] / [bɔl'jəm] TCo 'I strike', woail [wyl' ʹ] TCo 'struck, er woalley [ər 'wuLə] TCo 'after striking, beating', bwoailt ec y faillshee [boilt egə falzi] JSa 'struck by the ??', bwoail yn clag [bul'ən klag] (impv.) JL 'ring the bell!', ta'n clag bwoailley peiagh ennagh marroo [tan klag bul'ə pε:ʹənax maru] JL 'the bell is ringing somebody's knell'.

bwoid (G *bod*) n.m. [wəd] (len.) RQ 'penis': cre'n aght dty woid [kənas də wəd]¹⁵ RQ 'how's your penis?'¹⁶

bwoirryn (ScG. *boirionn*) n.f. [bɔrɛn] TCo 'female' ("Eng. *n*").

bwoirrynagh (ScG. *boirionnach*) n.f. [wərnax] (len.) JSa 'female': va daa woirrynagh ayn [ve: də: wərnax o:n] JSa 'there were two females there'.

bwooisal (G *buidheachas* + *ail*) a. [bwi:zal], [bwi:ðal] Ga, JKm 'thankful, grateful': ta mee bwooisal diu [tʰa mi: 'bwi:zal / bwi:ðal diu] Ga 'I am grateful to you', bwooisal son [bwi:ðəl sɔn] JSk 'thankful for'.

bwooise (cf. G *buidheachas*, reformed by substituting *-as* for *-ach* of G *buidheach*) n. [bwi:s] TCo 'thanks'.

bwooishal (E 'wish' + *ail*) a.: wooishal [wūzal] (len.) TCo 'thankful'.

bwooiys (cf. G *buidheachas*) n.: wooiys [wi:əs] (len.) JKm 'willingness',

bynney (ScG *bu ionmhuinn*) cop. vb. [bənə] CK, [bəNə], [bərə] TCo 'would be pleasing'.

C

caashey (ScG. *càise*) n. [kε:ʒə] RQ, JK 'cheese'.

cab (G *cab*) n. [kab] MCw 'jaw, teeth'.

cabbal (ScG. *caibeal*) n.m. [ka:βaL] TCo, [kaβal] JKe, [kaval] JKm 'chapel': ec giat y cabbal [ek get ə kaval] JKm 'at the gate of the chapel, at the chapel gate'.

Cabbal yn Oural Losht [kaval ən ɔrəl 'lɔʃ] WCo 'chapel of the burnt sacrifice'. Near Lhergydhoo GE LN.

cabbyl (G *capall*) n.m. [ka:bl] JKe, [ka:vl] JCl 'horse', [ka:val] JD 'horse', pl. cabbil [ka:βil ʹ] TCo: cabbyl lajer [ka:val lε:ðʒər] JD 'a strong horse', cabbyl glas [ka:val glas] JKm 'grey horse'.

cadjin (G *coitcheann*) a. [kadʒiN] TCo ("with [N]") 'common, general'.

cadley (G *cadladh*) n.m. [kadʰla] JW1, [kadlɔ] HCl, [kadla] CK, [kadla] JCr 'sleep': ta cadley urree [tʰa kadʰla 'əri] JW1 'she is asleep', ta mee ny chadley chrome [ta mi nə xādɫɔ / xālɔ hro:m] HCl, [ta mi nə kālā ədʰrəm] (eddrym) 'I am sleeping heavily / sleeping lightly', chaddil mee [xadl mi]

15 Some fifteen years ago (c.2000) a local Ramsey man in a Ramsey quayside bar, who knew me, asked me in Manx *cre'n aght dty bwoid* 'how's your penis?'. I answered *mie dy liooar* 'all right'. I thought nothing more of the matter and we continued our chat in English. When I saw the self-same question here in Rhys it dawned on me that this must be an old familiar greeting in Manx which the local Ramsey man had likely heard in his youth from native Manx speech. If so, it would fit into the small corpus of such traditional familiarity that probably included the greeting *trooid stiagh as chiow dty vaggley ec yn aile* 'come in and warm your balls by the fire'; for women the greeting was *trooid stiagh as gow bravvag ec yn aile* 'come in and take a *bravvag* by the fire'. By *bravvag* was meant that the woman lifted up her long skirt to above her behind to allow the heat to warm the same. Both greetings were obtained orally, according to Manx field-worker the late Walter Clarke (1980s), from the Gaue (John Kneen, Ballaugh Curragh (1852-1958)) during the 1950s.

16 For a similar greeting see under *pihitt* below.

- CK 'I slept', *cha gaddil mee* [ha gay'íl mi:] WC 'I did not sleep'.
- caggey** (G *cogadh*) n. [ka:γə] TCo, [kaʲ] JKm ("almost inaudible gh") 'war, battle'.
- caghlaa** ((ScG. *caochladh*) vb. [kax'Le:] TCo 'changing'.
- cagliagh** (Ir. *coigríoch*) n. [kaglux], [kal'jax] TCo 'boundary', pl. *cagliaghyn* [kagluxən], [kal'jaxən] TCo.
- caid** (cf. Ir. *cén fhad*) interr. pn. [kad'ɨ] CK, [kad] WKi 'how long?'
- caigney** (G *caigneadh*) vb. [kagn'ə] TCo 'chewing'.
- caillin** (ScG. *cailin*) n.f.: my challin [mə xaLin'ɨ] TCo 'my girl'.
- Cain(e)** (G *mac Catháin*) [ke:'dn] WC 'Cain(e)' PN (cf. PNIM/I: 22).
- cainle** (G *coinneal*) n. [kã:il'ɨ] TCo, [kãil] TCl, [kãil] WGa 'candle' ("he nasalized very perceptibly"), [kãil] WKn 'candle'.
- cairy**s (G *cóir + eas*) n. [kɛ:rəs] AM 'rights'.
- Caisht** (G *Cáisc*) [ke:ʃ] MCw 'Easter'.
- cappan** (ScG. *cupan*) n. [kaβan] JKm 'cup'.
- carn** (G *carn*) n. [ka:rn] WM 'heap of stones, cairn'.
- carrane** (Ir. *cuarán*) n. [ka'rɛ:n] JK, [kə'ræ:N], [kə'ræ:n'ɨ] TCo ("with nasal") 'sandal'.
- carroo** (ScG. *carbħ*) n. [karu] CKB, TKm 'carp' (fish).
- casherrickys** (G *coisricthe*) n. [ka:ʃɛrikəs] WKi 'holiness, sanctity'.
- caslys** (ScG. *coslas*) n. [xasləs] (len.) 'likeness': *ayns e chaslys hene* [õðə xasləs hĩ:dn] HCu 'in his own likeness'.
- cass**, g. *coshey*, d. *cosh* (G *cas*, g. *coise*, d. *cois*) n.f. [ka:θ] WCy1, WCa, [kas] JD, [kas] ("not [kaθ]") JK 'foot', g. *choshey* [xəjə] / [xəʒə] JSk 'of foot', d. *cosh* (G *cois*) [kəʃ] HCa, JBa, pl. *cassyn* [ka:ðn] WCy1, [kaðən] JK, [ka:ðən] WCa, WCh, [kaðən] JJo, *chassyn* [xaðən] (len.) JCr: *cass muc ayns dty hoin* [kas muk əs ðə hodn'ɨ] HCa, JBa. 'a pig's foot in your arse!' ("the polite greeting taught to an Englishman by a Manx woman"),¹⁷ *nyn gassyn* [nən 'ga:ðən] WQ, [nə gaðən] JCl 'our/your/their feet', *cosh n'awin* [kəʃ n-awin] HCa, JBa 'at the foot of the river'.
- Cass ny Hawin** (ScG. *cas na h-abhainn*) [kasnə 'hãuin'ɨ] TCo 'foot of the river' SA LN (cf. PNIM/V: 250).
- cassan** (ScG. *casan*) n. [kaðən] WCa 'footpath': *cassan ny grin* [kaðən nə grin] HCa, JBa 'path of the sun'. See also *cassane*.
- cassane** (Ir. *cosán*) n. [ka'gɛ:n] (*sic*) JK, [ka'sa:dn] JD 'footpath'. See also *cassan*.
- castreycair** (ScG. *?casgradh / cosgradh + còir*) a. [kasðərəxɛ:r] WM, [kasdrakɛ:r] JD 'middling' ("slang, rather"): *ta mee jus' agh castreycair* [θa mi us ax kasdrakɛ:r] JD 'I am only just middling'.
- cayrn** (G *corn*) n. [kæ:rn] WM, [karn] CK 'horn, trumpet', pl. *cayrnyn* [kærnən] JSk.
- ceau** (G *caitheamh*) vb. [kja:u] JW1, [kjɛu] JCl, [xɛ:u] (len.) JSa 'spend, throw (rain, snow, etc.): t'ee ceau feer (c)hrome [tʰi: kja:u fi: x/hro:m] JW1 'she is throwing very heavily (i.e. it is raining very heavily)', t'eh goll cheau [ti gəl xɛ:u] JSa, [tʰe gəl ðə x'ɛu] JCl, [tʰe gəl də x'jɛu / hjɛu] TCo 'it is going to rain', [vɛl ə gəl ðə hjɛu] M3 'is it going to rain?', t'eh ceau sniaghtey [te: kjɛu n'a:xtʰi] JCl 'it is snowing'.
- çhaglym** (Ir. *teaghlaim*) vb. [ʃʰagləm], [ʃʰayləm] CK 'assembling, collecting, meeting': *çhaggyl* [ʃʰagL] (impv.) TCo 'assemble!', *haggil* [hjagil] (pret.) TCo, WKi 'assembled, collected'.
- chammah's** (ScG. *cho math('s)*) [hama] TCo, [xama] JKm 'as well (as)'.
- chamoo** (ScG. *cha mhò*) conj. [ha'mu:], [xa'mu:], [ha'mu] CK, [ham'ü:] TCo, [xa'mü:] TCo ("almost [xa'mü:g]") 'neither, not more'.
- çhebbal** (E dial. but unidentified, cf IDPP 120) vb.: *cheb-jee* [ʃʰɛbdʒi] (pl. impv.) CK 'offer ye!', [hjɛb] (pret.) TCo, WKi 'offered', *heb ad* [hɛbəd] (pret.) JCl 'they offered', *y hebbal* [ə hjɛbal] WKi

¹⁷ Former Manx field-worker, the late Walter Clarke, Ramsey, told us one time that he had heard from the Gaau of a newly-arrived vicar from England who was greeted by an old woman who offered him an empty bucket, saying: *Keck y ledn shoh!* 'shit this full!'.

- 'to offer' ("sometimes read *y hebbal* with [h], and the past is [hʲeb] or [hɛb]).
- cheddin** (G *céadna*) a. [x'jɪðən] JKm, [hʲɛðən] TCo, [hʲɛðin] JC1 ("not [x']"), [kʲɛðən] JBa, x'ɛðən] JJo, [x'ɛðin] CK 'same': yn oor cheddin [ən u:r x'jɪðən] JKm ("with [x'] as in hiarn") 'the same hour'.
- cheear** (E 'chair') n. [tʃi:ər] MCw 'chair'.
- cheer** (G *tír*) n. [tʃi:r] TBr 'land, country': t'eh jeh'n cheer [te dʒen tʃi:r] TBr 'he is out of / away from the island' (lit. 'away from the country').
- cheet** (Ir. *tídheacht, teacht*) vb. [tʃət] JBo, JC1, JKm, MCw, [tʃɛt] WQ, [tʃit] JSk, WQ, HCu, [tʃjət] WK 'coming': cheet neose [tʃət nə:s] MCw 'coming down', tar my yeigh [tar mə jɛi] (impv.) WKi 'come behind me', hig eh [hɛgə] / [higə] TCo 'he will come', haink [hɛŋk], [hɛŋk] WQ, [hɪŋk] TCo 'came', er jeet [ɛr dʒyt] JC1, [ɛr 'dʒit] WQ, [ɛr dʒit'] WC 'after coming', er jeet seose, neose [ɛr dʒət sɔəs, nəəs] AK 'after coming up, down', jeet [dʒət] JJo ("always for *jeet*") 'come', dy heet [də hjit] WQ 'to come', ry heet [rə 'hjət'] TCo, [rə 'hjət] CK, [rə x'ət] / [rə hjət] TCo 'to come'.
- çhengey** (G *teanga*, obl. **teine*) n. [tʃɛn'ə] JBo, TCo, WQ, [tʃɛnjɛ] JJo, [tʃɛɲɛ] CK, 'tongue, language', pl. çhengaghyn [tʃɛn'axən] JBo 'tongues', jengaghyn [dʒɛn'axən] (nas.) WKi: dty hengey [hɛŋə] (len.) CK 'your tongue', hengey [hɛnə] (len.) WQ 'tongue', (nyn) jengey [dʒɛn'ə] (nas.) WKi, TCo '(our/your/ their) tongue, [dʒɛŋgə] (nas.) CK 'tongue' ("without a mute *g* but only the gut. nasal"), cha vod my hengey çheet mygeayrt-y-mysh craue drommagh [ha vɔð mə hɛŋə tʃɛt mɛgə:tə'mo:u krɛu 'drɔmax] CKB 'my tongue cannot come / get round the spine',
- çherraghtyn** (ScG. *tearachduinn*) vb. [tʃ[ɛr]axtən] CK 'perishing': dy herraghtyn [ðə x'ɛraxtən] JC1 'to punish, perish'.
- çherry** (G *tioram*) a.: ro herry m nurree [rə x'ɛrəm nuri] JC1 'too dry last year'.
- çheu** (G *taobh*) n.f. [tʃəu] CK, [tʃöu] HCu, [tʃəu] AL, JSk, [tʃəu] JC1, [x'əu] (len.) JJo 'side': çheu mooie [tʃəu müi] JS, AK, [tʃəu'müi] TCo 'outside', çheu sthie [tʃəu stai] AK, [tʃöu sθai] HCu, [tʃiu'stʰai] JKm, tʃöu stai] JD, WKi, ABr, WM, [tʃö:u stai] JK 'inside', çheu-chooylloo [tʃəu'xuLu] TCo 'backside of, behind', dy chooilley heu ([ðə huljə hjeu] TCo 'every side'.
- çhiamble** (G *teampall*) n.: e hiamble [ɛ hjambɫ] (len.) TCo 'his temple', [hjambɫ] (len.) WKi 'temple', hiamble y theihll [hjambɫ ə təl] (len.) WKi 'temple of the world'.
- Çhiarn** (G *tighearna*) n.m. [tʃjarn], [tʃjarn] CK, [tʃarn] JK 'Lord (Christ)': tra ta'n dooinney voght cooney lesh yn boght elley ta'n Çhiarn garraghtee [trɛ: tʰan dun'ə vɔx ku:nə l'ɛf ən bɔx ɛl'ə (or [il'ə]) tʰan tʃarn gɛraxtʰə] 'when the poor man helps another poor man, the Lord laughs'.
- çhibbyr** (ScG. *tiobair*) n. [tʃibər] JSk, JC1, MQ 'well'.
- Çhibbyr Jee** [tʃibərə dʒi:] JSk 'Çhibbyr Jee' ('ringworm well') LN. Location unknown.
- Çhibbyr Lansh** [tʃibər 'lənʃ] JC1 LE LN. The people said to go to it and drink water out of it for a cure on the first Sunday in August") (cf. PNIM/III: 320, Mx.Ant. 43).
- Çhibbyr ny Tringan** [tʃibər nə 'trɪŋən] MQ '?Trinian's well' LN ("somewhere on Snaefell [...] which I can only understand to mean St. Ringan's or Tringan's [?Trinians] near Crosby, but?") (Rhys 6/67).
- Çhibbyr Pherick** [tʃibər fɛrik] JSk 'Patrick's well' ("near the Lonan Church") LO LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 266).
- Çhibbyr Scooie** [tʃibər sgo:i] JSk 'Çhibbyr Scooie', Rhenab MA LN (PNIM/IV: 74), also at Ballagare, LO LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 266, Mx.Ant. 56).
- Çhibbyr Vaghal** [tʃibər va:yal] JSk 'Maughold's well' ("was to be visited while the books were open at church for a cure on the 1st Sunday in Harvest") MA LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 75, Mx.Ant. 50).
- çhibbyrt** (ScG. *tiobairt*) n.m. [tʃəvɔrt] CKB, HCl, JSa, [tʃuvɔrtʰ] JKm, [tʃəβərt], [tʃɛβərt] CK ("pr. by Mrs. Kegan [Keggin] and known only to her, as all the rest who did not read books said [tʃəvɔrt]"), [tʃiβərt] EF 'a well': goll dys yn çhibbyrt [gɔl dɔzən tʃəβərt] CK 'going to the well', dys y çhibbyrt [ðəðə tʃəvɔrt] CKB 'to the well', t'eh feayr [ən tʃəvɔrt, tʰi fy'ɛ] 'the well, it (he) is cold'.

- Çhibbyrt Althane** [ʃʰʊvərt ɒl'tʰɛ:n] TKm, [ʃʰəβərtʰ 'aLɹæn] M2, ('which I got again from a man at Bradda'), [ʃʰəvərt al'θɛ:n] JSa 'Althane's well' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 375-376, Mx.Ant. 86).
- Çhibbyrt Althane/Aldane** [ʃʰʊvərt ɒl'tʰɛ:n / ɒl'dʰɛ:n] TKm, 'Althane's / Aldane's well' ('as he seemed to pronounce it') RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 375-376, Mx.Ant. 86).
- Çhibbyrt Balthane** [ʃʰəvərt bal'θɛ:n] SKg, [ʃʰəvərt bal'θɛ:n] TM 'Balthane's well' (on Bradda Mountain) RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 375-376, Mx.Ant. 86).
- Çhibbyrt Chroga** [ʃʰevərt xro:ga] CK ('was according to her account a celebrated one, in Santan I think') SA LN (cf. PNIM/V: 254).
- Çhibbyrt Unjey** [ʃʰiβərt 'ɒnʃɛ] EF '?Ronan's well' (nr: Baldwin) BN LN (PNIM/V: 79), (nr. Dalby) PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 67).
- chied** (G *céad*) a. [kʲidʰ] JCr 'first': yn chied [ən hjəd], [ən x'jəd] JC1, [ən x'jəd], [ən hjəd] CK 'the first'.
- çhiollagh** (G *teallach*) n. [ʃʰɔlax] MCw 'hearth, fireplace'.
- çhionn** (G *teann*) a. [ʃʰɔ:n] TCo, [ʃʰɔdn] JK, TCr, [ʃʰɔ̃n] WKn 'tight, fast, quick': ro hionn [rə hjaun] MCw 'too quick'.
- çhionney** (G *teannadh*) vb. [ʃʰɔn'ə] HCu 'tighten': çhionney stiagh ayn [ʃʰɔn'ə sʃax ũ:n] HCu 'tightening in on'.
- çhiow** (Ir. *téigheadh*) vb. [ʃʰəu] JC1, JKm 'warming': [də x'jəu] TCo 'to warm', çhiow mee hene [ʃʰəu mi hi:n] JC1 'I warmed myself'.
- chloaie**; s.v. clagh.
- Cholloo, Yn**; s.v. *Colloo*.
- choud** (ScG *fhad('s)*) [həud] WKi 'as long': choud as [haudʰ] WM 'as long as', ScG. *cha fada (is)*.
- Christeen** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Kristinn*) [kristʃi:n] DK, [kriʃʃi:n] MCa, [kristʃən] (= Eng. 'Christian') JC2 'Christian' PN (cf. PNIM/V: 67).
- çhumlee** (E dial.) n. [ʃʰɔmli] JcN 'chimney'.
- çhyndaa** (NIr. *tionntódh*) vb. [ʃʰən'dɛ:] CK 'turning': hyndaa [hən'dɛ:] (len.) JC1 ('with pure h not hj'), [hjən'dɛ:] (len.) TCo 'turning', [x'ən'dɛ:] (pret.) TCo 'turned', er hyndaa [ɛr hjən'dɛ:] ('[hj]') JC1 'after turning', çhyndaa hymns [ʃʰən'dɛ hɔms] (impv.) CK 'turn to me'.
- claasagh** (G *clársach*) n. [klɛ:ðax] WT 'harp': chlaasagh [xlɛ:ðax] (len.) JSk 'harp',
- clag** n. [klag] HCl, JC1, [klɔg] JKm 'clock' c'woad er y chlag t'eh [kwɔd ɛrə xlāg tʰe] HCl, [kwɔd ɛrə xlag te?] JC1 'what time is it?' Ta lieh-oor as queig minnidyn lurg tree [ti lé u:r as kwɛg minidən lug tri:] HCl 'it is half an hour and five minutes past three'.
- clagh** (ScG. *clach*) n.f. [klɔx] JSa, [klɔ:x] CK ('long and gutl.'), [klɔ:x] WM 'stone', g. chloaie [xleɪ] (len.) TCo, [xlɔ:i] (len.) CK 'of stone': yn chlagh, ta ee creoi [ən xlɔx, tʰei kreɪ] JSa 'the stone, it (she) is hard', clagh eayl [klɔx əl] MCw, [klɔx əlʰ] AK, [klɔx ɔlʰ] AL, [klax yl] HCu, [klɔx 'öl] WT 'limestone', clagh-shleeuee [klɔx 'ʃliwi] CK, [klɔx 'slīui] JSa, [klɔx 'slīui] JSa 'whetting stone', clagh snapperal [klɔx 'snaβaral] JSa 'stumbling block', clagh vane [klɔx vɛdn] TBr 'white stone', pl. claghyn [klagən] WCh 'stones'.
- clashtyn** (ScG. *claištinn*) vb. [kla:ʃʰən] JKm, [klaʃʰən] JBo 'hearing': clasht [klaʃ] (impv.) CK 'hear!', cheayll [x'yl] JC1, [xy:l] WQ, JK, WKi, [xəl] JD, [xyl] AL, JSk, ABr, WM, WQ, JD, WKi, [xyl'] (*sic*), [xyl] CK, [xyl] JJo, JSa, [xyl] TCo 'heard': cheayll mee [xyl mī:] AK, [xyl mi] HCu, cheayll eh [xy:l ɒ] CK, [x'yl i] CKe 'he heard', cheayll eh ad [xyl i ədʰ] JSk 'he heard them', geayll [gyl] TCl, [gy:l] JJo 'did you hear?', geayll oo mee [gy:l u mi] CK 'did you hear me?', cheayll mee red ennagh [xyl mi: rəðənax] HCl 'I heard something', er glashtyn [ɛr glastən] JJo 'after hearing': t'ou er glashtyn [təu ɛr glastən] JJo 'you have heard'.
- clean** (ScG. *cliabhan*) n. [klidn] WKi 'cradle'.
- cleaysh** (G *cluas*, obl. *cluais*) n. [kle:ʃ], [klö:iʃ] CK, [kləiʃ] AK, [klyʃ] AL, [klɛiʃ] JC1, [kly:ʃ] MCw, [kləiʃ] JSk, [klöiʃ] HCu, [kləiʃ] TCr, [kləʃ] WGa, [kly:ʃ] WQ, [klöiʃ] JD, WKi, [klyʃ] WKi, [klö:iʃ]

- JK, [klyʃ] WKi, ABr, WM [kli:ʃ] TV 'ear', pl. cleayshyn [klə:ʃən] AK, [klözən] AL, [kləzən] JSk, [klözən] HCU, [kləʃən] WGa, [klɛ:zən] TV, [klö:iʃən] CK, [kly:zən] MCw ("but preferred to speak in the plural [...]"), [klyzən] WQ, [klödən] WQwife, [klɛ:zən] JD, [klɛ:iʃən] JK, [klyzən] WKi, [klydʒən] ABr, [klyjən] WQ, WM 'ears'.
- cleigh** (G *cladh*, obl. *claidh*) n.m. [klɛg] JBo ("in the North"), [klɛi] JBo ("in the South"), [kLɔi] / [klɔg] TCo 'fence or hedge': cleigh clagh [klɛi klax] TCl 'a stone dyke'.
- cleigh** (cf. ScG. *cladhachadh*) vb. [klɛi] HCl 'dig, delve': t'eh cleigh lesh corran [ti klɛi l'ɛʃ kɔran] HCl 'he's digging with a hook, sickle'.
- Cleigh Dromma** (G *claidh* + *droma*) [kLei drömə] JMS 'ridge fence' ("near the Dhowin between here and Bride") AN LN.
- cleragh** (G *cléireach*) n.m. [klɛrax] JL 'clerk', pl. cleree [klɛ:ri] JC2: yn Cleragh [ən klɛ:rax] JC2, 'Clarke' PN, cleragh ny skeerey [klɛ:rax nə ski:ra] JL 'the parish clerk'.
- cliett** (Sc. *klettr*) n. [klyt] MCw, pl. [klydən] MCw 'cliff'.
- cleuein** (G. *cliamhain*) n. [kljɔ̃un] TCo 'son-in-law'.
- cliaghtey** (G *cleachtadh*) vb.: nee eh eh hene y chliaghta ushtey [ni a a'hi:n ə xl'a:xta ɔʃtʃɛ] CK 'he usually washes himself in water'.
- cliwe** (G *claidheamh*) n.f. [klɛ:u] JC2, [klaiu] TCo ("2 syllables in the same word"), [kLaiu] WC, [klajɛu] JBa 'sword' ("two syllables [...]"), [klaju] Co, JSk, TV 'sword', WKe, WM, [klɔ:u] / [klɔ̃:ũ] / [klɛ̃:ũ] JKm ("cannot fix the sound exactly but it was one syllable"), [klɔu] JSa, [klɛ:u] / [kleu] / [kleu] JC1 ("one syllable [...]), [kleju] WC, [kleu] WGa, [klɔu] WC ("pron. rather long"), [xLäɛu] (len.) WKi '(his) sword', [ə xlaiu] TCo 'the sword', [ə xleu] CK 'the sword',¹⁸ pl. cliwenyn [kjlɛinən] JJo ("but this is the old form *kleinyn*"), [kleun'ən] JSa 'swords'.
- cloan** (G *clann*) n.f. [klɔ:dn] WQ, [klɔ:n] CK, [klɔdn] JK, [klɔ̃:dn] TCr, [klɔ̃:n] TCo, [klɔ:dn] JBr, [klɔ:ⁿn] / [klɔ:n] WCy1, [klɔ:n], [klɔ̃ũn] JC1, [klɔ̃:ⁿn] WKi, [klɔ̃ũn] WKn, [klɔ̃ũn] WM, [klɔ:n] W1, [klɔ:dn] EF, [klɔun] HCa, JBa 'children, siblings': e chloan [ɛ xlə-un] JJo 'his children', nyn gloan [glɔ̃uⁿn] (nas.) 'our, etc., children', y chloan [xlɔuⁿn] (len.) TCo 'the children', yn cloan shin [ən klɔ:n ʃin] W1 'those children', lane cloan [lədn klɔ:dn] 'many children', earroo dy chloan [ɛru ðə xlə:dn] EF 'a number of children', va ram cloan echey [ve ram klɔun ɛʃɛ] JC1 'he had many children' ("but children generally are [pɛ:ʃən]").
- clooie** (ScG *clòimh*, obl. *clòimhidh*) n. [klɔi] TCr 'small feathers'.
- Close y Kee** [klɔ:s ə ki:] TBr 'Key's Close' AN/LE LN (cf. PNIM/III: 88, 399).
- clouw** (ScG. *clobha*) n. [klɔu] CKB, [klɔu] JC1 'tongs'.
- Clugaaish** (G *mac Lúcaís*) [klu'gɛ:ʃ] TCo, [klu'kʲɛ:ʃ] HK1, [klu'ʝɛ:ʃ] / [klu'ɛ:ʃ] CK 'Clucas' PN: Eneri Clugaaish [ɛnəri klu'kʲɛ:ʃ] HCl 'Henry Clucas' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 33).
- Clycur** (G *claidh* + *córr*) [klax'ər] TCr 'round-shaped, bevelled hedge, fence, remote hedge, fence' ML LN (cf. PNIM/ VI: 86-88).
- coadey** (ScG. *còmhdachadh*) n.f. [xɔ:ða] (len.) CK 'protection': y choadey [ə xɔ:ða] CK 'the protection'.
- coan** (ScG. *camhan*) n. [kɔ:n] TCo 'valley'.
- coau** (E dial. *caff* 'chaff') n.f.: y choau [ə 'xɔu] CK, [ə xɔu] JC1 'the chaff'.
- coayl** (ScG. *call*) vb. [kɔ:l] JC1 'losing': er chail [xai:l] CK 'after losing, having lost', ta mee er choayl yn skian [ta mi a xɔ:l ən skidn] JC1 'I have lost the knife', coayl-lhuingey [kɔ:l 'lɔŋə] JJo ("he retained the ng contrast") 'loss of ship, ship-loss'; caillt [kail't] AL, [kāl't] TCo, [kāl't] TCo 'lost'.
- coghal** (E dial. *cough* [kɔx] 'cough' + Mx. *-al*) vb. [kɔ:ʝal'] EF 'coughing': ta mee coghal laa ny ghaa [ta mi kɔ:ʝal' lɛ:na ʝɛ:] EF 'I have been coughing a day or two'.

18 Initial [x'-] can also be interpreted as [hj-], here and elsewhere.

- Collessan** [kələsən] DK a dialect variant of 'Collister, Callister' (G *mac Alasdair*) PN (cf. PNIM/III: 329, Kneen 1937: 54).
- Colleyr / Collee / Collea / Cowla** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Óláfr*) [kə'le:ə] DK, [kə'le:r], [kə'l'e:r] JC1, [kə'li], [kə'le:] HCl, [kə'li], [kə'le:] HCl, [kə'l'əi] / [kə'li:] TCo, [kə'löi] or [kə'le:] CKe, [kə'le / kə'li] CK, [kə'le] JC2, [kə'le] HCl 'Cowley' PN (cf. PNIM/IV: 180).
- Colloo / Cholloo, Yn** (Sc. *kalfr*) [kalu] WCa, [ən xəlu] CK '(the) Calf of Man' RU LN: ta'n Cholloo braw dorragey [tʰən xəlu brau ðəraye] JSa 'the Calf is quite dark', ta ee dorragey [tʰei ðəraye] JSa 'it (she) is dark' (cf. PNIM/VI: 512-528).
- Condley** (G *mac Conghallaigh* w. intrusive *d*) [kɔndli] TR 'Connolly' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 211).
- Connaghan** [kənoxan] MCw 'Onchan' LN. See also *Skylley C(h)onnaghan* below.
- conney** (G *connadh*) n.m. [kənə] JBr 'gorse, fuel': conney aileyn [kənə:il'ən] AK 'fuel', conney aittin [kən'ε'ε:dʒin] / [kən'ε'ε:ʒin] CK, [kənə ɛdʒən] JBr 'gorse', conney freoaiie [kənʲə frə:i] JBr 'heather'.
- conning** (ScG. *coinean*) n. [kənin'ɲ] JK, [kənin] JCa 'rabbit' ("but more commonly [kərin]").
- coo** (G *cú*) n.m. [ku:] CKB, DBr, JSk 'hound', pl. coin [kən] DBr, [kədn'ɲ] JSk: coo dy ghoail feeaihee [ku: də ɣə:il' fʲəi] CKB 'a dog to catch game', coo fegooish yn renaig vane [ku: fa'ɣu:f ən rən'e:g vɛdn] CKB 'a dog without a white hair', coin shelgey [kən ʃɛlgə] DBr 'hunting dogs', gaa ny tree dy choin dy helg [ga: nə tʰri: ðə xu:n ðə hɛlg] WT 'two or three hounds to hunt'.
- cooag** (ScG. *cubhag*) n.f.: yn chooag [ən xuag] JC1 'the cuckoo'.
- cooid** (G *cuid*) n. [ku:dʒ] / [ku:dʲ] JBo 'part, some': my chooid [mə 'xud'ɲ] TCo 'my share', nyn gooid [nə 'gudʒ] TCo 'our/your/their share'.
- cooidjagh** (ScG. *cuideachd*) adv. [guzax] WKi, [ku:jax] WM, [kuzax] CKe, [kwe:ax], [ku:izax], [kwejax] RQ 'together, also'.
- cooie** (G *cubhaidh*) a. [ku:i] CK, [kui] JC1 'fit, suitable, timely'.
- Cooil** (G *mac Cumhaill*) [ku:l'ɲ] DK 'Cooil' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 265).
- cooilleney** (ScG. *comh-lionadh*) vb. [ku'l'ĩ:n'ɲ], [ku'l'i:n'ə] TCo, [ku'li:nə] WM 'fulfil'; 'revenge, reward'.
- cooin** (ScG *c'uine, cuin*) interr. pn. [kun'ɲ] CK 'when?'
- cooinaght** (ScG. *cuimhneachd*) n.: pl. cooinaghtyn: chooinaghtyn [xu:n'axtɛn] (len.) JSk 'memories'.
- cooinaghtyn** (ScG *cuimhneachd* + *an*) vb: cooinee [ku:ni] (impv.) MCw 'remember': cooinee er shen [ku:ni ɛr ʃɛn] MCw 'remember that'.
- coolley** (ScG. *còmhla*) n.m. [kũ:lə], [ku:lə] WM 'that part of the door that shuts and opens': jeih yn coolley [dʒai n ku:lə] WM 'shut the door'.
- coon** (G *cumhang*) a. [ku:n], [kun] TCo 'narrow': ro choon [rə 'xun] JSa, [rə hʲəun] WKi ("but ? confusion with *ghionn*") 'too narrow'.
- cooney** (Ir. *cúnamh*) n./vb. [ku:nə] TCo 'helping', cooin [ku:n'ɲ] (impv.) TCo 'help!', e chooney [xu:Nə] CK 'his help'.
- Coonie** [ku:ni] WCa = Unice? Eunice PN.
- coonlagh** (Ir. *cúnlach*) n. [ku:nlax] WCa, [kulnax] WT (*sic*), [kũl'ðax] TCo, [kunlax] WM 'straw': coonlagh oarn [ku:nlax ɔrdn] MCw 'barley straw'.
- coonrey** (ScG. *cunnradh*) vb. [ku:nrɛ] TCo 'exchanging'.
- coontey** (ScG. *cunndadh*) vb. [ku:nðə] JJo 'counting; considering'.
- coorse** (G *cúrs*) n. [ku:s] JJS 'course': e choorse [ə xu:s] JCr 'his course'.
- cooyl** (G *cúl*) n. [ku: l] MCw 'back, behind': cooyl yn dorrays [ku:l ən dɔrəs] MCw 'behind the door'.
- Cooyrt yn Aspick** (G *cúirt an easbuig*) [kuərt ən' ja:spit'ɲ] JC1 'Bishop's Court' MI LN (cf. PNIM/II: 51, 131).
- coraa** n. (G *cómhrádh*) [kə're:] CK, [kə're:] WM 'voice': my chora [mə xo're:] CK 'my voice', e chora [ɛ xo're:] JKm 'his voice', coraa veih niau [kə're: vei nʲɛu] WM 'a voice from heaven'.

- Corjeag** [kor'dʒe:g] JK 'Corjeag' ('has been translated Cavendish') PN.¹⁹
- corkey** (G *coirce*) n. [kərke] EF 'oats' (s.v. *sheel*).
- Corleod** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Thórljótr*) [kə'lo:d] JBr, [kər'l'o:d] WT, [kor'ljo:d] CKe 'Corlett' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 25 & passim).
- Cormode** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Thórmódr*) [ko'ɪmō:d] WM 'Cormode' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 362).
- corp** (G *corp*, pl. *cuirp*) n.: pl. kirp [kəɾp] JCr 'bodies'.
- Corrin** (G *mac Corráin*) [kwirin] CKB 'Corrin' PN (cf. PNIM/V: 38).
- Corteen** (G *mac Mháirtín*) [kər'ti:n] MCa 'Corteen' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 82-83).
- cosh**; s.v. *cass*.
- cosyllagh** (ScG. *coslach*) a. [kɔzəlax] WM 'middling, pretty well'.
- Costain** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Austein*) [kɔs'te:n] WM 'Costain' PN: Costain boght [kɔs'te:n 'bɔ:x] WM 'poor Costain' ('with a gut. [p:]') (cf. PNIM/III: 36, Marstrander NTS 6: 126-127).
- Cottier** (G *mac* + Sc. PN *Óttar*, obl. *Óttir*) [kɔfər] HCa, JBa, [kɔjr] / [kɔir] WQ 'Cottier' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 36).
- coull** (G *coll*) n. [kəʊl̪] WCy1 'hazel'.
- Cowla**; s.v. *Colleyr*.
- Cowle** (G *mac Comhghaill*) [kaʊl̪] DK 'Cowle' PN (cf. PNIM/IV:34).
- cowrey** (ScG. *comharradh*) n. [kəʊrə] WM 'sign' ('not nasal').
- coyrle** (G *comhairle*) n. [kɔrl̪] TCo, [kɔrl̪] / [kɔrdl̪] CK, [kɔrl̪] JBa 'advice, council' ('no nasal at all'), [kɔərl̪] WM, choyrle [xɔ:L] (len.) TCo ('r inaudible') 'advice'.
- coyrt** (Ir. *tabhairt* contaminated with *cur*) vb.: choyrt (len.) [xɔərtʰ] JCr 'putting, sending, giving': dy choyrt [d̪ə xurʃ] HCu 'to put, etc.'
- craa** [G *crathadh*] n [krɛ:] HCu 'shaking, waving'.
- c'raad** (ScG. *ca* + *rathad*) (interr. pn. [krɛ:d] WKi, [krɛd] JC1 'where?'; c'raad t'ad [krɛ:d tʰəd] WKi 'where are they?')
- crackan** (G *craiceann*) n.m. [krəkən] JJo 'skin': crackan keyrey [krɛgən k'arɛ] TBr 'sheepskin'.
- craid** (G *cnáid*) n. [krɛdʒ] WC, TCo, WM, [krɛdʒ] CKe, [krāidɛ] (*sic*) TCo 'mockery, insult, offence'.
- Craig ny Skarroo** (ScG. *sgarbh*) [krɛg nə skjaru / skaru] OT 'rock of the cormorants, shag rock'. At Perwick Bay, Port St. Mary (SC2066) RU / LN (cf. PNIM/VI:390).
- cramman** n. **y thowl** (ScG. *cnapan*) n. [kraman y tʰəʊl] DK 'button of the hole, ?a button hole'.
- cramp** (?E dial.) a. [kramp] MCw, TCo ('no nasal vowel'), [krāmp] TCo 'complicated'.
- Cranstal** (Sc. ?Krauns-stallr) [krānstal] JK, [krēnstəl̪] TCo, [krānstal] TW 'Kraun's raised plain' (from the geography) BR LN (cf. PNIM/III: 219-221).
- craue** (G *cnámh*) n. [krāu] CK, [krɛu] MCw, [krē:u] JKm, [krēu] JK, TCo 'bone': craue-drommagh [krɛu 'drɔ-max] CKB 'spine': cha vod my hengey çheet mygeayrt-y-moo craue drommagh [ha vɔð mə hɛɟa ʃɛt məgə:tə'mo:u krɛu 'drɔmax] CKB 'my tongue cannot come / get round the spine', craue-keeill [krɛu nə 'kiljɛ] (*sic*) CKe 'jawbone'.
- cre hon** (ScG. *c'e shon*) interr. pn. [kə'sɔn] RQ 'why': cre hon tou uss shassoo ayns shoh [kə'sɔn tʰos 'sa:ðu /'sa:zu ɔn'so:] RQ 'why are you standing here?'
- creagh** (G *cruach*) n.f. **chraagh** [kərəx xɾɛx] EF 'haystack'.
- c'red** (Ir. *créad*, ScG. *creud*) interr. pn. [kɛ:d] JKm 'what'.
- cre'n aght** (Ir. *acht*, ScG. *achd*) interr. pn. [kən'as] RQ 'what way, how?': cre'n aght shid? Son ta stymag lajer aym [kən'as ʃid sɔn ta stəmag lɛ:zər im] RQ 'how's that? For I have a strong stomach', cre'n aght shen [kən'a:s ʃidn] RQ 'how's that?'
- creck** (OIr. *creicc*) vb. [krɛk] MCw 'selling'.

¹⁹ Kneen (1937: 75) notes Mac Quartag (1511) as the earliest form of the name Corjeag < G. *mac* + ON **Svart-eygr* 'black-eye' giving *Mac Shuairt-Éig* [mak uar't'e:g] > *Corjeag* which has become confused with Mx. *curjeig* 'alms dish' (C.51). This in turn has led to the use of Corjeag as a translation into Manx of the Eng. surname Cavendish (= 'giving dish').

- credjal** (Ir. *creidbheáil*) vb. [krɛʒal] JKm, [krɛdʒal] JBa, MCw, [krɛdʒal], [krɛʒal], [kr'al] W2 'believing': ta mee credjal [tʰa mi kr'al] W1 'I believe', ta mee credjal gy vel shiu myrgeddyn myr ta mee hene [tʰa mi: krɛdʒal gə vel ʃiu mærgɛdɔn mɔr tʰa: mi hin] MCw I believe you are also as I am myself.
- creen** (G *críona*. [kri:dn] CKB 'ripe': cha nel y corkey creen [ha nɛl ə kɔrkə kri:dn] CKB 'the oats are not ripe', dy beagh red beg s'creeney veagh eh full chammah [ðə bæi rɛd beg skri:n vɛi fɔl hami] JSa 'if it were a little riper it would be jus[t] as well'.
- Creest** (G *Críost*) [kri:s] CK, [kristʰ] WC 'Christ'.
- creg** (ScG. *creag*) n.f. [krɛg] TCo 'rock': creg chloaie n.f. [krɛg 'xlo:i] TCo 'stoney rock', creg gane [krɛg 'gedn] JK 'smooth or flat rock'.
- creoi** (G *cruaidh*) a. [krə:i] AK, TCo, [kri:] JKm 'hard': yiarn creoi [jarn krə:i] AL, [jarn krö:i] HCu 'hard iron, steel'.
- cretoor** (Ir. *créatúr*) n. [krɛ'du:r] HCu 'creature, poor thing', pl. cretooryn [krɛ'du:rən] HCu.
- croan** (G *crann*) n.m. [krə:n] TCo ("no nasal v."), [krɔdn] JKm, [krɔn] Ga, [krɔun] WKn, [krɔn] HCl 'mast' 'mast', pl. cruin [krɛn ɿ] TCo, [krydn] JKm, [krɔn] HCl: lhong tree cruin [lugŋ²⁰ tri: xryn] WKn 'ship pf three masts', un chron [ən hrɔun] WKn, daa chron [de: hrun] WKn 'two masts' (schooner) ("it was hard to know whether he said [xr] or [hr] as he speaks very indistinctly as he has lost his front teeth").
- croit** (ScG. *croit*) n. [krɔt ɿ] WM 'a croft'.
- cronk** (G. *cnoc*) n.m. [krɔŋk] TCo, JKm, [krɔŋk] MCw 'hill' ("with a perhaps slightly nasal") 'hill', pl. crink [kriŋk] JKm, [kriŋk] WQ: Cronk Bane [krɔŋk 'bɛdn] JJo 'white hill' BR LN.
- Cronk Bane** (G *cnoc bán*) [krɔŋk 'bɛdn] JJo 'white hill' BR LN (cf. PNIM/III: 288).
- Cronk Harra Laa** [krɔŋk harə Lɛ:] WCn 'Cronk yn Irree Laa' RU MN ("that is how the name was pronounced") (cf. PNIM/VI: 406).
- Cronk Heurin** [krɔŋ nju:rin ɿ] JK ("a hill there, which he said meant 'Hell hill'"). But more likely 'hill of the he-goat / castrated goat', Mx. *heurin* (C.92). Ballaquane PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 44).
- Cronk Howe Mooar** [krɔŋk hɔu 'müə] ²¹ WC 'Big Howe Hill' RU MN (cf. PNIM/VI: 405-406).
- Cronk Keeill Eoin** (G *cnoc cill Eòghainn*) [krɔŋk kil'ɔidn] CKB 'St. John's Hill' GE LN (cf. PNIM/I: 236). At Tynwald, St. John's.
- Cronk ny hArrey** (G *cnoc na h-aire*) [krɔŋk nə harə] JSa, [krɔŋk nə hərə] WCol. ("on Clukish's [Clucas's] land"), [krɔŋk nə 'hæ:rə] CK 'hill of the watch' RU MN (cf. PNIM/VI: 406).
- Cronk ny hArrey Mooar** [krɔŋk nə harə muər] JSa 'big hill of the watch' RU MN (cf. PNIM/VI: 406).
- Cronk Shymark** (Ir. *sóbrach, sobhrac*, ScG. *sóbrag*) [krɔŋk 'ʃɔma(r)k] TBr 'Primrose Hill' ("just above the station and standing all alone rough and bold art") LE LN (cf. PNIM/III: 365, 453-454).
- Cronk Urley** (G *urlann*) [krɔŋk 'urLə] TCo 'hill of the forecourt' MI LN (cf. PNIM/II: 93-94 s.v. *Renurling*).
- Cronk y Doonee** (G *Domhnach*) [krɔŋk ə dʰu:ni] TW, [krɔŋk ə dʰu:ni] WM, [krɔŋk ə du:ni] JC2 'Cronk y Doonee, Knoch y Doonee' AN LN (arch.) 'hill of the church' (cf. PNIM/III: 136-138 v.s. *Knock y Doonee*).
- Cronk y Dooney** [krɔŋk ə 'du:nə] TKm 'hill of the church' ("near Fleshwick: it is on your right as you stand on the beach. He explained the name which is not very usual now by people being supposed to go there to idle on Sundays in old times") RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 408).
- Cronk yn Irree Laa** (G **cnoc an íridh lae*) [krɔŋk ən 'iri lɛ:] CK, [krɔŋk ən i:ri 'lɛ:] JK, [krɔŋk n iri lɛ:] JKm, [krɔŋk ən iri Lɛ:] WQ, [krɔŋk ən eri la] JJo ("He says Cronk yn [eri] la but is undecided

²⁰ [lugŋ] is always "a 3 masted vessel" (Rhys 6/71, fn.).

²¹ *Cronk Howe Mooar* SC204697, 12th cent. defensive position by Ballafesson, Rushen (cf. DMPN 93).

- whether it be not iri lae"), [krɔŋk n' i:ri lɛ:], [krɔŋk n iri: lɛ:] / [krɔŋk n ili lɛ:] (*sic*) RQ 'hill of the rising day' RU MN (PNIM/VI: 408-409).
- Cronk yn Irree Laa** [krɔŋk ən iri lɛ:] DBr ("which makes the third place of that name to my knowledge"), [krɔŋk ə n'iri 'lɛ:] OT Jurby ("It is the highest of all in point of situation") 'hill of the rising day' JU MN (cf. PNIM/II: 236 v.s. *Cronk ny Arrey Laa*).
- cronnag** (ScG. *crannag*) n. [kranag] WM 'pulpit'.
- cront** (E 'knot') n. [krɔnt] TCo ("no nasal v[owel]"), [krɔnt^h] TCo ("with a decided nasal"), [krɔnt] MCw ("she certainly made more nasal") 'a knot': ta mee cur cront er [t^ha mi: kər' krɔnt er'] 'I put a knot on it'.
- crooag** (ScG. *cruimhreag*) n. [krū:əg] ?JW1 'worm; grub, maggot'.
- Crosby**; s.v. Crossaby.
- Crossaby** (Sc. *kross-by*) [krɔðabi] JW1 ("with the connecting vowel but she was not sure about Jurby and Surby or Sulby"), [krɔzabi] JKm ("but there is a Trolaby, Scolaby so I suppose that in Manx they all retained the connecting vowel as in Regaby"), [krɔsabi] JK 'cross farm' MR LN (cf. PNIM/V: 190-191). Crosby.
- crosh cuirn** (ScG. *crois chaoruinn*) n.f. [krɔʃ 'kerdn] / [kərɔdn] JK, [krɔʃ kərɔdn] JCr 'rowan cross' ("made without the use of [a] knife").
- crosh vusthyr** (ScG. *crois mhustair*) n.f. [krɔʃ vustər] JK 'mustered cross' (fiery cross in times of danger - GB).
- crossey** (cf. ScG. *crossadh*) vb.: dy chrossey [də xɔðə] WKi 'to crucify': v'er ny chrossey [vər nɔ xɔðə] JKm 'he was crucified', crosheit [kru:ðə] WCa 'crucified'..
- crou** (G *crobh*) n. [krəu] TBr '(horse)shoe': crou- cabbyl [krəu kavəl] TBr 'horseshoe', crou braag [krəu brɛ:g] TBr 'pedal'.
- cruinn** (G *cruinn*) a. [krəin] JSk 'round'.
- crumman** n. [krəman] CKB 'sickle'.
- Crye** (G *mac Craith*) [krai] TCo 'Crye' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 112).
- Cubbon** (G *mac Giobuin*) [kjəbin] WCo, [kjəbn] HCu, JC1 'Cubbon' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 267).
- Cuilleash** (G *mac Fhiléis* (Felix)) [kə'lɛ:ʃ] JMS 'Quilleash' ("is written I find Quilleash in Lonan") PN (cf. PNIM/VII: 185).
- cuillee** (ScG. *cuilidh*) n. [ku:liɛ] MCw 'door, screen'.
- cuirn** (ScG. *caoruinn*) n. [keirn], [kərɔdn] WCo, [kər^dn] TCo, [kör^dn] WC, [körn] WM, [kərɔdn] CKB, HCa, JBa 'rowan': cuirn as builleoghe [kərɔdn as bəl'ɔ:x] CKB 'rowan and mayflower', crosh chuirn [krɔʃ xərɔdn] CKB 'rowan cross' (carried in the hat on Laa'l bōlðən) also put erskyn y dorrash [ɛrskən ə dɔrɔʃ] CKB 'above the door'.
- Cunder** (G *Conaire* w. intrusive *d*) [kundər] WKn 'Cunder' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 38, DMPN 17, 22).
- cur** (G *cur*) vb. [kur] WC 'put, give, send': cur-jee [kordʒi] (2pl. impv.) CK 'give ye', ver eh [vɛrə] WKi 'he will give', hug [hʊg] TCo 'gave, put', curt [xu:rt] JKm, [kɔ:rt^h] JBo 'given, put, sent'.
- curnaght** (G *cruithneacht*) n. [kərnax] JBr 'wheat'.
- curraghyn** (ScG. *currach + an*) n.pl. [ku:raxan] MCw 'lowlands of the Curragh'.
- Custhal** [ku:stal] WCa 'Christopher' PN.
- c'woad** (Ir. *cé mhéad*) interr. pn. [krɛ wud^ð] TCo, [kwɛd] JC1 'how much, how many': cre woad t'ayn [krɛ wud^ð 'tūn] TCo 'how many are there?' c'woad er y chlag eh [kwɛd ɛrə xlag e] JC1 'what o'clock is it, what time is it?'

D

- da** (G *dó*) prep. [dæ:] TCo, [dɛ:] WKi, AL 'to, to him': **dooy**s [dus] JC1, [duz] / [dɔf]) TBr 'to me' (emph.), **dhyt** [ðətʃ] JC1, **dhyt's** [dətʃ] TCo, [döf] JJo 'to you' (sg., emph.), **diu** [di:u] AL, [dʰiu] JC1, [dju] JBo 'to you' (pl.), **diuish** [dewif] HCu diuish vees [dewif vös] HCu 'to you (pl. emph.) who will be', **daue** [da:u] CK, [dɛ:u] JKm, [dʰæu] JC1 'to them', **dauesyn** [da:usən] CK, [dɛ:uzən], [dɛ:uzən] JKm 'to them' (emph.).
- daa** (G *dá*) a. [da] JKm, [dæ:] TCo 'two': daa inneen aalin [da i'n i:n ɛ:lin] JKm 'two fine girls', daa vac lajer [da vac lɛ:dʒɛ] JKm 'two strong boys', ta daa ghoayr ayn [ta dæ: ɣo:r ũn] TCo 'there are two goats there'.
- daahey** (ScG. *dathadh*) vb.: y ghaahey [ɛ ɣa:hə] EC 'after colouring, has coloured', daahit [dahidz] (va.) TCo 'coloured' ("but more commonly [daif]).
- Dalby** (Sc. *dalr-by*) [dɔlbi] WCa (Eng. form), [dɛlbi] (Mx. form) OT 'dale farm' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 95).
- darragh** (G *darach*) n. [darax] WCy1 'an oaktree'.
- deayrtey** (G *dórtadh*) vb. [deirtɛ] CKB 'pouring; shower': deayrt [dyrt] WKi 'poured'.
- dewil** (OIr. *debil*) a. [dɛwilʃ] TCo, [dɛulʃ] JCr 'cruel'.
- deyr** (G *daor*) a. [dɔ:r] JC1, [dy:ər] WQ, JD, [dər] TCl, [dɔ:r] JJo 'dear': feer deyr [fi dər] TCl, [fi dɔ:r] JJo 'very dear'.
- dhoo** (G *dubh*) a. [dəu], [dʰəu] JC1, [dəu] JMS, [đu:] JD, [dəu] TCo, [dəu] WC, [đəu] AK, [dɔu] JW1 'black, dark': ta kay ayn jiu, t'ee doo gys yn dorrys [tʰa ke: on 'jɛu:, tʰi dɔu dɔzən dʰɔrəs] JW1 'we have mist / it is misty today; it is black / dark to the door'.
- dhooie** (Ir. *dúithe*) a. ['du:ə] AK: Manninagh dhooie [manənax 'du:ə] AK 'a true Manxman'.
- Dhowin** (uncertain) [dɔun] JMS 'Dhowin' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 112-115).
- diunid** (G *doimhne* w. *id*) n. [diunidʃ] TCo 'depth', pl. diunidyn [diun'ídən] TCo.
- doal** (G *dall*) a. [dɔ:l] JSa, [dɔ:l] CK 'blind'.
- doaltaitym** adv. [dol'tazəm] CK 'suddenly'.
- doarn** (G *dorn*) n. [dʰo:rn] JKm 'fist', pl. duirn [dʰərɔn] JKm 'fists'.
- doocar** (G *deacair*) a. [dɔxar] JJo ("with gh soft") 'difficult'.
- donney** (G *dona*) a. [dɔna] RQ 'bad': ta mee feer donney [tʰa mi fiL (*sic*) dɔna] RQ 'I am very bad'.
- doodee** (?E 'dowdy'); s.v. *vuddee*.
- dooghyssagh** (ScG. *dùthchasach*) a. [du:ɣəðax] WQ 'natural'.
- dooinney** (G *duine*) n.m. [dun'ə], [dʰunʃɛ] JC1, [dʰən'ə] JBa, [dön'ə], [dən'ə] AK, [dɔn'ə] AL 'man', pl. deiney [dɔ:n'ə] MCw, [dö:n'ə] JSk, [de:n'ə] HCu, [dʰe:n'ə], [dön'ə] JJo, [dɛ:n'ə] CK, [dɔ:n'ə] TCo, [dö:n'ə] / [de:n'ə] JC1, [dö:n'ə] TV, [de:n'ə] WQ, JK, [dö:n'ə] JD, WKi, ABr, WM 'men': daa ghooiney [dɛ: ɣun'ə] WCa 'two men', dooinney-marrey [dʰunʃɛ mara] JC1 'river-man, merman' dooinney mooar [dʰunʃɛ mūar] JC1 'big man', dooinney lajer [dun'ə 'ladʒə] JK 'strong man', dooinney oie (folklore) [dunʃɛ öi] JC1 'night man', dooinney seyr [dun'ə sɔ:r] SKg 'gentleman', gheiney [je:n'ə] (voc.) WC, [ɣe(:)nə] WKi 'O men', deiney coshey [de:n'ə kɔʔə] WCa 'footmen', deiney dy ghrogh vea [de:n'ə dɔ ɣrɔx ve:] AL 'people of bad life'.
- Doonagh** (G *Domhnach*) n.m. [du:nax] JSk 'Sunday', [dɔ:unax] JSa 'sabbath', pl. Dooneeyn [dunian] TCo 'Sundays': yn chied Doonagh d' ouyr [ən x'íd du:nax daur] 'the first Sunday of Harvest', cha nel Doonagh ayn [ha nel du:nax ɔ:dn] TKm 'there is no Sunday in it', tree Dooneeyn [θri dūnian] TCo 'three Sundays'.
- doostey** (G *dúsgadh*) vb. [dustə] JCr, WKi 'waking'.
- dorraghys** (G *dorchas*) n. [dɔraxəs] JJo, [dʰɔrɔɣus] JKm 'darkness': ayns y dorraghys [onðə dɔraxəs] JJo 'in the darkness'.
- dorrys** (G *doras*) n.m. [dʰɔrəs] JW1, [dɔras] RQ 'door', g. dorrash [dɔraʃ] CKB 'of door': ta kay ayn, t'ee doo gys yn dorrys [tʰa ke: on 'jɛu:, tʰi dɔu dɔzən dʰɔrəs] JW1 'we have mist / it is misty today; it is black / dark to the door', jeigh yn dorrys [dʒɛi n dɔras] RQ 'shut the door', fosley yn dorrys

- [fə:sle n dɔras] RQ 'open the door!', erskyn y dorrash (gen.) [ɛrskən ə dɔraf] CKB 'above the door'.
dow (G *damh*) n.m. [dau] JSa, [d^həu] JKm, [d^həu] JC1 'ox', pl. diu [d^hiu] JC1, [diu] WM, JSa ("no nasal") 'oxen'.
dowin (G *domhain*) a. [doun] CK, [douñ] TCo, [douñ] TCo, [douñ] WKi 'deep': awin dowin [ãuin d̃ouñ] TCo, [ãuiñ douñ] WKi 'deep river'.
dreym (G *druim*) n.m. [dri:bm] MCw, WKn, [drym] CKB 'back, ridge', g. drommey [dröma] JMS 'of back, ridge': Cleigh Dromma [kLei drömə] JMS 'ridge fence' BR LN.
Dreym Geeill (G *driom* + Mx. PN *Gill*) [dri:bm gil^ð] WM 'Gill's / Gell's ridge'; 'the ridge of/by the spring of water'; 'ravine ridge' (now "Lezayre Tops" - GB) LE LN (cf. PNIM/III: 375-376).
drine (G *draighean*) n. [d̃raiñ] TCo, [drain] AK, JC1, TCl, [drain] JKm, [drɛ:n] HCl 'thorn, pl. drineyn [d̃rɛ:nən] HCl 'thorns'.
drogh (G *droch*) a. [drɔx] WQ 'bad': drogh-heshaght [drɔx'hejax] WQ 'bad company': drogh-yantee [jənti] CK 'sinners, evil-doers',
droghyssagh (G *droch* + *asach*) n. [druxəfax] JJS 'bad behaviour'.
drommagh (cf. G *dromach*) a. [drɔmax] CKB 'having a back to it': stoyll-drommagh [sto:l 'drɔmax] CKB 'a chair with a back to it'.
druaightagh (cf. ScG. *druidheachd*) n. [drö:ɣax] / [drexax] TKm 'enchantment': cur ad fo ghruaigh-tagh [kur ad fo ɣrɛ:ɣax] TKm 'to put them under enchantment' ("I cannot discover "druiaight" anywhere in the spoken language").
duillag (ScG *duilleag*) [ɣuil'ag] (len.) CK 'leaf': e ghuillag neesht [ɣuil'ag ni:f] CK 'his leaf again'.
dussan (ScG. *dusan*) n. [duðan] JC1 'dozen'.
dwoaie (ScG. *duaidh*) n. [du:i] CK, WQ, [d̃ui] TCo, [dui], [d̃oi] JKm 'aware; detestation'.
dwoaieys (ScG. *duaidh* + *eas*) n. [duiəs] 'hatefulness, hate'.
dy braa (G *go bráth*) adv. [d̃ə brɛ:] TV 'for ever' ("not [d̃ə brɔx] he says"),
dy braagh (G *go bráthach*) adv. [d̃ə brɔx] JKm 'for ever': dy braagh beayn [d̃ə brɛ:x 'bjydn] JJS, [d̃ə brɛx biən] HCu 'everlasting'.
dy cheilley (go chéile) adv. [d̃ə hjəl'ə] TCo, [d̃ə x'e:l'ɛ] / [d̃ə hje:l'ɛ] CK 'together'.
dy chooilley (G *gach uile*) a. / indef. pn. [d̃ə xuljɛ] JKm, [d̃ə hul'ú] WQ 'all, every': dy chooilley ghooiney [d̃ə xuljɛ ɣunjɛ] JKm 'everyone, every man', dy chooilley heu [d̃ə hul'ə hjɛu] CK, [d̃ə huljə x'ou] JC1 'every side', dy chooilley eill [d̃ə hul'ú il] WQ 'all the meat'.
dys (ScG. *gus*) prep. dys shen [d̃əʃɛn] TBr 'to there, thither', dys y [d̃əðə] JCr 'to the'.

E

- eaddagh** (G *éadach*) n. [ədax] JJo 'clothing'.
eadolagh (G *éad* + *amhal* + *ach*) a. [ɛ'do:lax] TCo 'jealous'.
eadolys (G *éad* + *amhal* + *as*) n. [ɛ'do:ləs] CK 'jealousy'.
eairk (G *adharc*) n. [i:ərk] JK 'horn': eairk smarrey [ɛirk smarə] JSa 'horn grease'.
eaishtagh (G *éisteach*) vb: eaish rish [e:ʃ riʃ] JKm 'listen to, leave alone'.
eam (cf. G *éigh*, Ir. *éigheamh*) vb. [e:'bm] TCo 'calling'.
Ean n. [edn], [ɛdn] CK 'John'. See also *Eoin*.
earish (G *iris*) n.f. [ɛriʃ] JW1, [i:riʃ], [iriʃ] WC, [iriʃ], [jiriʃ] 'time, season, weather, storm': yn earish [ən 'ɛriʃ] MCw 'the season', earish vooar [ɛriʃ vu:ər] JW1 'a great storm', ta earish feer vroghe ayn [t^ha iriʃ fir vrux ũ:ñ] WC 'there is very dirty weather in', y çhenn irish [ə ʃan iriʃ] / [ə ʃan jiriʃ] TCo 'the old times'.
earroo (G *áireamh*) n. [i:ru] JCr, [i:ru], [ir'ú] TCo, [ɛru] CKB 'number': earroo dy ghoan [ɛru d̃ə

yodn] CKB 'a number of words'.

Earystane (G *àiridh* + Sc. PN *Steinn*) [eri'ste:nˠ] CK 'Steinn's shieling, summer pasture' AR LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 303-304).

eash (G *aois*) n. [æ:f] WT, [e:if] JK, [e:f] TV, [ə:if] JBr, [ə] AL 'age', [ö:if] JKm, [ö:if] WQ, JD, WM, [e:if] JK, [ə:if] WKi, [öif] / [ə:if] ABr, [ö:f] CK, [öif] JC1, [y:f] TCo 'age', pl. eashyn [öfən] TCo: yn eash [ən ö:if] WKn 'the age', shenn eash [han y:f] (len.) TCo 'old age', gys eash [gəð 'əif] TCo 'to, of age', c'red dy'n eash eu? [krəd ðə h næ:f ε:u] WT or else cre'n eash t'ad gyllagh diu? [kən 'æ:f tad gil'ax diu] WT 'what age do they call you' = 'how old are you?', ta my eash tree feed as shiaght-jeig [tʰa mə e:if tri: fid as ʃaxdʒe:g] JK 'my ages is seventy-seven'.

eayl (G *aol*) n. [əl] JC1, [əl] WQ, JD, WKi, ABr, WM, [öl] JK, [əl^d] JSk, [ö:l] TKm, [y:l] JKm, [ö:l] CK, [y:l] JSa 'lime'.

eayn (G *uan*) n. [jy:dn] CK, EKn, JSa, TKm, [jiən] JBa, [glydn] (*sic*) WM, [y'ý:dn] JK, [y/jiədn] WKi, [jydn], [jeidn] JJo, [ji:˚n] TCo, [jidn] WC, [ji:ədn], [jiə^dn], [jydn] JC1 ("with soft gh gut."), [jiədn] JKm, [jy:ən] ABr, [jy:dn] WQ, JD, JK, [gy:dn] JD, [jydn] / [jyədn] WKi, [y:dn] TCr, [jyən] ABr, WM, [jy:n] WCo, [jydn] JSk, [jyədn] HCu, [y:ədn] MCw, [ydn] TCr, [jydn] M1, eayin [jö(:)dn] WQ 'lamb', pl. eayin [jidn] WM, [jiədn], [ji:dnˠ] JC1, [jy^dn] TCo, [jödñ] WC, [jiən] JBa, [jö:dn] / [je:dn] CK, [jö:dn] JSa, TKm, [jöidnˠ] ABr, [jidn] WCo, [je(:)dn] JKm, eayin [jö:in] JSk, [jöinˠ] HCu, [jy:dn], [yö:dn] M1 ("his pronunciation exercised us much as he seemed to make the plural so very nearly identical with it; but it inclined I think to [jy:dn], and sometimes I thought it was [yö:dn]"), [y'e:dnˠ] JK, [nə jöədnˠ] AK ("with utmost of my power this is the nearest distinction I could make. He did not think he pronounced the two the same though the daughter thought he did"), [gödn] JD, [jidn] JK, [jö:dnˠ] WKi, [jödñˠ] ABr, [jödñ] WM, [y:dn] TCo, [jədnˠ] JSk: ny eayin shen [nə jədnˠʃən] JSk 'those lambs' ("but he also said [jydn] and [jöinˠ] 'lamb'"), [y:nən] TCr 'lambs': daa eayn [de: y'/jydn] MCw 'two lambs' ("and so with gh gut[t]ural soft [y'/j] everywhere in this word"), vel monney eayin ayd foast [vəl mo:nə jidn ε^h fo:s] WCo 'have you many lambs yet?' Vel monney eayin ayns vagher [vəl mənə je:dn üðə 'var] JKm 'are there many lambs in the field?', eayn aeg [jydn ε:g] JJo 'a young lamb', eaynyn kirree [y:nən kiri] TCr 'young sheep', eayn keyrragh [jydn kyra] AK, pl. ny eayin 'lamb'.

eayst (Mlr. *ésca*) n. [iæs] JKm, [je:f] JC1, [öist] WQ 'moon': yn eayst [n'í:əs] WQ, [n'je:s] AL, JC1, [ne:ʃtʰ] WM 'the moon': ta'n eayst solshean [ta 'nje:ʃ söl'dja:n] JC1 'the moon is shining', ta'n eayst goll dy lhie [tʰa n'je:s gəl ðə lai] JC1 'the moon is setting'.

ec (G *ag*) prep. [ek] OT 'at': **aym's** [eməs] WKi 'at me, my' (emph.), **ayd's** [ets] CK 'at you' (sg., emph.), **echey** [εy'ε] JBo 'at him' ("not [εyε]"), **echeysyn** [εyεzn] CK 'at him/it' (emph.), **ain** [ein] JKm, [ēinˠ] TCo 'at us, our', **ainyn** [εŋgən] RQ 'at us, our' (emph.), **eu** [ε:u] HCu 'at you' (pl.): cha nel eddyn ainyn urree [ha'nəl eðn εŋgən ɔri] RQ 'we do not know her'.

eddin (Ir. *éadan*, ScG. *aodann*) n. [əðən] CK, [iðən] MCw 'face, front', pl. ny eddynyn [nə hedinən] JSt 'the faces' ("Phillips *ny haedynyn*").

edyr (ScG. *idir*) prep. [εðər] JSa, CK, [iðe] RQ 'at all': cha nel mi fon er edyr [a nel mi fən er iðe] RQ 'I'm not fond of it at all'.

eddyr (G *eadar*) adv. [εðər] WC 'between': eddyr a daa hlieau [εðər a ðe: xl'ju] WC 'between the two mountains'.

eean (G *éan*) n.m. [jidn] CK, [jin] TCl, [jin], [jidn] JJo, [jiun] WCy1, [jydn] / [jidn] JKm 'chick', pl. ein [ö:dn] CK, [jidn] TCl, JJo, [iðən] WCy1 'chicks'.

eean kiark (G *éan* + *cearc*) [ji:dn kjark] HCl, [jidn kjark] M1, TKm, ABr, [jin kjark] AK, HCu, [jin kjark] JC1, JSk, WKi, [in kjark] TCr, [jyn kjark] JC1 'a hen's chicken', pl. ein kiark [ö:idn kjark] ABr, [e:idnˠ kjark] AK, [e:dnˠ kjark] HCu, [ö:idn kjark] JC1, [ö:inˠ] JSk, [ö:idn kjark] WKi 'hen's chicks': eean y chiark [ε:dn ə x'ark] JJo 'chicken'.

eeanlee (G *éanlaith*) n. [eiandī] JJS, [jēnli] HCu 'fowls, birds of the air'.

- eeast** (G *iasc*) n. [i:əst^h] WM, [i:əsθ^s] TCo, [iəs] WKi, [je:s] JJS, [jəθ] WCy1 'a fish', pl. *eeastyn* [iəst^hən] JJS, [jəst^hən] WCy1: *daa eeast* [ðæ: i:əsθ^s] TCo 'two fishes'.
- eeastagh** (Ir. *iascadh*) vb. [i:əsθax] AL, [i:stha] HCl 'fishing': *t'ad ersooyl dy eeastagh skaddan* [t^had er'su:l ðə 'i:stha sgaðan] HCl 'they are away to fish herring'.
- eeastaghey** (ScG. *iasgachadh*) vb. [iəsθaxə] WKi 'fishing'.
- eem / eeym** (G *im*) n. [ibm] JCa, JK, RQ, [im] JC1 'butter': *yn eeym* [ən im] JJo 'the butter'.
- eggey** (G *uige*) n.m. [ɛgə] HCu 'web': *eggey fidderagh* [ɛgə fɪðərəx] HCu 'a weaver's web'.
- egin** (G *éigean*): *eginit* ppp. [ɛgnit^ˈ] TCo 'compelled, forced'.
- eie** (G *éigh*) vb.: *deie ad* [dei jəd] (pret.) JSk 'they called'.
- eiraght** (G *oidhreacht*) n. [ɛirax] CK, WKi 'inheritance, heritage'.
- eirinagh** (ScG. *aireanach*) n. ['ɛ:irinax] JSa 'farmer'.
- eisht** (*éis*) adv. [ɛʃ] CK 'then'.
- ellan** (ScG. *eilean*) n. [ɛlan] JSa 'island': *ayns yn ellan* [onðə 'nɛlan] JSa 'in the island'.
- Ellan ny Kelpie** [ɛlan nə kjɛlpi] JJo 'hemp island' ?PA LN.
- elley** (G *eile*) a. [ɛlɛ] TCo, [ilɛ] CK 'other'.
- enmyssey** (ScG. *ainmeachadh*) vb.: *enmyssit* ppp. [ɛnməzɪt] ("with an almost inaudible 'z' which in some words he makes it 'd'") JKm 'called, named'.
- enn, enney** (G *aithne*) n. [ɛdn], [ɛdn] RQ, *enn* [ɪnj] JC1, [ɛnɛ] RQ 'knowledge, recognition': ("[ɛðn] in the south probably, or Port Chiarn") 'knowledge, recognition': *cha nel enn ainyn urree* [ha'nɛl ɛðn ɛŋgən ɔri] RQ 'we do not know her', *vel enn ayd er y dooinney ta goll shaghey* [vɛl ɛdn ɛrə dʊn 'ə t^ha gəl 'ja:ɣə] RQ 'do you know the man who is passing by?', *cha nel enn aym er* [ha 'nɛl ɛdn əm ɛr] RQ ("some say *cha vel* (more literary) and some *ha nel*") RQ 'I do not know him'.
- enneeyn** (Ir. *inchinn*, ScG. *eanchainn*) n. [ɛngan], [ɪŋnan] JSa 'brain'.
- ennym** (G *ainm*) n. [ɛnəm] JBa, MCw, RQ, WC 'name': *c'raad yn ennym er? Tom Gawne John Hommy* [kərəd t^han ɛnəm ɛr; t^həm gə:n dʒən həmi] RQ 'what is his name? Tom Gawne John Hommy'.
- Eoin** (G *Eoghan*) [ɛ:dn] / [ɛ:dn] JKm, [ɛdn], [ɛdn] JJo, [jɔ:ɪdn] JBa, [ödn] WGa 'Ean, John'. See also *Ean*.
- eoylley** (Ir. *aoileach*, ScG. *aolach*) n. [e:l'jə] CK 'dung, shite, dressing'.
- er** (G *ar, air*) prep. [ɛr^ˈ] JBa, JC1 'on, on him': **orrym** [ɔrəm] JC1 'on me', **ort** [ɔ.tɪ] JC1 'on you' (sg.), **er** [ɛr] RQ 'on him', **urree** [ɔri] RQ 'on her', **orrin** [ɔrin] JC1, CK 'on us', **erriu** [ɛr'u] WKi, JC1 'on you' (pl.): *cha nel enn aym er* [ha 'nɛl ɛdn əm ɛr] RQ 'I do not know him', *cha nel enn ainyn urree* [ha'nɛl ɛdn ɛŋgən ɔri] RQ 'we do not know her'.
- er son** (ScG. *air son*) prep. [sɔn] CK 'for, for the sake of'.
- er-chee** (ScG. *air tì*) adv. [ɛr 'tʃi:] JC2 'about to'.
- erreish** (cf. Ir. *tar éis*) adv. [ɛ'reiʃ] WKi, [ɛ'reʃ] JJS 'after'.
- errey** (G *eire*) n. [ɛrɛ] CK 'burden'.
- errou** (OIr. *airem*) n.m. [ɛr'u], [ɛru] JSa 'ploughman'.
- erskyn** (G *os cionn*) prep. [ɛr'skin] CK, JSk, WQ, [ɛrskən] CKB 'above': *erskyn y dorrash* [ɛrskən ə dɔrəʃ] CKB 'above the door', *erskyn earroo* [ɛr'skin iru] TCo 'above number, exceedingly numerous'.
- ersooyl** (Nlr. *ar siubhal*) adv. [ɛr'su:L] TCo, [ɛr'su:l^ð] WCy1, [ɛ'θu:l^ð] WCy1 'away, gone': *t'eh ersooyl ayns e hie* [t^he: ɛ'θu:l^ð θə hei] WCy1 'he is away into his house'.
- eulys** (G *aimhleas*) n. [juləs] CK 'fury, indignation': *my eulys* [mə 'jʊləs] CK 'my indignation'.
- eulyssagh** (G *aimhleasach*) a. [iuləzax] CK 'indignant'.

F

- faarkey** (G *fairrge*) vb. [færkə] WKi, [farˈkə] WCo, [færkə] WC, [fæ:rkɛ] / [fæ:rkɛ] TCo 'sea': yn aarkey [ən 'ɛ:rkɛ] EF 'the sea', yn aarkey yoogh [ən ərəkə jux] CK 'the greedy sea'.
- faarkey** (ScG *fairigeadh, failceadh*) vb. [fæ:rkɛ] JSa 'bathing'.
- faasaag** (Ir. *féasóg*) n. [faˈðe:g] CK 'beard'.
- faasagh** (G *fásach*) n. aasagh [ɛ:ðax] (len.) TCo, JJo 'desert': ayns yn aasagh [əns ən 'ɛ:ðay] JKm 'in the desert'.
- faase** (G *fás*) a. [fɛ:s] RQ 'weak': foddee vel ee ven fi(r) faase [fəði vel i: vɛdn fi(r) 'fɛ:s] RQ 'perhaps she is a very weak woman'.
- fadane** (Ir. *fódán*) a. [faˈðe:n] TCo 'solitary, isolated, uncultivated': buill fadane [bulˈ faˈðe:n] TCo 'solitary places'.
- faghid** (cf. OIr. *fochuitbed*) n. [fa:ʏɛd] CK, [fagid] CKe 'mockery, insult, disdain, contempt': ayns faghid [ons 'fa:ʏɛd] CK 'in mockery'.
- faiyr** (G *féar*) n. [fɛ:r] / [fɛ:ər] WCh, [fɛ:r] HCu 'grass, hay'.
- fajeil** (E fail) vb. [faˈde:ilˈ] WKi 'failing, not succeeding'.
- fakin** (ScG *faicinn*) vb. [fā-nˈ] MCw, [fayɪn] JC1, JW1 'seeing': (er) vakin [vain] JSk '(after) seeing, having seen', er vagin / er nakin: ta mee er nakin [θa mi ɛr naginˈ] TCo 'I have seen', heeym [hi:m], [him] TCo 'I'll see', hee mayd [hi:mɛidʒ] WKi 'we'll see', honnick [hɒnik] JC1, WQ 'saw': honnick mee mwaagh [hɒnik mī: mwa:x] JC1 'I saw a hare', cha naik me [ha nak mi] JBo 'did not see': ta mee fakin ram soilshaghyn [tʰa mi fayɪn ram səlʒaxən] JW1 'I see a number of lights', cha nel shin goll dy akin monney lesh goll seose nish, t'ee ro anmagh [ha nel ʃɪn gəl ð-ayɪn mana lɛʃ gəl sys nɪʃ, tʰi: rɔ: amnax] JW1 'we are not going to see much by going up now; it is too late', ta fys aym er, ta mee er nakin eh roie [ta fɛr əm ɛr; tʰa mi ɛr nakin e ro-i] JKm 'I know him, I have seen him before'.
- fardalagh** (G *fárdalach*) a. [farˈde:lax] CK 'of little worth'.
- farraghtyn** (ScG. *faireachduinn*) vb.: dar mee [dar mi:] (pret.) JC2 'I asked' ['?I lasted']:
- farrane** (Ir. *fuarán*) n. [faˈra:n] / [faˈrɛ:n] DK, JSk 'a fountain, spring': farrane d'ushtey feayr [faˈrɛ:n dʊʃtʃə fyr] JSk 'a spring of cold water'.
- fassaghey** (cf. Ir. *fothadh*) vb. [fɛ:ðaxə] WM 'feeding'.
- fassan** (G *fasan*) n. [fazən], [fɛzən] DK 'fashion'.
- fastyr** (ScG *feasgar*) n.f. [fastθər] HCu 'evening': yn astyr [ənˈjastər] WKi 'the evening', ayns y fastyr [aðə fastθər] HCu 'in the evening'.
- Fayle** (G (*mac*) *Pháil*) [fɛ:əl] TBr 'Fayle' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 303).
- fayr** (E 'fair') n. [fɛir] TBr 'fair'.
- feanish** (ScG. *fianuis*) n. [fɛ:aniʃ] JBa, [fɛ:niʃ] JSa, [fi:niʃ] TCo 'witness; before': v'ad feanish y vriw [vad fɛ:niʃ ə y vrɛu] JSa 'they were before the judge', ta mee goll dy ve feanish [tʰa mi gəl ðə ve fɛ:niʃ] JSa 'I am going to be a witness'.
- feayr** (G *fuar*) a. [faur], [fɛ:r] TCo, [fi:ər] TV, [fi:r] / [fi:ər] JK, WCa, [fi:i] AK, [fi:ər] AL, [fyər] JSk, [fi:ər] HCu, [fu:r] JC2, [fu:ər] / [fu:ər] JC2wife, [fy:r] HCa, JBa, [fuər] MCa ("[...] pronounced the same as in Andreas"), [fy:ə] CKB, [fy:r] / [fu:r] TKm ("also [fu:r], I have noticed this alternative pronunciation several times in the South"), [fy:r] JKm, JSa, ("[...] had the [y:] pronounced very far from [i:] and towards [u:] much more so than I have heard there in the North"), [fyr] M1, [fyər], [fəwɛ] JSa, TCl, JJo, WCo, WQ, JD, [fy:ər] JK, WCa, WKi, [fi:r] TCr, ABr, [fi:ər] WM, [fyr] JC1, JCr, JJo, MCw, TCo ("but he knows [fuər] also") 'cold': ta geay feer feayr ayn [tʰa gəɛ fi: fy:r ð:n] Co 'there is a very cold wind blowing', t'eh feayr [ti fyr] JJo 'it is cold', ta'n gheay feayr [tʰa n ɣyɛ fyr] MCw 'the wind is cold', [fi: fyr] HCa, JBa 'very cold'.
- feayraght** (ScG. *fuarachd*) n. [fi:rax] JJo, MCw 'coldness, cold'.
- feaysley** (G *fuasgladh*) vb. [əslə] (len.) WKi 'untieing, loosening'.
- feddyn** (ScG *faotainn*) vb: yiow [jau] CK 'will get, find', yiowym [jɛuəm] JC1 'I shall get', hooar

- [hu:ər] TCo, WC, JC1, WQ, JK, WCa, WKi, ABr, WM, [x'ʊər] JD 'got, found', hooar mee [huar mi:] JJo, [hu:ər mi:] TV 'I found', hooar mee ping jiu [hu:ər mi piŋ dʒəu] JC1 'I found a penny today'.
- fedjag** (cf. ScG. *eiteag*) n. [fɛʒag] JL, CK, EF 'feathers'.
- feeagh** (ScG. *fiach*) n.: pl. fiei [fjɛ:i] CK 'ravens'.
- feeaih** (G *fiadh*) n.: pl. feeaihee [fjɛ:] CK 'deer': feeaihee ny glionney [fjɛ: nə gl'ɒnɒ/ɡljɒna] CK 'the deer of/in the glen'.
- feer** (G *fīor*) adv. [fiər], [fi:], [fiə] JK, [fir], [fil] (*sic*) RQ 'true; very': feer valk [fir 'va:lɔk] RQ 'very bad', [fiL dɒna] RQ 'very bad'.
- feeu** (G *fīú*) a. [fiu] TCo 'worth'.
- feeyn** (G *fīon*, g. *fīona*) n.m. [fi:dn] TCo, [fidn] JKm, [fi:n] TCo 'wine', g. feeyney [fi:nə] TCo 'of wine'.
- fegooish** (ScG *eugmhais*) prep. [fɛ'gū:ʃ] TCo, [fɛ'gu:ʃ] TV 'without'.
- feill** (G *feòil*, obl.) n.f. [fɛ:il'j] JCr, [e:l'] (len.) JJo 'flesh': feill vart [fɛ:il 'vart] JK 'beef', feill vuc [fɛil'vuk] JKm, [fɛ:il 'vuk] JK 'pork, ham'.
- feiy** (G *feadh*) n.: feieyn [fin] CK 'fathoms'.
- feiyr** (Ir. *foghar*, ScG. *foghair*) n. [fɛir] JBo, [föir] JSk 'noise'.
- fendeilagh** (E *(de)fend* + G *áil* + *ach*) n.m.: endeilagh [an'dʒɛ:l'ax] (len.) JC1, [ɛn'dɛ:lax] (len.) CK 'defender'.
- fênish**; s.v. *feanish*.
- feoh** (G *fuath*) n. [fi:ə] JC1, [fiə] JCr, [fiɛ] TCo, [fy:] CK, [fy:ə] TCo, [fy] CK, JKm 'hate'.
- fer** (G *fear*) n.m. [fɛr] WC, [fir] TCo ("almost [fɛr]") 'man, one', pl. fir [fɛr] TCo: fir-oik [fir 'oik] WC 'officers, magistrates', fer-coadee [fɛr 'kodi] WM 'guardian', fir-choadee [fɛr xɔ:di] TCo, [fɛr xodi] WM 'guardians', fer lhiee [fɛr 'l'e:] CK, [fɛr 'l'i:] TCo 'medical man, doctor', fer lheiys [fɛr l'jeiəs] TCo 'a medical man, doctor', fer y thie [fɛr t'hai] JBa 'man of the house'.
- ferrishyn** (E 'fairies') n. [fɛriʃən] WKn 'fairies'; see also sleih beggey.
- fiddler** (ScG. *fidheadair*) n.m. [fidɛr] JC2, [fidɛr] HCu 'weaver': eggey fiddleragh [ɛgə fidɛrax] HCu 'a weaver's web'.
- filley** [G *filleadh*] vb.: fill [fil'] (impv.) WKi 'fold!': fill beéal yn sack sheese [fil'íl ən sak ʃi:s] WKi 'fold down the mouth of the sack'.
- fioghey** (Ir. *feoghadh*) vb. [fjɔ:ʏp], [fjɔ:ʏjɛ] CK, [fl'jɔyə] (*sic*) CKe 'withering': fioghit [[fl'ɔ:ʏit'] TCo 'withered'.
- firrin** (ScG. *fīrinn*) n.f.: yn irrin [ən jirin] JK 'the truth': ta mee ginsh yn irrin [t'ha mi: gĩ:ʒ ən jirin] 'I am telling the truth'.
- firriney** (Ir. *fīrinne*) n. [firinjə] WC 'truth'.
- firrinys** (ScG. *fīrinn* + *eas*) n. [firinjəs] WM 'truth'.
- Fistard** (Sc. *fisk-gardr*) [fistard] WQ, [fiʃfard] JKdgr 'fish enclosure' (Port St. Mary) RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 416-420).
- flag** (E 'flag') n. [flag] HCl 'flag': flag green son dy chur notis da'n trean goll dy chur y traá [flag grædn sɒn xur nɔ:ðəs ðən tredn gɒl ə xur ə trɛ:] HCl 'a green flag for giving notice to the train for to give the time' flag jiarg son chur notis dy vel red ennagh er y lein [flag dʒɛg sɒn xur nɔ:ðəs ðə vel rəðɛnax ɛrə lein] HCl 'a red flag for giving notice that there is something on the line'.
- flaunys** (G *flaitheamhnas*) [flāunəs] TCo ("nasal") 'heaven'.
- flaunyssagh** (G *flaitheamhnas* + *ach*) a. [flaunəðax] JJS 'heavenly, felicitous, blissful'.
- Fleshwick** (Sc. *flesja(r)-vík*) [flɛʒɛg] TM 'creek of the green area among bare hills' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 420-422).
- fliaghey** (OIr. *flechud*) n. [flja:ʏə] JC1, [fljaxə] JBa 'rain': ta fliaghey ayn [t'ha fljaxə ũn] JBa 'it is raining', joan fliaghey [dʒɔũn fljaxə] JBa 'small rain'.

- fliugh** (G *fliuch*) a. [fl'ɔx] JSa 'wet'.
- foalsaght** (G *fallsacht*) n. [foLdax] TCo 'falsehood': foalsaght erbee [foLdaxt ɛr'bi:] TCo 'any falsehood'.
- foalsey** (G *fallsa*) a. [fɔ:lsə] JC1, WT 'false': t'ou fer foalsey [t'ou fɛr ' fɔ:lsə] WT 'you are a false fellow'.
- foast** (Ir. *fós*, ScG *fhathast*) adv. [fo:s] HCl, JC1, JSa, [fuəs] CK, [ho:s] JJo, [fɔ:s] JKm, [fuəs] CK 'still, yet': ta mee bio foast [tʰa mi bljɔ: fɔ:s] JKm 'I am alive still', ta mee ayns shoh foast [tʰa mi ʃ'ʃɔ: fɔ:s] JC1 'I am here yet, I am still here'.
- foawr** (ScG. *fomhair*) n.m. [fawər] JSa, [fɔ:r] JKm, AL, [fo:r'] WM, [fo:r] WCn 'giant', pl. foawir (but he gives [fiuərən]) JSa 'giants'.
- foayr** (G *fábhar*) n. [fɔdər] JJS 'favour, kindness'.
- foayroil** (G *fábhar* + *amhail*) a. [fa'ro:l'] CK 'favourable'.
- foays** (Ir. *feabhas*) n. [fɔwəs] CK 'favour'.
- foddee** (ScG. *faodaidh* 3sg. of *faod*) vb. [fɔði] RQ 'it may be, perhaps': foddee [dy] vel ee ven fi(r) faase [fɔði vel i: vɛdn fi(r) 'fɛ:s] RQ 'perhaps she is a very weak woman', foddee dy jeanyim fuirraghtyn fud ny h-oie [fɔði dɔ dʒɛnəm fɔran fɔd nɔ 'heji] MCw 'it may be that I shall remain all night'.
- foddyr** (E 'fodder') n. [fɔdər] MCw 'fodder'.
- foddey** (G *fada*) adv. [faða] RQ, [fɔ:ðə] JC1 'far': cha nel mee goll feer foddey yn raad shoh [ha 'nɛl mi: gɔl fi(r) faða ən rɛ:d ʃo:] RQ 'I am not going very far', t'eh foddey woish shoh [ti: fɔ:ðə wɛjʃ ʃɔ:] JC1 'it is far from here', foddey jeh [fɔ:ðə dʒɛ:] JKm 'far off'.
- fon** (G *fonn*) adv. [fɔn] RQ 'fond of, pleased with' + *er*: vel oo fon er yn jinnair shen? T'eh [vɛl u fɔn ɛrən dʒə'nɛər ʃɛdn? tɛ:] RQ 'are you pleased with that dinner, do you like the dinner?' Yes'.
- fosley** (G *fosgladh*) vb. [fɔ:slɛ] RQ 'opening': foshil [fol'] (impv.) JC1 'open': foshil yn cleigh as cur yn wooa stiagh ayns y yiat [fol'ən klɛi as kur ən wu:ʰ ʃʃax oðə jat] JC1 'open the fence and put the cow into the field', fosley [fɔ:slɛ] (here impv.) RQ: fosley yn dorrys [fɔ:slɛ n dɔras] RQ 'open the dorr!'
- fouyr** (Ir. *fóghmhar*, ScG. *foghar*) n. [fəur] WKn, [fəur] WM 'autumn, harvest'.
- Frangagh** (G *Frangach*) n.m. / a. [frangax] WCh 'Frenchman', anything French'.
- frass** (G *fras*) n. [fra:s] JL 'shower': cha jean frass assee erbee [ha dʒɛn fra:s a:ði ɛr'bi:] JL 'a shower will do no harm'.
- freayll** (ScG. *fritheil*, *frithealadh*) vb. [fri:l] RQ 'keeping': Mylechreest ta freayll shapp eg Balla Chashtal [mɔlɔ'xri:s ta: fri:l ʃap ɛg bala'x/haʃt'al] RQ '(it is) Mylechreest (who) keeps a shop at Castletown'.
- freoagh** (G *fraoch*) n. [frɔ:x] AK, AL, JSk, [fry:x] HCu, [frɔx] CK, CKB, [frɔx] / [frɛx] WM, [fry:x] WQ, [frɔ:x] JD, WKi, ABr, WM, [frɔx] JK, [frɔx] JD 'heather': ta ram freoagh er y chlieau [tʰa ram frɔx ɛrə 'hl'iu] JD 'there is a lot of heather on the mountain'.
- freoaghane** (Ir. *fraochán*) n. [frɔ'xɛ:n] DK 'blaberry, bilberry'.
- fud** (G *ar fud*) n. [fyd] TCo 'the length of, throughout': fud ny h-oie [fɔd nɔ 'heji] MCw 'all through the night'.
- fuill** (G *fuil*, g. *fola*) n.f. [ful'] CK, WC, [fwil'j] JCr 'blood', g. folley [fɔ:la] JKm 'of blood', yn uill cheddin [ən hjul'xɛðən] TCo 'the same blood'.
- fuirraghtyn** (ScG. *fuireach* + *duinn*) vb. [fɔran] MCw 'staying': foddee dy jeanyim fuirraghtyn fud ny h-oie [fɔði dɔ dʒɛnəm fɔran fɔd nɔ 'heji] MCw 'it may be that I shall remain all night'.
- fuygh** (OIr. *fiad*; for disyll. form, cf. OIr. *fidba(i)d*, ScG. *fiodh*) n. [fəi] JCr 'wood'.
- fys** (G *fios*) n. [fəð] JW1, [fəð], [fəz] CK, [fəs] RQ, [fɛr] (*sic*), [fre:] (*sic*) JKm 'knowledge': cha nel fys aym quoi yn peiagh (t'ayn) [ha nɛl fəð əm kwei ən pajax [tɔ:n]] JW1 'I do not know who the person (is)', ta fys aym er, ta mee er n'akin eh roie [ta fɛr əm ɛr; tʰa mi ɛr nakin e ro-i] JKm 'I know

him, I have seen him before', ta fre aym quoui eh hene [tʰa fre: əm ɛr kwei e: hi:n] JKm 'I know who he is', ta fre aym urree quoui ee hene [tʰa fre: əm ɔri kwei i: hi:n] JKm 'I know who she is', dyn yss [dən jəs] WC, gyn yss [gən jəs] TCo, JJo 'unknown, unaware'.

fyssaghyn (cf. ScG. *fiosachd*) n.pl. [fizayən] WKn 'charms, spells'.

G

gaase (OIr. *ás*, Ir./ScG. *fás*) vb. [gæ:s] WKi, TCo, [gɛ:z] W1 'growing': gaase vees ad [gæ:s vɛz əd / vədəd] WKi, [gæ:s vɛ (vɛz) əd] TCo, [gɛ:z vɪzəd] W1 'a growing they will be'.

gaaue (G *gobha*) (n.m. [gæ:u] JK, [gɛu] HCU 'blacksmith', Gaaue Mwaagh [gəu 'mwɛ:x] AL 'hare blacksmith' ("a man so nicknamed at Ramsey - he was a blacksmith")) NN.

gaccan (Ir. *éagcaoin*, ScG. *acain*) vb. [gayan] TCo 'complaining'.

Gailck / Gaelg (Mlr. *Gaedilg*) n.f. [gəlk] WCa, [gölk] JK, [gylk] TV, [gylk] WQ, JD, [gölk] JK, WKi, ABr, WM, [gylg] CKB, JKm, HCl 'Manx (language)': vel shiu toiggal Gailck [vɛl ju tʰɛgal gəlk] WCa 'do you understand Manx?', ta mee wishal gynsaghey Gaelg [ta mi wɪzəl gənðax gylg] CKB 'I want to learn Manx', gynsagh Gailck [gənðax gölk] JK 'learning Manx', Gailck Vanninagh [göilk vaninax] JK 'Manx Gaelic'.

gagh (G *gach*) a. [dɔx] JCr 'each': gagh laa [dɔx la] JCr 'each day'.

garee (cf. G *géar* 'sharp') n.m. [geri] HCl 'moor or rough land', garee aittin [geri 'aʒin] HCl 'gorse field', garee conney [geri 'kɔna] JBr 'gorse field'.

garey (Sc. *garðr*, Ir. *garrdha*, ScG *gàradh*) n. [gɛ:ra] HCl 'garden'.

gaue (ScG. *gàbhadh*) n. [gɛ:u] TV 'danger'.

gauin (G *gamhain(n)*) n.f. [gā:un] WM, [go:n] WCn, PV 'heifer, a young cow', g. gouney [gəuna] JKm, WCn, PV 'of a heifer': y ghauin [ə ɣo:n] PV, famman ny gouney [famən nə gəuna] JKm 'the heifer's tail', shibbyr ny gouney [ʃivər nə gəuna] WCn 'supper for the heifer', fiddar ny gouney [fidə nə gəuna] PV 'weaver for the heifer'.

geamagh (Ir. *géim*, ScG *geum*; also G *éigh*, Ir. *éigheamh*) vb. [gɛ:max] CK 'calling'.

gearey (G *gáire*) vb. [gɛ:rɛ] WM 'laughing': Tra ta yn dooinney boght cooney lesh dooinney boght elley ta'n Çhiarn gearey [trɛ: tʰa ən dun'ɛ bɔ:x ku:nə lɛʒ dʰunjɛ bɔ:x ɛlɛ tʰa n tʰarn gɛ:rɛ] WM ("with ē towards i") 'when the poor man helps another poor man, the Lord laughs'.

geay (G *gaoth*, g. *gaoithe*) n.f. [gə:] TKm, [gy:] / [gö] CK, [gy:ə] JK, [gyə] ABr, AK, AL, HCl, TV, WQ, JD, JK, WKi, WM, [gyö] TCl, WM, [gy:ɛ] WT 'wind': yn gheay [ən ɣyæ] HCa 'the wind', geay twoaie [gy:ɛ tʰu:i] WT 'north wind', geay yiass [gy:ɛ jas] WT 'south wind', geay nhia [gy:ɛ n 'ja:r] WT 'east wind', geay nheear [gy:ɛ ni:r] WT 'west wind', cre'n gheay s'messey ayns shoh? [kɛn ɣy:æ əs'mɛðə onso] WT 'what wind is the worst here? geay twoaie yn gheay s'feayrey [gy:ɛ tʰu:i ən ɣyɛ 's 'fure] WT 'the north wind is the coldest wind', ta geay mooar ayn [tʰa gyə mu:ər ũ:n] ABr 'there is a great wind in', ta'n gheay feayr [tʰan ɣyɔ fyər] HCl 'the wind is cold', geay vooar [gya 'vuər] JJo, [gə wuər] JKm 'a great wind', geay hiar [gyə har] AK 'east wind', ta geay woovar ayn [tʰa gyə wū:ər o:n] AK 'there is a great wind in', ta'n gheay lajer jiu [tʰan ɣəð lɛʒɛr dʒəu] JCl 'the wind is strong today'.

geayagh (G *gaothach*) a. [göax] TCl 'windy'.

geayl (G *gual*) n. [gə:l], [gəl] WGa, [gy:l] CK, JBr, JKm, JSa, M1, TKm, WKn, JJo, [gyl] AK, AL, JSk, HCU, JCl, JL, TCl, TV, WQ, JD, JK, WKi, ABr, WM, [x'yl (*sic*) TV ("but he stuck to no pronun-ciation") 'coal'.

geaylin (Ir. *gualainn*) n. [gə:lin] WGa, [gələn] HCl, [gy:lin] CK, JKm, [gylən] AK, AL, JSk, JCl, WQ, JK, WCa, WKi, ABr, WM, [gylin] HCU, [gylin] JBr, [gyljən] MCw, [gjylədn] JD 'shoulder',

pl. geayltyl [gəɫʃən] WGa, [gy:lʃən] CK, JKm, [gylʃən] AK, AL, JSk, HCu, JC1, WCa, JBr, JD, WCa, WKi, AB, [gyltən] WQ, JK, WM: ta laad trome er dty gheaylin [tʰa ləd tʰrom ɛr ðə ɣylən] TCl 'there is a heavy load on your shoulder'.

geayne (cf. G *uaithne*) a. [ɣein'ə] JC1, [ɣən'ə] / [ɣe:n'ə] JSa ("[...] but he is more used to [glas] for the colour"), [ge:n'ə] / [gö:n'ə] TKm ("which he thought few Manxmen would know, but neither did he exactly as he has not often heard it said, it seems to me"), [ɣən'ə] TCo, [ge:n'ə] EKn ("with a hard g"), [ɣe:n'ə] / [ɣö:n'ə] WC, [ɣenə] WKi 'green': cabbyl glas ayns magher geayne [kaβal glas uns ma:r 'ɣən'ə] TCo 'a grey horse in [a] green field' ("used to be a catch of his father").

geddyn (ScG. *faotainn*) vb. [gəðən] JBa, [gəðn] RQ 'finding, getting': er ngeddyn [ɛr nɛðən] JJo 'after getting': t'ou er neddyn [tʰou ɛr nɛðən] JJo 'you have got', er ny gheddyn [ɛrnə ɣəðən] JJo 'after its getting', ta mee er ngeddyn [ta mi: ɛr 'nəðən] JBa 'I have obtained', ta mee goll thie dy geddyn jinnair [tʰa mi gol tʰai ðə gəðn dʒə'nɪər' / dʒə'ni-ɛ] RQ 'I am going home to get (my) dinner', yiwow oo [jɔu] CK 'you will get, find'.

geearree (G ag *iarraidh*) vb.: yeeearree [jiri] (pret.) CK, WKi 'wished, desired'.

geeish (ScG. *gaoisid*) n. [gəiʃ] JBa, JBr 'coarse hair, horsehair, mane'.

Gell; s.v. *Gill*.

gennal (ScG. *geanail*) a. [genal] TCo ("Eng. 1") 'happy, content'.

gerrig ruy n. [gɛrɪg rɛ:i] 'red halfpenny'.

getlagh (Ir. *eiteall*, ScG. *itealachadh*) vb. [gɛtlax] JC1 'flying': t'eh getlagh [te: gɛtlax] JC1 'he is flying' ("in speaking of a bird of unknown sex [te: gɛtlax] JC1 'he is flying'").

geurey (Ir. *geimhreadh*, ScG. *geamhradh*) n.m. [gɛʒurɛ] WKn, WM, [gɛauri] W1 'winter': yn geurey [ən gɛ:uri] TBr 'the winter', ta'n geurey braew feayr ayns shoh [tan gɛauri brau fyjɛ ə'sə:] W1 'the winter is sure cold here'.

gialdyn n. [gɔldən] WKi 'promise': e ghialdyn [ɛ jɔ:lðən] TCo 'his promise', pl. gialdynyn, dty ghialdynyn [də jaldɪnən] TCo 'your promises'. See also *giall* below.

gialdyn (ScG. *gealltuinn*) vb. [gɔldən] WKi 'promising': cha giall [hã 'gɔl] TCo 'will not promise' ("he is quite sure of its [nasal vowel in *cha*] possibility"), er yialdyn [ɛr jɔldən] JJo 'after promising, have promised': ta mee er ngialdyn [θa: mi: ɛr njaldən] WC 'I have promised', t'ou er yialdyn [tʰou ɛr jɔldən] JJo 'you have promised', ghiall [jal] (pret.) JC1, WQ 'promised'.

giall (G *geall*) n. [gɔl] TCo 'a promise'. See also *gialdyn* above.

giarrey (G *gearradh*) vb. [gɛra] HCl 'cutting': ghiarys [ɣe:rəs] CK 'which will cut'.

giat²² (G *geata*) n. [gɛt] JKm 'field, gate', pl. yiattyn [jatən] (len.) JSk 'fields, gates': ec giat y cabbal [ɛk gɛt ə kavall] JKm 'at the chapel field, gate'.

Gill / Gell (G *mac a' Ghail / Ghoill*) [gɪl] JC2 'Gill' PN (cf. PNIM/V: 202).

ginsh (G ag *innse*) vb. [gɪ:nʃ] JSk, [gɪnʃ] TV 'telling': ta mee ginsh shen dhyt, ghooiney [θa mɪ: gɪ:nʃ ʃɛn dɔit ɣən'ə] JSk 'I am telling you (sg.) this, man!', ta mee ginsh shen diu, ghooiney [θa mɪ: gɪ:nʃ ʃɛn diu, ɣən'ə] 'I am telling you (pl.) this, man!'

gioot (E 'gift') n. [gju:t] TKm, [gɟüt] ("?nasal") CK, [gɟüt] WM 'gift' ("very nasal"), [gɟut] JSa 'gift, present', pl. giootyn [gɟutən] JSa 'gifts, presents'.

glare (G *glór*) n.m. [glɛ:] WT 'language': ta lane sleih credjal dy ve yn glare "Hebrew" yn chied glare [ta lɛdn slɛi kɛzəl ðə ve n glɛ: (sic) "Hebrew" ən x'ɛ d glɛ:r] WT 'all the people believe that the language "Hebrew" was the first language'.

glashtyn (cf. ScG. *glaistig*) n.m. [glasʃən] JSa 'goblin, sprite' (folklore) ("the Glasstchyn (or how it is to be spelled) would come to Ballachrink (Colby) and thrash a whole barnful of corn in one

22 *giat* 'gate, field' is a NEng. dial. lw. into Manx toponomy, particularly in the Northern parishes, and names in *giat* are especially abundant in Kirk Andreas (qv). The term means: "a right to run or pasturage for a cow, horse, etc., on a common field or on private ground" (NED or ME *yat*, yet re-radicalised in the Mx. forms to initial g- (PNIM/III: xxv).

- night for them").²³
- glass** (G *glas*) a. [gla:s] WM, [gLas] WC 'green, grey': ayns pastyr glass [unz past^{hə} gla:s] WM 'in green pasture'.
- glass** (G *glas*) n. [glas] HCl 'a lock'.
- gleashagh** (ScG *gluaiseadh*) vb. [gle:ʒax] HCu, [glyjax] TCo 'moving'.
- glenney** (G *glanadh*) vb.: er nyn glenney [ɛrnə glənə] JJo 'after our/your/their cleaning'.
- glennid** (G *glan + aid*) n. [glənɪdʒ] JJS 'cleanliness'.
- glion** (G *gleann*) n.m/f. [gl'ɔn] CK, [gliãun], [gliöün] MCw, [gljɔdn] / [gljɔdn] JK, [gljõün] WKn, TCo 'glen': yn ghliion ən ljɔn] JBr 'the glen', feeaihee ny glionney [fje: nə gl'ɔnɔ / gljɔna] CK 'the deer of/in the glen'.
- Glion Darragh** (G *darach*) [gljõün darax] JC1 'glen of the oaktrees' MI LN.
- Glion Dhoo** (G *dubh*) [l'ɔn 'd̪əu] AL 'black glen' BA LN (cf. PNIM/II: 179, 181-182).
- Glion Maye** (OIr. *maig*) [gljɔdn 'mai] JK, [gl'jɔdn 'mai] TCr, [gl'jõün 'mø:i] WKi, [glɛən 'mø:i] TCo ('very long' rhymes with [Lə:i] 'lead'), [gljãün mø:i] DBr, [gljɔn 'møi] JC1, [l'ɔn 'møi], [l'ɔn 'møi] AL 'glen of/by the plain, open space' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 108-109).
- Glion ny Guiy** (G *gé, gèadh*) [gljɔn nə j̪ei] JC1 'glen of the geese' MI LN (cf. PNIM/II: 74): Glion ny Guiy [glaun nə 'j̪ei] JC1 'nickname on a charmer' ('from his house of that name in Orrystal in Ballaugh').
- Glion Rushen** (G *roisean*) [gl'ɔun rəzɪn'] JJo, [gliɔdn ruzɔn] TW, JW1 'Glen Rushen' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 111-112).
- Glion Çhiass** (G *seasg*) [glɔ'n 'sas] Ca 'dry, sterile glen' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 430-431).
- Glion Ûre** (G *iubhar*) [l'jɔdn 'ũ:ər] TCr 'glen of the yew-tree' RU LN (now Amulty) ('they drop the g of glodn extensively about there and Peel') (cf. PNIM/: 330, v.s. *Amulty*).
- Glion Wyllin** (G *muileann*) [gljɔun 'wəl'ɛn] JL 'the mill glen' MI LN (cf. PNIM/II: 73).
- gloon** (G *glún*) n.: nyn glioonyn [nən gl'ju:nən] TCo 'our generations'.
- gloonagh-yeih** (ScG *glúineach-theth*) [gljunagh j̪ei] WKi 'a plant with straight pieces of stalk but angular like a goose's leg with joints like those of a goose's legs [?'water-pepper']'.
- gliooney** (Ir. *glúnadh*) vb. [gl'u:n'ə] TCo 'kneeling'.
- gloyroil** (Ir. *glóir + amhail*) a. [glɔ'ro:l'] CK 'glorious'.
- goaill** (ScG. *gabhail*) vb. [go:l'] TCo, [gol'] WKi, [gɔl'] JC1 'taking, seizing': gəu] (impv.) JC1 'take', gowym [gəuəm] TCo 'I shall take', cha ghow [ha 'ou] WKi 'did not take', er ngoaill [ɛr 'goil'] WC 'after taking, having taken'.
- goal** (Ir. *gabhal*, ScG. *gobhal*) n. [gol] WKi 'fork of the horn'.
- goan** (Ir. *gothán*) n. [gɔ:n], [gɔ:ɔn] JJo ('guttural a'), [gɔ:ɔn] WKi 'words': [ɣɔ:ɔn] CK (len.) 'words', ny goan [nə gɔ:n] JJo 'the word', my ghoan [mə ɣɔ:ɔn] JKm 'my words'.
- goanlys** (ScG. *gannlas, gamhlas*) n. [gɔ:nləs] WKi, WM, [gõünLəs] TCo 'spite, malice'.
- gob** (G *gob*) n. [gɔb] TBr 'mouth'.
- Gob ny Meayley** (Gob na Maoile) [gɔb nə mə:l'ə] JBo 'point of the Mull (of Galloway)' LN SCO. See also under *Meayl, Meayl ny hAlbey, Yn Veayl*.
- goll** (Nlr. *gol; goaill*) vb. [gɔl] JC1, JSa, [gɔL] WKi 'going': er gholl [ɛr 'ɣɔL] TCo, er ngoll [ɛr 'nɔL] TCo, [ɛr 'nɔl] JJo, [ɛr nɔl] JC1 'after going, have gone', ta mee er gholl [θa: mi ɛr ɣɔL^d] WC 'I have gone', hed [hɛd], [hɛd^s] TCo, [hɛg] (*sic*) CK 'will go' ('cross-examined her, but she and her sons stuck to this pronunciation which I have never noticed before'), hem [hɛm] TCo 'I will go' ('pr. with [h] not [hj]'), cha jed [dʒɛd'] CK 'will not go', hie mee [hai me] HCu, [hai mi:] JK, [hai mi] WQ, JD, JK, WM, [hei mi] WM 'I went'. 'I went', hie eh [hai ɔ] JKm 'he went': goll dys y valley [gɔl ðɔðə valjɛ] JSa 'going home', vel eh goll dy cheau [vɛl ə gɔL d̪ə hjɛu] M3 'is it going to rain?',

²³ A fuller version of this story is told by Ned Beg Hom Ruy (cf. Broderick 1981: 175-176, Lewin 2014: 80). There are Costains in Ballachrink yet.

- t'ee goll sheese [tʰei gɔL ʃis] TCo 'she (the sun) is going down'.
- gollan-geayee** (ScG. *gobhlan-gaoithe*) n.m. [gɔlan 'göi] CK, [gɔlan 'gei] JK 'swallow'.
- golltoan** vb. [gɔl'tʰu:n] CKe, [gɔl'toan], [gɔl'tu:an] CK 'reproaching'.
- golltooit** (ScG *tubhta*) va. [gɔl'tʰu:it] JSa 'thatched' ("in a particular way without ropes").
- golltwoaie** (cf. Ir. *tuaigh cheatha*) n. [gɔl'tʰu:i] CK 'rainbow'.
- gra** (G *ag rá*) vb. [grɛ:] WKi 'saying': er ghra [ɛr ɣrɛ:] JBo 'after saying, having said', dooyrt eh [ðərθʰa] TCo, [duərt a] WC 'he said'.
- graih** (G *grá*, obl. *gráidh*) n. [gra:j] MCw, [grɛ:i] TCo 'love'.
- graihagh** (G *grádhach*) a. [grɛ:jax] MCw 'loving': graihagh er [grejax ɛr] MCw 'fond of': ta mee graihagh ort [ta mi: grɛ:jax ɔrt] MCw 'I am fond of you, I love you', t'ee graihagh er yn Albinagh [tʰei grejax ɛr ən əlbənaɪ] MCw 'she is fond of the Scotsman'.
- grayse** (G *grás*) n. [grɛ:s] MCw 'grace'.
- graysoil** (G *grás* + *amhail*) a. [grɛ'so:l] WM 'gracious'.
- greassee** (Ir. *gréasaidhe*, ScG. *greusaiche*) n.m. [grɔðə] MCw, [greði], [grezi] RQ 'shoemaker, cobbler': hooar mish piyr dy vraagyn moal woish [hu:ir miʃ pɛ:ir ðə vrɛ:ɣən mo:l wiʃ] RQ 'I got a pair of poor shoes from him'.
- greim** (G *greim*) n. [griəm] TCr 'grab, grip'.
- grian** (G *grian*, g. *gréine*) n.f. [gri:n] JC1, [gri:dn] WC, [gridn] CKB, [grin] HCl, JKm, [griɛn] TCo 'sun': y(n) ghrian [ə ɣriɛn] JC1, [ən 'ɣr'e:dn] MCw 'the sun' ("but [te: səl'zɛ:n] 'he is shining' [...]"), ta'n ghrian goll dy hoilshean [tan ɣri:n gɔl ðə hoil'dja:n (*sic*)] JC1 'the sun is going to shine', v'eh beggan gridn echey [vi bɛɣan gridn eɣɛ] CKB 'there was too little sun', ta'n grian goll sheese dy gholl dy lhie [tan grin gɔl si:s ðə ɣɔl ðə La:i] ("lh deep guttural with labial utterance lʰ or l [with subscript 'w']") HCl 'the sun is going down to set', ta'n grian soilshean [tʰa 'n grin səl'dʒɛ:n / sol'dʒɛ:n] JKm 'the sun is shining'.
- guilley** (ScG. *gille*) n.m. [gil'ə] JKm 'boy, lad', [gilə] MCa, [gəil'ə] JC1, [gile] EF, [giljɛ] TBr 'boy, lad', pl. guillyn [gilɛdn] JK: vel y guilley sthie? Cha nel [vɛl ə gilɛ stʰai? ha nel] MCa 'is the boy at home? No', guilley mie lajer [gilɛ mai lɛzər] ("not ɜ") EF 'a good strong lad', ta'n guilley er huittym jeh'n creagh [tʰan giljɛ a hɔjəm dʒɛn kryx] TBr 'the boy has fallen from the (hay)stack', guillyn aeg [gilɛdn ɛ:g] JK 'young men'.
- guint** (G *gointe*) va. [gunʃ] TCo 'pained, a sudden pain'.
- guiy** (Ir. *gé*, ScG. *gèadh*) n.m. [gei] JC1, [gje:i] SKg, [gjei] Ga, TCr, HCl, JJo 'goose', pl. gioee [gjui] JC1, [gjo:i] JJo, [gjo:ui] SKg, [gju:i] Ga, [gjöi] TCr 'geese': gah ny tree dy ghuoiee [ga: nə tri: ðə jo:ui] SKg 'two or three geese', flock dy ghoiee [flɔc ðə 'jɔi] HCl 'a flock of geese', guiy aail [gjei öi] JJo 'brooding goose'.
- gura mie ayd** (Ir. *go raibh maith agat*) [gɔrə'mai aʰd] WCa 'thank you' ('may it be well with thee'), (Ir. *go raibh maith agaibh*) gura mie eu [gɔrə'mäijɛu] JKm 'thank you' (pl.).
- gy brágh** (G *gu bràthach*) dv. [ðə 'brɔx] JC1 'for ever'.
- gyere** (G *géar*) a. [ge:r] TCr 'sharp'.
- gyllagh** (ScG. *ag iolach*) vb. [gil'ax] WT 'call': cre'n ennym t'ad gyllagh diu? [kən ɛnəm tʰad gil'ax diu] WT 'what name do they call you?'
- gyn** prep. [gən] HCu, [gəN] TCo 'without'.
- gynsagh** (ScG. *ag ionnsachadh*) vb. [gəndax] JK, CKB [ginðax] WQ, [gəndaxɛ] JBo 'learning': er n'ynsagh [ɛr 'n'ənzax] SKg 'after learning, have learned', ynsit [ənzit] TCo 'learned': gynsagh Gailck [gəndax gölk] JK 'learning Manx', ta mee wishal gynsaghey Gaelg [ta mi wiʒal gəndax gylg] CKB 'I want to learn Manx'.
- gys** (ScG *gus*) prep. [ðəs] JBo, JJS, [gəs^d] JSk, [gɪs] / [gys] WC 'to, towards' ("but not fully [gəs]"), [gɪs] WC 'to, towards' ("in reading but in talking he made it into [gəð] [before a vowel]"), and so [ðuð] JJo, [gəð] / [gɔz] JKm, [gəð] CK, JJo, TCo 'to, towards'.

H

- hene** (ScG. *fhìn*) pers. pn. (with nasalisation): [hĩ:n] JC1, JKm, WM, [hĩn] JKm, JSk, WKi, WQ; (without nasalisation) [hidn] WQ, [hin] MCw 'self'.
- Hew** (cf. G *Iúdach*) n.m. [hjɛu] JBo, [x'ɛu] WKi 'Jew', pl. Hewnyn [hjɛunən] JBo, [x'ɛunən] WKi.
- Hiarn** (G *a thighearna*) n.m. [x'arn] (voc.) CK 'Lord!'
- hibbin** ("of undetermined etymology" IDPP 120) n. [hivən] PV 'ivy'.
- Hoch** n. [ho:x] OT, pl. Hochs ("They call the top slope of the mountains [by Bradda Head] from the top to the sea, a hoch [ho:x] pl. hochs, that is in talking English - the ch is guttural") RU LN, OE *hōh* (cf. PNIM/I: 119).²⁴
- Hop dy Naa** (unknown) [hɔp dɔ nɛ:] AL, CKe, MCl ("and not [hɔp dɔ nɛ:]"), [hɔp dɔ nɛ:] JKm, [hɔp dɔ nɛ:i] WCn 'Hollantide' (31 October). Folklore.
- hoshiaght** (**thoiseachd*) adv. [hɔjax] WQ, [hɔzax] JC1, [hɔ:jax] TCo 'beginning'.
- Huan** [huən] WM 'Hugh' PN.
- hug** (G *chuig*) prep.: hym [hɔm] ("not nasal in the vowel") TCo 'to(wards) me'.

I

- imlee** (cf. ScG. *ùmhlaiich*) a. [ɛmljɛ] RQ 'humble': dooinney feer imlee [dun'ə fi: ɛmljɛ] RQ 'a very humble man'.
- immeeaght** (cf. G *imeacht*) vb. [ɛmjax] CK 'going': [er] n'immeeaght ['nɛmjax] CK 'after going', immee [ɛmi] JC2, [imi] (impv.) WQ 'go!': immee-jee [ɛmi dʒi] (impv. 2pl.) JC2 'go ye'.
- imneeagh** (Ir. *imnidheach*) [im'ne:ax] TCo 'anxious'.
- imraa** (Ir. *iomrádh*) n./vb. [im'ræi] TCo 'mention, mentioning, report, reporting'.
- injil** (G *íseal*) a. [ĩndʒəl^δ] TCo, [ĩndʒɛl] MCw, [ĩnzɛl] JBa, TCl JJo, [ɜ:ndʒɛl] (*sic*)²⁵ HCu, [ĩndʒəl] M3 'low': ta yn kay feer injil [tə n kje: fi: indʒəl] M3 'the mist is very low'; ny s'inshley [nə 'sĩnʃl'ə] TCo, [na sĩ:nʒlə] HCu 'lower', s'injley [sĩnʒlə] MCw, [sĩnʃlə] JBa 'lowest'.
- injillaghey** (ScG. *isleachadh*) vb.: dy injillaghey [dɔ hĩzʒjaxə] JJS 'to lower'.
- ink** (E 'ink') n. [ĩnk] MCw 'ink'.
- inneen** (Ir. *inghean*) n.f. [i'n'í:n] JKm, [i'nji:n] JJo, [n'í:n] CKe, [i'n'í:n], [n'ĩ:n] TCo, [ni:n] JK 'girl, daughter', pl. inneenyn [i'ni:nən] WQ, [nji:nən] JJo, [ni:nən] JK: daa inneen aalin [da i'n'í:n ɛ:lin] JKm 'two fine girls', inneen wooar [n'í:n 'wũär] CKe 'a big girl'.
- inneey-veyl** n.f. [inə'vəl] JJo, TCo, [ini'və:l] CK, [in'ə'və:l] JSa, [in'ə'vy:l] JKm 'maid', [ĩn'ɛ'vəl] TCo, [inəvəl] JC1 'maid, handmaid'.
- insh** (G *innse*) vb. [ĩ:nʃ], [ĩnʃ], [ĩ:ʒ] TCo, [ĩ:ʃ] JBo ("with no nasal consonant"), [ĩnʒ] JBa 'tell' ("very nasal"), [ĩ:ʒ] JK 'tell': insh dou [ĩ:ʒ dɔu] (impv.) JK 'tell me' ("very soft and very nasal"), er n'insh [ər nĩ:ʒ] WQ 'after telling, having told', inshym [ĩzəm] WQ ("with no n") 'I shall tell', dinsh [dĩ:nʃ] CK 'told': dinsh mee shen dhyt [dĩ:nʃ mi ʃɛdn dɔit] CK 'I told you that', dinsh ad [d'ĩzəð] JJo ("with

²⁴ cf. OE *hōh*, *hó* gen. *hós*; m. 'heel', 'hough', 'originally a point of land, formed like a heel, or boot, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea' (ASD 549). The OE element varies greatly in its use. The meanings include 'a low projecting piece of land in the bend of a river or in more level ground', 'a slight or a steep ridge', and 'the end of a ridge where the ground begins to fall sharply'. In Northern England (where it is most likely to have come into Man) it develops the sense 'a steep glen, a deep cleft in rocks' (cf. PNIM/I: 119). Given that the 'Hochs' seemingly refer to the steep cliff just to the NE of Bradda Head, the second or third meanings could apply.

²⁵ Probably confusing with *oanluckey* (qv).

- a nasal but not an n") 'they told', inshit [inʒit] JJo 'told'.
irree (cf. ScG *éirich*) vb. [i:ri] JBa ("very thin ī [i:]"), [iri] WT 'rise, rising': irree seose as gow yn slat shen as bwoail y chreg ass [iri səs as gəu ən slat sən as bul ə xreg as] WT 'arise and take that rod and strike the stone out'.
Irrinagh (G *Éireannach*) n.m. [irinax] JKm 'Irish': Irrinagh keoi [jirinax kə:i] MCw 'wild Irishman', yn Irrinagh keoi [nirn'ax ky:i] MCw 'the wild Irishman'.
is (G *is*) (cop.): cha neh [ha'ne:] Ca 'is not, no' ("He did not say [hani:] but [ha'ne:]"), dy neh [ðə ne:] CK 'that it is', nee [ni:] TCo 'is it?' ("with Eng. n").
iu (EModIr. *ibhe*) vb. [ju] TCo 'drinking'.

J

- jaagh** (Ir. *deathach*, ScG. *deatach*) n. [dʒe:x] TCo 'smoke'.
jannoo (G *déanamh*) vb. [dʒenu] WC, [jenu] (len.) WQ 'making, doing': dy yannoo [də jinu] WQ 'to do', jean [dʒin] (impv.) WQ, [dʒəən] MCw 'do!', neeym [n'jəm] CK, [n'im] WC 'I shall do, make', nee mayd [ni: maid] WQ 'we will do', jean mayd [dʒən maid] WQ 'let us do', Jean oo çhaghteraght dooys? [dʒin u ʃaxterax dus? ni:] TCo 'will you do an errand / go on a message for me? I will', ren [r'en] WM 'did', ren eh [rən-ə] JKm 'he did', jeant [dʒənt] WQ, [dʒənt] JC1, [dʒint] JCr 'done'; foddee dy jeanym fuirraghtyn fud ny h-oie [fɔði ðə dʒənəm fɔran fəd nə 'heji] MCw 'it may be that I shall remain all night', uss ren eh [ʊs rin ə] WC '(it is) you (who) did it, you did it' ("with Welsh r and n").
jannoo er vb. [jnu: ɛr] RQ 'ail' (lit. 'doing on'): c'red ta jannoo ort jiu Hal? [kərəd tʰa jnu: ɔrt dʒu, hal ?] RQ 'what's ailing you today, Hal?'
jarg (ScG. *dearg*) vb. [dʒarg] HCl 'can': jarg shiu ginsh dou c'red ta 'book' ayns Gaelg [dʒarg ʃu ginsʰəu kərəd ta 'book' əs gylg] HCl 'can you tell me what 'book' is in Manx?'
jarrood (Ir. *dearmhad*) vb. [dʒa'ru:d] AM, [dʒa'rū:d] TCo 'forgetting': ny jarrood dty vioys [nə dʒa'ru:d ðə vl'jɔəs] AM 'do not forget your life'.
Jecrean (Ir. *Dé Céadaoin*, ScG. *Diciadaoin*) n. [dʒə'kre:n] JJo, [dʒə'kre:dn] DK, [dʒə'kre:dn] JC1, [dʒə'kre:dn] JD, [dʒə'kre:dn] JK, [dʒə'kre:dn] TCl, [dʒə'kre:dn] TV, [dʒə'kre:n'] JKm, [dʒə'kre:n] TKm, [dʒəkɛ 're:n] WQ, [dʒə'kre:n] WKi, ABr, [dʒə'kre:n'] WM, [dʒə'kre:dn] JD, JK, [dʒə'kre:dn] JCr, [dʒə'kre:dn] TCr, [dʒə'krɔn] / [dʒə'kredn] JC1, [dʒə'kre:dn] WC, [dʒə'kre:n'] MCw, [dʒə'kre:dn'] AK, AL, JSk, [dʒə'kre:in'] HCu 'Wednesday'.
Jedoonie (Ir. *Dé Domhnaigh*, ScG. *Didòmhnaich*) n. [dʒə'du:ni] JKm, [dʒə'du:ni] DK, JC1, [dʒə'du:ni] JJo, [dʒə'du:ni] JK, [dʒə'du:ni] TCl, [dʒə'du:ni] TKm 'Sunday'.
jeeaghyn (ScG. *deuchainn*) vb. [[dʒi:yan] JC1, [dʒiəxən] RQ 'looking, seeming': jeeagh [dʒi:x] (impv.) CK 'look!', yeeaghys [ji:γəs] / [ji:əγəs] (fut. rel.) CK 'which will show', yeeagh [ji:x] CK 'saw'; t'eh jeeaghyn son fliaghey [tʰe dʒi:yan sɔn flja:γə] JC1 'it is looking like rain', t'ee jeeaghyn lajer dy liooar [tʰei dʒiəxən lɛ:zər' ðə 'l'iu] RQ 'she's looking strong enough'.
jeease (G *dias*) n. [dʒi:əs] JC1, JJo, [dʒi:s] JSa 'ear of corn', pl. jeeaseyn [dʒi:ðən] JC1, JJo, JSa: jeease dy oarn [dʒi:s ðə ɔrn] CKB 'ear of barley', pl. jeeaseyn dy oarn [dʒi:ðən] CKB 'ears of barley'.
jeh (G *de*) prep. [dʒə] JKm 'of, of him', **jeu** [dʒeu] JC2 'of them'.
Jeheiney (Ir. *Dé hAoine*, ScG. *Dihaoine*) n. [dʒə 'he:n'ə] CK, [dʒə'he:n'ə] JKm, [dʒə'he:n'ə] WQ, JD, TCr, [dʒə'hö:n'ə] JK, WKi, ABr, WM, [dʒə'he:in'ə], [dʒə'hö:n'ə], [dʒə'he:n'ə] JC1, [dʒə'he:n'ə] JD 'Friday', [dʒə'he:n'ə] JJo, [dʒə'he:n'ə] JK, [dʒə'he:n'ə] TKm, [dʒə'he:n'ə] TV, [dʒə'hö:n'ə] TVwife, [dʒə'he:n'ə] JKm, [dʒə'hə:n'ə] MCw, [dʒə'he:njɛ] WCh, [dʒə'hö:n'ə] DK, [dʒə'hö:n'ə] TCl,

- [dʒə'hö:n'ə], [dʒə'hə:n'ə] AK, [dʒə'hön'ə] AL, JSk, [dʒə'he:n'ə] HCU, [dʒe'he:n'ə] TCR 'Friday'.
jeigh (Ir. *d'iadhadh*) vb. [dʒei] RQ 'shutting': jeigh yn dorrys [dʒei n dōras] (impv.) RQ 'shut the door!'.
jeilg (ScG *dealg*) n. [dʒeɪlg] CK 'knitting needle'.
jeirk (ScG. *déirc*) n. [dʒirk] TCo 'alms'.
Jelhune / Jelheyn (Ir. *Dé Luain*, ScG. *Diluain*) n. [dʒə'lə:ɪdn] JK, [dʒə'lədn˘] MCw, [dʒə'lədn], [dʒə'ləɪn] TV, [dʒə'ləɪdn˘] AK, [dʒə'lədn˘] AL, JSk, HCU, [dʒə'ləɪdn] JC1, [dʒə'ləɪn˘] JKm, [dʒə'li:dn] DBr, [dʒə'lyədn] ABr, [dʒə'ləɪdn], [dʒə'lədn] JC1, [dʒə'ləɪdn] WQ, JD, TCR, ABr, [dʒə'ləɪdn˘] JK, WK□ WM, [dʒə'l□dn] JD, [dʒə'l□dn˘] ABr, [dʒə'lədn] JD, [dʒə'lədn˘] WM, [dʒə'lö:dn] DK, [dʒə'lödn] JD, [dʒə'ludn˘] TCl, [dʒə'lydn] JJo, [dʒe'löɪdn] TCR 'Monday'.
Jemayrt (Ir. *Dé Máirt*, ScG. *Dimàirt*) n. [dʒə'ma:rt] JJo, [dʒə'mæ:θ] TCo, [dʒə'mert] HCU, [dʒə'mæ:rt] DK, [dʒə'mæ:rt] JKm, [dʒə'mæ:rt] TCl, [dʒə'ment] (sic) JK, [dʒə'mert] JC1, [dʒə'mert] JD, [dʒe'mert] TCR 'Tuesday'.
Jerdein (Ir. *Déardaoin*, ScG. *Diardaoin*) n. [dʒar'de:n˘] JKm, [de:'dödn] JD, [dʒar'de:dn] JKm, [dʒər'dödn˘] WKi, [dʒər'döɪdn] WQ, [dʒə'dödn] JD, [dʒə'döɪdn] JK, ABr, [dʒər'dödn˘] WKi, [dʒe'döɪdn] TCR, [dʒə'dədn˘] WM, [dʒə'de:dn] DK, [dʒə'dədn˘] AK, JKs, [dʒə'dən˘] AL, [dʒə'dərn˘] HCU, [dʒə'də'n] JC1, [dʒə'dədn˘] MCw, [dʒə'dədn] WCh, [dʒə'dö:dn] JK, [dʒə'dö:rɪdn˘] TCl, [dʒə'dödn] JJo, [dʒər'dədn˘] JC1 'Thursday', [dʒər'döɪdn˘] TV, [dʒe'döɪdn] TCR 'Thursday'.
jerrey (G *deireadh*) n. [dʒerə] TCo 'end': gyn jerrey [d̪ən dʒerə] TCo 'without end'.
Jesarn (Ir. *Dé Sathairn*, ScG. *Disathairne*) n. [dʒə'sa(:)n] JK, [dʒə'sæ:rn] DBr, [dʒə'sæ:rn] JD, [dʒə'sæ:n] DK, [dʒə'sarn˘] JKm, [dʒə'sarn] HCU, [dʒə'sarn] TCl, [dʒe'særdn] TCR 'Saturday'.
jesh (G *deas*, obl. *deis*) a. [jɛʃ] (len.) JSa 'right': my hooill yesh [mə hu:l˘ jɛʃ] JSa 'my right eye'.
jeushan (cf. ScG *deamhais*) n.: pl. jeushanyn [dʒəʊzərən] JC1 'hinges'.
jiarg (G *dearg*) a. [dʒəg] WKi, [dʒɛg, dʒərg] JC1, [jəg] (len.) WC 'red, post-office red': ta kione jiarg echey [tʰa kjo:n dʒəg ɛgɛ] JC1 'he has a red head'.
jiass (G *deas*) n. [dʒæʃ] CK, [dʒas] AK, [dʒa:s] HCU, [dʒaʃ] TBr 'south': er y jiass [erə 'dʒæʃ] CK 'in the South', va shiu ec ec y jiass [veʃu egə dʒaʃ] TBr 'you were at the south'.
jilckagh (G *giolcach*) n. [dʒəlkax] TCo 'broom'.
jinnair (Ir. *dinnéir*) n. [dʒə'ne:ə(r)] JW1, [dʒə'níər˘] / [dʒə'ni-ɛ] RQ 'dinner': ta mee goll thie dy geddyn jinnair [tʰa mi gəl tʰai d̪ə gɛdn dʒə'níər˘] RQ 'I am going home to get (my) dinner', cred t'ou goll dy geddyn son jinnair? [kərəd t̪ə gəl d̪ə gɛdn sən dʒə'níər] RQ 'what are you going to get for dinner?' Praasyn as feill vuc as bainney chirmit [præ:zn əs fe:l˘ 'vək as banj̪e ʃərmit] RQ 'potatoes and pork and dried milk'.
jishag (OIr. *dedaig*) n.m. [dʒɛd̪ig] CK 'father, dad': my yishag [mə 'jɛʒag] CK 'my dad', jishag vooar [dʒiʒeg 'vū:ər] MCw 'grandfather, granddad'.
jiu (ScG. *an diugh*) adv. [dʒəu] JC1, [dʒu] RQ 'today': c'red ta jannoo ort jiu Hal? [kərəd tʰa jnu: ɔrt dʒu, hal] RQ 'what's ailing you today, Hal?'.
jiuys (Ir. *giús*, ScG. *giumhas*) n. [dʒuθ] WCy1 'firtree'.
joan (Ir. *deann*) n. [dʒədn] CK, [dʒədn] TCR, [dʒō:n] TCo, [dʒədn] RQ, joan [dʒə:n] JBr, [dʒədn], [dʒō:dn] JK, [dʒōūn] JBa, JC1, WKn, [dʒō:ən] MCw 'dust': joan dy joan as ooir dy ooir [dʒədn d̪ə dʒədn as u:(r˘) d̪ə u:(r˘)] RQ 'dust to dust and earth to earth', joan fliaghey [dʒōūn fljəxə] JBa 'small rain', joanagh [dʒō:nax] MCw 'dusty'.
jolgane brasnee (Ir. *dealgán + brosnaiḡhe*) [dʒəl'gɛ:n 'brazni] JMS 'firebrand'.
jooigh (Ir. *díbheach*) a. [dʒo:x] JC1dgr, [jux] (len.) CK 'greedy': cha row rieau red joogh rouyr [ha r̪əu r̪'u: rəd dʒo:x r̪əuər] JC1dgr 'a greedy thing was never fat', yn aarkey yoogh [ən ərkə jux] CK 'the greedy sea'.
jough (G *deoch*) n. [dʒəx] CK, TCo 'drink, ale'.
Joughin, John [dʒuan dʒəɣin] JJo 'John Joughin' PN.

Juan [dʒu:an] WM 'John' PN.

Jurby (Sc. *djúra-bý*) [dʒərbi] JD, [dʒərbi] JMS 'deer settlement, animal farm' JU LN (cf. PNIM/II: 245).

jymmoose (ScG. *diombas*) n.: yymmoose [jə'mu:s] (len.) JC1 'wrath, ire, anger': trimmid e yymmoose [trimidʲ ə jə'mũ:s] CKe 'the weight of his anger'.

jymmoosagh (ScG. *diombas* + *ach*) a. [dʒə'mũ:ðax] AK, JJo 'angry, indignant'.

K

kahngyr (?L *cancer*, Ir. *canncar*) n. [kəngər] TCo 'cancer'.

Kaighin (G *mac Eachainn*) [kɛ:ɣən] OT 'Kaighin' PN (cf. PNIM/I: 187).

kail (G *cál*) n. [kəl] JCr, [köl] HCu 'cabbage'.

Kargys (G *Carghas*) n. [kər'gəs] TCo 'Lent'.

kart (G *cart*) n.f. [xart] (len.) TCl 'cart': ta'n chart shen lane geayl [tʰan xart ʃidn lədn gy:l] TCl 'that cart is full of coal'.

kay (G *ceo*, obl. *ciaigh*) n. [ke:] JW1, [kje:] JSk, WCol. 'mist' ta kay ayn jiu, t'ee doo gys yn dorrays [tʰa ke: on 'jeu:, tʰi dɔu dɔzən dʰərəs] JW1 'we have mist / it is misty today; it is black / dark to the door', ta'n kay feer injil [ta n kje: fi: inzəl] M3 'the mist is very low'.

Kaye (G *mac Aodha*) [kəi] JBo 'Kaye' PN (cf. PNIM/IV: 203).

keayn (G *cuan*) n.f. [ki:ən] HCu, [kiədn] JBa, WKi, [ky:dn] / [kiədn] WCo, [kydn] CK, EF, JKm, TKm 'sea', cheayn [x'ídn] (len.) JKm, [kyədn] AL, [ky:ən] HCu 'sea': y cheayn [ə x'jədn] WKi 'the sea', dys y cheayn [ðəðə xydn] JC1 'to the sea'.

keayrt (G *cuairt*) n. [χy:rt] (len.) MCw 'time, occasion': un cheayrt [ən χy:rt] MCw 'once, one occasion', [u:n xjyrt] WKi 'one occasion', [un xyrt] JJo, daa cheayrt [ðæ: x'irt] TCo 'two times'.

Kee (G *mac Aoidh*) [kəi] DK 'Kee' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 43 & passim).

keead (Ir. *céad*, ScG. *ceud*) n. [kid] JSk, TCr, WQ, [ky:d] JSa 'hundred'. See also under N-Numerals below.

keeagh (G *cíoch*) n. [ki:x] JJo 'tit': t'ee coyrt keeagh da'n lhiannoo [ta kuirt ki:x ðən l'ána] JJo 'she's giving the tit to the child'.

keeght (Ir. *céacht*) n. [ki:əx] JSa, [kix] JJo 'plough' ("pr. the same by him [JJo] hence use of his extraordinary themes about the identity of the breast and the plough").

keeihll (G *giall*) n.f. [kil'] CKe 'jaw', g. keeihlley [kiljɛ] CKe: e cheeihltyl [ə hjɛltʰən] TCo 'his jaws', [nə xɛilt'ən] TCo 'in his jaws', craue ny keeille [kreu nə 'kiljɛ] CKe 'the jawbone'.

keill (G *cill*) n.f. [ki:l'] JKm, [kil'] JBo, [kjil'] TCo 'cell, church', g. killey [kil'jɛ] JC1, pl. kialteenyn [kjal'ti:nɔn] / [kjal'ti:nɔn] JKm: Ballakille [bala'kil'jɛ] JC1 'farm of/by the church'.

Keillure (G *cill iubhair*) [ki:l'uwɛ] JC1 Killure LN 'church of/by the yew tree' ?MA LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 59 s.v. *Ballure*).

Keiltusthag [ki:l'θu:ʃtsag] / [ki:l'θu:sθɛg] JC2, [kil'θɔʃtʃɛg] JMS 'Kiltusthag, church of St. Tusthag' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 130).

kegeesh (Ir. *cóicthigeas*, obl. *cóicthigis*) n. [kə'gi:ʃ] CK, [kɛ'gi:ʃ] TBr, [kə'gỹ:ʃ] MCw ("nasal") 'fortnight'.

Keggin (G *mac Aodhagáin* / *Aodhaigín*) [kɛyin] / [kɛ:-in'] CK, [kje:-in'], [kɛyin'] HCl 'Keggin' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 101).

keilleig n. [kɛ'l'ɛ:g] CKB 'a fish called kellag [or kellack]'.

keint (E 'kind') n. [kint] WQ 'kind, sort': un cheint [ən tʃint] (*sic*) JCr 'one sort'.

kellagh (G *coileach*) n.m. [kalax] JKm 'cock, male of any fowls', pl. killee [kili] JKm: kellagh geiy

- [kjɛlax gjei] JJo 'a gander'.
Kelly (*G mac Ceallaigh*) [kjɛli] HCl 'Kelly' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 151).
Kenzi (*G mac Éinri*) [kənzi] JK, TCo ("but they would only write Harrison, the other is not genteel enough"), [kənzi] / [kindr'i] CK, [kənzi] CKe, JJo ("not [kənzi]") 'Harrison' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 104).
keoie (*Ir. cuthaigh*) a. [kə:i] TCo 'wild, mad; savage'.
kerbit n. [kərbət] TCo 'a bias'.
Kermode (*G mac Dhiarmada*) [ki:rməd] CKB, [kɛ:mud] JKm 'Kermode' PN (cf. PNIM/I: 86).
Kerree [kəri] WKn 'Catherine' PN.
kerrey (*Ir. cur, cuir*) vb: kerrit [kairit] ppp. WT 'punished': t'eh kerrit son brishey'n leigh [te karit sən brizən lei] WT 'he is punished for breaking the law'.
Kerroo ny Craweyn (*G ceathramh + cró*) QL [kiaru nə 'krā:uən]²⁶ TCo 'quarterland of the sheep-folds' BA LN (cf. HLSM/ II: 105, DMPN 89).²⁷
Kerruish (*G mac Fhearghuis*) [ka'ru:] CKe, MCa 'Kerruish' PN (cf. PNIM/IV: 37).
Kewin (*G mac Eòghainn*) [kjəudn] DK 'Kewin' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 340 & passim).
Kewley (*G mac *Eoile < Sc. PN *Jóleifr*) [kjol'ə] DK, [kjə:l'ə] TCo, [kjul'ə] JC2 'Kewley' PN ("but there seems to be other Manx forms") (cf. PNIM/III: 361).
keyl (*G caol*) a. [köl] HCu, [ky:l] WC 'narrow': ro cheyl [rə xə:l] JSa 'too narrow'.
keyll (*Ir. coill*) n.f. [kəl'] JCr, [kəl] MCw 'wood, plantation': yn cheyll [xəl'] (len.) CK 'the wood', keyll dy vildjyn [kəl də vildzən] MCw 'a plantation of trees'.
keyrrey (*G caora*) n.m. [kərə] JKm, [kɛ:rɛ] CK 'a sheep', pl. kirree [ki:ri] CK, [kiri] JKm, [kirə] AK: daa cheyrrey [dɛ: xərə] JSa, [dʰɛ xə:rɛ] JC1 'two sheep', beagh keyrragh [bɛ:ax kərəx] AK 'sheep beast, a sheep'.
kiangle (*G ceangal*) n. [kɛl] WKi 'a binding, bond connection', pl. kianglaghyn [kãinlagən] CKe, [kjɛ:laxən] JC1, [kɛlaxən] CK.
kiangley (*ScG. ceangladh*) vb. [kãLə] TCo ("hardly [kjaLə]") 'binding': kianglt [kã:l't'] TCo, [kãlt] / [kjõilt] JK, [kjãil'] TCo (South), [kẽilt'] TCo (North), [kjãnl't] JSa, [kjõilt'] JBr, [kãilt], [kẽ:lt] (nasal) CK, [kjɛ:ilt'] WKn 'tied, bound': t'eh kianglt [tʰɛ: kjõilt] ppp. JK 'he is bound'.
kianglt bwooise (*Ir. ceangailte + buíochas*) [kãnt 'bwi:s] JK, [kjãnl't bwi:s] JSa 'thankful, obliged': ta mee kianglt bwooise diu [tʰa mi: kãnt 'bwi:s dju] JK 'I am obliged to you', ta mee lane kianglt bwooise diu [tʰa mi: lædn kjãnl't bwi:s diu] JSa 'I am very obliged to you'.
kiannoort (*Ir. ceannfort*) n.m. [kən'ũ:ərt] WM, [kjan'ũ:rt] TCo, [kjønart] WKi, [kjan'nu:rt] JSa 'governor'.
kiap (*G ceap*) n. [kjaɪ] TBr 'a block, a last', pl. kiappyn [kjabən] TBr: [pɛ:ir ðə x'abən dɔu] TBr 'a pair of lasts for me', kiappan dou [kjabən dɔu] TBr 'give me a block, last'.
Kiare as Feed (*G Ceithir a's Fichead*) n.pl. [kje:raθ'fid] JSa 'the 24 members of the House of Keys', fer je'n Kiare as feed [fɛr dʒɛn kje:r əθ 'fid] JSa 'one of the twenty-four', Kiare as Feed nyn garrane [kɛ:ər əs 'fi:d nə ga'rɛ:dn] HCu 'the twenty-four in their sandals' ("the 24 who went to London in their brogues").²⁸
Kiare ny Bing Chabdil (cf. *ScG. binn, -e*) n.pl. [kiar nə biŋ xabdəl] DK 'four of the Chapter Jury' ("one of the Four of the Chapter Jury").
kiark (*G cearc*) n.f. [kjark] HCl, JL, CKB 'hen': ass y kiark [aðə kjark] HCl 'out of the hen', fedjag

26 This seems to be a spelling pronunciation.

27 Not 'of the bones'.

28 This would refer to the summoning of senior Manx government officials to appear before King Charles II and the Privy Council in London in May 1663 (after the Restoration) concerning the execution of William Christian (1608-63) (*Illiam Dhone, G Uilleam Donn*) in the context of the "Act of Indemnity" of 1660 following the English civil war. For details see Kewley-Draskau (2012: (particularly) 153-165).

ass y kiark [fɛzɑg əðə kjɑrk] JL 'feathers from the hen', dy ghoaill fedjag ass y kiark [ðə ɣə:il' fɛzɑg əð ə kjɑrk] CKB 'to pluck feathers frm the hen', ass y chiark [aðə x'jɑrk] CK 'out of the hen', ta'n chiark ghoo er vrey ooh [tan x'ɑrk ɣəu ər vre: əu / o:u] WT 'the black hen has laid an egg'.

kiarroo (G *ceathramh*) n.f. [x'iaru] (len.) TCo 'fourth, quarter': y chiarroo [ə x'iaru] TCo 'the fourth, quarter'.

kiart (G *ceart*) a. [kjart] Co 'right': she kiart eh [ʃe: kjart ə] CO 'you are right' ['it is right'], kiart dy liooar [kjart ðə l'iu:r] HCl 'right enough'.

kiaull (G *ceol*) n. [kjɔ:L] TCo 'music'.

kiaulleaght (G *ceol* + *aidheacht*) n. [kjɔ:Liɑx] TCo 'music'.

kiebbey (Ir. *caibe*, ScG. *ceaba*) n. [kjevɛ] SKg, [kjibɛ] WCh 'spade'.

kingeeish (Ir. *cingcís*) n. [kɪn'gi:ʃ] JSa 'Whitsuntide'.

kinjagh (G *cinn teach*) adv. [kindʒɑ] JJo 'always'.

Kinrade (G *mac con Riada*) [kin'ræ:d] TCo 'Kinrade' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 292).

kione (G *ceann*) n.m/f. [kjãun] MCw, [kjɔ:n] JJo, WC, [kjõ:n] TCo, kione [kjɔ:dn] WQ, [kjõ:n] WM, [kjõün] JC1, [kjɔdn] JBr, [kjɔdn] TCr, [kjɔun] JK, [kjõ:ⁿ] WKi, WKn, [kjɔ:n] WC ('in Lonan [kjaun] (with diph.) [...]') 'head, end', pl. king [kjiŋ] WQ: gy kione [də kjɔ:n] JJo 'to an end', my ching [mə 'hjiŋ] TCo 'of my head', nyn ging [nə giŋ] CK 'our/your/their. heads', nyn gione [nən jɔ:n] JC1, [nən gjɔ:un], [nən jɔ:n] CKe 'our/your/their head'.

Kione Hiar (*ceann shear*) [kjɔ:n har] JC1 'east end' LN.

Kione ny hAyrey (G *ceann* + Sc. *eyrr*) [kjɔn nə 'hɔrə] JSa 'Point of Ayre' BR LN (cf. PNIM/III: 18).

Kione Thallooin (G *talamh*, g. *talmhan*) [kjõ:n θɔ'lũ:dn] JSk 'land's end' LN.

Kione Traagh (ScG. *traigh each*) ([kjɔn 'tʰrɛx] RQ (the place called which seems to have been an old fortification laid out as the grounds and the residence of the Gawne family), [kjɔn'trɛ:x] HCu, [kjɔn'trɛ:ɣ] / [kjɔn'trɛ:] JK 'Kentraw, end of the shore' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 441-442). Near Port St. Mary.

Kione Veg [kjɔdn 'vɛg] JKm ('name of a headland near Fleshwick') RU LN (PNIM/VI: 446).

Kione y Chraa (G *cré*) [kjɔun ɔ xre:] AL, [kjaun ə xre] WC 'Clay Head'²⁹ LO LN (PNIM/IV: 320, 295, 268-269).

kiongoyrt (ScG. *ceann, cinn* + *adhart*) prep. [k'ɔun'gɔrt], [kən'gɔurt], [kən'gurt] TCo, [kən'guərt] JKm, [kən'gɔ:rt] CK 'before, in the presence of'.

kionlajeragh (ScG. *ceann-làidir* + *each*) a. [kjãün'lɛ:dʒərəx] WK 'strong-headed, stubborn': [kjãün 'lɛ:dʒərəx as muk] WK 'strong-headed as a pig', (i.e. 'pig-headed').

kionnagh (G *ceannach*) vb. [kjɔnɑx] TCo 'buying'.

Kiontraagh; s.v. *Kione Traagh*.

kiouyl n.m. [kjaul] JW1 'keel': kiouyl baatey [kjaul bɛ:ðə] JW1 'keel of a boat, boat's keel'.

Kirk Connaghan [kər 'kɔnəxɑn] JD 'Kirk Conchan'. See also *Skylley C(h)onnaghan* below.

Kirree fo niaghtey (ScG. *caoirich fo shneachta*) [kiri fo n'æ:xtə] MCa, [kiri fo n'jæ:xtθi] JSk, [kiri fo ʃnjæxtʰə] TV 'sheep under the snow' (folksong) ('it was [a] genuine Kk. Lonan song and the hero of it was a real Lonan man; he was called [kɔlʃərəx rɛ:bi] ['Qualtrough Raby']" JSk). See Appendix for texts.

kiss (E 'kiss') n. [kis] RQ 'kiss': cur kiss dou [kər kis dɔu] RQ 'give me a kiss, gizza kiss'.

Kissaag (G *mac Íosáig / Íosóig*) [ki'sɛ:g] JBr Kissack PN (cf. PNIM/II: 226).

kist (G *ciste*) n.: pl. chistyn [x'ístɔn] (len.) JCr '(his) chests, boxes'.

kiune (G *ciúin*) a. [kjydn] JC1 'calm': t'ee kiune jiu [tʰöi kjydn dʒəu] JC1 'it is calm today'.

kiunid (G *ciúin* + *id*) n. [kjunid] CK 'calmness, calm'.

knapp (G *cnap*) n. [knap] TCo 'hillock'.

²⁹ Headland on the southern end of Laxey Bay (SC443806). Seems to be an anglicised form of Mx. *Cleigh ny Howe* 'hedge, rampart of the Howe / headland, headland rampart' (PNIM/IV: 268). However, it is alleged that clay deposits were found here and conveyed to the Laxey mines where they were used for attaching miners' candles to their helmets (IAIM/94).

- Kodhere** (G *mac Uatáir*) [ko'de:r] WQ, JK, RQ, [kə'de:r] CK 'Watterson' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 233).
koir n. [kɔ:ər] HCl 'box, coffer'.
Kreal (G *mac Néill*) [krelˠ] HJW, [krē:il] TW, [krēlˠ] DK, WQ, [kre:lˠ] MCa, [krē:lˠ] TCo 'Kneale' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 248 & passim).
Kring (G *mac Naoimhín*) [krɛnˠ] TCo, [krɪn] JMS, [krɪn] TW, [krin] WQ, [kröin] CKe, [kryn] / [krin] DK 'Kneen' PN (cf. PNIM/IV: 190).
kyndagh (G *cion(n)tach*) a. [kiəndax] / [kjəndax] / [kindax] TCo 'guilty'.
kynys ta shiu (Ir. *c'ionnas ta sibh*) [kən s tʰa zu] TCl 'how': kynys ta shiu oo hene as ny paitçhyn [kən s tʰa zu u hi:n as nə pɛ:ɟən] TCl 'how's yourself and the children?', kynys ta shiu hene? [kanəs tʰa: fu hi:n?] WCa 'how's yourself?', kynys ta shiu? Dy braew [kanəs tʰa: fu? də brau] WCa 'how are you? fine'.

L

- laa** (Ir. *lá*, ScG. *latha*) n. [læ:] MCw, JCl, [lɛ:] CK, JCl, JKm, [Lɛ:] JKm 'day', pl. laghyn [lɛ:ən] WC: laa traagh [lɛ: trɛx] CK 'a day's work of hay', ta shey laa ayns y çhiaghtin, as Jedoonee yn çhiaghtoo laa yn Çhiarn dy hirveish Jee [tʰa: je: læ: oðə ʃaxtən, as ɟə'du:ni ən ʃaxtu: læ: ən ʃarn ðə hɛr've:ʃ ji:] MCw 'there are six days in the week and Sunday is the Lord's day to serve God', cre'n laa vees mairagh [kən læ: vøð a'me:rax. ɟar'de:dn] JCl 'what day will it be tomorrow? Thursday', laa as oie [læ: að i:] JCl 'day and night', laghyn beggey dorraghey roish yn Ollick [lɛ:ən bigɛ dʰörəy rɔʃ ən əlɔg] WC 'small (i.e. short) dark days before Christmas', yn chiarroo laa [ən x ɛru læ:] HCu 'the fourth day'.
Laa Boaldyn (*Latha Bealtain*) [lɛ: bɔ:ldən] WC, [lɛ: bɔ:ldn] JKm 'May Day'.
Laa Boaldyney (*Latha Bealtaine*) [læ bɔLdən'ə] TCo, [Lɛ: bɔLdən'ə] JCr, [lɛ: boldənə] WCo, [lɛ: boldənə] JBa ("3 syllables") 'May Day'.
Laa Boaldyney Noa (*Latha Bealtaine Nuadh*) [lɛ: boldənə 'nɔ:] JBa 'New May Day'.
Laa Çhibbyrt Ushtey (*Latha Tiobairt Uisge*) [læ ʃiβərt uʃʃə] TCo 'Epiphany'.
Laa Lunastyn (*Lá Lúnasdal*) [lɛ: 'lunastən] JKm '1 August'.
Laa('ll) Moirrey ny Gainle (*Lá Muire na gCaineal*) [lɛ: nə mūrɛ nə 'gãil] WM, [lɛ: nə mūrɛ nə gãil] JCl, [la: nə mwərə nə gãil] DK, [la: nə: mwərə nə 'gãil] CKe, [læ: nə mwərə nə 'gãil] JCl wife, [la: nə: mwərə nə kãil] HCa 'feastday of Mary of the Candles': Laa Moirrey ny Gainle, lieh foddyr as lieh aile [lɛ: nə mūrɛ nə 'gãil l'je: fɔðər as l'je: ãil] WM, [la: nə mwərə nə gãil lje: fɔ:ðər as lje: ãil] DK, [la: nə: mwərə nə 'gãil lje: fɔðər as lje: ãil] CKe, [læ: nə mwərə nə 'gãil l'jeh fɔðər as l'jeh 'ãil] JCl wife 'feastday of Mary of the Candles, half fodder and half fire' ("but he [DK] said also [la:lə mwərə] &c. though he preferred saying [la: mwərə] without the other syllable [...]. They were very uncertain as to the li or ny before the saint's name but on the whole preferred the li or ly or dropped it altogether").
Laa('ll) Moirrey ny Sansh (*Lá Muire na Sains'*) [lɛ:l mur'ɛ nə sanʃ] DK, [lɛ:l mwərə nə sanʃ] WKi, [læ:l mūr nə sanʃ] JCl 'Lady's Fair' (5 April).
Laa('ll) Noo Perick Arree (*Lá Naomh Pádhraic Earraigh*) [lɛ: nu: pɛrik 'ari] TBr, [la: nə pɛrik 'a:ri] DK, [la: nuair' fɛrik ari] TCl, [la:la pɛrik ari] JJo, [lɛ: nə pɛrik ari] JCl, [la:lɛ pɛrik ari] JCl(wife) 'St. Patrick's Day of spring': Laa Noo Perick arree yn dow dys y staig as yn dooinney dys yn lhiabbee [lɛ: nu: pɛrik 'ari ən dəw duðə stɛk / stək as ən dunje duðə l'a:vi] TBr, [la: nuair' fɛrik ari ən dʰu duðə stɛk, ən dun'ə duðə l'ja:βi] TCl, [la:la pɛrik ari ən dʰeu duðə stʰɛk azən dunje duða l'ja:vi] JJo, [lɛ: pɛrig 'ari ən dɔu ðəða stɛk as ən dūnjɛ ðəða l'a:βi / ðuða l'a:βi] JKm 'St. Patrick's Day of spring, the ox to the stake and the man to his bed'.

- Laa Nollick** (*Lá Nollaig*) [lɛ: 'nɔləg] JKm 'Christmas' (25 December).
Laa Souney (*Lá Samhna*) [lɛ: sɔunɛ] JKm 'Hollantide' (31 October).
Laa Steen (*Lá Stiofhain*) [Lɛ: sʃfɛ:dn] WQ, [lɛ:ʃfɛ:dən] / [lɛ:sʃfedn] WCa 'Stephen's Day' (26 December).
Laa'll Eoin (*Lá'll Eòghainn*) [lɛ:l 'jɔ:ɪdn] JBa 'St. John's Day' (5 July).
laair (G *láir*) n.f. [lɛ:r] JKm, [Lɛr] TCo, [lɛ:] CK, [lɛ:r] TCl 'mare': y laair ghoo [ə lɛ: γəu] CK 'the black mare', laair vooar [lɛ:r βū:ər] TCl 'big mare'.
laare (G *lár*) n. [lɛ:r] MCw 'floor'.
lackal (E 'lack' + *ail*) vb. [layəl], [laəl] JSa 'lacking, wanting'.
laggad (E 'lacket') n. [layəd] JSa 'lackèd, lacket' (one who binds two people together) (folklore).
lajer (G *láidir*) a. [lɛ:ʒɛr] TCo 'strong'.
Laksa (Sc. *lax-á*) [laksa] JMS, AK 'salmon river' LO LN (PNIM/IV: 326-329, v.s. *Laxey*).
Lammel (Sc. *lamba fjall*) [lamɛl] JK 'Lambfell' GE LN (PNIM/I: 267-271, v.s. *Lambfell*).
lane (G *lán*) a. [lɛ:n] JC1, [lɔdn], [lɔn]) CK, [lɔdn] CKe, JJo, MCw, TCo, [lɛdn] JSa 'full, complete; very': ta mee lane / kianglt bwooise diu [tʰa mi lɔdn / kãnlɪ bwi:s dɛu] CKe 'I am very grateful to you', lane marrey [lɔdn mara] SKg 'high tide'.
laue (G *lámh*) n.f. [lã:ũ] JK 'hand', [la:u] MCw, [Lau] WC, [lɛ:u] WKi, [l̃ɛ:u] JKm, [L̃ɛ:u] TCo 'hand', pl. laueyn [lɛ:uən] WKi: laue shey [lɛu ʃɛ:] JJo 'left hand', laue yesh [lɛu jɛʃ] JJo 'right hand', laue vooar [Lɛ:u vū:ər] JBo ('in the North'), [Lɛ:u wū:ər] JBo ('in the South') 'big hand', ro laue [ro: Lɛ:u] WC 'beforehand'.
leagh (G *luach*) n. [ly:x] CK, JJo, JKm, TKm, [lyəx] WKi, JC1, [ly:əx] HCu, [ly:əx] MCw, [ly:ɛ] (sic) JK 'a present'.
leah (G *luath*) a. [ly:] CK, JKm, [li:ə] TV, [liə] TCr, [lɔyə] JBo, [ly:e] JD, [ly:ɛ] TCo, [lyə] WQ, AK, AL, JSk, HCu, WQ, JD, JK, WCa, WKi, [liə] TCr, ABr 'swift': t'eh leah as mwaaagh [te lɔyə as mwæ:x] JBo 'he is as swift as a hare', cha leah ayns y voghrey [ha ly:e ɔðə vɔhrɛ] JD 'as early in the morning', dy leah [ðə ly:] CK, JKm, [də lyə] WQ, [ðə lɛ:] TCr, [ðə Lyə] TCo 'quickly', cha leayr's [ha lyɛ] JC1 'as soon as'.
leeideil (E 'lead' + *éil*) vb. [lɛ'dʒɛ:l] / [lɛ'dʒɛil] TCo ('both seem to be used'), [li'dʒɛ:l] WC 'leading'.
leigh (ScG. *lagh*, obl. *laigh*) n. [lai], [lɔi] JC1, MCw, [lɔ:i] WKn, [Lɔi] TCo, [lai], [lɛ(:)i] CK, [Lɛ:i] TKm, [Lɛi] JKm ('with the same thick [ɪ] (i.e. [L]) I have often heard in the North'), [lɛi] JJo, M1 'law', pl. leighyn [lɛijən] CK: neem's y leigh [n'ɛms ə lɛi] CK 'I'll make the law', t'eh goll dys y leigh [te gɔl dɔðə lɛi] JJo 'he's going to law', goll gys y leigh [gɔl dɔð ə Lɔi] TCo 'going to law'.
leih (OIr. *do-luigi*) vb. [lai] JC1 ('more towards [lɛi] or [lɔi]'), [lai] MCw, [Lɔi] JKm, TCo, [lɔi] JJo, WQ 'forgiving'.
leoai (G *luaidh*) n. [lɔ:i] JBr, JSa, JSk, MCw, TKm, WQ, WQwife, [Lɔ:i] WKn, [lɔi] JD, WKi, ABr, WM, CK, [lɔi] JK, HCu, [lɔ(:)i] JC1, [lɔi] CK, M1, WKi [Lɔi] TCo, [lɔ:i] CK, JJo 'lead'.
Leodest (Sc. *Ljótulfs-staðir*) [lɔu:dəs] WGa 'Ljótulfs farm' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 143-144).
leoie (G *luaith*) n. [lɔi] TV, [lɔ:i] CK, JBr, JSa, JSk, MCw, WQ, JD, ABr, JC1, TKm [lɔ:i] JJo, CK, [Lɔ:i] WKn, [lɔi] JK, HCu, [lɔi] WKi, WM, JC1, M1, TV, WKi, WM, WQwife, [Lɔi] TCo, [lɔy] CK 'ashes'.
lesh (G *leis*) prep. [l'ɛʒ] JC1 'with, with him': **lhiats** [l'ats] JKm 'with you, yours' (sg.) (emph.), **lhiu** [l'ɛu] CK 'with them'.
lessoon (AN *leçun*) n. [lɛ'zu:n] SKg 'lesson': yn chield lessoon [x'ɛed lɛ'zu:n] SKg. 'lesson' (school).
Lewaigue (Sc. *?hlé-vík*) [l'jɛ:g] JC1 '?lee-side bay' MA LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 126-129).
lhaih (ScG. *leughadh*) vb. [l'ɛ:i] JKm. [l'ɛi] JC1, [l'jɛi] TCo 'reading'.
lhargagh (G *leargach*) n. [l'jargax] TBr 'a rising ground but not a mountain; hillslope'. See also *lhergagh*.

- lhargee** (ScG. *leargaidh*) n. [l'ja:gi], [l'jɛrgi] JL ("no ɹ in the Anglicized form") 'hillslope'.
lhargey (ScG. *learga*) n. [lja:gɛ] TBr 'side of a mountain'.
lhean (Ir. *leathann*) a. [l'adn] TCo 'broad'.
lheeah (G *liath*) a. [li:] JKm, [li:ʷ] JC1 'grey' (of hair): cha lheeah's t'ou [ha li:ʷs tʰou] JKm 'how grey you are'.
lheeah-rio (ScG *liath-reodhadh*) n. [l'e: rio:] HCl 'hoar-frost'.
lheannee ((Ir. *léana*, obl. *léanaigh*) n. [l'i:ni] SKg, [lje:ni] JJo 'meadow'.
lheid (ScG. *leithid*) [ljed] JJo ("not [-dj]") 'like': nyn lheid [nə lje:d] 'the people' (i.e. 'the like').
lheie (G *leaghadh*) vb. [l'jei] WQ, [l'ja:i], [l'jei] TCo 'melting'.
lheihys (G *leigheas*) n. [lje:əs] JJo, [l'eiəs] JC1, JKm 'healing, cure'.
lheim (Ir. *léim*, ScG. *leum*) n. [l'e:m], [l'ɛ:m] JKm, [l'im] TCo 'jump'.
lhey (G *laogh*, obl. *laoigh*) n.m. [lə:i] JC1, WKn, WM, [Ləi], [Löi] TCo, [löi] WQ, [ləi] AK, CK, JD, JK, WKi, ABr, HCu, JBr, JC1, JKm, JSa, JSk, M1, MCw, TKm, TV, [ləi] CK, JJo, [löi] DK 'calf', pl. lheyee [Ləi], [Lə:i] TCo: lhey beei [ləi bit] JBr, [Ləi bi:tʰ] TCo 'fatted calf', lhey baiht [Ləi bæi:tʰ] TCo 'drowned calf'.
Lhen (Sc. *lón*) [lɔdn] JJo 'inlet' ("in K. Andres was a place for landing or loading whisky?"),³⁰ Lhen Vooar [lɔdn vuar] TR 'big Lhen' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 146-147).
lhergagh (G *leargach*) a. [l'jɛrgax] JL 'hilly' ("any crooked place what you call 'hilly'"). See also *lhargagh*.
Lhergydhoo (G *leargaidh dubh*) [lɛ:gi 'du] WCo 'black hillslope' GE LN (cf. PNIM/I: 274-275).
lhiabee (ScG. *leabaidh*) n.f. [l'a:vi] JC1, JKm, JSa, TCo 'bed': dys y lhiabee [ðuða l'a:vi] JSa 'to the bed', lhiabee chlooie [lavi klui] WCa 'feather-bed'.
lhiannan shee (ScG. *leannan-sìth*) n.f. [l'janan 'fi:] JMS 'fairy lover'.
lhiannoo (Ir. *leanbh*) n.m. [ljanu] JKm, MCw 'child' ("no plural" [i.e. pl. form the same]).
lhiass-vummig (G *leas-* + *mhuime* + *ig*) n.f. [las vɔmag] CK, [l'as 'vɔmɛg] JSa 'step-mother'.
lhiass-yishig (G *leas-* + OIr. *dedaig*) n.m. [l'as 'jɛʒig] JSa 'step-father'.
lhiassaghey (ScG. *leasachadh*) vb. [l'ja:ðaxɪ] AL, [l'jaðaxɛ] JJo, [lja:ðaxa], [ljasaxa], [ljaðaya] CK 'alleging, contriving, inventing'.
lhiattagh yn clieau (**leatach an t-sleibhe*) n. [l'jaðax ən kliu] TBr 'side of the mountain, mountain-side'.
lhiattee (Ir. *leath-taoibh*) n. [l'ati] TCo 'side, wayside' (South), the North uses [l'jaðag]: ry lhiattee (ScG. *ri-taobh*): ry-lhiattee (prep.) [rə l'jaðai] CK 'beside'.
lhie (ScG. *laighe*) vb. [La:i] TCo, [la:(i)] JC1, [lai] JJo, M1, [Lɔ:i] TCo, [lɔ:i] CK, [Lɔi] TKm, [löi] RQ 'lie down, bed ': lhieys [ly:ɛs] / [ly:θ] JCr 'who will lie', ta shin lhie ec y chleigh nish [tʰa ʃin löi eg ə 'xlɛi niʃ] RQ 'we are lying at the fence now'.
lhieneey (G *lónadh*) vb. [l'i:ne] SKg 'filling': lhiieent [l'intʰ] ppp. JBo 'filled'.
lhiggey (ScG *leigeadh*) vb.: Lhig dooin goll sheese, seose, stiagh, magh [lɪg ðm' gɔl ʃi:s / so:s / sʃay / may] RQ 'let us go down / up / in / out'.
lhing (cf. Ir. *leith-phinginn*) n. [l'jɛŋ] TCo, [ljɛŋ] JK, [ljiŋ] MCw 'halfpenny' (Mx. *lieh-phing*).
lhisagh (OIr. *·dless-*, subj. stem of *dligid*) vb. [l'jəðax] TCo, [liðax] JJo, TCo, WM 'ought, should'.
lhiy (ScG. *loth*, obl. *loith*) n.m. [la:i] JC1, MCw, WKn, [La:i] TCo, [lai] DK, [Lɔ:i] JKm, [lɔ:i] HCu, JSk, [lɔi] AK, DBr, JC1, JKm, WKi, [löi] CK, JC1, [lɔi] M1 'colt', pl. lhiyanyn [lɔn'ən] WKi
lhome (G *lom*) a. [lo:bm] JJS, [lɔbm] WQ 'bare'.
lhon dhoo (G *lon-dubh*) n.m. [lɔ:n 'ðu:] HCl 'blackbird'.
lhondeyr (Ir. *laindeár*) n. [lɔn'di:ɛ(r)] HCl 'lantern': son dy chur soilshey ayn [sɔn ðə xur sɔilʒɛ o:n] HCl 'for to give light'.

³⁰ John Kneen (The Gaue) (1852-1958), one of the last native Manx speakers, tells a story about smuggling whisky out of the Lhen to Scotland (HLSM/I: 256-259).

- lhong** (G *long*) n.f. [lɔŋŋ] JC1, [lɔŋŋ] TBr, EF, [lɔŋŋ] WCh, [luŋŋ] JW1 'ship': daa lhong [dʰe lɔŋŋ] JC1 'two ships', lhong fo hiaull [lɔŋŋ fo x'ɔ:l] WCh 'a ship under sail, all its sails', lhong tree cruin [lɔŋŋ tri: xryn] EF, [luŋŋ tri: kryin] JW1, [lɔŋŋ tʰri: kryin] WT 'three masted ship', lhong wooar [lɔŋŋ 'wuər] EF 'big ship'.
- lhuingys** (Ir. *luingeas*, ScG. *loingeas*) n.m. [liŋəs] / [lin'əs] JSk 'fleet', lhuingys caggee reeoil [lɔŋəs kayi ri:'o:l'hɔ:sθən] JSk 'Royal Navy (of Great Britain)' ("there is no word but [sɔsθən] for England and G. Britain").
- lieen** (G *líon*) n. [l'i:n] JC1, [l'i:dn] MCw, [lidn] JJo 'flax'.
- lieggal** (cf. ScG. *leagadh*) vb. [l'egal] CK 'demolishing'.
- lioar** (G *leor*) a. [l'io:r] MCw 'sufficient, enough'.
- liorish** (ScG. *làimh-ris*) prep. [l'juriʃ] JC1 'by, by him': liorishyn [ljɔr'ɛ:ʒɛn] (*sic*) JKm 'by him' (emph.).
- livrey** (AN (*de*)*livré*) vb. [livre:] TCo 'delivering'.
- loayrt** (G *labhairt*) vb.: ta nane goaill nearey loayrt rish [tʰa nɛ:n goil'nɛ:r'ɛ 'lɔ:rt riʃ] RQ 'one is ashamed of talking to him'.
- Loch Druaig** [lɔx 'druɛ:g] JC2 'lake of the hiphorn berries' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 149).
- loghtyn** n.pl. [lɔ:xtʰən] JKm 'trespasses'.
- loo** (ScG. *lùgh*) n. [lu:] JC1 'oath'.
- losserey** (G *lusradh*) n. [lɔ:ðrə] HCu 'herb': lossrey ceau rass n. [lɔ:ðrə kɛ:u ras] HCu 'herb-yielding seed'.
- lossey** (G *lasadh*) vb. [lɔðə] JC1 'flaming, burning'.
- losthey** (G *loscadh*) vb. [lɔstθə] TV 'burning': losht [lɔʃ] JC1, [lɔʃ(t)] WKi, [lɔʃ] WQ 'burnt'.
- loudys speigagh yn cabbyl** n. [lɔudəs spigax ən ka:val] WKi 'horse's blinkers'.
- lout** (E 'loft') n. [lout] / [laut] WKi, [lout] TKm, [lɔūt] WM 'loft' ("nasal").
- lurg** (ScG. *lorg*) n. [lɔr'g] JC2 'a stick'.
- lurg** (OIr. *i lurg*) n./prep.[lɔg] JSk, [lɔg] HCu 'after': lurg yn eean shen [lɔg ən' jən ʃɛn] JSk 'after that chick', lurg e ghooghys [lɔg ə wo:əs] HCu 'after his kind'.
- luss** (G *lus*) n. [lɔs] SKg 'a herb': luss ny tree duillag [Lus nə tri dulag] TCo 'herb of the three leaves'.

M

- mac** (G *mac*) n.m. [mak] JKm, pl. mec [mik] Ga 'lad, son'.
- Mac Sayle** (G *mac* + Eng. LN *Sale*) [mak 'sɛ:l] JC2 'MacSayle, Sayle'³¹ PN.
- Mac y Teare** (G *mac an t-Saoir*) [mak ə tʰɔ:r] DK, [tʰɔir] WM 'Teare' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 219 & *passim*).
- madderal** (E 'matter' + *ail*) vb. [madral] WT 'matter': cha nel eh madderal veg son yn Gailck [ha nel ə madral veg sɔn ə gylk] WT 'they do not value it [Manx] or have nothing to do with it'.
- madjey** (G *maide*) n. [mɔʒɛ] TCo, [mã:ʒɛ], [ma:ʒɛ] HCl 'stick, oar', pl. madjeryn [mɔʒɛrɛ:n] TCo: madjey-raue [mɔʒə rɛu] CK, [mɔʒə r'ɛ:i] (*sic*) DK 'oar', madjey shooyll [mã:ʒɛ ðə shul] HCl 'walking stick' ("nasal; but his wife said [ma:ʒɛ] and not [ma:ʒɛ]").
- Mael** (G **Mál*, *Mícheál*) [mæ(:)l] JBo, [mɛlʰ] TCo, [möl] TCr 'Michael' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 17).
- magh** (G *amach*) adv. [max] WCa 'out': magh ec y Cheelys [max i xiləs] WCa 'out at the Calf' (lit. at the Sound').
- Maghal** (G *Machall*) [mã:halʰ] TCo, [mãʒal] WM, [mãhal] / [mã-al] TW, [mãhal] JBr 'Maughold'

³¹ The Manx surname *Sayle* derives from the place of the name 'Sale' adjoining Manchester, named from William de Sale, first rector of the parish of St. Martin, Ashton-on-Mersey, ca. 1300 (cf. Kneen 1937: 220).

- MA LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 20-21)). See also *Skylley Maghal* below.
- magher** (ScG. *machair*) n. [mæ:r] TCr 'field': ayns y vagher [õndə vā:er] JC1 'in / into the field'.
- mahl** (G. *mál*) n. [mǎL^ð] TCo 'rent'.
- mainshter** (ScG. *maighstir*) n.m. [mäinjʃər] CKe, HCa, JBa, [majʃər] DK, [mäjʃər] JC2, [majʃər] JSa, [majʃər] JJo, [mâjʃər] TCo, [mæjʃir] WCy1 'master': mainshter y co-chruinnaght [majʃər ə kɔ'xrinjax] DK 'master of the assembly', c'raad yn mainshter? T'eh er ngoll magh [krad n mäinjʃər, tʰe er nɔl / nɔl max] CKe 'where is the master? He has gone out', vel mainshter y thie sthie [vɛl majʃər ə tʰai sθai] WCy1 'is the master of the house at home?'
- mair** (G *méar*) n. [me:ər] MCw, me:r] WCy1 'finger', pl. meir [mi:r'] MCw, [mi:r] WCy1: meir y laue [mi:r' ə lə:u] MCw 'fingers of the hand'.
- mairagh** (ScG *màireach*) adv. [mæ:rax] MCw, TCl, [ma:rax] CKe 'tomorrow': cha nel fys aym beeym back mairagh [ha nɛl fəð am bi:m bak mæ:rax] MCw 'I do not know whether I shall be back tomorrow', ta mairagh Jedoonee [tʰa mæ:rax dʒə'du:ni] TCl 'tomorrow is Sunday', mairagh Laa Houney [ma:rax la: hounə] CKe 'tomorrow is Laa Souney'.
- Malew** [mɔ'lju:] MCw 'Malew' MA LN (PNIM/VI: 25). See also *Skylley Malew* below.
- Malleane** [ma'le:dn] MCw 'Magdalene' PN.
- mannan** (ScG. *meannan*) n.m. [mɔnan] TCr 'kid' (young goat).
- Mannin** (G *Manainn*) [manin] JSk 'Man, Isle of Man' LN: ayns Mannin [ũns manin] JSk 'in Man'. (cf. PNIM/VII: 337-338).
- Manninagh** (G *Manainneach*) n.m. [manənax] AK 'Manxman': *Manninagh dhooie* [manənax 'du:ə] AK 'a true Manxman'.
- Marçheen** (Ir. *Mairtín*) [mɔrtʃi:n] DK 'Martin' PN (cf. Kneen 1937: 12, s.v. *Martyn*).
- Margayd** (cf. W *Marged*) [ma(r)'gəd] WKn 'Margaret' PN (cf. Kneen 1937: 21, s.v. *Margayd*).
- margey** (G *margadh*) n. [mar'gɛ], [mɛr'gɛ] CK 'fair, market'.
- mârish** (ScG. *maille ris*) prep. [ma:riʃ] RQ, [mɛriʃ] JKm, [mɛ:riʃ] AL 'in company with, with him':
mârym [mɛ:rəm] TCo 'with me', **mâyrt** [mɔr't] JKm 'with you', **mayrts** [mɛ:rtθ] CK 'with you' (sg.) (emph.): hie mee marish [hai mi ma:riʃ] ("mar- as in the south") RQ 'I went with him'.
- Marown** [ma'rɔ:udn] JBr 'Marown' LN ("this man Brew had a constant tendency to pronounce every final n as dn") (PNIM/V: 21). See also *Skylley Marooney* below.
- marroo** (G *marbh*) n.: pl. merriu [mɛru] JJS 'the dead'.
- mastey** (Ir. *i measc*, ScG. *am measg*) prep. [masta] TCo, WKi, [mastθə] JSk 'among'.
- mayd** (Ir. *muid*) pers. pn. [madʒ] TCo 'we', maydyn [madʒən] TCo 'we' (emph.).
- maynrys** (Ir. *méanra + as*) n. [mɛ:nrɛθ] WCy1 'bliss, happiness'.
- meaish** (ScG. *maois*) n. [mɛi(n)ʃ] WQ 'mease (500 herring)': meaish dy skaddan [mɛi(n)ʃ dɛ sɡaðən] WQ, [mɔiʃ dɔ sɡaðən] JC1 'a mease of herring' ("620 = 5 x 120 + 3 + 1; the 3 + 1 are 'warp' and 'tally'; they pick them up by threes at each grab and two men are engaged in the counting"), meaish skaddan [mɛiʃ sɡæðən] WKi 'a mease of herring'.
- mean** (ScG. *meadhon*) n. [me:n] WC 'middle'.
- mean-oie** (ScG. *meadhon-oidhche*) n. [mɛn'i:] JW1 'midnight'.
- meayl** (G *maol*) a. [mɔ:l] JSa, TKm, JD, [mɔl] JC1, JJo, WQ, WKi, ABr, WM, [mǎL^ð] TCo, [my:l] JKm 'bare, bald'.
- Meayl** (G *maol*) [mɔl'i] (= *maoil*) JCa 'Mull (of Galloway)': Gob ny Meaylley (G *gob na maoile*) [gɔb nɔ 'mɔl'ə] JCa 'point of the Mull (Mull of Galloway)' LN SCO. See next.
- Meayl ny hAlbey** (*Maol na hAlba*) [mu:l'nə hɔlbə] WCa, [mɛ:l'nə 'hɔlba] JK, [mɔ:l'nə hɔlbə] Co, [mul'nə hɔlba] TCo, [myl'nə hɔlba] WQ 'the Mull of Scotland' (i.e. 'Mull of Galloway') LN SCO. See also under *Gob ny Meaylley, Yn Veayl*.
- meaylid** (G *maol + aid*) n. [mɔ:lɪd] CK 'baldness, bareness'.
- mee** (ScG. *mi*) pers. pn. [mi:] 'I, me' ("very nasal. almost [mĩn] with a final consonant"), mee hene

- [mĩ 'hĩ:n] TCo 'myself'.
- mee** (G *mí*) n. [mi:] CK, [mĩ:] MCw, [mĩ] JK 'month': daa vee jeig ayns y vlein [da vi: dʒe:g oðə vliɲ] MCw '12 months in the year', daa vee yeig [da: vĩ: jeg] JJo '12 months', mee yn arragh [mĩ: ən jarax] MCw 'month of spring', y nah vee [ə na: vi:] JW1 'the next month'.
- meechrauee** (G *mí* + *chràbhaidh*) a. [mi:'xreui] CK 'unreligious, irreligious'.
- meen** (G *mín*) a. [mi:n] WC 'soft, fine'.
- meilley** (cf. Ir. *meill*, ScG. *méill* 'pouched-mouthed') n. [mɛ:l'ə] JBo, JCa 'a wooden dish used for dressing the butter'.
- meiygh-chreeagh** (G *maoth* + *chridheach*) a. [mɔi-xriax] TCo 'tender-hearted'.
- meshtey** (Ir. *ar meisce*, ScG. *air mhisge*) a. [mɛ:ʃtɛ] HCl 'drunk'.
- messoil** (G *meas* + *amhail*) a. [mɛ'ðo:il] HCu, vessoil [vɛ'so:l] (len.) WKi 'fruitful, fertile'.
- mie** (G *maith*, obl. *maich*³²) a. [mai] CK, HCu, [mãi] MCw 'good'.
- mieys** n. [ma:iəs] AM, vieys [vaiəs] (len.) TCo 'goodness'.
- minnee-ghreasee** (ScG. *minidh* + *ghreusaiche*) n.m. [meni ɣre:zi /ɣre: ði] RQ 'awl cobbler'.
- minnid** (ScG. *mionaid*) n. [minid] TBr, HCl 'minute', pl. minnidyn [minidʒən] TBr: ta giare jeh minnidyn jeh unnan jeig [ti ge:r dʒei minidʒən dʒei 'onan dʒe:ig] TBr 'it is 10 minutes short of 11 o'clock', ta'n traen çheet ayns shoh rish daa minnid as daeed lurg three [tʰan tredn ʃit əʃo: riʃ dɛ: minid as da-id lug tri:] HCl 'the train is coming here again at forty two minutes past three', daa vinnid lurg tree [dɛ: vinid lug tri:] HCl 'two minutes after three'.
- miolagh** (OIr. *meblugud*) n. [mi'o:lax] JKm 'temptation': miolaghey vb. [mio:l'axə] TCo 'tempting, enticing'.
- mleeaney** (Ir. *i mbliadhna*) adv. [my'l'e:na] TBr, [mɔ'l'ə:na] JCl 'this year'.
- moain** (G *móin*) n.f. [mɔ:n] AK, MCw, [mun] JJo 'JL 'peat, turf, bog, moor', g. moaney [mɔ:nɛ] TCo 'of turf': moain-lieau [mɔ:n liu] MCw 'mountain turf', moain-churree [mɔ:n xu:ri] MCw 'lowland turf'.
- moal** (G *mall*) a. [mɔ:l] CK ('non-guttural') 'slow': ny s'melley [nə smɛ:lə] MCw 'slower'.
- moddey** (G *madadh*) n.m. [mɔ:ðə], [mɔ:ðə] JKm, [mɔ:ðə] TCo, [mɔ:ðə] TCr, [mɔ:ðə] DBr, HCl, [mɔ:ðə] JSk, [mɔ:ðə] JCl, [mɔ:ðə] WC, [mɔ:ðə] WT, [mɔ:ðə] JMS 'dog', pl. moddee [mɔ:ðɪ] TCo, [mɔ:ðɪ] JKm, [mɔ:ðɪ] TCr, JCl, WC, [mɔ:ðɪ] DBr, AK, JSk ('shorter o in the plural'): moddey dy helg [mɔ:ðə ðə helg] HCl 'a dog to hunt, hunting dog', moddee-oaldee n.m. [mɔ:ðɪ 'olʒi] WT 'foxes' = 'wild dogs'.
- Moddey Dhoo** (G *madadh dubh*) [mɔ:ðə dʰəu / dʰɛu] JKm ('not [mɔ:di ðu:]'), [mɔ:ðə dʰəu] JD, [mɔ:ðə 'ðəu] AK, [mɔ:ðə 'ðəu] TV 'black dog' (folklore).³³
- moghrey** (ScG. *mochthrath*) n.m. [mɔɣrə], [mɔgrə] HCu, voghrey [vɔxrə] WKi, [mɔrə] JKm 'early morning': moghrey mie [mɔrə mai] JKm 'good morning'.
- moir** (G *máthair*) n.f. [mɔər] JCl, [mɛər] (*sic*) WCy1, [mɔɪr] JKm, [mɔ:ir] TCo, [mɔər] JD, JSa 'mother': e woir [e wɔr] 'his mother', g. mayrey, my vayrey [mə vɛ:ire] TCo 'of my mother'.
- Moirrey** (G *Muire, Moire*) [mɔrə] JD 'Mary' PN.
- Mollacharaine** (G *mac gille Chíaráin*) [mɔlɔkə're:n] WKi, TCr, ABr, [mɔlɔkə're:n] CKB, [mɔlɔ xə're:n] CKe, [mɔlɔxə're:n] WKi ('with guttural a'), [mɔlɔxə're:n] TCr, [mɔLə 'xrə:n] TCo, [mɔlɔxə're:n] ABr, [mɔlɔxə're:n] ABr, [mɔlɔxə're:n] TCr, [mɔlɔ'krɛ:dn] CK, [mɔlɔ 'xrɛ:n] WM 'Mylecharaine' PN (cf. PNIM/I: 181 & passim).
- Mollachreest** (G *mac gille Chríost*) [mɔlɔxri:s] CKe, [mɔlɔ'kri:s] TCr, [mɔlɔ'kri:s] WM, [mɔlɔ'xri:s]

³² On this see Jackson (1955: 87).

³³ The *Moddey Dhoo* 'black dog', a "large black spaniel with curled shaggy hair" that haunted Peel Castle and led guardsmen to their deaths. For the story see Killip (1975: 150-151).

- HCu, [mɔlə'kri:s] WQ, [mɔlə'xri:s] JD, [mɔlə'xri:s] CKB 'Mylchreest' PN (cf. PNIM/VII: 163).
Mollamercheen (*mac gille + Maírtín*) [mɔlə mərtʃi:n] DK 'Mylemercheen, Mylmartin' PN.
Mollarea (*G mac gille Ratha*) [mɔlə're:] WKi ("is different from [mɔlə'rɔi] 'Mylroy': these are both names in Lonan to-day"), [mɔlə're:] JSk, [mɔlə're:] TCo, [mɔlə're:] CKe, [mɔlə're:] TCr, [mɔlə're:] / [mɔlə'rei] WKn ("sounds differently from [re:] 'a ram'"), [mɔlə're:] JC1, [mɔlə're:] WM, [mɔlə're:] CKB, [mɔlə're:], [mɔlə're:] WM 'Mylrea' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 218).
Mollaroi (*G mac Gille Ruaidh*) [mɔlə'rɔi] TCr, [mɔlə'rɔi] WM, [mɔlə'rɔi] WM, [mɔlə'rɔi] JSk 'Mylroy' PN (cf. PNIM/VII: 163).
Mollavartin (*G mac gille Mháirtín*) [mɔlə'vartʰin] CKe, [mɔlə'vəɪtn] WM 'Mylvartin, Martins' PN.
Mollavoirey (*G mac gille Mhuire / Mhoire*) [mɔlə'wərə] CKB, [mɔlə'wərə] CKe, [mɔlə'wərə] TCr, [mɔlə'wərə] WM 'Mylevoirey, Morrison' PN (cf. PNIM/II: 160).
Mollavreeshey (*G mac gille Bhríde*) [mɔlə'vri:ʒə] TCr, [mɔlə'vri:ʒe] WM 'Mylevreeshey, Bridson' PN (cf. PNIM/V: 249).
molley (*G mealladh*) vb.: mollit va. [mɔlətʰ] JJS 'deceived'.
molt (*G molt*) n.m. [mɔlətʰ] WM 'wether', pl. muilt [mwiltʰ] WM.
molteyr (*Ir. mealltóir*) n.m. [mɔl'te:r] CK, JSa 'deceiver': molteyragh [mɔl'deərəx] TCo, [mɔl'the:rax] JKm 'deceitful'.
monney (*ScG. mana*) n. [mɔnə] WM 'a sign; much, many' (neg.): cha row monney ayn [ha rou mɔnə ũn] WM 'there were not many there'.
mooads (*Ir. méid, ScG. meud*) n. [mudz] CK 'size'.
mooar (*G mór*) a. [mɔr] WKn, woar [wɔər] (len.) CK, [mũ:ər] TCo, JJS, [mu:ər] TCl, WCy1 'big' 'great, many': ro woar [rɔ: wũ:ər] JD, [rɔ wuər] MCw, WM 'too big', smoo [smũ:] TCo 'greatest', ta mooar sleih ayn [tʰa mɔr sləi u:n] WKn 'there are many people there'.
moaraghey (*ScG. mòrachadh*) vb. [mu:araxa] TCo 'enjoying, begrudging'.
moarane (*Ir. mórán*) n. [mɔran] WKn 'amount, much, many' (in neg. sentences): cha row moarane rio as sniaghtey mleeaney [ha rou mɔran ro: as ʃnã:xtʰə ũmbliənə] WKn 'there was not much frost and snow this year'.
moocie (*G amuigh*) adv. [mɔ:i] JSk, [mui] WCy1, [mwɔi] CK 'out'.
mooinjer (*G muinntir*) n.f.: yn vooinjer [ən vuindʒe] CK 'the relations, the family'.
mooinjerys (*G muinntir + eas*) n. [mɔndʒereθ] WCy1 'relationship, alliance'.
mow (*Ir. amudha*) vb. [mɔũ] WM (*cur mow, toyrt mow*) ("very nasal") 'waste, destroy'.
moyl moarey (cf. *ScG. lus nam meall móra*) n.pl. [mɔl / mul mwərə] TCo 'marsh-mallow'.
moylley (*G moladh*) [mɔLɛ] WKi, [mɔlɛ] JSk, [mɔla] JC1 ("with a very broad vowel at the end which I have heard elsewhere as ey does not seem to have the uniform sound of /ə/ (= y in English 'very')")³⁴ voylley (len) [vɔLa] WKi, [vɔLa] (len.) TCo ("almost [ð]"), [vɔLa] JC1 (len.) 'praising': g. moyllee [mɔLi] TCo, 'of praising'.
moyrnagh (*ScG. mùirneach*) [vɔ:rnaɪ] (len.) RQ 'proud': dooinney feer voyrnagh [dun'ə fi: vɔ:rnaɪ] RQ 'a very proud man'.
mraane; s.v. ben.

34 In the context of unstressed vowels Jackson (1955: 53-54) notes: "In absolute final position the Gaelic languages have -A and -E, both being varieties of the reduced vowel, the former ə. The latter is commonly given also as ə, but in Irish, and often in Scottish Gaelic, it is definitely a much higher and rather more forward variety, almost like an *i* or *e*-sound. For this I use ɪ [...]. In Manx the two are both spelt -ey, but -ey from -A is ə, and -ey from -E is ɪ if the preceding consonant is still palatalized; if, however, it has lost its palatalization it is ə. So *carrey* 'friend', *Ir. cara*, is [kærə] [...], but *soilshy* 'light', *Ir. soilse*, is [sail'ʒɪ] [...] and *bainney* 'milk' is [ba:n'ɪ], *Ir., Sc. bainne*. On the other hand, *nearey* 'shame', *Ir., Sc. náire*, is [nɛ:rə] [...], with depalatalized *r*." Rhŷs's use of 'ý' here is late, and seems to represent [a] in final position, but medially [æ] in *seose*, *neose*. Earlier (1888-90) Rhŷs used -e to represent [ɛ] in final position, interpreting Mx. -ey, after a palatalized consonant, e.g. Mx. *dooinney* 'man' [dun'ɛ], also [dun'ə], G. *duine*, but see Mx. *voylley* 'praise' (len.) [vɔLa], G. *moladh* (p. 169), (see also *chooinaghtyn* p. 154 below).

- muck-awin** (ScG. *math-ghamhainn*) n. [mu'gäun] HCu 'bear'.
- mullagh** (G *mullach*) n. [mulax] JKm, [mũlax] TCo 'top, summit': mullagh y clieau [mulax ə hl'iu] JKm, [mulax ə n hliu] JSa, [məlax ə kliu] TCr, [mulax ə kliu] WCa, [məlax ə liu] WKn ("clearly enough to leave no mistake about"), [mulax ə hliu] CK, [mulax ə n liu] TBr 'top of the mountain'.
- Mullagh yn Arva** (G *mullach* + E 'harbour') [məlax ə n 'ərva] PV 'summit of/by the harbour' (by Fleshwick) ("One of two names for different sections of Bradda Mountain") RU MN. See also under *Beinn Howe Mooar*.
- mummig** (G *muime* + *ig*) n.f. [məmag] JMS, [mũmæg] JD 'mother, mum' (fam.): my vummig [mə 'vəmag] TCo 'my mum', mummig my vummig. ben my yishig woar as my warree [məmag mə vəmag ben mə jizig wu:ər as mə wərə] JMS 'mother of my mother, wife of my grandfather, and my grandmother' ("this is exclaimed when one has become tired of a story told with unnecessary details or iteration").
- munlaa** (G *meadhon-lae*) n. ['mɒn'læ:] RQ, [mən'læ:] JSa, [mən'læ:] JW1, [mũn'lðæ:] TCo 'midday': feed minnid jeh munlaa [fid minid dʒe mən'læ:] JSa 'twenty minutes past midday'.
- mwaagh** (ScG. *maigheach*) n.m. [mwa:jax] CKB, [mwa:x] JC1, JJo, [mwæ:x] TCo, TCr, [mwē:x] JC, JK, WKi, JSk, AL, DBr 'hare', pl. mwaaee [mɔ:i] WKi, [mõ:i] / [mũ:i] JC1, [mɔ:i] WKi, [mõ:yi] JSk, [mõ:i] AL, [mɔ:i] DBr.
- Mwaagh y Tramman** (ScG. *troman, droman*) [mwē:x ə trɒman] AL 'tramman (elder-tree) hare' ("a nickname given to Bride men when one wished to rile them at Bride Fair") NN.
- mwannal** (ScG. *muineal*) n. [mwanal] MCw, [mwãNaL] TCo 'neck'.
- mwarree** (EUir. *móiridhe*) n.f. [mwa:ri] MCw 'grandmother'.
- mwyllar** (ScG. *muillear*) n. [muljar], [mul'ar] JC1 'miller': ta mee laal goll magh dy yeeaghyn lurg yn mwyllar [t^ha mi: lal gəl max ðə jɣən lə(r)g ən muljar / mul'ar] JC1 'I want to go out to look after / see to the miller'.
- mwyllin** (G *muileann*) n. [mũl'jən] WM 'mill'.
- Mwyllin y Chleigh** (G *claidhe*) [mul'jən ə kli: / klɛi] TCr. 'mill of/by the fence' PA LN (near St. John's) PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 144).
- Mwyllin y Corran** [mɒl'ən ə 'kɒran] WC 'Corran's mill' ON LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 410).
- mychione** (cf. ScG. *mu choinneamh*) prep. [mə'hjõ:n] JC1, [mə'x'õün] JC2, [mɒ'x'jɔun] JJo 'about, concerning': **my-e-chione** [mɛ-ɛ-'x'jɔ:n] CK, [mə(n)-ə-'x'ɔ:n] JC1 'about him'.
- mygeayrt** (Ir. *má gcuairt*, ScG. *mu'n cuairt*) prep. [ma'giərt] WQ, WKi, WM, [ma'giət] JD, [ma'gi:ərt] JK, [ma'girt] AK, HCu, [ma'gjö:rt] JC1 'round about': **mygeayrt-y-moie** [mə'gyt ə'mo:i] RQ 'about her': cred ta shinyn toiggal mygeart y moee [kərəd t^ha ʃɪŋgən t^hɛɣal mə'gyt ə'mo:i] RQ 'what do we know about her?'
- myghin** (ScG. *meachainn*) n. [vɛxin] (len.) WQ 'mercy': e vyghin [ɛ vɛxin] WQ 'his mercy'.
- myr** (G *mar*) conj. [mər] JJS 'as'.
- myrgeeddyn** (Ir. *mar an gcéadna*) adv. [mɔrgedðən] MCw 'as well, also'.
- mysh** (G *muis*) prep. [muʃ] TCo, [mõʃ] CK 'about'.

N

- n'oi**; s.v. *noi*.
- naboo** (ScG. *nàbuidh*) n. [næ:bu] / [nɛ:bu] TCo, [nɛ:vu] / [nē:u] WQ, [nɛ:vu] / [nɛ:bu] JSk 'neighbour'.
- nah, yn** (ScG. *an ath*) n. [ən na:] TCo 'the second' ("not [næ:]").
- naight** (ScG. *naidheachd*) n. [nɛ:x] JC1 'news'.

- naim** (OE/ME *ēam* w. Mx. def. art. *yn0* prefixed) n.m. [ne:m] MCw 'uncle'.
- Nalbin** (Ir. *i nAlbain*) [nalbən] JKm, [nɔlbən] JD, [nɔlbɪn] JSk, [nɔLbɪnˀ] TCo 'Scotland' ("sometimes he seems to give it a [β]"), [nɔlbən] AK, JK, WCy1, WQ, WCa, [nɔLvɪnˀ], [nɔlbən] WM ("with a very nasal ɔ [...]"), 'Scotland' LN: Çheer yn Albin [tʰi:ə n ɔlbən] WM 'Country of Scotland', heese ec Nalbin [hɪf ɛg nɔlbən] 'down in Scotland', ta mee goll dys Nalbin [tʰa: mi: gɔl dos nɔlbən] WCa 'I am going to Scotland'.
- naunt** (E 'aunt' w. Mx. art.) n.f. [nɔnt] MCw 'aunt' ("very nasal").
- nearey** (G *náire*) n. [ne:rə], [ne:rɛ] TCo, [ne:r'ɛ] RQ, [ni:rɛ] WC 'shame': ta nane goaill nearey loayrt rish [tʰa ne:n goil nɛ:r'ɛ 'lɔ:rt riʃ] RQ 'one is ashamed to talk to him'.
- neal** ((Ir. *néall*, ScG. *neul*) a. [nəɔl] JSa 'swoon; aspect'.
- neesht** (OIr. *ina ndiis*) adv. [njes], [n'ɛʃ], [n'jɛʃ], [ni:f] CK, [ni:f] JC1 'as well, also' (lit. 'in their twosome').
- neose** (G *anuas*) adv. [nəs] AL, [nə:s] JC1, [nəʊs] 'from above' ("the [əʊ] sound somewhat like the [əʊ] in [dʰəʊ] 'black'"), [nö:s] JKm, [ny:s] MCw, [ny:s] WQ [nys] / [nɔʊs] JD, [nɔʊs] JK, [nɔʊθ] WCa, [nys] WKi, [ny:s] ABr, WM 'from above, down'. G. *anuas*. See also *seose* below.
- Nerin**; s.v. Nherin.
- neu-** (ScG. *neo-*) neg. part. [neʊ-] WC 'un-':
- **neu-chyndagh** a. [nju 'hʲɪndax] TCo 'not guilty'.
 - **neu-ghlen** a. [nʲũ'ɣlɛdn] JBr 'unclean'.
 - **neu-heeilt** a. [niu'hil't] TCo, [nʲũ'hĩ:ltˀ] WM 'intemperate'.
 - **neu-heeiltys** n. [nəʊ'hi:ltəs] WT 'intemperance'.
 - **neu-hickyr** a. [n'ɛʊ'higər] JK, [nʲũ'higə] WM, [nʲũ'higər] JKm, neu-hickyr [nʲũ'hɛgər] JBr 'uncertain'.
- ney** exclam. [ne:] CKB 'indeed!'.
- nhee** (G *ní*) n. [n'í:], [n'ĩ:] TCo, [n'í:] WC 'a thing': cha bee nhee [ha bi:n'í:] TCo 'there will be nothing' ("with [n'í:] the same as n[i]ee 'wash'").
- Nherin** (Ir. *i nÉirinn*) [n'í:rin] JD, JK, [n'í:rinˀ] JSK, [n'í:rinˀ] WCy1, [n'je:rin] WT, [n'e:arin] JKm, [n'je:rin], [ne:rin] JC1 'Ireland': Çheer Nherin [tʰi:ə n 'i:rin] WM 'Country of Ireland' LN.
- nieceaghan** (ScG. *nigheachan*) n. [ne:ɣən] AM 'wash, washing'.
- Niarbyl, Yn** (G *i n-earball*) [ən 'jɔrbəl] WCa 'at the tail' PA LN (cf. PNIM/I: 145-146).
- niart** (G *neart*) n. [n'a:rt], [n'art] TCo, [n'jart] JBa 'strength'.
- niartaghey** (ScG. *neartachadh*) vb.: niartee [njarti] (fut.) WKi 'will strengthen'.
- niau** (G *neamh*) n. [n'au] JK, [n'äu] JKm, MCw, [n'ɛʊ], [n'jɛʊ] TCo, WGa, [njäu] HCu, JBr 'heaven': niau erskyn ny bodjallen [n'äu ɛr'skən nə 'bɔʒalən] MCw 'heaven above the clouds' ("not [bɔʒalən]").
- niece** (ScG. *nigh*) vb. [n'ĩ:], [nĩ:] TCo 'washing': niece [n'ĩ:] / [n'í:] (fut. dep.) TCo 'will it wash?', nieceh [nĩ: a] TCo, [nia] / [n'ji:] (fut. indep.) JCr 'it will wash'.
- nittal** (E 'knit' + G *ail*) vb. [nital] MCw 'knitting'.
- noa** (G *nuadh*) a. [Nɔ:], [nɔ:], [nɔ:~], [Nɔ:~] TCo, [nɔ:~] CK, [nɔ:~] WKi 'new': ass y noa [aðə 'nɔ:] TCo 'anew'.
- noght** (G *anocht*) n. [nɔ:x] JC1, JKm, JW1 'tonight': Noght Oie Houney [nɔ:x öi 'hɔʊnə] AL, [nɔx i: hɔʊnə] CKe 'Hollantide night' (folklore).
- noi** (G *i n-aghaidh*) prep. [nöi] CK, [Nö:i] / [nɔi] TCo, [nö:i] WKi 'against, against him': **m'oi** [mɛ:i] CKe 'against me', **noi aym** [nö:i əm] WKi 'against me', **dt'oi** [ðə ö:i] JKm, WKi 'against you' (sg.), **nyn 'oi** [nən 'ö:i] TCo 'against us/you/them', **noi ain** [nei ain] WQ 'against us', **nyn oi ain** [nən ei ain] JD 'against us'.
- noid** (G *námhaid*) n. [Nɔ:~id] CK, [nɔ:~dʒ], [Nö:~idˀ] TCo, [nud] JCr 'enemy': pl. noidyn [Nɔ:~idʒən],

- [nɔːzən], [nɔɪdʒən]) CK, [nɔːdʒən] JC1, [nɔzən] JKm 'enemies'.
noidys (ScG. *nàmheadas*) n. [nɔzəs] WT 'enmity'.
noo (G *naomh*) a. [nu:] JC1, [nu:], [nũ:] TCo 'holy'.
Noo Ean [nu 'ean] WM, [nu: ɛdn] MCw 'St. John'.
Noo Mian [nu: 'main] JC1 'St. Matthew'.
Noo Moirrey [nũ 'mũrə] TCo, [nu: 'mwərə] CK 'St. Mary'.
ny h-ooilley (G *na huili*) n. [na hul'ɪ] TCo 'all'.
Numerals:
- **nane** [nɛ:n] JKm, [nɛ:n] JK, **un** [ən] TCl, JJo, JC1, **unnane** [ə'nɛ:n] WM 'one'. Ir. *aon*, *aonán*.
 - **jees** [dʒi:s] JKm, [dʒi:s] JK, jees [dʒi:σ] TCo ("very decided [σ]") 'two', OIr. *días*.
 - **tree** [tʰri:], [tri:] JKm, [tri:] JK, [tri:] JCa 'three', G *trí*.
 - **troor** [tru:r] WCa 'a threesome', G *triúr*.
 - **kiare** [ke:ar] JKm, [ke:ər] JK, [keər] TCo 'four', G *ceithir*.
 - **queig** [kweg], [kú'eg] JKm, [kwe:ig] JK, [kweig] WQ, [kweig] ABr, MCw ("with the *ɪ* distinctly heard"), [kwöig] TCo 'five', Ir. *cúig*, ScG. *cóig*; **queigoo**: wheigoo [xwe:gu] (len.) HCu 'fifth', Ir. *cúigeamh*, ScG *cóigeamh*.
 - **shy** [ʃe:] JKm, [ʃe:] JK 'six', Ir. *sé*, ScG. *sia*, **shyoo** [ʃe:u] JC1 'sixth' ("almost as a dissyllable") 'sixth': Ir. *séamh*, ScG. *siadhamh*.
 - **shiaght** [ʃax] JKm, [ʃax] JK 'seven', G *seacht*.
 - **hoght** [hɔx] JKm, [hɔx] JK, [hɔ:x] JC1, JKm 'eight', G *ocht*.
 - **nuy** [ni:], [n'i:] JKm, [nei] JK, [nɔi] CK ("but a man who came in called it nei [nei]"), [nɔi] MCw, [nɔi] TCo, [nei] EKn ("and not [ni:] as some do in the South"), [nei] TCr, [ni:] JKm, [nɔi] CK, [ni:] TKm ("which I have also heard at Cregneish"), [nö:i] JC1, [nöi] WQ ("very nasal"), [nōi] WQ, WM, [nɔi] JD, [nei] JK, [nɔi] WKi, [nōi] ABr, [nei] TBr, [nɔi] HCa, JBa 'nine', G *naoi*, **nuyoo** [nö:ju] WKi 'ninth': yn nuyoo oor [ən nö:ju u:r] WKi 'the ninth hour', G *naoidheamh*.
 - **jeih** [dʒe:i], JKm, [dʒei] JK, [dʒei] TCr, WQ, [dʒei] TBr 'ten', G *deich*.
 - **nane-jeig** [nɛndʒeg] JKm, **annan-jeig** [anan 'dʒe:g] JK, [unan dʒeg] TBr 'eleven', Ir. *'nán déag*, ScG. *aonan déag*.
 - **ghaa-yeig** [gejeg], [gajeg] JKm, [ge jeg] JK, **daa yeig** [dɛ: je:g] TBr, **ghaa yeig** [ɣa: jeg] WCa, [ɣæ: jeg] TCo 'twelve', G *dhá-dhéag*, **dussan** [dʰu:ðɛn] TBr 'dozen', ScG. *dusan*.
 - **tree-jeig** [tʰri:dʒeg], [tri:dʒeg] JKm, [tri dʒeg] JK 'thirteen', G *trí-déag*.
 - **kiare-jeig** [ke:ardʒeg] JKm 'fourteen', G *ceithir-déag*.
 - **queig-jeig** [kwegdʒeg] JKm 'fifteen', G *cúig-déag*.
 - **shy-jeig** [ʃe:dʒeg] JKm 'sixteen', G *sé-déag*.
 - **shiaght-jeig** [ʃaxdʒeg] JKm 'seventeen', G *seacht-déag*.
 - **hoght-jeig** [hɔxdʒeg] JKm 'eighteen', G *ocht-déag*.
 - **nuy-jeig** [ni:dʒeg] JKm 'nineteen', G *naoi-déag*.
 - **feed** [fid] JKm, [fi:d] JK 'twenty', G *fichead*; **feedoo** [fi:dʒu] TCo 'twentieth', G *ficheadamh*.
 - **nane as feed** [nɛn as fid] JKm 'twenty-one', G *aon air fhichead*.
 - **jeih-as-feed** [dʒei as fi:d] JK 'thirty', G *deich air fhicead*.
 - **daeed** [daid] JK 'forty', G *dá fhichead*.
 - **jeih-as-daeed** [dʒei as daid] JK 'fifty', G *deich air fhichead*.
 - **tree-feed** [tri: fi:d] JK 'sixty', G *trí fhichead*.
 - **keead** [kjəd] / [kiəd] JK 'hundred', Ir. *céad*, ScG. *ceud*.
 - **thousane** [tʰuːzɛ:n] JK 'thousand', ME *pūsend*, G. *mìle*. See also under *thousane* below.

O

- O ghrogh!** exclam. (cf. ScG. *mo chreach*) [o ɣrɔx] JJo 'O yea, alas!'
- O Hiarn!** (G *a thighearna!*) exclam. [o: x'arn] ("with hi [hj] = German pal. [x ʔ]") CK 'O Lord!'
- oaie** (Ir. *uaigh*) n. [və:i] CK, [ə:i] TCo, WKi, [ö:i] TCo, [ɔi:] WQ, [y:i] JCr 'grave': yn oaie [ən ö:i] JD, WQ 'the grave', oaie foshlit [öi 'fɔʃlit] JKm 'open grave'.
- oanluckey** (G *adhacadh*) n. [ɔ:ləkə] TCl, TCo, [ɔ:L'akə] TCo, [ɔ:nləkə] JBa, [ɔnləkə] CKe, [ölnəke (sic)] JC1 'burial, funeral': cre'n traa ta'n oanluckey? Mysh nane er y chlag [kən træ: ta 'n ölnəke? muʃ næ:n erə xlag] JC1 'when is the funeral? About one o'clock'.
- oanjyragh** (cf. ScG. *ðinseach, ðinsealachd*) a. [ənzərəx] WT 'bastard'.
- oardaghey** (ScG. *orduchadh*) vb. [ərðaxa] TCo 'order, ordain'.
- oarn** (G *eorna*) n. [ərɔn] JBr 'barley': yn oarn [ən jərɔn] WC 'the barley'.
- obbyr** (G *obair*) n. [oβər] RQ 'work': m'obbraghyn [məβrəɣən] JKm 'my works', oddagh ish hene dy ve ec obbyr [əðax i ʃɛdn vi a goβər] RQ 'she herself could be at work, working'.
- oghe** (cf. ScG. *achan*) n.f. [o:x] JK 'cave': oghe woar [o:x 'wu:ər] JK 'a great cave'.
- ogher** (Ir. *eochair, ScG. iuchair*) n.f. [vɔər] HCl 'key': yn oghyr [n'jɔ:r] WCol. 'the key', oghyr ghorrys [vɔər ɣərəs] HCl 'door-key'.
- oghsan** (ScG. *achmhasan*) n. [o:sən] CK 'rebuke, telling off'.
- oie** (G *oidhche*) n.f. [ə:i] JCr 'night', [əi] / [ö:i] CK, HCu, [öi] TCo, JC1, JD, [ɛ:i] DK, [i:] JC2, JKm 'night': yn oie, yn [ən öi] JD, [ni:] WQ 'the night', oie vie [ɛ:i vai] DK, [i: vai] JKm 'good night', oie vie diu [ei vai diu] DK 'good night to you', ayns yn oie [uns ə ni:] JC2, [ũns ən 'öi] JD, [uns ə nöi] JC2wife 'in the night', veih yn oie [vei ən i:] HCu 'from the night', oie: fud ny h-oie [fəd nə 'heji] MCw 'all through the night'.
- Oie Houney** (G *oidhche Shamhna*) [əi hounə] WCo, [öi 'hounə] AL, [öi hounə] MCl, PV 'Hollantide' (folklore).
- Oie'll Breeshey, yn** (G *oidhche'll Bríde*) [njil brizə] WM 'eve of St. Bridget' (folklore).
- oikan** (ScG. *naoidheachan*) n.m. [əikan] TCo, [inkan] WCy1 'child, infant', pl. oikanyn [əikanən] TCo.
- oirr** (ScG. *oir*) n. [ɔ:r] CK 'edge': oirr yn ushtey [ɔ:r ən 'uʃtʃɛ] CK 'edge of the water'.
- olk** (G *olc*) a.: ny s'messey [nə smɛ:ðə] (comp.) MCw 'worse'.
- ollagh** (G *eallach*) n.m. [ɔlax] JC1 'cattle': yn ollagh [njɔlax] AK, [ən jɔlax] JL 'the cattle': gow as fow yn ollagh thie [g ɔu as fəu ən jɔlax tʰai] JL 'go and get the cows home', thie'n ollee [tai n'ɔLi] JCa 'the cow-house'.
- ollan** (G *olann*) n. [ɔl'jən] WKn 'wool'.
- ollish** (Ir. *allas, obl. allais*) n. [vliʃ] MCw, WM 'sweat'.
- oltagh** (ScG. *altachadh*) n. [ɔltʰax] JSa 'welcome': cur oltagh da [kur ɔltʰax də:] JSa 'give welcome to him'.
- ommijagh** (G *amaideach*) a. [amadʒax] JKm 'foolish'.
- onid** (EModIr. *ónna*) n. [ɔnid] WM ("nasal") 'innocence'.
- onnane** (Ir. *fóthannán*) n. [hɔ'nɛ:n] WCh, [ɔ'nɛ:n] TCo 'thistle'.
- ooashley** (Ir. *uaisleadh*) vb. [u:ʃl'ə] WM, [uʃla] JKm, [ɔʃla], [wəʃlə] CK, [wiʃl'ə], [wuʃl'ə] TCo, [uslə] JJo 'worshipping', er ooashley [er 'ɔʃla] CK 'after worshipping, has worshipped'.
- ooasle** (G *uasal*) a. [u:asl], [ö:asl] JJo, [uədəlʰ], [uədɪ] TCo 'noble'.
- ooh** (G *úth*) n. [əu] JC1, TCo, [u:] JSk, WC 'egg', pl. ooghyn [əuən] JC1, [u:ən] JSk.
- ooig** (ScG. *ùig*) n. [uig] TCo 'cave'.
- ooill** (ME) n. [ul'ɔ] WC, [ulj] CK 'oil'.
- ooilley** (G *uileadh*) a. [ul'ju] WC, [ul'u] JKm, [ɔl'u] AM 'all'.
- ooir** (G *úir*) n. [u:], [ur] WCh 'soil'.

ooyl (G *ubhall*) n. [u:əl^d] JBo, [u:l^δ] WCy1, [ũ:L^δ] TCo, [u:đL] JSt ("mostly [u:đL] sometimes [u:Lđ], but in that case the đ was fainter. the pronunciation I have heard of before as the habitual pron. of an old man in the neighbourhood of Ramsey"), [u:l^d] WC ("he insists on an (*sic*) đ at the end, in fact he has become very exact about the different kinds of l and n which is very useful") 'apple', pl. ny hooillyn [nə hu:ljən] TCo 'the apples'.

ordaag (Ir. *ordóg*) n. [ɔ'ðe:g] JSa, [ɔr'de:g] CK, WCy1 'thumb, big toe', pl. ordaagyn [ɔr'de:gən] WCy1.

Orrisdal, Yn (Sc. *Orris-stallr*) ['njərəst^həl] JC1 'Orri's stall' MI LN (cf. PNIM/II: 90-92).

ostyl (E '(ap)ostle') n.m. [v:st^həl] JBr, JC1, JKm, WM 'apostle' ("it is not nasal I think but begins with a guttural a or o"), [ɔst^həl] DK, [ɔsθəl] JJo, [ɑ:st^həl] JK, [ɔ:stəl] WM ("nasal") 'apostle': yn ostyl, yn [ən v:stal] (*sic*) JC1 'the apostle', pl. ny ostylllyn [nə hɔstələn] TCo 'the apostles'.

oural (ScG. *ofrail*) n. [ɔural] TCo 'sacrifice': pl. ny ourallyn [nə hɔuralən] TCo 'the sacrifices'.

P

paagh (ScG. *padhach*) a. [pæ] WKi 'thirsty'.

paarteil (cf. Ir. *páirteach*) vb.: t'eh 'sy phaartail [ti sə far'de:l] JSa 'he is dying (i.e. '(de)parting)'.
padjer (G *paidir*) n. [pa:zər^ˈ] JW1, phadjyr [fa:zər] (len.) WKi 'prayer': my phadjer [mə fazər] JKm 'my prayer'.

Paie Vooar [pei vuə] JSa 'big Paaie / Margaret' (Mrs. Margaret Tailor, Surby) NN.

paitçhyn (ScG. *pàisdean*) n.pl. [peɪʃən] WCy1 'children'.

palçhey (cf. ScG. *pailt*) n. [pãilʃə] MCw, [pailʃə] WKn, [pãilʃə] WM, [pa:lʃə] HCu, [palʃə] TCo, RQ 'plenty'.

Parlane (Ir. *Parthalán*) [par'lɛ:n] JKm 'Bartholemew' PN (cf. Kneen 1937: 14).

pastyr (E 'pasture') n.m. [past^hə] WM 'pasture': e phastyr [ɛ fa:st^hər] WQ 'his pasture', ayns pastyr glass [unz past^hə gla:s] WM 'in green pasture'.

peccagh (ScG. *peacach*) n.m. 'sinner': pl. peccee ['pe:yi] CK.

peiagh (ScG. *peacach*) n.m. [pax] CK, [pe:ɣ] DBr 'a person, anyone': vel peiagh sthie? Ta. Trooid shiu stiagh as soie shiu sheese ayns shoh [vel pe:ɣ sθei? tɛ: trədʒu ʃɪf ax as sɔi fu ʃi:ʃ ɔ:ð ʃɔ] DBr 'is there anybody in? Yes, come in and sit down here', peiagh quaaagh [peax kwɛ:x] WM 'a strange person', peiagh ennagh [pe:ɣənax] JL 'somebody', ta'n clag bwoailley peiagh ennagh marroo [tan klag bul'ə pe:ɣənax maru] JL 'the bell is ringing somebody's knell'.

peip (G *píob*) n. [peip] TCl, WCh, HCl 'pipe', pl. peipyn [peipən] TCl, [pebən] WCh, [peivən] HCl.

Pennapyr (as yet unknown) [penəpər] JSk 'Pen y Pot / Beinn y Phott' ("is the local pron. of the name of Pennypot mountain") LE MN (PNIM/III: 451-452, v.s. *Pen y Pot*).

pennig (E 'penny') n. [penig] JK 'penny'.

perkin (E 'perkin') n.m/f.: y pherkin [fergin] vooar 'porpoise' ("Mrs. K's younger son [John] talks of the *fergin vooar*³⁵ or 'hommy beg' and the *fergin beg* as a porpoise") (Rhŷs 6/184).

persoon (AN *persoun*) n. [pe'su:dn] JC1 'a person': drogh phesoon [drɔx fə'zu:n] WQ 'a bad person'.

peesson (E 'person') n.m. [pe:zən] JSa 'rector'.

phadeyr (Ir. *fáidheadóir*) n.m. [fa'de:r] JBa 'prophet', pl. phadeyryn [fa'de:rən] JBa, [fa'dhe:rən] CKB.

phynnodderee (Ir. *fionnadh + draoi*) n.m. [fən'ɔ:dri] JSa, [finɔ:ðri] HCu, [fen'ɔ:dri] WM 'satyr' (folklore), Phynnoderee Mooar Lanjaghan [fe'nɔ:dri mu:ar lenzaxən] WM 'the great satyr of

³⁵ the "pherkin vooar" also finds mention in the fishing reminiscences of Ned Beg Hom Ruy (Edward Faragher (1831-1908), Cregneash) (cf. Broderick 1981: 122-123).

- Lanjaghan [ON]' (folklore).
- pickal** (E 'pick') vb. [pɪɡal] WT ("hard ck") 'picking': pickal ny plummyn [pɪɡal nə pləmən] WT 'picking the plums'.
- ping as lhing** (Ir. *pinginn*) n. [pɪŋ as l'jəŋ] AL 'penny & halfpenny'.
- pishyr** (cf. ScG. *peasair*) n. [pɛʒɛr] JC1 'peas'.
- pihtt** (G *pit*) n.f.: cre'n aght ta dty phihtt [kənas də fɪf] RQ 'how's your privity?'³⁶
- plaggad** (E 'placket') n. [pLagad] WC, [playəd] JC1 'oats'.
- poagey** (G *póca*) [pɔʒə] WKI 'basket'.
- poanrey** (Ir. *pónra*) n. [pɔ:nzə] JK, MCw, JD, [pɔnzə] WCy1, [punzɛ] JC1 'beans'.
- pobble** (G *pobal*) n. [pɔ:bl] / [pɔ:vl] WQ, [pɔ:bl] JSk, [pɔ:βl] JKm, [pɔβl] JKm, [pɔ̃:bl] EF 'people' (s.v. also sleih).
- poddash** (ME *potage*) n. [pɔ:dəʃ] CK 'porridge, soup'.
- pohnar** (cf. ScG. *ponach*) n.m. [pɔnjər] WCy1 'baby'.
- pointeil** (ME) vb. [pɔn'dʒe:l] CK, [pɔn'ze:l] WKi 'appointing': pointit [pɔndʒɪt] CK 'appointed'.
- pooar** (AN *puer*) n.f.: y phooar [ə fu:ar] (len.) JJo 'the power'.
- poht** (OE *pott* < W *pot*) n.: pl. poiht [put] CK 'pots'.
- poosey** (G *pósadh*) n. [pu:ðə] TCI 'wedding'.
- poosey** (G *pósadh*) vb. [pu:ʒə] TCo 'marrying'.
- Port ny hInshyey** (*Port na h-Inse*) [pər nə 'hɛnzɛ] HCI 'Peel' GE LN (cf. PNIM/I: 282; (Peel) 298-331).
- praaseyn** (syncope of *puddase*?) n.pl. [prɛ:ðən] JSk, [prɛ:zən] JC1, [prɛzən] OT (Peel), [prɛ:zən] OT (South) 'potatoes'.
- preacheil** (AN / ME) vb.: phreacheil [fri:'ʃe:l] (len.) CK 'has preached'.
- pryssoonagh** (Ir. *priosúnach*) n.m. [prɛ'zu:nax] WKi 'prisoner': un phrysoonagh [ũ:n frɛ'zu:nax] WKi 'one prisoner'.
- psalmyn Ghavid** (ScG. *salman*) [Σomən *[yɛ:vid]] TCo 'Psalms of David' ("He [TCo] has a sort of intermediate sh for 'the Psalms of David' which was neither s nor sh [and so here written Σ - GB]. See also *shoamyn* below).
- Purt Çhiarn** [pə'ʃarn] RQ, CK, [pərt'ʃærdn] TCr 'Port Erin' RU LN: *vel oo goll gys / hug Port Çhiarn? ta / cha nel* [vɛl u gɔl dɛz /hæg pə'ʃarn? tɛ:/ha 'nɛl] RQ 'are you going to Port Erin?' *c'raad tha uss goll dy yannoo ayns shen?* [kərəd tʰa əs gɔl dɛ 'jenu o'sɛdn ?] RQ 'what are you going to do there?', *ta mee goll dy gheddyn skaddan oor* [tʰa mi: gɔl dɛ yəðn 'skaðan 'u:r] RQ 'I am going to get fresh herring' (cf. PNIM/VI: 478; (Port Erin) 467-472).
- Purt le Moirrey** (*Port (ci)lle Muire*) [pərt lə 'mūr'ə] JK, [pərt lə 'mūrə] TCr, WQ, [pjöt nə mwərə], [pjöt lə mwərə] DK 'Port St. Mary' RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 473; (Port St. Mary) 477).

Q

- quaagh** (Ir. *coimhtheach*) a. [kwæ:x] TCo, [kwæ:x] TCr, [kwē:x] JC1, JK 'curious, strange': peiagh quaagh [pɛax kwæ:x] WM 'a strange person'.
- quaaltagh** (G *comh-dhaltach*) n. [kwæ:ltax] JBo, [kwaltʰax] DK 'first-foot' ("who must be man or boy, blackhaired, and not a woman, but particularly unlucky in a flatfooted woman").
- quaiyl** n. (Ir. *comhdháil*) [kwæl] TCo 'court'.
- quaiyl** (Ir. *comhdháil*) vb. [kwɛ:il] JBo 'meeting': er chwaiyl [ɛ xwɛ:il] JJo 'after meeting, have met'.
- quaiyltys** (Ir. *comhdhál + tas*) n. [kwæltəs] TCo 'meeting'.

36 For the significance of this, see under *bwoid* above.

- quallian** (ScG. *cuilean*) n. [kwəl'an] TCo 'whelp, pup'.
Qualteragh (G *mac Ualtair* w. g. in *-ach*) [kɔiltərəx] WKn, [kɔiltrax] WQ, [kɔilzərəx] JSa, [kwəl'tərəx] CKB 'Qualtrough' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 156): Qualteragh Raby [kɔltfərəx rɛ:bi] JSk 'Qualtrough of Raby farm' (Song: *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey*).
Quane (G *mac Dhubháin*) [kwɛin] JK 'Quane' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 52).
Quaye (G *mac Aodha*; Mx. form pron. *kw-*) [kwa:i] / [kwā:i] TCo, [kwɛ:i] JD, [kwē:] TCo 'Quaye' PN (cf. PNIM/VI: 156).
Quayle (G *mac Pháil*) [kwail'], [kwäi'l'] HCl, [kwe:l'] CK, [kwɔil'] CKe, [kwəl'] TCo 'Quayle' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 340).
Queen ny Meillia (cf. Ir. *meitheal*) n.f. [kwɪ:n na mɛl'ɛ] JJo 'the queen of the meillia' (folklore).
queeyl (ScG. *cuidheal*) n. [kwɪ:l] CK 'wheel'.
quiggal (ScG. *cuigeal*) n. [kwɪgal] JMS 'distaff'.
Quilleash; see under *Cuilleash*.
quoi (Ir. *cé*, ScG. *cò*) interr. pn. [kwɔi] TCo 'who'.
quoid (cf. Ir. *céd*) interr. pn. [kəd] RQ 'what' quoid t'ou fon er, eisht? [kəd tʰou fon er i:] RQ 'what would you like, then?'

R

- raad** (ScG. *rathad*) n. [ra:d] TCo 'road', pl. raaidyn [ræ:d'an], [ræ:ðən] TCo, [rɛ:dʒən], [rɛzən] JKm, [rɛ:d'an] CK 'roads'.
raae (Ir. *rabhadh*) n. [rɛ:u] CK, KC2, JD 'warning': cur raaue daue [kur rɛ:u ðɛu] CK 'give warning to them'.
Raby (Sc. *rá-bý*) [rɛ:bi] JSk 'boundary farm' PA/LO LN (cf. PNIM/I: 152, PNIM/IV: 345).
rack (OE *raca*) n. [rak] SKg, pl. rackyn [rayən] SKg 'rake'.
Radlagh [ratlə] JMS 'Radcliffe' ('is the Manx now of Ratcliffe here') PN.
ram (Edial. *ram* = 'strong' n. [ram], G *neart*) JW1 'a lot, a number': ta mee fakin ram soilshaghyn [tʰa mi fayin ram sɔlʒaxən] JW1 'I see a number of lights'.
rastagh (OIr. *rescach*) a. [rəsθag] W1 'stripping, gusty, squally' [gyə 'rəsθag] W1 'a stripping wind'.
Raue, (y) (G *An Róimh*) [rɛu] JBo, [rɛũ] WM 'Rome' LN.
rea ScG. *réidh*) a. [rɛ:] JKm 'level'.
rea (Ir. *reithe*) n.m. [rɛ:] SKg, WM 'a ram': rea oasht beg loghtyn [rɛ:i o:ʃ bɛg lɔxtʰən] WM 'small loghtyn year-old ram'.
Reays (ScG. *réidh* + *eas*) [ri:s] JSa ('the level piece near it? Reays derived from rea ['level']') LN.
red (Ir. *réad*) n.m. [rəð] CK, [rəd] JSk, TCo 'a thing, matter', pl. reddyn [rəðən] JSk 'things, matters': red coon [rəd ku:dn] AL 'a narrow thing', red mooar [rəd mū:ɾ] HCl 'anything big' (but the nasality of Clucas was not constant by any means, but one said [mɔ̃:ða] (dog) and some other words nasally).
ree (G *rígh*) n.m. [ri:] DK, JK, [rji:] TCo 'king'.
reeriaght (cf. G *ríoghacht*) n. [ri'ri:ax] JKm 'kingdom'.
reesht (ScG. *a-rithist*) adv. [ri:ʃt] WC 'again'.
reih (Ir. *rogha*) n.: reiht (Ir. *roghaite*) va. [rɔitʰ] WKi 'elected'.
renaig (cf. Ir. *róin*, *ruainne*) n.f. [rən'e:g] CKB 'hair, a single hair': coo fegooish renaig vane [ku:fa'yu:ʃ ən rən'e:g vɛdn] CKB 'a dog without a white hair', renaigagh [rən'jɛ:gax] TCo 'hairy'.
rere (G *a réir*) prep. [rɛ:r] TCo 'according to'.
reuyrey (cf. Ir. *róimhar*) vb. [rɔurə] JC1, [MCw, rɔurə] WM 'digging'.

- Rhenass** (G *roinn easa*) [ren'as] TCr 'the waterfall division' GE LN (cf. PNIM/I: 284-285). Now Glen Helen.
- Rhenwee** (G *roinn bhudhe*) [rən'wi] WCo ("a little this side of Regaby") 'yellow ridge' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 164).
- rheynn** (G *roinn*) vb.: rheynn ad [rəðn' əð] (pret.) TCo 'they divided'.
- rhuillick** (ScG. *réilig*) n. [rɛlik] CK 'churchyard'.
- Rhumsaa** (Sc. *hrams-á*) [rəm'sɛ:] AL, [rəm'zɛ:] CK, JJo 'Ramsey' LE/MA LN (cf. PNIM/IV: 167-215).
- ribbey** (Ir. *ribe*) n. [ri:və] WM 'trap, snare'.
- rieau** (G *riamh*) adv. [rju] CK, [ru:] WC, WM 'ever'.
- rio** (Ir. *reodh*) n.m/f. [r'o] DK, WM, [ro] CK, TCo, [ru:] HCl 'frost': rio creoi [ru: kreɪ] HCl 'hard frost', rio feer chreoi [ro: fi: xrəi] JCl 'very hard frost', rio wooar [ro: 'wũ:ər] JD 'great frost': ta rio feer chreoi ayn jiu [tʰa ro: fi: xrəi ð:n dʒu] JD 'there is very hard frost to-day'.
- rish** (ScG. *ri*) prep. [rɔʃ], [ruʃ] WQ 'to, towards (him)': **rhym** [rɔm] TCo 'to(wards) me', **rhym** [rɔms] TCo 'towards me' (emph.), **ryht** [r'ət], [rut] JJo 'to you' (sg.), **ryhts** [ruts] JJo 'to you' (emph.), **riu** [r'u] JJo 'to you' (pl.).
- ro** (G *ro*) adv. [r'ɔ] (*sic*) WM 'too', [rɔ:] JCl, [rɔ:] JD 'too' ("not [ro:]").
- ro-laue** (ScG. *roimh-làimh*) adv. [ro: Lɛ:u] WC 'beforehand'.
- roauyr** (G *reamhar*) a. [raur], [ra:ur] WM 'thick, fat'.
- roayrt** (G *rabharta*) n.f. [rɔ:ət] RQ 'flood': roayrt vooar [rɔ:ət 'vu:ər] RQ 'high tide'.
- roie** (Ir. *rith, roith, rathaidh*; ScG. *ruith*) vb. [rəi] CK, WQ 'running': roie [rɛ:i] (pret.) WM 'run': roie mee tree keayrtyn mygeayrt Sniaull [rɛ:i m̩ tʰri: ki.tʰən ma'g'it snjɔ:l] WM 'I ran three times round Snaefell'.
- roih** (OIr. *rig, righidh*) n. [rəi] JD, WC, [röi] TCo 'upper arm': yn roih [ən ri:] HCl 'the upper arm'.
- roish** (ScG. *roimh*) prep. [r'o:iʃ] DK, [ros] ("so it was not *roish*") JW1, [röʃ] JSk 'before, before him', **roishyn** [ro:ʃən] TCo 'before him' (emph.), **rooin** [ru:n] WC, [rɔ:n] TCo 'before us', **rhymboo** [rumbu] WC, [rombu] JJo 'before them', vel shiu goill padjer roish goll thie noight [vɛʃu go:il 'pa:zər' ros gəl tʰai nɔ:x] JW1 'will you pray before going home tonight?'
- rollage** (Ir. *réaltóg* w. metath. of *lt* to *tl* & assim. of *tl, dl* to *ll*) n. [r'ɔ'lɛ:g] (*sic*) WM 'a star'. EMx. *redlayg*.
- Roonyvie** (Sc. *Rögnalds-uad*) [ru:nas'fei] JK, [ru:nasvei] HCu 'Ronaldsway' ML LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 164; (Ronaldsway) 161-164).
- roosteyrys** (G *rúscadh*) n. [ru'ste:rəs], [ru:stərəs] WKi 'pillage, robbery' ("accented two ways: roosteyrys and roosteyrys - this last he thought right").
- roshtyn** (Mlr. *rochtain*) vb. [rɔʃtən] TCo 'reaching'.
- rouyr** (Ir. *ro-mhór*) a. [ra:ur] MCw 'too much, too many'.
- rug** (ScG. *ruc*) n. [rug] TCo, pl. ruggyn [rugən] TCo 'rick (of hay)': ruggyn dy chreagh [rugən ðə xreɪ] TCo 'ricks of hay'.
- ruggyr** (G *rugadh*) vb. [rɔgə] (pret. pass.) TCo 'was born': ruggit [rugitʃ] ppp. DK, [r'ugitʃ] (*sic*) WM 'born', G **rugait*.
- runt mygeayrt** (Edial. 'runt' + G. *má gcuairt, mu'n cuairt*) prep. [rɔnt mə'gʲy:rt] JKm 'round about'.
- ruy** (G *ruadh, obl. ruaidh*) a. [rəi] TCo, WC 'red, rust-coloured, brownish-red'.
- ry cheilley** (ScG. *ri chéile*) adv. [rə x'e:l'ə] JSt, [rə x'il'ə] TCo 'together'.

S

- saagh** (ScG. *soitheach*) n. [sɛ:x] JC1 'vessel'.
- saggyrt** (G *sagart*) n.m. [səɣərt] JC1 'priest, vicar', pl. hagggyrtyn [hagərtʰən] (len.) JSk: thie yn saggyrt [tai n sayərt] JC1 'vicar's House'.
- saillesh** (G *is áill leis*) cop. saillish [saliʃ] (pres.) JJS 'is pleasing', naillhieu (G *an áill libh*) [nal'ú] (pret./cond.) CK 'would you (pl.) like?', (G *is áill libh*) sailliu [səl'ju] (pres.) TCo 'you wish'.
- Sansh** (ScG *sanas* g. *sainis*) [sãĩŋʃ] WM 'annunciation': Laa'll Moirrey ny Sainsh [lɛ:l mwar nɔ sãĩŋʃ] WM 'feastday of Mary of the annunciation'. Lady Day, Lady's Fair (5 April).
- sauail** (Ir. *sábháil*) vb. [sau'ɛ:l] WM, [sau'ɛ:l] CK 'saving': dy hauail [dʰə hau'ɛ:l], [dʰə hau'ɛ:l] JKm 'to save', saue eh [sɛu ə] TCo 'he saved'.
- saualtagh** (ScG. *sabhaltach*) n.m. [sau'ɛ:ltax] CK 'saviour'.
- saualtys** (cf. ScG. *sabhaltas*) n. [sau'altəs] JKm 'safety'.
- sauçhys** (Ir. *sá(i)bhte* + *-as*) n. [sauçəs], [səudçəs] CK 'safety'.
- Sauin** (G *Samhain*) [sauin] CK 'Hollantide'.
- saynt** (Ir. *sainnt*, ScG. *sannt*) n.f.: y thaynt [ə tant] TCo 'the covetessness', pl. sayntyn [sanʃən] JD, [santʰən] CK 'overuse of plough'.
- sayntoilagh** (Ir. *sa(i)nnt* + *amhal* + *ach*) a. [san'zo:lax] JSa 'covetous'.
- scadoo** (G *scáth dubh*) n. [skadju] TCo 'shadow'.
- scarrey** (G *scaradh*) vb. [skar'ə] DK, [skara] TCo 'scattering'.
- scoan** (G *is gann*) a. [skö:ˢn] TCo 'scarcely'.
- scollag** n.m. [skɔlag] EF 'young man': scollag aeg [skɔlag 'ɛ:g] EF 'a young man'.
- screeu** (G *scríobhadh*) vb. [skr'iu] MCw 'writing': ta mee screeu dy insh diu er yn aght ta mee, ta slaynt vie aym jiu as gagh laa, ta mee credjal gy vel shiu myrgeeddyn myr ta mee hene [tʰa mĩ: skr 'iu d-inz diu: erans tʰa mĩ, tʰa slɛɪntʰ vai ɛm dʒu as gax læ:, tʰa mi: krɛdʒal gə vel ʃiu mɔrgɛdɛn mɔr tʰa: mi hin] MCw 'I am writing to tell you I how I am, I am in good health today and every day, I believe you are also as I am myself', screeu goan [skrəu godn] WKi 'writing words'.
- scriptyryn** (ScG. *sgriobtuirean*) n.pl. [skriptɛrən] TCo 'scriptures'.
- scughey** (Ir. *scuchadh*) vb. [skuxə] TV 'stirring'.
- seaghyn** (prob. a deriv. of OIr. *sóid*, later *súaitid*, vn. OIr. *sóud*, later *súathad* 'turn, stir, agitate', the simplex giving Mx. *seiy*: w- (*a*)*chann*. But v. also Ir. *saochán*, sub *saobhán* (Dinn. 941)) [si:əxən] JC1 'sorrow': seaghnit va. [si:əxnit] JJo, [si:ynitʰ] JBo 'troubled, saddened'.
- seihll** (G *saol*) n.m. [sə:l] JC1, JKm, JSa, TKm, WQ, JD, JK, WKi, ABr, WM, [sə:L] WC, [səL] TCo, [sə:lʰ] AK, AL, [sə:l] JSk, HCu, TCl, JJo, [səl] WQ, [səlʰ] TCo, theihll [tʰöil] (len.) JSk, [θɛ:əl] WM, tʰöil / [tʰöl] JKm 'life, world': ta'n theihll goll mygeayrt [tʰan θə:L gɔL mə'gət] TCl 'the world is going round', yn theihll shoh ta ram tooilleil [ən tʰə:l ʃo tʰa ram to:'dʒɛ:l] MCw '(in) this world there is a lot of hardship'.
- seose** (G *suas*) adv. [sə:s] CK, JC1, MCw, [səo:s], [səs], [sös] CK, [səʊs] JBr, [səs] JC1, [səʊ] MCa, [sɛs] AK, [səs] AL, [səs] JSk, [sö:s] JKm, [sy:s], [səs], [su:s] JJo, [sy:s] MCw, [sy:s] WQ, [sys], [hys], [səʊs] JD, [səʊs] JK, [səʊθ] WCa, [sys] WKi, [sy:s] ABr, WM 'up, upwards': seose *the* lhargey [səs ðə l'jɛrgɛ] JC1, [səs ðə l'jɛgɔ] JC1 wife 'up the mountain side', seose as neose [səs as nəs] TV, [səʊθ as nəʊθ] WCa 'up and down'. G. *suas*. See also *neose* above.
- seyr** (G *saor*) n.m. [sə:r] AK, AL, JSk, HCu, JC1, JKm, JSa, MCw, TKm, WKi, ABr, WM, [sər] TCl, JJo, [sö:ir] WQ, [səir] JD, [sö:r] JK, [sör] TCr 'free; carpenter': g. yn teyr [tʰöir] AK, [tʰeir] AL, [tʰö:ir] JSk, [tʰə:r] HCu 'of the carpenter', ben seyr [ben sə:r] JJo, JC1 'free woman, lady'.
- **seyr baatey** (cf. ScG. *saor-bhàtaichean*) [sə:r bɛ:ðə] MCw 'ship's carpenter'.
- **seyr lhong** (ScG. *saor-luinge*) [sə:r 'lɔŋ] TBr, [sə:r ləŋ] WT, [söir lɔŋ] JK 'ship-builder'.
- shamyr** (ScG. *seomar*) n. [ʃɛ:mər], [ʃi:mər] CK 'room, chamber'.
- shaner** (ScG. *seanair*) n.m. [ʃanər] JMS 'grandfather'.
- shanstyr** (cf. ScG. *sinnsre*) n.m.: y çhanstyr [ə ʃanstər] WKi 'of the senator, elder'.
- shapp** (E 'shop') n. [ʃap] RQ 'shop': Mylechreest ta freayll shapp eg Balla Chashtal [mələ'xri:s ta:

- fri:l [ʃap əg bala'x/haft'al] RQ '(it is) Mylechreest (who) keeps a shop at Castletown'.
- sharkagh** (E 'shark' + *agh*) n. *[ʃarkax] CKJ 'porpoise' ("he also described to me a fish which he calls *sharkagh*, a harmless fish and no shark [...]").
- sharvaant** (Ir. *searbhánta*) n.m.: e harvaant [ə har'væ:nt] (len.) CK 'his servant': my harvaant [mə hær'vent] WC, [mə hær'væ:nt] TCo 'my servant'.
- shassoo** (G *seasamh*) vb. [sa:ðu] Ca, JCl, [saðu] CK, JCl, JCr, [ʃa:ðu] JKm, WKi, [ʃaðu] CK, JSa, dy hassoo [haðu] (len.) JSa, WQ, HCa, [ha:ðu] (len.) JCl 'standing': er hassoo ['ha:zu] CK 'after standing, having stood', shass [sas] (impv.) JCr 'stand'. shass [sas] CK 'stand!' ("she [Mrs. Keggin] and her sons told me they said *sass* and 'stand' but she said *shaðu* also"), shass feagh slut myr t'ou [sas fe:əx slət mar tɛu] WC 'stand still shit that you are' ("as the girls used to say to the the cow she was milking, but in the North she would say [ʃas] he thinks while [sas] is to be heard in the South"), shass [ʃas] (impv.) TCo, sass [sas] TCo ("He [Tom Collister] says that it is the North that says *sass* [sas] 'stand' and the South *shass*, not as Caine [WC] said"),³⁷ hass [has] TCo eh seose 'he stood up', ("though he says *shass seose* 'stand up'"), hass [has] WKi 'stood'.
- she** (G *is é*) [ʃe:] cop. TCo, TW, JW1 'it is' (cop.): she kiart eh [ʃe: kjart ə] TCo 'you are right' ['it is right'], myr she lhiat Ballachrink cha nel lhiat Glion Mooar [mər ʃe: l'at balə kriŋk ha nel l'at l'əðŋ mu:ər] TW, JW1 'as Ballachrink is yours Glion Mooar is not yours', my she lhiat shoh, cha nee lhiat Glionnagh Rushen [ma ʃe lʃat 'ʃo hani: lʃat lʃaŋ njax rəzən] WM 'if this is yours, Glionnagh Rushen is not yours'.
- sheadyn** (ME *shedding*) n.m. [ʃe:zɪn] WKi 'sheading': yn sheadyn [ən ʃi:zən] CK 'the sheading'.³⁸
- sheear** (G *síar*) a. [ʃe:r] JSa 'left'; my hooill sheear [mə hu:l' ʃe:r] JSa 'my left eye'.
- sheel** (G *síol*) n. [ʃil] EF 'oats' (s.v. corkey).
- sheelnaue** (G *síol nÁdhaimh*) n. [ʃi:l'næ:u] WCa, [ʃil'nɛu] TCo, [ʃi:l'nau] WC, JK 'mankind'.
- sheeloge** (Ir. *síolbhach*) n. [ʃi:'lɔ:x] JSk 'generation': yn nah heeloge [na: hi'lɔ:x] TCo 'the second generation'.
- sheelt** (ScG. *siobhalta* < E 'civil') a. [ʃilt] TCo 'sober'.
- sheeltys** (ScG. *siobhaltas*) n. [ʃi:ltəs] WT 'temperance'.
- sheese** (G *síos*) adv. [se:s] JJo, RQ, [si:s] JJo, [siʃ] MCw, [ʃi:ʃ] WC, [ʃi:θ] HCu 'down, downwards': soie sheese [səi se:s] RQ 'sit down'.
- sheeyney** (G *síneadh*) vb.: y heeyney [ə hī:nə] TCo 'to stretch'.
- shegin / sheign** (Ir. *is éigean dó*) cop. [ʃein] JCr, [ʃein], [sein] WQ, [ʃein] JJS, JJo ("some say [sein] both North & South, he says") 'is compulsion, must: dy nhegin [ðə nɛin] cop. dep. TCo 'that it is compulsion, that it must'.
- shelliu** (cf. Ir. *seile*) n. [ʃel'ú] WKi 'a salve for the blood': shelliu bless [ʃel'ú blɛs] TCo 'a salve for the 'blest'.
- shen** (G *sin*) dem. [ʃɛdn] HCu 'that': as shen myr ve [as ʃɛdn mər ve:] HCu 'and that is how it was'.
- shenn** (G *sean(n)*) a. [han] (len.) TCo 'old': henn eash [han y:ʃ] (len.) TCo 'old age'.
- Shenn Laa Boaldyn** (*Sean Lá Bealtain'*) [ʃan le: boldən] DK, WM 'Old May Day' (12th May) (folklore).
- Shenn Laa Boaldyney** (*Sean Lá Bealtaine*) [ʃan Lɛ: boldənə] JCa 'Old May Day' ("three syllables but alas [boldən]") (folklore).
- Shenn Laa Lunas** (*Sean Lá Lúnas'*) [ʃan la: lunəs] CKe, [ʃɛdn le: lunas] CK 'old lammas day' (12 August) (folklore).
- Shenn Laa Souney** (*Sean Lá Samhna*) [ʃan le: sɔuna] WM, Shenn Laa Howney [ʃan le: hɔunə] CKe 'Old Hollantide Day' (12th Nov.) (folklore).
- Shenn Laa Nollick Beg** (*Sean Lá Nollaig Beag*) [ʃɛdn le:n əlik bɛg] PV 'Old Little Christmas Day'

³⁷ But a look at what the informants actually say makes clear that this difference is illusory.

³⁸ For details of 'Sheading' (cf. Sc. *sétungr* 'sixth part', but probably ME *shedding* 'division') see DMPN xvii.

- (6 January) (folklore).
- sheshaght** (EIr. *seise*, *seisecht*, Ir. *seiseach*) n.f. [ʃɛðax] MCw 'company': yn çheshaght [ən ʃajax] MCw 'two horses before a plough but not in a cart', ta sheshaght goll mârym [tʰa ʃɛðax göl mɛ:rəm] MCw 'there is company going with me'.
- shiaghtin** (G *seachtain*) n. [ʃaxtən] JK 'week'.
- shiane** (cf. OIr. *caicháin*) n. [ʃɛ:n] TCo 'a wart'.
- shiar / sheear** (G *sear / síar*) n.: [ʃar] JC2 'east', veih yn nhiar as veih yn nheear [vɛi ən ʃar as vɛi ən ˈnʲi:r] WC 'from the east and from the west', shiar as sheear [ʃar as ʃi:r] HCu 'east & west', nhiar [n ˈar] TCo 'from the east' nheear [ní:r] TCo 'from the west'.
- shiaull** (G *seol*) n. [ʃɔ:l] WCh 'a sail': fo hiaull [fo hjo:lʲ] WCh 'under sail'.
- shicky** (ME *sikker*) a. [ʃəgər] W1 braew shicky [brau ʃəgər] W1 'to be sure'.
- shickyragh** vb.: dy higgyragh [higərax] TCo 'to ensure'.
- shin** (G *sinn*) pers. pn. [ʃiŋ] JKm 'we, us': shinyn (Ir. *sinn-inne*) [ʃiŋən] JKm, CK, [ʃinˈən], [ʃiŋən] TCo, [ʃinˈən] JSk 'we, us'.
- shioltane** (cf. Ir. *ealta*) n. [hʃɔlˈtɛ:n] (len.) 'flock'.
- shiolteyr** (Ir. *seoltóir*) n.m. [ʃalˈteir] JW1 'sailor': daa hiolteyr [ða ʃalˈteir] JW1 'two sailors'.
- shione** (G *is fionn dó*) cop. [ʃãun] TV, [ʃõ:n] TCo, [ʃoːn], [ʃõün] JC1, [ʃõün] WKi 'does know': shione dou [ʃõün dɔu] WKi 'I know', cha nhione dou (G *chan fhionn domh*) [han ɔün dɔu] WKi 'I do not know', cha nhione [ha ˈnˈõ:n] TCo 'does not know', nagh nhione [nax nˈãun] JBo 'that does not know'.
- shirrey** (G *sireadh*) vb. [ʃirə] TCo 'seeking': shirr [ʃir] (impv.) JC2 'seek!', hirr [hiə] (pret.) TCo 'sought', hirr mee [hiə mi] (pret.) JSt ("not [hjiə]") 'I sought'.
- shirveish** (Ir. *seirbhís*) n. [ʃirˈve:ɪʃ] TCo, [ʃirˈve:ʃ] CK 'service'.
- shiuish** (G *sibhse*) pers. pn. [ʃiuiʃ] WC, WKi, [ʃuʃ] TCo 'ye!' (emph.).
- shlee** (OIr. *slúag*, obl. *slóigh*) a. [ʃlˈji:] WC 'more numerous'.
- shleeu** (infl. by shliawin? cf. Ir. *líomhadh*) vb.: shleeut va. [ʃljut] WCa 'sharpened, fair; keen': ben shleeut [bɛdn ʃljut] WCa 'a fair woman'.
- shleiy** (ScG. *sleigh*) n. [ʃlˈjɛi] WC 'spear'.
- shliawin** (ScG. *sleamhuinn*) a. [ʃljãun] WM, [slˈauinˈ] JCr, [ʃlˈaunˈ] WC 'slippery'.
- shlieeu** (cf. Ir. *lighe*) vb. [ʃlu] 'licking': fod oo goll [shlieeu] my hoyn [fɔdu gɔl [ʃlu] mə hudn]³⁹ RQ 'you can go and lick my arse'.
- shlingan** (ScG. *slinnean*) n. [ʃlˈjɪŋən] WC 'shoulder': my hlingan [mə xlˈjɪŋən] WC 'my shoulder'.
- shliught** (G *sliocht*) n. [ʃlˈux] TCo 'generation'. See also *sheeloghe*.
- shoamyn** (ScG. *salman*) n.pl. [ʃo:mən] TCo 'psalms'. See also *Psalmyn* above and *soam* below.
- shoh** (G *seo*) dem. [ʃɔ:] JC1, JKm, WKi, [ʃɔ] AL, JCl, [ʃo:] JCr, TCo, [ʃɔ:] TCo 'this': ayns shoh [ɔʃɔ:] JC1 'here', ta mee ayns shoh reesht [tʰa mi ɔnˈsɔ: ri:ʃ] JKm 'I am here again', t'eh ayns shoh [tʰe: ɔʃɔ:] JC1 'it is here'.
- shooyll** (G *siubhal*) vb.: dy hiooyll [ðə hju:lʲ] WKi 'to walk', hiooyll [hju:lʲ] (pret.) TCo, WKi 'walked'.
- shuinyn** (Ir. *simhin*) n.pl. [ʃunˈən] TCo 'rushes'.
- shuyr** (OIr. *siúr*) n.f. [ʃurˈ] Ga, f. g. shayrey [ʃɛ:rə] Ga 'sister': laue ny shayrey [lɔu nə ʃɛ:rə] JKm, laue yn shuyr [lɔu ən ʃurˈ] Ga.
- shynney lhiam** ((G *is ionmhain liom*) cop. [ʃənə lˈam] TCo 'I prefer', cha nynney [ha nənə] (pres. dep.) TCo 'not prefer', bynney [bənə] (past/subj.) TCo 'did prefer, would prefer'.
- side** (G *saighead*) n. [sɛid] WKi 'arrow', pl. sideyn [sɛidən] TCo, [hɛidzən], [hɛidən] (len.) CK 'arrows': dty hideyn [haidən] (len.) TCo '(your) arrows'.
- sidoor** (Ir. *saigheadóir*) n.m.: yn tidoor [ən tʰiˈdʒu:r] JJo 'of the soldier' (gen.), pl. sidooryn

39 I heard this during the late 1960s from Manxmen in Ramsey as [ʃlu / slu mə 'hudn].

- [sai'dʒu:rən] JJo 'soldiers'.
- s'inshley** (G *is isle*) a. superl. [sɪ:ʃlə], [sɪ:ʒlə] JJo ("decidedly with a nasal i"), [sɪʒlə] JJo ("certainly very nasal") 'lowest'.
- siyr** (Ir. *saothar*) n. [sa:ir] HCa, AK, TCo, JJo 'hurry': cha nel mee ayns siyr erbee [ha nəl mi o'sa:ir ə(r)'bɛi] HCa 'I am in no hurry at all'.
- skeab** (G *scuab*) n. [skib] HCl 'brush, broom', pl. skeabyn [ski:vən] HCl 'brushes, brooms': skeab lhome ort [sgib 'lo:m ɔrt] CKe ("which Mrs. Kewley's husband explained as meaning 'A clean sweep of thee!'", [sgɪ:b lo:m ɔrt] WT 'a clean sweep of thee!, mayest thou be swept away!')
- skeaybey** (ScG. *sguabadh*) vb. [skiβə] TCo 'sweeping, brushing'.
- skeaylley** (G *scaoileadh*) vb.: skeayl [skö:lʲ] (impv.) WKi 'spread!'
- skee** (G *scith*) a. [sgɪ:] JW1 'tired': t'ee skee [tɛi sgi:] JW1 'she is tired'.
- skeal** (G *scéal*) n. [skiaL] TCo, [skyl] JBo 'tale, story, news'.
- skeerey** (ScG. *sgìre*) n. [ski:rə] DK, WM, [skirə] HCu, [skirə], [skiLə] JBo 'parish'.
- skeilley** (G *scaoileadh*) vb. [skə:lʲə] TCo 'destroying'.
- skianagh** (ScG. *sgiathanach*) a. [ski:anax] TCo 'winged'.
- Skortyn** (Sc. *skor*, ScG. *sgòr*) [sko:rən] Ca 'Chasms' (nr. Cregneash) RU LN (cf. PNIM/VI: 490).
- Skyal** (Sc. *skaga-fjall*) [skɔ:il], [skɔ:əl] AL, [skɔjəl] JSk 'Sky Hill' (nr. Ramsey) LE MN (cf. PNIM/III: 462).
- skynn** (G *scian*) n.f. [skidn] HCl, JC1, JK 'knife': skynn phoggaid [skidn fãɣad] HCl 'pocket knife', skynn gyere [skidn ge:r] HCl 'sharp knife', skynn moal nagh jean giarrey [skidn mɔ:l na dʒin gærɛ] HCl 'a poor knife that cannot cut'.
- Skylley**⁴⁰ **Andreas** (Ir. *Aindrias*, ScG. *Aindrea*) [ski:lje an'dre:s] HJW, [skil an'dre:s] DK, [skil'ə an'dre:s] JD, [skil'jə andriæs] MCa 'Kirk Andreas' (cf. PNIM/III: 18-19).
- Skylley Braddan** (G *Bradán*) [ski:lje bradan] HJW, [skil'ə 'bra:dan] AK, [skil'ə vra:dan] JJo, [skil'ə vradan] TCr 'Kirk Braddan' (cf. PNIM/V:21-22).
- Skylley Breeshey** (G *Bríghde*) [ski:lje 'vri:ʒɛ/bri:ʒɛ] HJW, [skilje bri:ʒɛ] EF, [skil'ə 'brije] TCl, [skil'ə 'vri:ʒə] AK, [skil'ə vridʒə] JD 'Kirk Bride', [skil'ə vri:ʒɛ] WM 'Kirk Bride' (cf. PNIM/III: 18-19).
- Skylley Cairbree** (G *Cairpre*) [ski:lje karbri] HJW, [skilje ka:rbr] (*sic*) EF, [skil'ə xa:rvri / xɛ:rβri] RQ, [skil'ə kɛ:bri] TCr, [skil'ə kɛ:bri] JD 'Kirk Arbory' (cf. PNIM/VI: 25).
- Skylley Carmane** (L *Germanus*, G *Carman*) [ski:lje kər'mɛ:n] HJW, [skil'ə kar'mɛ:n] JD, [skilje kər'mɛ:n] EF 'Kirk German' (cf. PNIM/I: 175).
- Skylley Chreest ny hAyrey**⁴¹ [ski:lje 'xri:s nə 'hø:rə] JSa, [ski:lje kri:s nə 'hæ:rɛ] HJW, [skilje xri:s nə 'hæ:rɛ] EF, [skil'ə 'kri:s nə 'hæ:rə] AK, [skil'ə kri:s nə 'hæ:rə] / [hø:rə] JD, [skil'ə kri:s nə 'hæ:rə] TCr, [skil'ə xri:s nə hɔ:rə] TCo, [skiljɛ kris nə 'hø:rɛ] JJo 'Kirk Christ Lezayre' (cf. PNIM/III:18-19). Holy Trinity.
- Skylley Chreest Rushen** [ski:lje kri:s ruʒən] HJW, [skil'ə kri:s rəʒən] JD 'Kirk Christ Rushen', [skil'ə kri:s rəʒən] TCr, [skil'ə kri:s ruʒən] AK, [skiljɛ xri:s ruʒən] EF 'Kirk Christ Rushen' (cf. PNIM/VI: 25). Holy Trinity.
- Skylley Connaghan** (G *Conchenn*) [ski:lje x/kɔnaxan] HJW, [skil'ə kɔnaxan] TCr 'Kirk Conchan' (cf. PNIM/IV:21).
- Skylley Lonan** (G *Adhomhnán*) [ski:l'ə 'lɔnan] HJW, [skil'ə lɔnan] JD, TCr 'Kirk Lonan' (cf. PNIM/IV: 20-21).
- Skylley Maghal** (L *Machut/d*, *Machutus*, *Machaldus*, G *Machall*) [ski:lje 'mayl] HJW, [skil'ə 'mã:hal] AK, [skil'ə 'mahal] JK, [skil'ə mã:hal] / [mã:l] WQ, [skil'ə ma:hal] TCr, [skil'ə mã:l] JD, [skiljɛ 'mahal] JJo, [skilje mayl] EF 'Kirk Maughold' (cf. PNIM/IV: 20-21).
- Skylley Malew** (G *Mo Lúa*) [ski:lje ma'l'ju:] HJW, [skil mɔ'ljũ:] ("both syll. nasal") WM, [skil'ə

40 *skylley* is a combination of G *sgìre* and G *cill/cille* 'parish church of' plus the saint's name (cf. DMPN 191).

41 Sc. lw. *eyrr* 'gravel land' (PNIM/III: 423).

- 'mə'l'iu] AK, [skil'ə malju] JK, [skil'ə mə'l'iu] JD, [skil'ə mə'l'ju] TCo, TCr. 'Kirk Malew' (cf. PNIM/VI: 25).
- Skylley Marooney** (G *Mo *Rúine*) [ski:l'ma:ru:na] HJW, [skil mə'rū:nə] WM, [skil'ə mə'ru:nə] AK, JD, TCr 'Kirk Marown' (cf. PNIM/V: 21).
- Skylley Mayl** (G *Mícheál, *Mál*) [skil'ə mö:l], [skil'ε' mö:l] JD, JK, [skil'ə möl] JSk, [skil'ε möl] WQ, [skil'ε möl] JK, WM, [skil'ε mö:l] WKi, [skil'ε mö:l] TCr, [ski:lje möl] HJW, [skil'ə 'mɛl] JC1, [skil'ə 'möl] AK, [skiljə mɛl] WM 'Kirk Michael' (cf. PNIM/II: 17).
- Skylley Moirrey Ballalaa** [bana'la:-a] (*sic*) AK, [bala'laya] HJW '(Kirk Mary of) Ballaugh' (cf. PNIM/II: 104-105).
- Skylley Perick Jurby** [dʒɛrbi] HJW ' (Kirk Patrick of) Jurby' (cf. PNIM/II: 205).
- Skylley Pherick ny hInshy** [ski:lje fɛrik] HJW, [skil'ə fɛrik] JD 'Kirk Patrick (of the Isle)' (cf. PNIM/I: 18).
- Skylley Sondane** (G *Santán*) [ski:lje stən'dɛ:n / stʰən'dɛ:n] JSa, [ski:lje sɔn'dɛ:n] HJW, [skil'ə 'sɔn'dɛ:n] AK, [skil'ə san'dɛ:n] JSk, [skil'ə san'dɛ:n] ABr, [skil'ə san'dɛ:n] WQ, [skil'ə san'tʰɛ:n] RQ, [skil'ə sɔn'dʰɛ:n] TCr, [skil'ə sən'dɛ:dn] ("the n of the first syllable has been spirited away but I could not detect the nasality") JD, [skil'ə sɔ'dɛ:n] / [sə'dʰɛ:n] JK, [skilje sɔn'dɛ:n] EF, [skil'ə san'dɛ:n], [skil'ə stʰan'dɛ:n] HJW, [skil'ə stan'dɛ:dn] HCu, [skilje stjɔn'dɛ:n] (*sic*) JJo 'Kirk Santan' (cf. PNIM/V: 21).
- slane** (G *slán*) a. [slɛdn] CK, JJo, WC, WQ, [slən] WKi 'whole, full, complete'.
- slane luss** (*slán lus*) n. [slæ:n lus] TCo 'oatmarsh'.
- slane marrey** (cf. ScG. *làn-mara*) n. [slɛdn ma:rə] DBr 'high tide'.
- slaneaghey** (ScG. *slànachadh*) vb. [slɛ:nahə] JMS 'getting better, getting whole': t'eh slaneaghey [tʰe: slɛ:nahə] JMS 'he is getting whole' ("after a winnad or hart of any kind").
- slatt** (G *slat*) n. [slat] CK, MCw 'rod', pl. slattyn [sla:ðən] JJo ("but once [sla:θən]"), slattaghyn [sla:-ayən] CK: da slatt [dɛ: slat] CK, [dʰa l'at] MCw, [da slat] WKn, [dæ: xlat] TCo, [dæ: slat] TCo ("he would not say [dæ: hlat]") 'two rods', tree slattyn [tri sladən] WKn 'three rods', dty lhatt [də ljatʰ] WM 'thy rod'.
- slattys** n. [latəs] (len.) CK 'statute'.
- slaynt** (G *sláinte*) n.f. [slãint] WM, [slaintʃ] WC, [sleintʃ] MCw 'health': Shoh slaynt [ʃo slaintʃ] WC 'here's health' but shey gys y claynt eu [ʃe gis ə kLaintʃ eu] WC 'here's to your health', slaynt vie [sleintʃ 'vai] MCw 'good health', ta slaynt vie aym jiu as gagh laa [tʰa sleintʃ vai em dʒu as gax læ:] MCw 'I am in good health today and every day'.
- sleeçh** (Edial. 'sleech') n.m. [slitʃ] JK 'a sneak'.
- sleih** (G *sluagh*, obl. *sluaigh*) n.m. [slɔi] / [slöi] JK, [slɔi] JKm, TV, WC, WKn [sLɔi] TCo, WC 'people', [slɔi] WKn, [slei] AK, AL, CK, JC1, WCa, JD, WM, [slɔi] JSk, EF [slöi] HCu, [slei] [slöi] WQ, JK, WKi, [slö:i] ABr 'people': row monney sleih ayn [rəu mənə slɔi ũn] WKn 'were there many people there?', sleih beggey [slɔi bɛ:gə] WKn 'little people' (fairies), sleih Yurby [slɔi jɛrbi] TCo 'Jurby people'. See also under *pobble*.
- slieau** (ScG *sliabh*, pl. *sléibhtean*) n.m. [sl'iu] JKm, [sl'ju] WC, [sliu], [ʃl'ju] TCo, [ʃl'iu] JC1, [ʃliu] JJo, JKm, JC1 'mountain', pl. sleityn [sl'e:ðən] / [sl'e:zən] TM, [sl'e:zən] SKg, [sl'e:zən] HCa, JBa, [ʃle:zən] JJo: daa hlieau [dʰa hliu], [ða: hliu] JJo, [dɛ: hliu] DK, [dæ: hl'iu] TCo, [dɛ: hi:u] JBr, [dʰa hliu] MCw, [dɛ: hiw] TBr, [ða: l'iu] TCl, [da: hiw] JJo 'two mountains', mullagh y clieau [mulax ə hl'iu] JKm, [mulax ə kliu] DK 'top of the mountain', baare y clieau [ba:r ə kliu] JJo 'top of the mountain', eddyr a daa hlieau [ɛdər a dɛ: xl'ju] WC 'between the two mountains' ("with ch velar [x] and [l'j] almost like Welsh ll [l̪]; the liquid is ł (mouillé)", fo'n lieau [fon hliu], [fonkliu] WCa, fo'n lieau [fon 'hliu] SKg (pronounced by him once *fon lliw*, when he corrected himself with *fon slew* [fon slju] and *fon cliw* [fon klju] (it is the name of a farm he said [i.e. Folieu, Maughold]). 'under the mountain', [fon hliu] JW1 'under the mountain' ("Mrs. Water-son had no difficulty in

saying *fon lliw* and must have been quite familiar with the sound before"), *folieu* [fə'hiu] ("pr. with Welsh *ll* [h] (*lliw*")) JSa 'under the mountain', *gob y daa chlieau* [gɔb ə də: xliu] DK ("with *ch* [x]") 'point of the two mountains', *heose er y hlieau* [həs ɛrə 'hl'iu] JD 'up on the mountain', *fo'n hlieau* [fon 'hiu] JD 'under the mountain' ("which he [JD] modified in repeating into [fon l'iu], [sliu] (and not [liu])"), *ta mee goll dys y chlieau dy phluckey freoagh* [θa mi: gɔl ðəðə xl'iu ðə fləɣə frə:x] DBr 'I am going to the mountain to pluck heather'.

Slieau Freoaghane (Ir. *fraochán*) [sliw far'æ:dn] JC1, [sl'ju fa'rɛ:n] WM, [s[l]jiu na fə'rɛ:n] JSk, [slju nə frə'xɛ:n] JSK ("he thinks is mostly the name said for the mountain otherwise called Slieau ny Farrane [s[l]jiu na fə'rɛ:n]") 'Slieau Freoaghane' MI MN (cf. PNIM/II: 98).

Slieau Whallian (G *sliabh* + PN *Aleyn*) [sl'iu'aljən] JD '?Aleyn's mountain' PA MN (cf. PNIM/I: 161-162).

slishagyn (ScG. *sliseag*) n.pl. [sliʒagən] WCh 'the hames of a horse'.

slow (E 'slow') a. [slo:] HCl 'slow': ro slow [rɔ: slo:] HCl 'too slow'.

sluight (G *sliocht*) n. [sljuɣ] JBo 'offspring, progeny': e luight [ɛ ljux] JBo 'his offspring'.

sluight (G *sliocht*) [l'ɔx] TCo 'some'.

smair (G *sméar*) n.f. [smɛ:r] WCh 'berry', pl. smeir [smɛ:r] TCo: smair ghoo [smɛ:r 'ɣuɛ] WCh 'blackberry'.

smale (G *smál*, *smól*) n. [sməl] / [smöl] WM 'spark'.

smayl (G *smál*, *smól*) n. [sməl^δ] TCo 'snuff of a candle'.

Smeale (Sc. *smá-hóll*) [smɛ:al] TW, [smɛ:äl], [smɛ:al] WKn, [smɛ:əl] ("tending to [smɛ:əl]") JC2, [smɛəl] TCo 'small hill' AN LN (cf. PNIM/III: 167).

smenkey (ScG. is minige) a.superl. [smɛŋgə] JJo 'most often'.

smessey (Ir. *is measa*) a.superl. [smɛ:ðɛ] JJo 'worst'.

smiggal (G *smig*) n. [smɛgal] TBr 'chin'.

smoo; s.v. mooar.

smooinaghtyn (ScG. *smuaineachduinn*) vb. [smü:n'axt^hən] AL 'thinking',

smooir (cf. Ir. *smúir* 'beak, snout') n. [smü:r] WKi 'smile, smirk'.

snaid (G *snáthad*) n. [snəd] CK, JMS, MCw 'needle', pl. [snəðən] MCw: snaid dy whaaley [snəd ðə wɛ:ilad] MCw 'needle to sew them', snaid dy nittal [snəd ðə nital] MCw 'a needle to knit'.

snaie (Ir. *snáithe*) n. [snɛ:i] WM, [snei], [snɛ:] (nasal) CK 'thread': snaie oashyr [snei ɔir] WKn 'stocking thread'.

snaue (G *snámh*) vb. [snɛ:u] WKn, WM, [snɛ:u] TCo 'swimming, creeping', g. snauee [snɛ:ui] HCu 'of creeping', er naue [ɛr næu] TCo 'after swimming' ("no hn-"),

sneeu (G *sníomh*) vb. [sn'iu] TCo, [sn'iu] JMS, [sn'i:u] JD, [sn'i:u] JK 'spinning'.

sniaghtey (G *sneachta*) n. [sn'axða] TCl, [snjã:xt^hə] WM, [snjã:xθə] TCo, [snjãxtə] WKn, [sniaxti] TC 'snow'.

Sniaul (Sc. *snjæ-fjall*, *snjó-fjall*) [sni:ul], [sn'i:ul] CKe, [sn'ɔl^δ] TCo, [sn'jɔ:l] TCl, [snĩ:əl], [snjõ:əl] JC1, [sn'i:əl] JC2, [snĩ:əl] MCw, [snĩ:əl] TR, [snĩ'õ:l] JBr, [sniol] TBr, [snjõ:L] JBo, [snjõ:l] WM, [snjõl] JSk, [snjõül] JK, [snjel'] JJo 'Snaefell, snow-mountain' LE MN (cf. PNIM/III: 464).

sniem (Ir. *snaidhm*, ScG. *snaim*) n. [sni:m], [snim] TCo, [snĩ:em] WM 'a knot'.

soalt (ScG. *sabhal*) n. [sɔlt] JC1 'a barn': t'eh ayns y thoalt [tɛ ðəðə t^hɔlt] JC1 'he is in the barn'.

soam (ScG. *salm*) n. [sɔ:m] TCo 'psalm', pl. soamyn [sæ:mən] (*sic*) TCo. See also *Psalmyn* and *Shoamyn* above.

soddag (Ir. *sodóg*) n.f. [sɔðag] PV 'cake': soddag valloo [sɔðag 'valu] PV 'dumb cake' ("so called because they must not talk while making and eating it").

sodjey (ScG. *is fhaide*) a.superl. [sɔðʒɛ], [səjɛ] RQ 'further, furthest': cred sodjey ta shiu goll? [krɛd sɔðʒɛ (səjɛ) t^ha ju gɔl?] RQ 'how much further are you going?', sodjey as e hoshiaght [sɔʒɛ as ə hɔðax] AL 'further on', sodjey-mooie [sɔʒə müi] WQ 'furthest out'.

- soiaghey** (G *suidheachadh*) vb: er hoiaghey [hö:iaxə] CK 'after setting, has set'.
- soie** (G *suidhe*) vb. [səi] RQ 'sitting': [səi] (impv.) RQ 'sit!': trooid stiagh as soie sheese [tʰrud stʰax as səi se:s] RQ 'come in and sit down', hoie [həi] (pret.) CK, TCo, [hɛjə] TCo 'sat', hoie mee [hɛi mi] JK, [höi mi] HCu 'I sat'.
- soilshaghey** (Ir. *soillsiughadh*, ScG. *soillseachadh*) vb. [səl'zaxɛ] JKm 'shining': hoilshee ad [hailzi ad] (pret.) JJo 'they shone'.
- soilshean** (cf. ScG. *soillseadh*) vb. [səl'dʒe:n] TKm, soilshean [səl'ze:n] M4, [səl'ze:n] AK, [səl'ze:n] WC 'shining'. t'ee soilshean [tʰei səl'dʒe:n] TKm 'she (the sun) is shining', t'eh soilshean [te: səl'ze:n] M4 'he (the sun) is shining', ta'n ghrian soilshean jiu [tʰan ɣriədɪn səl'ze:n dʒu] AK 'the sun is shining to-day', cha nel ee soilshean jiu [ha 'nɛl i səl'ze:n dʒu] AK 'she (it) is not shining to-day', t'eh [y ghrian 'the sun' f.] soilshean [te: səl'ze:n] WC 'it (he) is shining' not 'it (she) is shining' ("though he [Cain] was cons-cious of the fact that *y ghrian* should be feminine. Mrs. Keggan, however, unhesitatingly said [tʰei səl'ze:n]").
- soilshey** (G *soillse*) n. [sɛilzɛ] JKm, [sölzə] WQ 'light', pl. soilshaghyn [səl'zaxən] JW1: toilshey [tʰɛilzɛ] (len.) JKm 'light', soilshey yn grian [sölzə n gri:ədɪn] WQ 'light of the sun', soilshey yn Veayl [səl'zə ən vəl'] TCo 'the light of the Mull of Galloway', ta mee fakin ram soilshaghyn [tʰa mi fayɪn ram səl'zaxən] JW1 'I see a number of lights'.
- soilshys** (G *soillse* + *as*) n. [səildəs] AK 'light'.
- son** (Ir. *ar son*, ScG. *air son*) prep. [sɒn] CK, WQ, JC1 'for, because of': hon [hɒn] CK, hon's [hɒns] JKm 'for me/you/him' (emph.), son [ʃɛn] (*sic*) JJo ("but they seem not unanimous about their s and sh"), son [θɒn] ("occasionally") JKm 'for'.
- Sontane** [sən'tɛ:n] TCo 'Santan'. See also *Skylley Sondane* above.
- sooill** (G *súil*) n.f. [su:l'] JJo 'eye', pl. sooillyn [su:ljən] WM, [su:ljən] JJo: hie eh ayns my hooill [hɛi a əθ mə hu:l'] WCy1 'it went into my eye', my hooill sheear [mə hu:l' ʃɛ:r] JSa 'my left eye', my hooill yesh [mə hu:l' jɛʃ] JSa 'my right eye'.
- soosht** (OIr. *súist*) n. [su:ɛs] WT 'flail'.
- soser** (E 'saucer') n. [sozɛr], [soðɛr] JKM 'saucer'.
- Sostnagh** (OIr. *Saxanach* w. metath. viz. *Sasc'nach*, then *Sast'nach*) n.m. [sɑ:snax] JKm, [sɒsnax] JD, [sɔ:snax] MCa 'an Englishman', pl. Sostnee [sɒsni] JD 'Englishmen', dooinney Sostnagh [dɪn'jə sɔ:snax] MCa 'an Englishman'.
- Sostyn** (OIr. *Sagsuin*, w. metath. viz. *Sasguin*, then *Sastuin*) [sɑ:stθən] JKm, [sɒ:sθən] AK, [sɒsθan] WM, [sɒsθən] JD, JSk, [so:stən], [sɔ:stən] TCo, [söstθan] WCy1 'England' ("the [ö] is guttural"), [sɔ:stən] MCa, [sɒsθən] JK 'England'.
- sourey** (G *samhradh*) n. [sɔurə] WM 'summer' ("not nasal"), [sɔurə] WKn 'summer'.
- spaagagh** (G *spágach*) a./n. [spɛ:gax] RQ 'flat-footed, a flatfooted person'.
- spollag** (ScG. *spealg*) n. [spɔLag] TCo 'a chip' ("almost [spɔðag]").
- spyrrydoil** (Ir. *spioradamhail*) a. [spɛrə'doil] JCr 'spiritual' ("with accent on ultima").
- staig** n. [stɛk] HCl, JC1, JSa 'stake': dys y staig [ðəðə stɛk], [dys y staig] HCl 'to the stake', [ðəðə 'l a:βi] HCl 'to his bed', yn dow dys y staig as yn dooinney dys y lhiabbee [ən ðeu ðəðə stɛk as ən dun'ə ðəðə l'a:vi] ("slowly pr. [ðəðə l'avi]") JC1 'the ox to the stake and the man to his bed', dys y staig [ðuða stɛk] JSa 'to the stake'.
- stampey** (ScG. *stàmpadh*) vb. [stambə] WC 'stamping'.
- Steen** (ScG. *Stiofhain*) [ste:dn] JK, [stʰe:ʔn] JJo 'Stephen' PN.
- Steaoin** (Ir. *Stiofháin*) [stʰɔ:ʔn] JC1, [stʰɔ:ʔn], [stʰɔ:ʔn] WM, [stʰɔ:n'] TCo, [stʰɔ:ʔn] JSa, [stʰɔ:dn] DK 'Stephen' PN.
- sterrym** (G *stoirm*) n.m. [sθɛrəm] JC1 'storm': ta sterrym mooar ayn [tʰe sθɛrəm mū:ar un] JC1 'there's a big storm in'.
- sthie** (ScG. *staigh*) adv. [stθai] WCy1, [stθa:i] TCo 'in, at home'.

- stiagh** prep. [ʃʃax] TCo 'into, into the house'.
stoyll (Ir. *stóil*, ScG. *stòl*) n. [sto:l] CK, [sto:L] WKi 'chair, stool, throne': stoyll-drommagh [sto:l 'dròmax] CKB 'a chair with a back to it'.
strah (Ir. *srath*, ScG. *srath*, *strath*) n. [st^hra:ə] WCh 'plain'.
streean (G *srian*) n. [st^hrai^ədn] WCh 'bridle'.
streyr n. [strē:ər] WKi 'cart-saddle, the handle or gear fixed forward of a pillion on a horse'.
stroie (ME (*de*)*streice*(n)) vb. [strəi] JKm 'destroy, waste, spend'.
stroin (Ir. *srón*, ScG. *sròn*, *stròn*) n.f. [st^hron'], [st^hro^dn] WT, [sθrodn] TCl, [sθroən] TBr 'nose': ta sroin vooar er [t^ha sθrodn βū:ər ɛr] TCl 'he has a big nose'.
strooan, y (ScG. *sruthan*, *struthan*) n. [ə struan] JCl 'the stream': strooan ushtey [struan əsʃə] JCl 'a stream of water'.
stundayrt (AN *staundard*) n. [sən'de:rt] RQ 'a yard' (measure).
stymag (ScG. *stamac*) n. [stəmag] RQ 'stomach' cre'n aght shid? Son ta stymag lajer aym [kə'as ʃid sən ta stəmag lɛ:zər im] RQ 'how's that? For I have a srong stomach'.
suggane (Ir. *súgán*) n. [suɣa:n] OT, [sə'gɛ:n] JSa 'rope' ("the [a:n] is pronounced broader in the north [æ:n] than in the south where it is [ɛ:n]").
sumark (G *sóbhrach*) n. [ʃumark] TCo 'primrose'. See also *Cronk Shymark* above.
surranse (AN *suffrance*) n. [səurans] JSa 'suffering'.
sushtal (G *soiscéal*) n. [səʃʃal] WM, [suʃʃal] TCo, TV 'gospel'.

T

- taarnagh** (ScG. *tàirneach*) n. [tɛ:rnax] JCl 'thunder'.
taaue (ScG. *tàmh*) a.: nyn daaue [nə dau] WM 'in our/your/their idling, not working'.
tabag (cf. ScG. *ciabhag* 'forelock') n.: pull the "tabag" WQ ("to pull at the forelock as the men did in Dolby methodist meetings as the name of Jesus, while the women ducked a curtesy of an abrupt description").
taggloo (Ir. *agallamh* with *t-* as if protonic to deuterotonic *do-a*) vb. [t^hɑ:lu] RQ 'talking': foddee vel shinyn taggloo ro happee [fɔði vel ʃɪŋgən t^hɑ:lu ro 'ha:βi] RQ 'perhaps we are talking too fast?'.
taghey (ScG. *taicheachadh*) vb. [ta:ɣə] JSk 'frequenting'.
taitnys, y (ScG. *taitneas*) n. [ə t^hatnəs] JKm 'the pleasure': e haitnys [ə hatn'əs] TCo 'his pleasure'.
tappee (G *tapaidh*) a.: foddee vel shinyn taggloo ro happee [fɔði vel ʃɪŋgən t^hɑ:lu ro 'ha:βi] RQ 'perhaps we are talking too fast?'.
tarroo (G *tarbh*) n.m. [ta:ru] HCl 'bull': tarroo bwoallagh [taru bulax] JL 'a pushing bull', tarroo ushtey [taru 'uʃʃə] DK, JK 'water-bull' (folklore).
taste (cf. Ir. *tásc*, ScG *tasg* 'report, rumour') n. [ta:stə] CK, [t^ha:sθa] JKm 'notice'.
teigh (G *tuagh*, obl. *tuaigh*) n. [təi] JBa, JCl, TCo, [t^hɔi] JKm, [t^həi] / [t^höi] JK, [t^həi] TV, WC, [t^hɛ:i] CK, [t^hɛi] JK, WCa, [t^höi] WKi, [tyə] AK, [ən θyə] AL, [t^hyə] JSk, [ən θy:ə] HCu '(the) hatchet, axe'.
Telling the time:
 - queig as feed lurg jeih [kwɛg as 'fid lɔg dʒɛi] EF 'twenty-five past ten'.
 - lieh-oor lurg jeih [l'ɛ ur' lɔg dʒɛi] EF 'half an hour past ten'.
tendreil (cf. G *teintreach*) n. [tin'dre:l] DK, JCl 'lightning'.
Teyr, (Mac y) (G mac an t-Saoir) [töər] WQ, JK, [töir] JD, [t^höir] WKi, TCr, [t^hə:r] ABr, [t^höir] WM, [t^hɛ:r] / [t^hɛ:ər] WM, [t^hi:r] WT, [t^höər] TCr, [tör] MCa 'Teare' PN (cf. PNIM/III: 99).
thalheyr (Ir. *táilliúir*) n.m. [ta'l'ɛ:ər] MCw 'tailor'.

thalloo (G *tallamh*) n.f. [talu] JC1, WC, [tʰɔlu] HCu, JKm, [tʰɔlu] WC, [tɔLu] TCo, gen. thalloom [tʰɔlʰu:n] HCu, [tʰalʰudn] CK 'of land': y thalloom [ə taʰlu:ɔdn] CK, [ə tʰaʰlu:dn] JJS 'of the land', thalloomagh [tʰaʰlʰu:nax] JJS 'of the land'.

Thaloo ny hAlbey [θɔlu nə hɔlbə] JSk 'land of Scotland' LN.

Thaloo Vretnagh [tʰalu ʰvɛtnax] AK, [tʰɔlu ʰvɛtnax] JC1, JK, Yn Thaloo Vretnagh [ən tʰalu ʰvɛtnax] JL 'Wales' LN: vel shiu goll moghrey mairagh dys yn Thaloo Vretnagh [vɛl ʃju: gɔl mɔ:ri ʰme:rax dɔzən tʰalu ʰvɛtnax] JL 'are you going to Wales tomorrow?'

thanney (G *tana*) a. [tana] TCo 'thin'.

they (Ir. *tuath*, obl. *tuaith*) n.m. [tʰi:ə] WCa, [tʰöi] AK, HCu, [tʰəi] AL, [tʰəi] JSk, [tʰy:] JKm, TKm, [tʰy:ɛ] JJo, [ti:ə] TV, [töi] WQ, [təi] JD, [tʰei] JK, WCa, WKi, WM, [tyə] TCo, WQ, [ti:ə] JD, [ty] JK, [tyɛ] JC1, [θyə] MCw 'people (country), polity': y they [ə tʰyi] WM 'the people'.

thie (ScG. *taigh*) n.m. [tʰai] JSa, JC1, JK, JKm, JSk, TM, WKi, JD, [tʰai] JC1, MCw, [tʰei] TCl, WCh 'house', pl. thieyn [ta:-in] CK: ny dheiy [nə dɛiən] (nas.) TCo 'of the houses': dty hie [dɔ he:i] CK 'your house', ayns y thie [ɔns ə tʰai] JC1, [öðə tʰei] TCl, [onðə tʰai] JSa, [oðə tʰai] CKe, [ɔns ə θai] TCo 'in the house', t'eh goll thie [tʰe göl tʰai] MCw 'he is going home', t'eh goll woish y thie [tʰei göl vɔzə tʰai] MCw 'she is going from home', ass y thie [aðə tʰai] JSa, [aðə tʰai] JJo 'out of the house', ec y thie [ɛgə tʰai] JSa 'at home', yn thai vane [ən tʰei vɔdn] WCh 'the white house' ('but why [vɔdn]? He insisted it was so'), thie yn saggart [tai n sayərt] JC1 'vicar's House', ta'n thie jeant lesh clagh eayl [ta n tai dʒənt lʃɛf klɔx əl] JD 'the house is made of limestone'.

- **thie coigee** [tʰai'kɔyɛ] TM 'weaver's house'.

- **thie mooar** [tʰai 'mũār] CKe 'big house'.

- **thie-schoill** [tʰai 'skɔl] SKg 'school house'.

- **thie-thooit** [tʰai tu:it] TV, [tʰai 'tuɪ] AK 'thatched house'.

- **thie'n ollee** [tai n ɔLi] JCa 'cowhouse'.

thousane (ME *pūsend*) n. [tʰu'sa:n] JJo, [tʰu'zæ:dn] TCr, [tu'zæ:n] WQ 'thousand'.

thoyn (ScG. *tòn*) n. [tʰudn] CKB 'bottom, arse': ec y thoyn [ɛgə tʰudn] CKB 'at the bottom', fod oo goll [shlieeu] my hoy [fɔdu gɔl [ʃlu] mə hudn] RQ 'you can go and lick my arse'.

thunnag (ScG. *tunnag*) n. [tʰɔnag] HCl 'duck', pl. [tʰɔnayən] HCl 'ducks': daa hunnag [da: hɔnag] TBr 'two ducks'.

tidey (G *taoide*) n., ?**teirey** n. [tɛirɛ] (*sic*) SKg 'the tide'.

toiggal (Ir. *tuighbheál*) vb. [tɔgal] / [tɛgal] TCo, [tɛyal] CK, [tʰəigal] JJo, [tʰɛ:yal] JSa, [tʰɛyal] RQ 'understanding': ta mee toiggal oo [tʰa mi: tʰɛyal u] RQ 'I understand you', toig shoh [tɔg ʃɔ:] (impv.) TCo 'understand this'.

tombaghey (ScG. *tombaca*) n. [tʰɔm'ba:ya] TCl, [hɔm'baɣa] (len.) HCl 'tobacco': cur hymns tombaca, vainshter [kɔr ums tʰɔm'ba:ya vɛiʃtʃɛr] TCl 'give me an ounce of tobacco, master', red beg dy hombaghey [rɛd bɛg dɔ hɔm'baɣa] HCl 'some tobacco'.

toilleil (ME *tule*) n. [to:'dʒe:l] MCw 'toil, hardship': yn theihll shoh ta ram toilleil [ən tʰə:l ʃo tʰa ram to:'dʒe:l] MCw '(in) this world there is a lot of hardship'.

torrity (E '(au)thority') n. [tʰɔriti] JJS 'authority'.

toshiaght (DonIr. *toiseacht*, ScG. *toiseachd*) n. [tɔzax] JC1, [tʰajax] JC2, [tʰaʔax] JKm, [tʰɔzax] / [tʰajax] Ga, [tʰviax] JKm, [tɔzax] JJo, [θɔzax] / [θɔjax] HCu 'beginning': my hoshiaght [mə hɔzax] JJo 'ahead', ayns y toshiaght [ɔ:ðə θɔzax] / [θɔjax] HCu 'in the beginning'.

tost (G *tost*) a.: host [hɔst] (len.) CK 'silent'.

toyrt (G *tabhairt*) vb. [tyrt] TCo 'giving'.

traa (G *tráth*) n. [trɛ:] CK 'time': traa dy liooar [trɛ: ðə l'iu:r] HCl 'time enough'.

traaue (G *treabhadh*) vb. [tʰrɛu] WT, [trɛ:u] / [tʰrɛ:u] WC 'ploughing': traaue banjagh [trɛ:u] / [tʰrɛ:u bɛndʒax] WC 'to plough lagland'.

traie (G *traigh*) n.m. [trɛ:i] TCo 'shore': traie-marrey [trɛ:i mara] SKg, [trɛ:i ma:rə] DBr 'low tide',

beg hreih [pɛkʃ xrei] JJo 'small shore'.

tranlaasagh (Ir. *tréanfhlaitheas* + *ach*) n.m. [trã'n'lɛ:sax] WM 'tyrant, oppressor'.

tranlaasit va. [tran'lɛ:ðit] AM 'oppressed': tranlaasit lesh aggair [tran'lɛ:ðit lɛʒ a'ge:r] AM 'oppressed by wrong'.

trass (G *treas*) a. [tras] WKi 'third'.

trean (E 'train') n. [tre:dn] HCl 'train'.

treeal (ME *triall*) vb.: hreeal ("= chreal") [hreal] (pret.) WQ, hrial [xreial] (len.) JC1 'tried'.

treen (G *trian*) n. [tri:nˠ] TCo 'treen, district': Treen Hulby [trɛn 'hɔlbi] / [tr̥ɪn 'hɔlbi] JBo 'Sulby Treen' LE LN.

treigeil (DonIr. *tréigbheáil*) vb.: my hreigeil [mɔ xrei'ge:lˠ] WKi 'foresaking me'.

treih (G *truagh*, obl. *truaigh*) a. [trɛi] TCo, [trɛ:i] WCa, [trɔi] / [trɛi] WQ, [trɔi] TV, [trɔi] WQ, WKi, ABr, WM, [trɛi] WQ, [trɛi] JD, [trɛ:i] JK [trɛi] WCa, [trɔi], [x/hrɔi] (len.) AK 'wretched, miserable, sad': peccce hreih [pɛgi xrei] AL, [pɛgi xroi] JSk, [pɛ-i xroi] HCu 'wretched sinners'.

treiney (Ir. *táirne*, *tairnge*) n. [treine] TBr 'a nail', pl. treinaghyn [trɛ:naxən] JCl, treiny n [tʰrɛ:nən] TBr: dooys paart yn treiny n [duʒ pɛrt ən tʰrɛ:nən] TBr 'give me some of the nails', dooys treiney ny jees [duas tʰrɛ:ine nɔ dʒi:s] TBr 'give me a nail or two', dooys paart jeh ny treinaghyn [duʃ pɔ:rt dʒɛ nɔ trɛ:naxən] JCl 'give me some of the nails'.

treishteil (Sc. *treysta* 'trust' + G *-éil*) vb.: hreishteil [xreʃ'tʃɛlˠ] (len.) WKi 'hoping, trusting', (er) dreishteil [ðrɛʃ'tʃɛ:lˠ], [dʒɛʃ'tɛ:lˠ] (nas.) CK 'has hoped', my hreishteil [mɔ xreʃ'tɛil] WM 'trusting me'.

treoght (Ir. *treabhach*) va. [trɔ:x], [trɔx] TCo 'widowed, forsaken'.

trial; s.v. *treeal*.

trie (Ir. *troigh*, ScG. *troidh*) n.: daa hreih yn chass [da: xrei ən xas] JJo 'two feet'.

trimmid (G *truime* + *id*) n. [trimidˠ] CKe 'weight': trimmid e yymmoose [trimidˠ ə jɔ'mũ:s] CKe 'the weight of his anger'.

troailt (ME *travail* + excresc. *t*) n. [troailtʃ] WC 'journey'.

trome (G *trom*) a. [trubm] TCr 'heavy': ro hrome [rɔ xrobm] TBr, [rɔ xrom] MCw 'too heavy', t'ee ceau feer (c)hrome [tʰi: kja:u fi: x/hro:m] 'she spends very heavily'.

troo (G *tnúth*) n. [trũ], [trũ:] TCo 'envy' ("strongly nasalized almost [trũə]").

trooid (ScG. *trobhad*) impv. [tʰrud] RQ, [trud] JCr 'come' (lit. *tar royd* 'come before you'): [tru:əd ʃfʌx] TCo, [tʰrud ʃfʌx] JCl, [trud ʃfʌx] MCa 'come in (sg.)', trood shiu stiagh [tʰrudju ʃfʌx] RQ, [tʰrudziu ʃfʌx] JSa 'come ye in', trooid stiagh as soie sheese [tʰrud ʃfʌx as sɔi se:s] RQ 'come in and sit down', trooid stiagh dys yn aile as chiau oo hene [tʰrud ʃfʌx ðəð ən ãil as ʃɛu u hi:n] JCl 'come in to the fire and warm yourself'.

tuarey (G *tuar*) n. [tʰuri] JW1 (?[tʰuir]) 'sign': tuarey earish vooar [tʰuri eriʃ vu:ɔr] JW1 'sign of a great storm'.

tubbag (ScG. *tubag*) n. [tɔvag] EF 'a tub'.

tuittym (ScG. *tuiteam*) vb. [tʰo:zəm] JKm, [tɔzəm] JSa, huittym [hɔzəm] (len.) JJo 'falling': tuittee [tɔʃi] WT, [tɔdʒi], [tɔzi] CK 'will fall', huitt mee [hɔt mi] WKi 'I fell'.

tushtagh (ScG. *tuisseach*) a. [tuʃʃax] TCo 'having knowledge'.

tushtey (G *tuisse*) n. [tʰəʃʃə] WQ 'knowledge, understanding'.

tutler broghe (E 'tattle' + Ir. *bróghach*) n. [tɔtlɛ 'brɔx] JMS 'backbiter' (lit. 'nasty talker').

twoaie (G *tuath*, obl. *tuaith*) n. [tʰui] AK, WT, CK, TBr, WM, [tʰu:i] HCu, [tu:i] TCo, [tui] JD 'north': geay twoaie [gy:ɛ tʰu:i] WT 'north wind', er y twoaie [ɛrə tʰui] CK 'in the North', ta shin goll er y twoaie nish [tazən gɔl ɛrə tʰu:i niʃ] TBr 'we are going to the north now', twoaie as jiass [tu:i as dʒas] JSk 'North and South', twoaie as jiass, shiar as sheear [tʰui as dʒas, ʃarˠ as ʃi:ɛ] AK 'north and south, east and west'.

U

- ughtagh** (G *uchtach*) n. [ɔxtax] WCa 'hillslope': ughtagh brishey my chree [ɔxtax bri:ðə mə 'xri:] WCa 'a hill to break my heart'.
- uhllin** (Ir. *iothlann*, ScG. *iodhlann*) n. [ulin] JJo 'stackyard, haggart'.
- uillin, yn** (ScG. *uilean*) n. [ən ul'ən] HCl 'the elbow'.
- ullymar** n. [aljəmar] TCo 'wormwood'.
- undin** (?E 'founding') n.: pl. undinyn [undinən] CK 'foundations'.
- unjin** (ScG. *uinnseann*) n. [undʒən] WM 'ashtree'.
- uns** (Ir. *unsa*, ScG. *ùnnsa*) n. [uns] TCl 'ounce': cur uns tombaca, vainshter [kɔr ums tʰəm'ba:ya v̥eĩsʃər] TCl 'give me an ounce of tobacco, master'.
- ushag** (ScG. *uiseag*) n. [ujag] TCl 'bird' ("just like Clucas's pronunciation in the South").
- ushtey** (Ir. *uisce*, ScG. *uisge*) n. [usʃə] WM, WC, WKi, WQ, WT, [ɔiste] HCl 'water'.

V

- vart eayn** n. [vart jydn] JCl 'lamb'.
- ve** (Ir. *bheith*, ScG. *bhith*) subst. vb. [ve:] JCl 'be': t'ou [təu] (pres. indep.) JK 'thou art', t'eh [te:] JK 'he is', t'ee [te:] JK 'she is', t'eh [tʰe:] JCl 'he is', ta ee [tʰe:] JCl 'she is': ("the θ after t is not so preceptible here as in the south"), ta mee goll thie [tʰa mi: gəl tʰai] JCl 'I am going home', cha nel [ha nəl] (neg. dep.) JBo 'is not', cha nel eh ayn [ha nəl ə ðn] JBo 'there is not (in it), ny ta ayn [nə tʰe un] (rel.) JJS 'that which is in', er ve [ə ve:] (perf.) JCl 'after being, has been': veign [venɿ] (cond. indep.) CK, [vein] JCr 'I would be', beign [bein] (cond. dep.) JJo 'I would be', beign [binɿ] (impf.) JSa 'I would, used to be, I were' dy beign goll (pr. [də binɿ gəl] JSa 'if I were going', beagh [bi:x] (impf. dep.) CK 'used to be, vees [vəs] / [vys] (fut. rel.) JKm ("on which he did not seem to be certain"), [vəs] CK ("which I have nowhere heard pronounced *[vi:s]"), WM, WQ 'which will be', vees eh [vəða] JCr 'which he will be', vees adsyn [vəð ədsən] JCr 'which they (emph.) will be', my vees [mə 'vəs] (fut. rel.) CKe, JKm 'if will be'.
- veih my cheilley** (ScG. *bho mu chéile*) adv. ['veim ə x'jil'ə] [veih my cheilley] TCo ("with accent on *veim*") 'asunder, apart'.
- Voidyn Woirrey, Yn** (ScG. *maighdean*) [ən ve:dən 'wəre] EF 'the Virgin Mary'.
- voish** (ScG. *bhuaith's*, Ir. *uaidh's*) prep.: **voym** [vũm] WQ 'from me', **void** [widʒ] SKg 'from you' (sg.), **veue** [vju] WKi 'from you' (pl.).
- Vondy** (G *mac an* + Sc. *bóndi* 'husbandman') [vɔndi] TV, [vɔ:ndi], [vɔndi] TCo 'Vondy' PN (cf. Kneen 1937: 245).
- vuddee** (cf. ScG. *pùdach* 'young of any fowl', cf. E 'bird') n.f. vuddee [vɔði] (voc.) JCl, HCa 'girl!' ("in the south they say [dʰu:ði] [doodee], he [Cannell] says").

W

- walkal** (E 'walk' + G *-ail*) vb.: [də wãikal] RQ 'to walk'.
- wass** (ScG. *a bhos*) adv. [was] TCo 'beneath'.

whaaley (ScG. *fuaigheal*) vb. [wɛ:ilə] MCw 'sewing'.

weesh (Ir. *a choibhéis*) adv. [xwĩ:f] TCo, [xwif] WKi 'as much, inasmuch, so much'.

whilleen (Ir. *a choimhlín*) adv. ['xwil'í:n], [xwil'ji:n] TCo, [hũ'lini] (*sic*) WM 'as many, so many'.

wishal (E 'wish' + G *-ail*) vb. [wizal] CKB 'wishing, wanting': ta mee wishal gynsaghey Gaelg [ta mi wizal gəndax gylg] CKB 'I want to learn Manx'.

Y

y cheilley (ScG. *a chéile*) adv. [ə x'el'p / x'el'jɛ] (with Germ. *if*⁴²[*ich*] [ix]) CK 'together'.

yeearree (G *iarraigh*) vb. [ji:ri] JCr 'wanting'.

Yernagh (G *Éireannach*) n.m. [jɛrnax] JD, JJo, JSk 'Irish, Irishman', pl. Yernee [jɛrni] JD 'Irishmen'.
See also under *Irrinagh* above.

yiarn (OIr. *íarn*) n.m. [jarn] MCw, WC, WKi 'iron': yiarn dy vroddey yn aile [jarn də vrəd ən ail] MCw 'iron to poke the fire', yiarn creoi [jarn kröi] WC 'steel' (lit. 'hard iron'), yiarn foldee [jarn folði] RQ 'scythe'.

yindyssagh (Ir. *iongantasach*) a. [jindəðax] JBo 'wonderful'.

yummyrçagh (ScG. *iomairteach*) a. [imərʃax] TCo 'necessary, needy'.

Yn Veayl [ən vœul^d] JBo 'Mull of Galloway' LN SCO. See also under *Meayl*, *Meayl ny hAlbey*, *Gob ny Meaylley*.

yngan (ScG. *innean*) n. [iŋgan] WM 'anvil'.

yngnyn (ScG. *ionga*, pl. *ingnean*) n. 'nail of the hand, hoof', pl. [aŋɔrən] TCo, [ɛŋən] WC.

ynyd-veaghee (ScG. *ionad* + *bheathachaidh*) n.f. [ənid 'vɛa:ɣi] WKi, [ənid 'va:ɣi] CK, [ənid 'vɛ:axi] TCo 'place of living'.

ynrick (G *ionraic*) a. [inrik] WQ 'sincere, upright'.

ynsagh (ScG. *ionnsachadh*) vb. [əndax] JSa 'teaching, learning': ynsee [inzi] (impv.) WM 'learn!', ynsit [ənzit] va. JSa 'learned', fer ynsit mie [fɛr ənzit mai] JSa 'a good scholar'.

APPENDIX

Texts

1. Mr. & Mrs. Gawne (Ga), Rushen RU. *St John's Gospel* (I, 1-6, 8-9) (Rhys 6/7).

[əns ə tʰɔzax van gu, as van gu 'marif [sic] dʒi, as van gu dʒi. [2] van gu xɛdn' əns ə tʰɔzax 'marif dʒi:. [3] lʒurifn va də xuljɛ n'í: ɛrnə janu; as ne'guf ha rəu n'í ɛr'bi: dʒe:nt vɛ ɛrnə janu. [4] ənan vɛ be: as van vɛ səl'zɛ dʰɛ:nɛ. [5] as rɛn ə səl'zɛ səl'zɛ:n əns ə dʰɔrayəs as ha rɛn ə dʰɔrayəs go:l' rɪf. [6] va 'dʰɔnɛ ɛr nə xɔr't vɛi dʒi: va enməsit ɛ:ɔn'. [8] ha n'í: ɛ: van səl'zɛ fɪn ax va ɛrnə xɔrt d̥ə 'əmərkɛ 'fɛ:nɪf dʒɛ:n tʰəl'zɛ. [9] fɛn van səl'zɛ 'fi:rɪnax tʰa səl'zɛ:n əns d̥ə 'xuljɛ ɣun'jɛ tʰa fʃɛ:t ɛrə tʰəl'] (Ga.).

[Ayns y toshiaght va'n Goo, as va'n Goo mârish Jee, as va'n Goo Jee. 2. Va'n Goo cheddin ayns y

42 Kurrentschrift (19th century German script).

toshiaght mârish Jee. 3. Liorishyn va dy chooilley nhee er ny yannoo; as n'egooish cha row nhee erbee jeant va er ny yannoo. 4. Aynsyn va bea, as va'n vea soilshey deiney. 5. As ren y soilshey soil-shean ayns y dorraghys, as cha ren y dorraghys goaill-rish. 6. Va dooinney er ny choyrt veih Jee va enmyssit Ean. [7. Haink eh shoh son feanish, dy ymmrykey feanish jeh'n toilshey, liorishyn dy vod-dagh dy chooilley ghooiinneey credjal.] 8. Cha nee eh va'n soilshey shen, agh v'eh er ny choyrt dy ymmrykey feanish jeh'n toilshey shen. 9. Shen va'n soilshey firrinagh, ta soilshean ayns dy chooilley ghooiinneey ta çheet er y theihll].

2. Richard Qualtrough (RQ), Rushen RU. Song-frag. *Juan Boght* (Rhys 6/18).

Son she Juan boght feer-veshtalagh
Cha row eh rieu mie
T'eh nish ceau e chraa⁴³
Marish Joaney dy? lhie (RQ).

3. Capt. Henry Watterson (HJW), Colby RU. *St. Catherine's Fair, Colby* (Rhys 6/21).

"A Fair is [mar'gɛ / mɛr'gɛ] St. Catherine's fair at Colby used to be held on the 6th of December and will be again probably (there is a lawsuit about the feild [*sic*] for holding it) and it began with a procession in which a live hen was carried about (and probably killed) and ended (?next day?) by the hen being carried about plucked and dead. A rhyme was used then to the following effect:-

Kiark Catr[i:]na 'marroo
Dous / Gows yn [kjɔn] as goms⁴⁴ny cassyn ([kazɔn])
As vermayd ([vɛ:rmadʒ]) ee fo'n thaloo."⁴⁵ (HJW).

4. Dr. John Clague, Castletown CT. *Bwoid yn Saggyrt* (Rhys 6/23).

"Dr. Clague of Castletown

bod y taggyrt one of the stones projecting from the end of a thatched roof end used for tying the ropes holding down the thatch to; but why called the 'saggyrt's [penis]' does not appear; a kind of sow-thistle is called *luss yn wyd* (?vwyd) *vooar*, which when touched with it swells and aches terribly he says. Dr. Clague knows no other words than *bod* and *pit^{ch}*" (Rhys 6/23).

5. Edward Faragher Sr. (EF), Cregneash RU. Chant *Kiark Katreeney marroo* (Rhys 6/24).

[kjarg ka'tri:na maru,
gous a kjɔdn as gɔms nə kazɔn

['Catherine's hen is dead
take thou the head and I will take the feet

43 Initial *c* wrongly deleted.

44 "yn" deleted.

45 For the text see Moore (1896: 68), for details of the tradition (*ibid.*: xxi).

as vermad i fon t^halu] (EF) and we'll put her under the ground'].

6. Mrs. Margaret Cowley (MCw), The Rheast BR. Song-frag. *Arrane Oie Vie* (Rhys 6/69-70)

[t^hε t^hrε: d̪ə gəl 't^hai as gol d̪ə lai [T^heh traa goll thie as goll dy lhie
t^ha sməl d̪ən ʃət er ən ãil] (MCw)⁴⁶ ta' smoll dooin çheet er yn aile].

("this was repeated as a sort of saying and both felt highly amused at it though they did not wish me to go away as it was not midnight but about 5 o'clock, but the Manx are always amused with any truth saying in the old language, though there may be nothing striking in it at all") (Rhys 6/69-70).

7. James Cannell (JC1), Kirk Michael MI. *Manx saying* (Rhys 6/70).

Tra ta yn dooinney boght cooney lesh boght elley ta'n Chiarn gearey

[trε:t^ha ən d^hunjə bɔ:x ku:nə lez bɔx 'el'ε t^ha n ʃarn gε:rə] JC1

'when one poor man helps another poor man the Lord laughs'.

("with gratification is what Mr. Cannell meant, who was himself much gratified to remember this saying" Rhys 6/70).

8. James Cannell (JC1), Kirk Michael MI. *Clagh er mullagh Sniaull* (Rhys 6/84).

"They [James Cannell & wife] told me of a curious stone said to be on the top of Snaefell (Clagh er mullagh [ʃni'ð:ul] Sniaull) on which is said to be written:

Chyn'da mi harrish as inshym duitch naigh	[ʃən'dε: mi hariʃ az ñzəm dɔʃ nε:x
Ta brot çhē mai, aran kryi dy vilagh	ta brət ʃε: mai, aran kræi d̪ə vilax
Chynda mi harrish myr va mee roi (JC1).	ʃən'dε: mi hariʃ mər va mi ræi] (GB).

9. William Killip (WKi), Clyeen MI. Chant *Hop dy Naa* (Rhys 6/95)

[nɔ:x əi sɔuna, hɔp d̪ə nε:, hɔp d̪ə nε: mε:rax lε: sɔuna, tra lə lε:, tra lə lε:] (WKi) ⁴⁷	[Noght Oie Houney, Hop dy Naa mairagh Laa Souney, tra lal laa].
---	--

10. John Kermodé (JKm), Surby RU. Chant *Hop dy Naa* (Rhys 6/105)

[nɔ:x əi houna, hɔp d̪zɔ nε:, hɔp d̪zɔ nε: famən nə gɔuna, tral lal lε:, tral lal lε:]	[Noght Oie Houney, Hop Tu Naa famman ny gouney, tra lal laa
---	--

46 Known in Manx as *Arrane Oie Vie* 'the Good Night song'. For the full text see Moore (1896: 58).

47 For a fuller version of this chant see Moore (1896: 68).

kjalax nə kiarkən, hōp dʒu nə:] &c (JKm). kellagh ny kiarkyn.Hop Tu Naa].

11. William Corrin (WCn), Cronk y Doonee RU. Chant *Hop dy Naa* (Rhys 6/113).

[nɔ:x öi houna, hōp dʒəu nə:i, hōp dʒəu nə:i ʃivər nə gouna, hōp dʒəu nə:i, hōp dʒəu nə:i kən go:n marmad, hōp dʒəu nə:i, hōp dʒəu nə:i go:n spo:dax bræk, hōp dʒəu nə:i, hōp dʒəu nə:i] (WCn).	[Noght Oie Houney, Hop Tu Naa shibbyr ny gouney, Hop Tu Naa cre'n gouin marmayd, Hop Tu Naa gouin spottagh breck, Hop Tu Naa].
---	---

12. "Paaie Vooar" (Mrs. Margaret Taylor) (PV), Surby RU. Chant *Hop dy Naa* (Rhys 6/117-118).

[nɔ:x öi houna, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: fidə nə gouna, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: kən go:n marməd, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: ən yɔ:n vɛg vræk, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: kən keru vɛrməd sə fɔt dʒe:, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: ən keru vɛg dʒerə, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: he:st mi er ən jɛuri, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: skold mi mə hən´ə, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə: rəi mi dādən ʃivərt, hōp dā nə:, hōp dā nə:] (PV)	[Noght Oie Houney, Hop dy Naa fidder ny gouney, Hop dy Naa cre'n gouin marmayd, Hop dy Naa yn ghounin vɛg vræk, Hop dy Naa'. cre'n kerroo vɛrmayd sy phot jeh, HdNaa yn kerroo vɛg jɛrɛy, Hop dy Naa haste mee er yn gheuree, Hop dy Naa scauld mee my hengey, Hop dy Naa roie mee dys yn çhibbyrt, Hop dy Naa].
--	--

13. William Cashen (WCa), Peel GE Song-frag. *My lhiannoo Juan* (Rhys 6/129).

My lhiannoo Juan ta faagit noght
da'n air ny moir erbee
Tey (pro. [tʰɛ:]) faagit noght, ny kimmagh boght
Faagit fo myghin Yee (WCa) .

14. John Dawson (JD), Peel, GE. Fragments of two of Wesley's hymns (Rhys 6/137).

[ʃɔ rɛu tʰa kɔrit dɔn´] [dā kjartax i: sɔn n´ɛu] (JD)	[Shoh raue ta currit dooin dy kiartagh ee son niau].
--	---

Another of Wesley's hymns:

[ta fa'rɛ:dn ðns te lɪnf l'ɛf fol rən rəi vei jy:dn ə ʃi: də vɔdax pɛgi vei dax fol	[Ta farrane ayns ta lieent lesh fuill ren roie veih eayn y çhee dy voddagh peccee veih dagh foill
---	---

un ʃɛn ve ɛr nan ni:] (JD)

ayns shen ve er nyn niee].

15. Thomas Vondy (TV), Ramsey LE. Song-frag. *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey* (Rhys 6/143-144).

[iri ʃu bɔɣlən
ðə ɣəl ðəðə xl'iu
t^ha n kiri fo ʃnjãxt^hə
xa dɔuən as vəd ru] (TV)

[irree shiu bochillyn
dy gholl dys y chlieau
ta n kirree fo sniaghtey
cha dowin as va'd rieu].

'Arise and go, boys, to the mountain, the sheep are under the snow as deep as they have ever been'.⁴⁸

16. William Caine (WCa), Baldwin BN, *Folk etymology of Baldwin* (Rhys 6/148).

(""bāl ðuñ hīn" [bɔ:l ðun' hī:n] *boayl dooin hene* said some who had reached the place, hence [bɔ:ldən] [boayl dooin] 'a place for us' - that is the edifying etymology I have heard more than once from him and others") (WCa).

17. John Skillicorn (JSk), Ballagare LO. Song-frag. *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey* (Rhys 6/154).

Kirree fo Niaghtey [kiri fo n'jæ:xtθi] JSk 'sheep under the snow' (folksong) ("it was [a] genuine Kk. Lonan song and the hero of it was a real Lonan man; he was called [kɔlʃɛrɔx rɛ:bi] ['Qualtrough Raby']. Ræbi[rɛ:bi] is a place there.⁴⁹

[iri ʃu giljən / bɔixən
as ɡɔu ʃu ðəðən kliu
θa 'n kiri fo n'jæxtθi
ha d^hɔun as vəd riu]⁵⁰ (JSk).

[Irree shiu guillyn / boghyllyn
as ɡow shiu dys yn clieu
ta 'n kirree fo niaghtey
cha dowin as v'ad rieu].

18. Mrs. Margaret Caine (MCa), Ramsey MA. *A riddle* (Rhys 6/164).

Aug. 5. Talked to Northside woman⁵¹ at the ginger bar place⁵² in the public garden. She knew some Manx riddles: she told me the following -

gial ðyn n'í - White without washing

48 Refrain from the Manx traditional song *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey*. For details see Broderick (1984).

49 Raby is situated just north-west of Laxey on a spur overlooking Laxey Glen (at SC4285). It means 'boundary farm' (Sc. *rá-by*) and adjoins the boundary between the treen of Alia Colby (in which it is situated) and that of Colby (PNIM/IV: 345). For details of the song *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey* see Broderick (1984).

50 For differing variants and a discussion of the song *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey* see Broderick (1984).

51 a Mrs. Caine of Ramsey, see p. 176.

52 i.e. Ginger Hall Hotel, Sulby Bridge LE.

as bl'ó ðyn vi - and *swift* without life
as nish ginsh skji:l - and it will tell a tale
er boayrd yn ree - at the king's table (MCa).

19. Thomas Collister (TCo), Ballaugh BA. *A rhyme* (Rhys 6/169).

[dunax na frastal, dunax kən'gi:] [Doonagh ny Frastal, Doonagh Kingeesh
dunax trin'ɛ:d, ən x'ed dunax ri:] (TCo). Doonagh Trinaad, yn chield Doonagh reesht].

20. Mrs. Margaret Caine (MCa), Ramsey MA. *Song-fragments* (Rhys 6/176).

"Aug. 11 *Thursday* I called on Mrs. Caine in the Mooragh Park: she is a native of Ramsey but was brought *up* in Maughold. It was she *who* gave me the riddle about the letter. She gave me the beginning of some kind of ballad but she thinks there never was any music of it":

20a. *Yn Maarliagh Mooar*⁵³

[ma:rl'ax wūər va har sə kl'iu jarax ə rɪf mak re:gel' ⁵⁴ hygə (ə) ⁵⁵ vak ðə ʃu:l' nə ðeən ⁵⁶ roʃ vi ə e:bəl hugə n fo:gə erə jylin as nə lərg nə Le:u hugə ʃi:ʃ ən gl'ɔ̃n nəni: ⁵⁷ as huər ə n ræ:d ðə bræu] (MCa).	[Maarliagh woar va har sy clieau yiarragh eh rish mac Regel hug eh e vac dy shooyl ny dhieyn roish va eh abył hug yn foagey er e yeaylin as ny lurg ny laue hug eh sheese yn glion syn oie as hooar eh yn raad dy braew].
---	--

She then repeated the Shepherd's rhyme⁵⁸

20b. *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey*⁵⁹

[i:ri ʃu bə:xəl'ən gəu ʃu ðən (sic) kl'iu ta n kiri fo n'æ:xtə as (sic) ðəun' as v'əd riu] (MCa).	[irree shiu bochillyn gow shiu da'n clieau ta yn kirree fo niaghtey as (cha) dowin as v'ad rieu].
--	--

21. John Carrine (Ca), Chasm House RU. *Song-frag. Hudgeon y Fidder* (Rhys 6/189).

53 Moore (1896: 214) prints the song in his *Manx Ballads* under the title *Yn Maarliagh Mooar* 'the big robber', acknowledging that he had received it from Rhys (Moore 1896: xxx), but with "corrected" text.

54 "I made her repeat it" (Rhys 6/176).

55 "this must be *ad*" (Rhys 6/176).

56 "ð not d and [ðeən] one syllable. Callister also said [nə ðeən] with ð" (Rhys 6/176).

57 "probably *syn oie* (Rhys 6/176).

58 i.e. *Ny Kirree fo Niaghtey*

59 "She has heard it sung, but she remembers no more of it though there was a great deal" (Rhys 6/176).

"At Fleshwick an old Manxman called *Carin Hurbi* ('Carine of Surby') who showed us into a cave repeated to me the beginning of a ballad about a smuggler called [hədʒin ə fɪdər] (Hudgeon the Weaver). He was a fellow with very big lips -

V'eh goll seose eg y Chreg Ghoo	(<i>dhoo</i> is pronounced by him dū [du:])
Cha row wheesh as troggal a chione	(pr. [tro:l] and [x'jɔdn])
Son va daa veeall er Hyjin [hədʒin]	
Kiart wheesh my daa ghoarn	(the <i>r</i> was scarcely to be heard)
As va daa roll dy hombaga	(? as ⁶⁰
Ayns mean y vart connee ⁶¹ (Ca).	

There was more of this stuff and it used to be sung as Hyjin [Hudgeon] seems to have been a noted character in these parts."

22. William Collister (WCol) c/o of Edward Collister.⁶² Song-frag. *Hudgeon y Fiddler* (Rhys 5/8b).

[vɛ ɡɔl səs ɛk ən xɾɛɡ yu: ha rɔu hwi:ʃ as tro:al ə x'jɔdn sɔn va ðɛ vi:l ɛr hʊdʒin kʲart hwi:ʃ mə ðɛ yɔ:rn as vɛ ðɛ rɔl ðə hɔmbaga o:ns mɛn ə vart kɔni:] ⁶³ (WCol)	[V'eh goll seose ec yn Chreg Ghoo cha row wheesh as troggal e chione son va daa veeal er Hudgeon kiart wheesh my daa ghoarn as va daa roll dy hombaga ayns mean y vart chonnee].
--	---

23. John Cannan (JCa), Ballaugh BA. Song-frag. *Mannin Veg Veen* (Rhys 7/196).

[manin vɛɡ vi:dn, ta uns mɛ:n y xiədn ta unəs wɛit jɛs'ti:rɛn] ⁶⁴ (JCa).	[Mannin Veg Veen, ta ayns mean y cheayn ta aynys 'weight' jeeasteyrin].
--	--

24. John Stephen (JSt), Ballaugh BA. 'Fencing the Tynwald Court' (Rhys 7/203).

"Here is a copy which I had from Mr. John Stephen of Ballaugh of the 'Fencing of the Court' in the handwriting of Mr. Robert Kerruish of Magher Brec[k] in the Parish of Maughold: it is carefully written out by a good Manxman of the present day and shows how Manx orthography is now understood:

60 Rhys's own comments.

61 As with *Y Maarliagh Mooar* above, Moore obtained this song-fragment also from Rhys (Moore 1896: xxx) and prints it in his *Manx Ballads* (p. 212) under the title *Hudgeon y Fiddler* 'Hudson the weaver', again "correcting" the text.

62 Place of residence of the Collisters to date not known.

63 For the text see also Moore (1896: 212).

64 Initial lines of the Manx traditional song *Mannin Veg Veen*. For the full text see Moore (1896: 176-181).

Ta mish choyrnt yn whuaiyl shoh fo harey ayns ennym yn Ven-rein, nagh jan persooyn erbee bwoailley baggyrt ny bwoairallys, as dty jan dty chooilley persooyn gansooyr gys eh ennym myr vys eh er ny yeeearree. Ta mish choyrnt yn whaiyl shoh fo harey ayns ennym yn Ven-rein. Ta mish choyrnt yn whaiyl shoh fo harey ayns ennym yn Ven-rein. Ta mish choyrnt yn whaiyl shoh fo harey ayns ennym yn Ven-rein (Rhys 7/203)."

[I do fence (lit. 'put under command') this court in the name of the Queen (or King) that no person do brawl, quarrell, or molest (those present) and that each person do answer to his name as they are summoned. I do fence this court in the name of the Queen. I do fence this court in the name of the Queen. I do fence this court in the name of the Queen'].

A version of the foregoing used in "fencing" Sheading Courts and the 'Great Enquest' (and may also have been used for the Tynwald Court, though not specifically stated), but in English, is also attested:

I do fence the King of Man, and his Offices that noe Manner of Man do brawle or quarrell, nor mollest the Audience, lying, leaning, or sitting, and to show their Accord, and answer when they are called, by Lycense of the King of Man and his Officers. I do draw Witness to the whole Audience that the Court is fenced" (Gill 1883: 52).

This seems to be based on a Tynwald Court protocol of Tuesday 18 January 1417, declared at a meeting in Castle Rushen, Castletown, in the presence of Sir John Stanley II (c.1386-1437), King and Lord of Man⁶⁵ (1414-1437): Relevant passage in **bold** type.

Our Doughtfull and Gracious Lord, this is the Constitution of old Time, the which we have given in our Days, how yee should be governed on your Tynwald Day. First, you shall come thither in your Royal Array, as a King ought to do, by the Prerogatives and Royalties of the Land of Mann. And upon the Hill of Tynwald sitt in a Chaire covered with a Royall Cloath and Cushions, and your Visage into the East, and your Sword before you, holden with the Point upward; your Barrons in the third Degree sitting besie you, and your beneficed Men and your Deemsters before you sitting; and your Clarkes, your Knights, Esquires and Yeomen, about you in the third Degree; and the worthiest Men in your Land to be called in, before your Deemsters, if you will ask any Thing of them, and to hear the Government of your Land, and your Will; and the Commons to stand without the Circle of the Hill, with three Clarkes in their Surplisses. And your Deemsters shall make Call in the Coroner of Glanfaba; and he shall call in all the Coroners of Man, and their Yards in their Hands, with their Weapons upon them, either Sword or Axe. And the Moares, that is, to Witt of every Sheading. **Then the Chief Coroner, that is the Coroner of Glanfaba, shall make Affence, upon Paine of Life and Lyme, that noe Man make any Disturbance or Stirr in the Time of Tinwald, or any Murmur or Rising in the King's Presence, upon Paine of Hanging and Drawing.** And then shall let your Barrons and all other know you to be their King and Lord, and what Time you were here you received the Lord as Heyre Apparent in your Father's Days. And all your Barrons of Man, with your worthiest Men and Commons did you Faith and Fealtie. And in as much as you are, by the Grace of God, King and Lord of Man, yee will now that your Commons come unto you and shew their Charters how they hould of you. And your Barrons, that made no Faith nor Fealtie unto you, that they make now (Gill 1883: 3-4).

⁶⁵ For a discussion of the title 'King and Lord of Man' see Dickinson (1997: 15-19).