Fockleyr Chregeen aa-orderit

liorish

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Lhieggan lhiasit
Rhumsaa, Mee ny Nollick 2015
Archibald Cregeen’s *Dictionary of the Manks Language* is a major work of lexicography that has been used by generations of Manx learners since its publication in 1835. The distinctive way in which the information is presented in the Dictionary has meant, however, that a good deal of its potential value is not readily apparent to the user. Both the first edition of the Dictionary (1835) and the second (1910) comprise a strictly alphabetical list of word forms. This arrangement is particularly valuable for users not entirely familiar with the nature and range of variation in the initial letter of Manx words, due to initial consonant mutations, and to the addition of consonants (such as *d-, g-*, or *n-*) before certain forms of vowel-initial verbs. A consequence of this strictly alphabetical procedure, though, is that related forms of the same word, or word-family, are scattered throughout the dictionary. Thus, in a sense, Cregeen’s Dictionary as published is more like an index to a lexicon than a lexicon itself.

In the present re-ordering of the entries of the Dictionary, all the lexically related forms are grouped together under the heading of a base form or lemma. It thereby becomes possible to view in one place the various inflectional forms of each lexical item, its affixal derivatives, and the phrases and compounds containing them. Such a reordering depends, of course, on correctly identifying the word relationships, and I may have made some erroneous connections, and missed some links that would be appropriate. I hope users will suggest improvements in this respect. Compound words are repeated under the heading of each element: thus *ard-aîle ‘archangel’* is included both under *ard* and under *aîle*. As this edition is prepared for electronic publication, any particular word form in the Dictionary can be located by using a Search facility. This regrouping of the dictionary entries also brings to the fore the degree to which Cregeen’s work is a source of reference for Manx grammar, as the author went to considerable pains to give full illustration1 of the inflectional variations of Manx nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. Partly this was done just by listing each of the inflectional variants in its strictly alphabetical place, and partly by cross-reference to the paragraphs of the introductory ‘Remarks’ that explain the phonological and morphological alternations. I suspect that users may not often have followed up these references to the ‘Remarks’ in order to check, for example, the appropriate plural form of nouns. In this edition, I have inserted the information about noun plurals from the ‘Remarks’ wherever Cregeen used expressions like “*pl. 69*” or “*pl. 71*”, which now read: “*pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn]*)”; “*pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]*)”. Other cross-references to the introductory ‘Remarks’ have been converted to hypertext: clicking on a hyperlink will bring up the remark in question. Use Alt+LeftArrow to return to the page you clicked from.

Another lexicographical virtue of the Dictionary lies in its citations, of some 200 Manx proverbs, and passages from the Manx Bible, plus a few from the Methodist Hymn Book *Lioar dy Hymnym*, to illustrate the meaning and usage of some of the entries. But the value of the citations is to some degree diminished in the original publication by the fact that the proverbs are included in Manx only, and the other citations contain only the reference to the biblical or other passages, not the passages themselves. The 1910 edition and subsequent reprints do give English translations of the Manx proverbs, and I include these translations here also. The present edition, however, incorporates the text of the Biblical passages referred to, along with the corresponding English from the Authorized Version. Texts of passages occasionally cited from other works, such as the *Lioar dy Hymnym*, are also included insofar

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1 The desire for comprehensiveness in this regard can lead Cregeen to include grammatical forms that one doubts can ever have been used, such as “*e whid, s. his penises.”
as I have been able to locate them, with my own English versions, indicated with the initials MWW.

Procedures for preparing the new edition

The text is based on an Optical Character Recognition processing of a PDF scan of the 1835 edition available from Google Books. I have manually corrected the OCR output, but some errors may have remained undetected. Cregeen’s main entries and inflections in CAPITALS have been reproduced in lower case **bold** type. His accompanying Manx words and cross-references in *italic* have been reproduced in lower case *italic*. There are typographical and other manifest errors in the 1835 publication. I indicate elements for suppression between `<>` and corrections and elements for addition between `[]`. Reassembling Cregeen’s material under lemmas makes variation in Manx orthography particularly evident.

A notable virtue of the *Dictionary* is the indication of word stress. In the original this is done with a prime sign `< >` in or after the stressed syllable, e.g. “E HAG’GLE, s. her fear”. Retaining this indication unaltered would, however, have defeated the aim of making the word forms digitally searchable. By default Manx words are stressed on the first syllable, while compound words have primary stress on the final element; thus in most entries the stress indication is redundant. In this edition, only Cregeen’s stress indication in a non-initial syllable, or where it might otherwise be unexpected or controversial, is indicated, with an underline, e.g. “**abane**, s. f. ankle; *pl. -yn.*”

There is a considerable degree of inconsistency in Cregeen’s marking of stress. Some of this, perhaps all, may correspond to real variation in pronunciation. Such variation is particularly noticeable in the agent suffix -*eyr*: e.g. “**bwoalteyr**, s. *m.* a striker, &c.; *pl. -yn*; **yn woaitleyr**, s. 42. the striker or smiter.” Sometimes I have drawn attention to what may be a surprising stress indication with “(sic: stress)”.

Reorganizing the entries in lexical groups reveals that in a number of cases the expected headword or lemma is missing from Cregeen. For example, among c- words, Cregeen gives **yn Chaisht**, and **Jeheiney Chaisht**, but not **Caish’t ‘Easter’**; **yn chalmane**, s. the pigeon, but not **calmane**; **cammy a. pl., s’cam, ro chamm, chamm**, v., but not **camm** or **cam**, a. ‘crooked’; **yn chashtal**, s. the castle, but not **cashtal**. Missing lemmas are inserted in this edition in lower case roman. On the other hand, Cregeen sometimes gives an apparent cross-reference to a word or word form that is absent; these are indicated with [deest] (Latin ‘is missing’).

Where a word stem has more than one orthographic form, Cregeen marked the form to which inflections are added with an initial asterisk as in “**BREIG or BREAG, v. coax”**. To facilitate alphabetical listing and digital searching, the asterisk is here moved to the end, as: “**breig** or **breag**, v. coax”.

Cregeen did not use the letter ç, but indicated with figure 5 (referring to §5 of the ‘Remarks’) which cases of ch were pronounced with an affricate consonant. In this edition ç has been incorporated throughout Cregeen’s text, but not in the citations introduced from the Bible and elsewhere.

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2 There is some loss of information here, since not all polysyllabic words bear a stress mark. But this edition does not seek to replace the original, or the 1910 edition.
Cregeen’s use of capitalization, and hyphenation (e.g. of compound words) is markedly inconsistent. Capitalization has been regularized, and suggested hyphenation (of compounds) where not already marked is indicated with [-].

Cregeen often gives the gender of nouns. His gender assignments are not always to be relied on, though, and are sometimes contradicted by the evidence of the phrases and citations accompanying them. His etymological suggestions are nearly always fanciful and/or arbitrary, e.g. “hoshtal, a. left. Would the etymology of this word be too far fetched, if it were said to be from *tasht*?—the hand kept or stored up more than the other,” “Boaldyn, s. f. May; … The etymology of this word is not well known; some say it is derived from *boal* (a wall), and *teine* (fire), Irish, in reference to the practice of going round the walls or fences with fire on the eve of this day; others, that it is derived from *laa bwoailtcyn*, the day cattle or sheep are first put to the fold; others, a corruption of *blieautyn*, ‘the month of three milkings,’ as the Saxons called this month;” “lhiabbage, s. f. a bed. Some say from *liehbee* (half meat)”; they should not be taken seriously by the modern user. The science of etymology was hardly even in its infancy in 1835.
A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

MANKS LANGUAGE,

WITH THE

CORRESPONDING WORDS OR EXPLANATIONS

IN ENGLISH;

INTERSPERSED WITH MANY GAELIC PROVERBS:

THE PARTS OF SPEECH, THE GENDERS, AND THE ACCENTS OF THE MANKS WORDS
ARE CAREFULLY MARKED;

WITH SOME ETYMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY ARCHIBALD CREGEEN,

Arbory, Isle of Man.

Baillym dy loayragh shiu ooilley lesh Glaraghyn, &c.-St. Paul. 1 Cor. xiv 5.

DOUGLAS:

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MDCCXXXV.
PREFACE.

THE following Vocabulary of the Manks language has been compiled with considerable labour and assiduity. It is designed to facilitate the attainment of that ancient language, and to furnish the reader not only with a variety of vocables, idiomatic phrases, and proverbial expressions, but also the outlines of a Manks Grammar.

That a language so venerable for its antiquity and so estimable on many accounts should be so generally neglected, is much to be lamented. The consequence of this neglect has been, that numerous corruptions have crept into the dialect in general use, and so many anglicisms been adopted, that the Manks is now seldom spoken or written in its original purity. Despised and neglected, however, as the language appears to be at present, it is susceptible of high improvement, and justly entitled to the attention of the scholar. The sublime strains of Ossian mark the capabilities of the language, and commend it to the regard of the philologist as a subject of curious enquiry, and deserving accurate investigation.

At the present period, when this interesting little Island promises to become once more the abode of science and literature, it is hoped that Gaelic learning will revive, and that every facility will be afforded for the acquisition of a language so essentially necessary within the precincts of Mona to the students of Divinity, and the students of Law. To both these classes, it is presumed, the compilation now offered to the public will prove an important acquisition. Such a publication has long been a desideratum in Manks literature, and possesses fair claims to general acceptance. Whilst the natives of Wales and the natives of North Britain are enthusiastically attached to the language of their forefathers, let it not be said that the natives of Mona regard “Chengey ny mayrey Vannin veg veen” with disgraceful apathy and heartless indifference. As long as the Manks Bible and the Manks Liturgy remain they will testify that our ancestors thought and felt more correctly.
Amongst the numerous literary advantages which “King William's College” is expected to afford the sons of Mona, it is devoutly to be wished that the cultivation of the vernacular tongue be not overlooked. The establishment of a professorship for that specific object would be highly desirable,—such an arrangement would be in perfect unison with the pious and benevolent design of the Founder of the Academic Fund, whose primary object appears to have been to prepare candidates for the Holy Ministry in the Isle of Man, and thus promote the highest and best interests of the country.

If the following work should contribute in the smallest degree to advance so important an end, the Compiler will have reason to regard his labour as well bestowed.
INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MANKS LANGUAGE.

I AM well aware that the utility or the following work will be variously appreciated by my brother Manksmen. Some will be disposed to deride the endeavour to restore vigour to a decaying language. Those who reckon the extirpation of the Manks a necessary step towards that general extension of the English, which they deem essential to the interest of the Isle of Man, will condemn every effort which seems likely to retard its extinction.

But those will think otherwise who consider that there are thousands of the natives of the Island that can at present receive no useful knowledge whatever, except through the medium of the Manks language; they will judge from experience, as well as from the nature of the case, that no work of this description will hinder the progress of the English, but in fact have the contrary effect.

It is obvious, that when tribes of men are intermixed who speak different languages, a great part of the knowledge which man should afford his neighbour must be diminished. The Magistrate cannot address his suitors,—the Pastor his flock, but through the imperfect medium of an interpreter. Lawyers, Divines, Physicians, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Farmers, all feel more or less this inconvenience when they transact business with whom they have no language in common.

To remedy such defect, the following Manks Dictionary, with the corresponding words in English, may, it is hoped by the Compiler, contribute in some degree to facilitate the acquisition of both the Manks and English languages; and, if received with indulgence, may be followed by its counterpart, “ENGLISH RENDERED INTO MANKS.”

To place the present publication within the reach of the peasantry of the Isle of Man, it has been greatly abridged from what was at first purposed by the author; notwithstanding which, it is hoped will give general satisfaction, and be a standing memorial of that very ancient language—the Manks or Gaelic, to generations yet unborn; as it may with a degree of truth be asserted that we have little more than two-thirds of the language preserved in the published translation of the Scriptures and the Church Liturgy.

The following Remarks of Reference, with the work itself, will enable the reader to form some idea of the construction of the language.
Remarks, to which are annexed figures of reference.

Of the letters and their sounds.

1. The Alphabet consists of seventeen single and three double consonants, and seven vowels—a, e, i, o, u, w, y. Of the consonants, fifteen are mutable—b, c, ch, d, f, g, j, k, m, p, q, s, sh, sl, t. The immutables are—l, n, r, which always retain their sound; and alter not, except when preceded by s in the beginning of a word to show the degrees of comparison. Gh and ph begin no radical, or at least ought to begin none, as the language now stands; although there are words that are so written: these are shown where they occur in the work, and will be seen only to be aspirations, gh of g and of d, and ph of p. Sh and sl must be considered double consonants as they have a change peculiar to themselves, and differ from the other radical initialled s’s. The v is considered a secondary mute.

2. A is reckoned a broad vowel, and in some words sounded as o, as in CLAGH (a stone), clogh; and as u, as in GOAN (scarce), goun. It is pronounced as a in the English words of man, pan; as, BAD, LAD, BAB, &c.; and when circumflexed, as in mårroo, sārey, is sounded as in matron, &c.

3. B is a labial, or lip-letter, and pronounced as b, in English; as, BARE, BOAYL.

4. C preserves a strong sound in its unaspirated state, as the English k, or as c in can; as, CAM, CAPPAN. It never, however, usurps the pronunciation of s, as in the English words cistern, city, cedar, &c.

5. CH has a soft sound, as in CHAGHTER, CHARBA, CHINGYS; like ch in English, in cherry, charcoal, chime, &c.

6. CH has a hard or harsh sound, which sound is not in the English language. I cannot express it better than by a word which I would write or spell egh or egg-yfh, and a, CHA (not); and which sound would go through with the vowels, thus: egh e, CHE; egh i, CHI; egh o, CHO; egh u, CHU; egh y, CHY; and with CHLA, CHLE, &c.; and CHRA, CHRE, &c., &c.

7. D is pronounced as d, in English, in drone, dannal, &c.

8. But d, in other words, as if written and pronounced dh, as in DAA, DOO, &c.3

9. E is reckoned a small vowel, but is sometimes sounded long, and sometimes short; the latter sound as heard in men, ten, bed (in English) answers to the Manks BEN, REN, SHEN, &c.

10. The long or circumflexed e, as in mēria, t’ēh, tê, vē, &c., like the English they, bey; or as a in way, hay, say, &c.

11. F is called a weak consonant; because, when aspirated, it loses all its force; as FEA (rest): E EA (his rest). It corresponds in many cases with v; and has the English sound in FA, FAASE, FOAYS, &c.

12. G is a heavy consonant, and pronounced as g, in English, in gain, get, go; as, GANN, GOAILL, GARRISH; but has no soft sound as in the words gentle, generous, &c.

13. When g is aspirated to gh, it is reckoned a light consonant, and has a guttural sound; no such sound is in the English language; and although gh is in ghost and ghastly, they are only sounded gost, gatsby.

14. H is pronounced as h in the words hand, hind, hold, &c. in English. Some would rather call h an auxiliary than a letter, because it rarely begins any radical word except a few small ones, as, HANNAH, HYM, &c., and serves only to aspirate the other consonants, as, ch, gh, mh, ph, th, &c.; or the vowels, as, ha, he, hi, &c. When it aspirates from t, followed by an r, it is often sounded as ch, as E HRAA (his time); E HROO (his envy); &c. It is an initial in feminine genitive nouns; as, E HEDDIN (her face); E HAIGNEY (her mind or will); E HENNYM (her name). The masculine of those would be E EDDIN (his face); E AIGNY (his mind); E ENNYM (his name).

15. I is one of the small vowels, and pronounced as i (in English) in pin, win, sin; as, SHIMMEY, SHID, SHILLEY.

16. J is pronounced exactly like the soft English g, and is perfectly uniform in its sound.

17. K. This letter has precisely the sound of hard c, in English, and is never silent as the English k in knee, knave, know, &c.

18. L. Some say this letter admits of no aspiration, and is pronounced as l (in English) in law, live, love; as, LAUE, LIOAR, LANE; but I think there is a distinction between lie or ly in English and LHIE in Manks; and had the words LOO, LOOR, &c., been spelled or written LHOO and LHOR, they would have answered the Manks pronunciation better; for without the h the sound is too narrow, except to those who know that they require that sound.

19. M is a strong consonant, but it is often changed into v; and when it is followed by w, oo, or u, it changes to v or w, when aspirated.

20. N is sounded as n in English; it is never aspirated nor eclipsed, but yet called a light
consonant, and is often doubled to give the greater sound.

21. O is a broad vowel; when acuted as o in gone, in English, answers the Manks SON, CRON, &c.

22. When o is circumflexed as in bone, shone, open, &c., thus ÖNEY, ÖYR, &c. Manks.4

23. O before i in the Manks, sounds OHL.

24. P. This is a hard consonant, and pronounced as p in English.

25. PH is sounded as the English f.

26. Q, which is always followed by u, has the sound of kw.

27. R is a light consonant, and pronounced as r in English; but some times when an initial, it requires to be sounded as if written rh; as, RED (a thing), RHED.

28. S, although called the queen of consonants, is subject to many changes, as shown in Remarks 55, 56, 57, 58, 111, 112, 161, &c. It sounds as (in English) savor, sense—SAGGYRT—SOLLAN.

29. T. This is a hard consonant, naturally commuted, with d as, DY GERRIT, for DY GERRID.

30. When t is an initial before a vowel, it requires to be sounded as if written th.5

31. U is one of the three broad vowels with a and o, and sounded as u (in English) in cunning; as, CUM (hold).

32. V is not properly a radical initial consonant; but only a secondary mute. However, we have some few words which begin with v as a radical; as, VADJYN, VEIH, &c.

33. W. Though I have set down this letter as a vowel, I know of no syllable or word without another vowel attached to it, with consonants, to make a word or syllable. The Welsh have it a vowel, without any support. Its sound is as oo (in English) in boot, soot, root; as, WARDOON, WARP, WARREE.

34. Y. This letter as a vowel and a consonant is too frequently used in the Manks. Its first or primary sound would be as i (in English) in bind, bile, &c.

35. But y has another sound as u, and is as i (in English) in bird, third, — answering to the sound in SPYRRYD, YMMYRCHAGH, YNRICAN, &c. in Manks.

36. This letter has the sound of e in the word the (in English); as, DY, DTY, MY, BY, &c.

37. Y sometimes has the sound of ee, as in the English, barley, belly, stingy, &c.; as, LHEY, GUIY, SEFY, &c.

38. Such words as begin with mutable or changeable consonants, viz.: b, c, ch, d, f, g, j, k, m, p, q, s, sh, sl, and t, change these their radical initial letters as occasion require, and according to the effect the preceding words have on them.

39. The letter a, as an initial in radical verbs, changes to d, or rather has d placed before it, as shown in Remark 60; and to g, (or has g placed before it) as shown in Remark 61; and also changes to n, (or has n placed before it) to show the preterit or past time of the action of the verb: and so of all the vowels when radical initials. — See Remark 119, &c.

40. But the letter a and all the vowels change to h (or have h placed before them) to show the genitive or ownership case of the feminine gender, as may be seen under the h in the work, and in Remark 14.

41. Words, primarily beginning with b, have three initials, viz.: b, v, m; as, BRAAR (a brother); E VRAAR (his brother); NYN MRAAR (your, &c. brother); &c, &c.

42. But when the second letter after the b is w, oo, or u, such words change to w or v as an initial; as, BOOAGH (willing or pleased); FEER WOOGH (very willing or pleased, &c.); and WOAILEE (a fold); E WOAILLEE (his fold); BUAIGHY (jaundice); YN WUAIGHYE or VUAIGHY (the jaundice or yellows).

43. Words beginning with c have three initials, viz.: c, ch, and g; as, CARREY (a friend); E CHARREY (his friend); NYN GARREY (your, &c. friend).

44. Words beginning with ch have also three initials, viz.: ch, h, and j; as, CHENGEGY (a tongue); E HENGEGY (his tongue); NYN JENGEGY (your, &c. tongue), &c.

45. Words initialled by d have two, viz.: d and gh; as, DOOINNEY (a man); E DHOOINNEY (his man), &c.

46. Words radically initialled by E, have four, and so have all the other vowels: the initial vowel, and three others. viz.: e, or the other vowel, and d, g, and n; EECK (pay); DEEECK (paid or did pay); GEECK (paying). See Remarks 60 and 61; and ER NEEEK (hath or having, &c. paid). See also a change mentioned in Remark 40.

47. Some words commencing with e, radically, for better sound’s sake begin with y; as, EEAST (a fish), YEEAST; EEAN (a chicken), YEEAN, &c.

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4 The distinction in §§21 and 22 seems to be between a short /o/ (§21) and long /o:/ (§22, [o] or [ɔ]).

5 I.e. a dental stop rather than an alveolar.
48. Words beginning with \( f \) have nine or more changes. viz.: \( d \) and \( v \), and the first vowel or consonant after the \( f \), if the preceding word change it.

49. Words radically initialled by \( g \) have two, as \( g \) and \( gh \); as, GEAY (wind); YN GHEAY (the wind). \( G \) also sometimes changes to \( y \); as, GIARE (short); RO YIARE (too short), though sometimes spelled GIARE; GIALL (white or bright); RO YIALL (too bright). This and others are also written RO GHIALL, &c.

50. Words commencing with \( j \) have two initials, \( j \) and \( y \) as, JEE (God); E YEE, (his God); &c.

51. Words initialled with \( k \) have three, viz.: \( k, ch, \) and \( g \); as, KEYREY (a sheep); E CHEYREY (his sheep); NYN GEYREY (your, &c. sheep), &c.

52. \( M \), beginning words has but two initials. viz.: \( m \) and \( v \); as, MOYRN (pride); E VOYRN (his pride), &c.

53. \( P \), beginning words has three initials. viz.: \( p, ph, \) and \( b \); as, POOAR (power); E PHOOR (his power); NYN BOOAR (your, &c. power), &c.

54. \( Q \), beginning radicals, has three initials, viz.: \( q, wh, \) and \( g \); as, QUWIAL (a court); E WHUAIL (his court); NYN GWUAL (your, &c. court), &c.

55. \( S \), beginning words radically, has many changes, viz.: \( s, h, t, \) as, SOOILL (an eye); E HOOLL (his eye); YN TOOILL (the eye).

56. And if \( s \) be followed by \( h \), it changes to \( ch \) and \( h \); as, SHENN GHLOONNEY (an old man); YN CHENN GHLOONNEY (the old man); E HENN GHLOOINNEN (his old man).

57. When \( s \) is followed by \( l \), it changes to \( cl \) and \( l \); as, SLAT (a rod); YN CLAT (the rod); E LAT (his rod, &c.)

58. The letter \( s \), apostrophized before adjectives and participles, I think is an abbreviation of SMOO, by which the degrees of comparison are shown throughout the language; first, the positive, FIRRINGH (true); secondly, a degree above the positive; as, S’FIRRINGH (how true); thirdly, the comparative, NY S’FIRRINEE (more true); fourthly, the superlative, YN RAA S’FIRRINEE (the truest saying).

59. \( T \), beginning words radically, has three initials, viz.: \( t, h, \) and \( d \); as, TOWSE (a measure); E HOWSE (his measure); NYN DOWSE (your, &c. measure).

Of verbs.

60. Verbs commencing radically with vowels, begin with \( d \) to show the preterit or past time of action, or negatively; as, AARL or AARLEE (cook, dress, or prepare); DAARLEE (did cook, dress, or prepare); and negatively, CHA DAARLEE, &c.; and EYOYLLL (dung or manure); DEOYLLEE (did dung, or manure); and CHA DEOYLLEE, &c.

61. Verbs beginning in like manner with vowels, to show the present and also the past time of action, begin with \( g \); as, AASE (grow); GAASE (growing); VA MEE GAASE (I was growing); IRREE (rise); &c.

62. Of verbs irregular, which do not altogether change according to the foregoing remarks.—

\( \text{CHEET (coming), changes to HAINK, DAINK, HIG, JIG, HARR, DARR, HEE, JEET, TAR.} \)

\( \text{CLASHTYN (bearing), CLASHT, CLASHTY, CHEAYLL, CLUIN, CHUIN, GEAYLL, GLUIN.} \)

\( \text{CUR, or COYRT (giving, putting, sending, &c.),} \)

\( \text{CHOYRT, HUG, DUG, VER and VERR, DER and DERR.} \)

\( \text{FAKIN (seeing), AKIN, FAIK, HEE, HONNICK, VAIK, VAKIN, N’AIKIN.} \)

\( \text{GEDDYN (getting), GHUDYNN, FOW, HOOAR, DDOAR, YIO, YIOGH, YIOW, NOW, YOW, VOGH.} \)

\( \text{GOAILL (taking), GHAOILL, GO, GHO, GOW, GHO, N’GOAILL.} \)

\( \text{GOLL (going), HIE, HEM, HEU, HOOIN, GOW, RAGH, JAGH, JED, JEM, JEOO, N’GOH, GHOIL,} \)

\( \text{GRA (saying), ABBYR, DOOYRT, GHRA, JIR, and JIRR, YIAR and YIARR, N’ABBYR, N’YIARR.} \)

\( \text{JANNOO (doing), JEAN, JIN and JINN, YINN, N’YANNOO.} \)

63. The regular verbs change their initials according to what has been said on the changing of the letters and their terminations, as specified in Remarks 77-88.

Of plurals.

64. Of the forming of \( \text{plurals in the Manks,} \) the addition of \( \text{YN to the singular is the most common,} \) which is shown after the singulars through the work. Have the plurals housen, (which was formerly used as the plural in the English for houses), oxen, men, women, children, &c., any analogy to this? Undoubtedly they have.

65. Other words are formed into plurals by the addition of AGHYN to the singulars; these, for the most part, are given in the work after their singulars.

66. There are other words that only require GHYN to be added to the singular.

67. Some singular words, ending in \( \text{EY, change the \text{EY to AGHYN, to pluralize them;} as, CAGGEY (war); CAGGAGHYN (wars); COONEY (help); COONAGHYN (helps), &c.} \)

68. Other words ending in \( \text{EY change the \text{Y to EY;} as, BUNNEY (sheaf); BUNNEEYN (sheaves), &c.} \)

69. Other singulars ending in \( \text{E and \text{EY, change the} \text{E and \text{EY to \text{YN;} as, PAITCHEY (a child;}} \)
PAITCHYN (children); FOCKLE (a word); FOCKLYN (words).

70. Some few singulars ending in LEY, change the LEY to JYN; as, BILLEY (a tree); BILJYN (trees); BALLEY (a town or estate); BALJYN (towns or estates), \\

71. The termination of singulars in AGH, for the most part to pluralize them, changes the AGH to EE; as, GIMMAGH (a lobster); GIMMEE (lobsters), \\

72. The ending of singulars in AGH, AGHT, IN, or YN, sometimes changes to EYEN; as, EADDAGH (woollen cloth); EADDEEYN (woollen cloths); CLADDAgh, singular; CLADDEEYN, plural; CURNAGHT (wheat); CURNEEYN (wheats); SKILLIN (a shilling); SKILLEEYN (shlichings).

73. There are other formations of plurals in the middle of words; as, MAC (a son); MEC (sons).

74. Others by changing OA or O [or OY] to UI; as, DOARN (a fist); DUIRN (fists); STOYL (a stool); STUILL (stools).

75. The changing of E to I makes plural in some words; as, FER to FIR, \\

76. There are other words that require the change of Y to I; as, CABBYL (a horse); CABBIL (horses), \\

Of the termination of verbs.

77. Of the termination of verbs, or the compounding of auxiliary verbs, pronouns, &c., to the verbs. -AGH, added to a verb, is used with all the nominative pronouns, except I; as, he, EH; they, AD; we, SHIN; she, EE; you, SHIU; thou, OO, &c., as the words may require; and means would or wouldst, could or couldst, might or mightest, &c., do the action of the verb; or would or wouldst, &c., do not do the action of the verb; as the verb BERR (overtake); BERRAGH EH (he would, &c., overtake); or, CHA BERRAGH OO (thou wouldst not overtake); &c., &c.

78. AIL, joined to a verb, signifies ing in English; as, BAAR (spend); BAARAIL (spending); FAAG (leave); FAAGAIL (leaving); &c.

79. AL, added to a verb, has the same meaning as AIL, ing, in English, and may be termed the grand Manksifer-general of English verbs; as, trying, TRYAL; fixing, FIXAL, &c., &c.; but not to the credit or honour of those who so make use of it.

80. EE. This added to a verb, and used with the nominative pronouns (except I or she) means will or will, shall or shalt, perform the action of the verb to which it is annexed; or will or shall not perform the action of the verb, as set forth in remark 77, on AGH; that is, would; and this is, will and shall do.

81. EIL. This, as well as AIL and AL, when added to a verb, means ing; as, DOOYTEIL (doubling) I TREISHTEIL (trusting).

82. EY. This syllable, also added to a verb, corresponds to the English ing, or the doing or performing the action of the verb to which it is annexed; as, GOBBRAGHEY (working); FL[I]GHEY (wetting), \\

83. IN. This termination, which always requires to be sounded as if written ih,4 partsake of the nature of the auxiliary verb would and the pronoun I; as, BERR (overtake); BERRIN (I would overtake), and when so joined together is called pronominal.

84. INS. This termination to a verb is the emphatic, absolute, certain, especial or particular of the preceding IN, in that case to the verb to which annexed, and always requires to be sounded as if written ihns; BERR (overtake); BERRINS (I would, emphatically, absolutely, or certainly, &c. overtake).

85. IT or T. These terminations, which answer to the English ed, must, to retain the proper Manks sound, be pronounced as if written iht, and ht, and partake of the nature of an adjective. Added to a verb it becomes a participle. There are many words of this part of speech in English that do not admit of ending in ed; as, grown, found, lost, worn, &c.; yet these all end in it or t in the Manks; as, AASTIT, FEDDYNIT, CAIILT or CAIILIT, CEAUT, \\

86. YM. This syllable, which partsake of the nature of the pronoun I and the auxiliary verb will, added to a verb, signifies that I will do or suffer the action of the verb to which applied; as, BERR (overtake); BERRYM (I will overtake), \\

87. YMS, it may be said, is the same to YM, as INS is to IN, the absolute, certain, especial or emphatic of YM; as, BERR (overtake); BERRYS (I will emphatically overtake).

88. YS. This termination, and EE, added to verbs, is nearly of the same import; but it is my opinion that the YS means shall or shalt do the action of the verb; and EE, will and will; but the translators of the Scriptures into our language use it for both. This syllable, added to a verb, should always be employed where two or more words that are sounded alike happen together; as, EE EE EE (she will eat). When these occur, we generally say EE YS EE (she shall or will eat). This postfix is undoubtedly used in the subjunctive mood for eat, eats, eateth, eatest, &c.; as, MY EYES, EH, AD, OO, &c. (if he eats, if they eateth); MY EEYNS DOOINNEY (if a man eat, shall eat, or eateth); and so of other verbs. In Genesis ii. 17, we have SON ER Y

4 Cregeen apparently intends to indicate 'slender' pronunciation of n. Compare what he says below about 'ith' ([if], §85) and 'idh' ([id] §87).
LAA EEYS OO JEH (for in the day thou eatest thereof); and in the iv. chap. 15, it is, QUOI ERBEE VARRYS CAIN (whosoever slayeth Cain). This termination is also used in apposition; as, SHOH YN DOODINNEY OBBYRYS DIU (this is the man that will or shall work for you).

Of adjectival nouns.

89. Of the forming of adjectival nouns, or substantives made of adjectives, in the Manks, by the addition or changing of a syllable in the termination of a word, corresponding to the English ness, ty, &c. — The most common of these are ID and D, which require to retain the Manks sound, and [are] pronounced as if written IHD, and HD. These syllables are sometimes added to the adjective; as, BIOYR (brisk); BIOYRID (briskness); BOUYR (deaf); BOYRID (deafness); MOOAR (big or great); MOOAD (greatness), &c.

90. Some adjectival nouns are made by a part of the adjective being changed; as, JOOIGH (greedy); JOOID (greediness); BERCHAGH (rich), BERCHID (richness), &c.

91. Other adjectives are changed for the most part; as, GIALL (bright or white); GILLID (brightness); MARROO (dead); MERRUID (deadness), &c.

92. Some other adjectives require JID in place of the latter syllable; as, MILLISH (sweet); MILJID (sweetness); YRJID (height or highness), &c.

93. YS and S are sometimes added to the adjective, and at other times placed instead of the last syllable or part; as, DORRAGHEY (dark); DORRAGHYS (darkness); though the change to ID, in Remark 89, is sometimes used; as, DORRID (darkness); and YNRICK (upright, or sincere); YNRICKYS (uprightness), &c.

94. For sake of abridging the work, the reader is desired, in reference to derivative verbs and their conjunction into pronominals, with the auxiliary verbs shall, will, would, &c., to look to the radical verb, as the letter placed at the end of the explanation shows the initial from which the branch-word is derived; and the figures of reference under the radical answer the meaning in the same manner.

Of peculiarities.

95. There are several principles peculiar to the idiom or phraseology of the Manks language, when compared with the English; such as the unnessessariness of the indefinite article a, in general.

96. One peculiarity is, that the Manks possesses a plural article, NY (the); as, NY DEINEY (the men); NY CLAGHYN (the stones): Y and YN are the singular definite articles. The collective nouns, such as, OLLAGH (cattle); SLEIH (people); LUHGHT-THIE (household or family); MAASE (kine), &c., are, as in the English, not reckoned plural nouns; therefore, have only the definite article YN preceding them.

97. A grand principle in Manks is the adjective being placed after the noun or substantive. In English, the adjective has precedence; therefore the quality of a thing is mentioned before the thing itself; but in Manks (more agreeable to reason and common sense) the substantive precedes the adjective; as, CABBYL MIE (a good horse); BOOA GHOO (a black cow); MAGHER MOOAR (a big field). There are a few exceptions.

98. In possessing a plural adjective, the Manks again has an advantage over the English, (there being no difference in the adjectives of singular and plural in that language); as, DEINEY MOOAREY (big or great men); CROINK ARDEY (high hills); THIEYN BEGGEY (little houses), &c.

99. Another, is the derivative adjective, as I have called it, of or belonging to a thing. My reason for distinguishing this class of adjectives from others is, that there are some nouns that have two adjectives which differ materially in their meaning; for instance, the sun; as, LAA GRIANAGH (a sunny, or sun-shiny day), which I have left a common adjective; but GREINEY, I have marked an adjective derivative, of or belonging to the sun; as, CHASS GREINEY (the heat of the sun, or the sun’s heat); and GLION (a glen or valley); GLIONNAGH (having glens or valleys); GLIONNEY (of or belonging to the valley); as, FEE NY GLIONNEY (the ravens of the valley); and CASSAGH (having feet, or footed); as, MAASE KIARE CASSAGH (four-footed kine); COSHEY (of the foot or feet). The English of this class of adjectival words are aspen, hempen, oaken, baptismal, &c.

100. Another principle is, the language not making plural until three; the numbers of twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, a hundred, a thousand, &c. These are not twenty or forty men, but, literally twenty man, &c. And I think the YN to SHIAGHTINNY redundant, as in Daniel ix. 25-26.7

101. Another and grand principle is, the emphatic: some instances of this are given in the work; but any substantive, &c. may be made emphatical by adding ’s, which requires to be sounded es to the substantive, &c.; as, DTY CHREE’S (thy heart, emphatically); DTY OBBYR’S (thy work, 

7 Vein goll magh y sarey, dy yannoo ass-y-noa, as dy hroggal Jerusalem reesht gys Messiah yn prince bee shiaght shiaghtinyn, as lurg three-feed shiaghtinyn as jees, bee’n straid as y voalley er nyn droggl reesht, eer rish earishyn seaghnagh. As lurg three-feed shiaghtinyn as jees bee Messiah er ny yiarey jeh...
emphatically), &c. In the English, the reader is left at sea without a compass, if he has not learned where to lay the emphasis, as few of the words differ in their form in that language for being emphatic; when unemphatical, *thy* is to be sounded *the*, and *my*, *me*, &c.

102. The substantives being all masculine or feminine, is another; there being no such anomaly in Manks as a neuter gender; we have however a few nouns, pronouns, and pronominals common to both genders. Some will have it that every word in the language is either masculine or feminine.

103. The verbs running into auxiliary terminations and pronominals; as, *AGH, AL, AL, EIL, EY, IN, INS, IT, YN, YM5, and YS*, as are shown by the remarks of reference throughout the work, is another principle.

104. The adjectives and participles throughout the language requiring to be brought under the letter *s* to show the degrees of comparison, as set forth in the [58th Remark], [and as] exemplified in the work under that letter, is another.

105. The greatest difficulty to attain, by a person that did not learn it when young, is the changing of the initials of mutable consonants, and of vowel letters, or the pronunciation of secondary mutes or aspirations. There is very little occasion for such changing in the English; but to give an English scholar some idea of it, it may be necessary to show him something similar in his own language. The words from *home* require no change; but let him say *at home*, and he can hardly say *home* without a hiatus, or longer stop than ought to be; he will be very apt to say *at tome*: this is changing the *h* to *t* in speaking. Or let him say *at all*, and if he be not very careful he will say *at tall*, or *a tall*: this is changing the *a* to *t*. Or let him say the words, *make haste*, and he will be very apt to say *make kaste*: this is changing the *h* to *k*; and *it* is, he will be apt to say *it tis*: this is changing *i* to *t*.

106. And the article *an*, which is nothing more than the article *a* with an *n* to come between it and the word initialled by a vowel, if it were placed before the vowel in the word would amount to nearly the same thing; then an *egg* would be *a negg*; and an *awl* would be *a nawl*: an *eye* would be *a neye*, &c, &c.; these are somewhat like the changing of the initials in the Manks.

Of mutable initials.8

107. The force of the pronunciation of secondary or auxiliary mutes (as they are called) is so different from that of the primary or radical, that they are expressed by different figures or letters in the Manks; from whence arises often the difficulty of finding the etymology of those words that branch or are derived from a radical. The Irish, to prevent this in their language, have a dot, point, or dash, &c. placed over or below the letter; that is, as if *b* or *m* required to be sounded *v*. The primary or radical are always retained, but known by the dash or dot, so that the etymology of words is easily found in that language.

108. Of the causes of the changing of the mutable initials, (*d*, *j*, and *t*, excepted). Words of the feminine gender change their following words; as, *CLAGH VANE* (a white stone); which would, if *CLAGH* were masculine, be *CLAGH BANE*; *LAUE YESH* (right hand); if *LAUE* were masculine, would be *LAUE JESH*; *AWIN VEG*; now if *AWIN* were of the masculine gender, it would be *AWIN BEG*; *AWIN VOOAR*, or *WOOAR* (a big or great river) if masculine it would be *MOOAR*; so that the adjectives *BANE, JESH, BEG, MOOAR*, are the primary or radical adjectives, which are changed, by feminine substantives being placed before them, to *VANE, YESH, VEG, VOOAR*. From these examples the learner will see that it is of the utmost importance, in order to write and speak the language correctly, that he should know and be well acquainted not only with the names and words, but also with their genders.

109. Words initialled by vowels are subject to changes, as explained in Remarks 60 and 61. Mutable consonants being initials are also changeable, to show the preterit, without any word before them; as, *BAIH* (drown): but to show the pass time of action I must change *BAIH* to *VAIH*; *VAIH EH EH 'SY CHEAYN* (he drowned or did drown him in the sea); and *GOW* (take): *GHOH EH OOLLEY NY V'AYM VOYM* (he took all I had from me, or he did take all I had from me); and *JERK* (hope, trust, or expect); I must change *JERK* to *YERK*; *YERK MEE RISH*, as *VA MEE MOLLIT* (I trusted or expected him, and he deceived me); and *MOL* (deceive): *AGH VOL EH MEE* (but he deceived me). *BAIH, GOW, JERK, MOL*, are thus changed to their aspirations, *VAIH, GHOH, YERK, VOL*, &c.

110. Another cause of change is the vocative case. O *YEE! JEE* (God) is here changed to *YEE*. TAR *MARYM, VRAAR* (come with me, brother); *BRAAR* is here changed to *VRAAR, O HIE YACOB*, (O house of Jacob); the *t* in *THIE* and the *f* in *JACOB* are here changed. *JEAN* is changed to *YEAN* and *JUAN* to *YUAN*, &c, &c.

111. Changes made by the articles *Y* and *YN* being placed before radical words, most of those initialled by vowels, borrow, as it were, the *N* from *YN*, in the pronunciation. The translators of the Scriptures have given another *n* to *AH*, or *AA* (second); as, *YN NAH* (the second); and according to

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8 The main headings of the consonant mutations are here set in bold type.
this rule, YN AALL (the flesh fork) should be YN NAALL; YN OLLAGH (the cattle), YN NOLLAGH; YN USHTAY (the water), YN NUSHTAY; &c.; but they have not been uniform in this rule, having given it to some words and withheld it from others.

Y and YN [preceeding nouns of the feminine gender] when placed before b change it to v; c to ch; f to the second letter whether vowel or consonant; but the want of change in some of these is so faint that it perhaps would be better to retain the f in some than to omit it. G changes to gh; k to ch; m to v; which last, often in conversation, slides into w. P changes to ph; qu to wh; s to t; sh to ch; sl to cl; Y and YN do not change ch, d, j, and t.

112. The pronoun E (his), changes the following mutable initials, viz.: b to v (and w, when oo, u, or w immediately follow); c to ch; gh to h; d to gh; and f similar to what is said on that letter in the preceding Remark. G to gh; j to y; k to ch; m to v; and which last, as shown in the preceding Remark, often slides into w in conversation. P to ph; qu to wh; s and sh to h; sl to l; t to h. All the mutables change by the above pronoun.

113. The pronoun E (her), on the contrary, changes none of the mutables; but changes words initialled by vowels, by requiring h to be placed before them.

114. The words DY (to), DTY (thy), and MY, change the mutables exactly in the same manner as E (his) does, as shown in Remark 112.

115. The changes caused by placing the adverb RO (too), before adjectives and participles are as follows: b to v or to w, when second letter; c to ch; ch to h; d to gh; g to gh, with a few exceptions to y; j to y; k to ch; m to v; p to ph; qu to wh; s and sh to h; t to h.

116. The changes caused by the auxiliary verb ER (hath, has, have, or having, &c.) placed before verbs, require n to be placed before all the verbs beginning with vowels radically or derivatively. A, e, i, o, u, w, y, change to n; and the gh, when an aspiration of g,9 which, when initialled by n, has the sound of y, and which shows that it ought or ought not have that letter; but the translators of the Scriptures have written the word GOLL (going), when aspirated to gh; as, ER N’GHOLL, &c.; and the word GIALDYN (promise); as, ER N’GIALDYN, — Heb. xi. 11; and ER N’YIALDYN, — Josh. ix. 21. The same may be said of GIARE, &c. ER changes b to v, ch to j; d to gh; f to v, or the next letter in the syllable; g to gh; j to y; k to g; m to v; p to ph; qu to wh; s and sh to h; sl to l and t to d.

117. The changes of the mutable consonants, by placing the adverb FEER (very), before adjectives, are as follow: b to v; c to ch; g to gh; k to ch; m to v; p to ph; and qu to kw.

118. The changes the pronoun NYN causes, when placed before verbs and substantives, are as follow: Before words initialled by vowels, many require to borrow the last n in the pronunciation, in a similar case with YN. NYN changes b to m; c to g; ch to j; f to v; g to gh, or y, similar to the case of g by CHA, as shown in examples in this page: k to g; p to b; q to g; and t to d.

9 Cregeen means: before i, as gialdyn - ghialdyn - n’ghialdyn [ɲ] ~ [ɲi:].
Examples of changes in the initials of verbs throughout the alphabet, on vowels and mutables by the negative adverb Cha (not).

119. A in verb AASE (grow), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DAASE, past tense.
120. E in verb EECK (pay), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DEECK, past.
121. and  
   j; as, CHA  
   JEECK, past.
122. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NEECK, present and future.
123. I in verb IU (drink), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DIU, past.
124. and  
   j; as, CHA  
   JIU, past.
125. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NIU, present and future.
126. O in verb OBBREE (work), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DOBBREE, past.
127. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NOBBREE, present and future.
128. U in verb USHTEE (water), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DUSHTEE, past.
129. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NUSHTEE, present and future.
130. W in verb WHAAAL (sew), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DWHAAL, past.
131. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NWHAAL, present and future.
132. Y in verb YMMYRK (bear), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DYMMYRK, past.
133. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NYMMYRK, present and future.
134. B in verb BENN (touch), changes to  
   v; as, CHA  
   VENN, past.
135. and no change  
   b; as, CHA  
   BENN, present and future.
136. C in verb CAS (twist), changes to  
   ch; as, CHA  
   CHAS, past.
137. and  
   g; as, CHA  
   GAS, present and future.
138. CH in verb CHIONN (tighten) changes to  
   h; as, CHA  
   HIONN, past.
139. D in verb DOLL (blot), changes to  
   gh; as, CHA  
   GHOLL, past.
140. and no change  
   d; as, CHA  
   DOLL, present and future.
141. F in verb FOSHIL (open), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DOSHIL, past.
142. and in sacred subjects, changes to  
   v; as, CHA  
   VOSHIL, present and future.
143. and in colloquial, changes to  
   n; as, CHA  
   NOSHIL, present and future.
144. G in verb GIALL (promise), changes to  
   gh; as, CHA  
   GHALL, past.
145. or  
   y; as, CHA  
   YIALL, past.
146. and no change,  
   g; as, CHA  
   GIALL, present and future.
147. *H in verb HOOAR (got), changes to  
   d; as, CHA  
   DOOAR, past.
148. and in HIG (will come), changes to  
   j; as, CHA  
   JIG, present and future.
149. J in verb JIOLE (suck), changes to  
   y; as, CHA  
   YIOLE, past.
150. and no change,  
   j; as, CHA  
   JIOLE, present and future.
151. K in verb KION (buy), changes to  
   ch; as, CHA  
   CHION, past.
152. and  
   g; as, CHA  
   GION, present and future.
153. M in verb MOYLL (praise), changes to  
   v; as, CHA  
   VOYLL, past.
154. and  
   m; as, CHA  
   MOYLL, present and future.
155. P in verb PROW (prove), changes to  
   ph; as, CHA  
   PHROW, past.
156. and  
   b; as, CHA  
   BROW, present and future.
157. Q and no change,  
   wh; as, CHA  
   WAHALT, past.
158. QU in verb QUAALT (meet) changes to  
   gu; as, CHA  
   GUAALT, present and future.
159. S in verb SAILL (rather or wish), changes to  
   b; as, CHA  
   BAILL, <future> [past].
160. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NAILL, present.
161. in verb SAUE (save), changes to  
   h; as, CHA  
   HAUE, past.
162. and no change,  
   s; as, CHA  
   SAUE, present and future.
163. SH in verb SHIONE (know), changes to  
   b; as, CHA  
   BIONE, past.
164. and  
   n; as, CHA  
   NHIONE, present and future.
165. SL in verb SLIACK (like), changes to  
   b; as, CHA  
   BLIACK, past.
166. and  
   l; as, CHA  
   LIACK, present and future.
167. T in verb TROG (lift), changes to  
   h; as, CHA  
   HROG, past.
168. and  
   d; as, CHA  
   DROG, present and future.
169. * Those in H are irregular verbs, there being no Radicals under that letter.
Examples of the different words produced from Manks verbs, and the changes they undergo throughout the alphabet; the letters l, n, h, q, and v, excepted.

**Of E and Y, (which may serve for all the vowels)**

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**Of C and K, agreeably to Remarks 43, and 51.**

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**Of B and M, agreeably to Remark 41.**

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<tr>
<td>bochill, v. herd</td>
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Of D and G, agreeably to Remarks 45 and 49.

doll, v. blot  gear, v. laugh
dollagh  gearagh
dollee  gearaghtee
dolley  geeare
dolleyder  gearey
dolleyderyn  geareyder
dlollin  geareyderyn
dlollins  gearin
dlollit  gearins
dlollym  gearit
dlollyms  gearym
dlollys  gearyms
gholl  gearys
ghollagh  ghear
ghollee  ghearagh
gholley  ghearaghtee
gholleyderyn  ghearey
ghollin  gheareyder
ghollins  gheareyderyn
ghollit  gheerin
ghollym  ghearins
ghollyms  ghearit
gollys  ghearym
gollyms  ghearyms
golley  ghearysh
golleyder  ghearyshder
golleyderyn  ghearyshderyn
gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn
ghollym  ghearit
gollym  ghearym
gollyms  ghearyms
golley  ghearysh
golleyder  ghearyshder
golleyderyn  ghearyshderyn
ghollee  gheerin
gholley  ghearaghtee
gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn
gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn
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gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn
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gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn
gholleyderyn  gheareyderyn

doll, v. blot  gear, v. laugh
dollagh  gearagh
dollee  gearaghtee
dolley  geeare
dolleyder  gearey
dolleyderyn  geareyder
dlollin  geareyderyn
dlollins  gearin
dlollit  gearins
dlollym  gearit
dlollyms  gearym

Of CH and F, agreeably to Remarks 44 and 48.

Of J and S, agreeably to Remark 50.

Of P and T, agreeably to Remarks 53 and 59.
In concluding my Observations and Remarks, I cannot but admire the construction, texture, and beauty of the Manks Language, and how the words initially change their cases, moods, tenses, degrees, &c. It appears like a piece of exquisite network, interwoven together in a masterly manner, and framed by the hand of a most skilful workmen, equal to the composition of the most learned, and not the production of chance.—The depth of meaning that abounds in many of the words must be conspicuous to every person versed in the language.

Having but few verbs, its brevity may be complained of by some, but this deficiency is amply supplied in the same manner as when a like want occurs in the English. When a substantive or adjective has no verb belonging to itself, another verb is placed before the noun or adjective; as, DY VE (to be); DY GHOAILL (to take); DY GHEDDYN (to get); DY CHUR (to give, put, send), &c.; DY YANNOO (to do, make, or perform), &c. We have no verb for MAYNREY (happy)—neither has the English—nor its noun, MAYNRY (happiness); but we say, DY VE MAYNREY (to be happy), &c. That our ancestors (the translators of the Scriptures) were tenacious that no infringement should be made in this particular is obvious, as the Scriptures, with a few exceptions to their orthography, &c., are an invaluable work. The verb to pray occurs above two hundred times in the English Scriptures; yet the translators have not once used that mongrel word, PRAYLL, or its parent, PRAYAL (see Remark 79), which, and the like, are now generally used without reserve. I do not, however, allude to the Clergy, who, to their credit, always say GOAILL PADJER; EC PADJER; JANNOO PADJER, &c.; and when there is no necessity, we should not borrow from the English, but endeavour to keep the language as pure as possible.

A. C.

Kirk Arbory, 5th June, 1834.

* The verbs under the letter S do not change like the substantives and adjectives, as illustrated in Remarks 55-57.
ABBREVIATIONS IN THE DICTIONARY

A, B, C, Ch, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, Sh, Sl, T, U, V, W, or Y, at the end of a line, shows that the word is a derivative or aspiration of one whose initial radically is A or B, &c. C, placed after ch, shows it to be an aspiration of a word radically without an h, and so for G placed after gh, P after ph, &c.

- a. Adjective.
- adv. Adverb.
- a. d. Adjective derivative:
- a. pl. Adjective plural.
- adv. p. Adverb and pronoun.
- art. Article.
- art. pl. Article plural.
- comp. Comparative degree.
- conj. Conjunction.
- c. p. Conjunction and pronoun.
- dim. Diminutive.
- em. Emphatically.
- f. Feminine gender.
- Gal. Galic or Gaelic.
- id. or idem. The same as above.
- in. Interjection
- lit. Literally.

- pl. Plural.
- pre. Preposition.
- pro. Pronoun.
- Prov. Manks Proverb.
- s. Substantive.
- s. f. Substantive feminine.
- sing. Singular.
- s. m. Substantive masculine.
- s. m. f. Do. masculine and feminine.
- s. pl. Substantive plural.
- sup. Superlative degree.
- syn. Synonymous.
- v. Verb.
- v. i. Verb imperative.

<— a sign of repetition, and the reader is directed to read the word instead of the mark.\(^\text{10}\)

* This is placed before such verbs where two are inserted, as, trog, the verb used alone; the one marked thus, trogg\(^*\), is the verb that is to be joined to -agh, -ee, -ey, &c.

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., refer to remarks in the Introduction, relative to the meaning of the termination, sound, or part of speech, &c.

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\(^{10}\) In this edition these dashes have been replaced with the word or form in question.
A

aa-, an adjunct; a. second, second-hand. This word is used as a prefix in composition, and implies repeated action, as the Latin re-. Again, when yn is placed before it, it changes to nahn, the ordinal of two. yn nah, s. f. (from a), second, the ordinal of two. As this word is initialled by n besides the n in yn, other words initialled by vowels might claim the same; as, yn nollagh (the cattle); yn naassagh (the wilderness); yet, this is not the case. A

aa-aase, s. m. second growth.

aa-aase, v. to grow again.

aa-chionnagh v. buying again, repurchasing.

aa-chionnit, pt. rebought, bought again the second time.

aa-chlashtyn, s. m. a rehearing.

aa-chluinnit, pt. reheard.

aa-chooinaghtyn, s. m. recollection.

aa-chummit, pt. formed anew.

aa-eaddagh, s. m. second-hand clothes.

aa-gheerrit or aagheerrid, s. m. a shorter way, a shorter cut; pl. -yn.

aa-ghieenaghtyn, s. m. regeneration.

aa-hilley, s. m. second sight.

aa-hroogal, v. rebuilding, lifting again.

aa-lhieeney, s. m. second filling, laying eggs the second time; to replenish, to fill again.

aa-oe, s. m. a great grand child.

aa-smooinaght, s. m. second thought, reflection.

aa-vioer, s. m. second crop.

aa-viooe or aa-viogeee, v. revive, quicken, enliven.

dy aa-viogeey, v. to revive, to quicken.

aadjin, or aaitchin, s. m. gorse, furze, whins.

aaitn, v. gorse, cover with whins; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’aaitn* or n’aaitnee, v. not gorse;

-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. A

aaitnagh or aaitnaghgy, v. 61, gorsing, or placing edder or fence wood on the top of a hedge; it is also called bearding or edderring. A

dy aaitnagh or aaitnaghgy, v. to cover with gorse, as a bearded hedge.

er n’aaitnaghgy, v. hath, &c. gorsed. A

daaitnee, v. did gorse, gorsed. A

aaitnit, pt. gorsed, whined; 85.

s’aaitn, a. how gorsed, or greatly, or well gorsed.

baar-aadjyn, an herb of the heath class.

grein-aadjyn, s. pl. greaves.

koinney-aadjyn, s. gorse ling.

aae, s. f. an arch, a boundary over a river, a ford, a place to pass over a river dry; pl. -ghyn.

aaghyn, s. pl. arches, fords; Jud. xii. 6:

Eisht ghow ad, as varr ad eh ec aaghyn Yordan; as huitt ec y tra shen jem nhy Ephraimiteyn, daa housane as da-eed. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.

aaght, s. m. a lodging; pl. -yn.

aaght, v. lodge.

aaghtit, pt. lodged; 85.

e haaght, s. her lodging. A

aailagh, or aalagh, s. f. a brood of young, what a fowl has at a hatching; Jer. xvii. 11:

Myr ta’n kiarh-renchee soie er oohyn as nagh vel ee guirr aalagh; myr shen eshyn la cosney berchys, as cha nee dy cairagh, faaggee eh ad ayns mean e laghyn, as ec y jerrey bee eh ny ommmydan. As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee], or -yn.

aailagh
gaaialagh, s. f. the brood of young that a fowl has at hatching. A

aail, a. d. of a brood or litter; as, guiy aail (a brood goose).

aajey or aahley, s. m. a known place, a place used of, or convenient to. The latter word is used at the North of the Island for a place marked at sea to fish on; pl. 67 [change -ey to -ghyn].

ahley, s. f. See aajey; pl. 67 [change -ey to -ghyn]. [cf. lleih]
aalican, s. m. a halcyon, a fine calm time, serene and tranquil weather, peace and tranquillity.

aalin, a. elegant, beautiful, grand, splendid, noble, comely, fair, amiable, handsome, fine.

s’aalin, a. how beautiful, elegant, fair, comely, handsome, grand, noble, amiable, &c. A

s’aaloo, a. how ready, prone, apt, &c., comparative and superlative. A

aarlooid e vee-aarloooid, s. his unpreparedness or unreadiness. M

aart-ny-paart, lot nor part.

aase, s. m. growth; pl. -yn. aase, v. grow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86 -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’aas* or n’aase, v. not grow; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. A er n’aase, v. hath, &c. grown. A
daase, v. did grow, grew. A
gaase, v. 61. growing. A
e haase, s. her growth. A

aasit, [pt.] grown, 85. s’aasit, a. how grown or greatly grown. A

aasoi, a. having the quality of growing.
aa-aase, s. m. second growth.
aa-aase, v. to grow again.
aash, s. m. ease, rest, freedom from labour or pain, leisure; Prov. “Caghlaa obbyr aash.” [Change of work is rest.]
e haash, s. her ease or rest. A

as-dty-aash or as-aash, in. with ease, not quick, slowly.

neu-aash, s. f. uneasiness, discontent.

graue-aash, s. f. uneasiness, restlessness.
aashagh, a. easy, not difficult.
dy aashagh, adv. easily.
oayll[-]aashagh, a. easy disposed, not violent.

b[]aashagh-enn, adv. easy to know or well known.
s’aashagh<t> or sassey, a. id., comp. and sup. A

sassey, a. more or most easy or cheap, the com. and sup. of aashagh.
aashag, s. f. a boss, a seat to rest on, a seat made of matted straw; pl. -yn.

Aaue, s. f. Eve.

abane, s. f. ankle; pl. -yn. e habane, s. her ankle. A

abanagh, a. d. of the ankle or ankles.

abb, a. abbey; as, thalloo abb.
abbyrhit, s. m. the alphabet.
aber, s. m. pasture, a place to feed or graze on, pasturage; pl. -yn.
abyl, a. able.
s’abyl, a. how able or greatly able. A
neu-abyl, a. unable, impossible.
accan, s. m. moan, lamentation or sorrow expressed by a mournful tone of voice; pl. -yn.
e haaccan, s. her moan. A
gaccan, v. 61. moaning, bewailing. A
accanaghn, s. m. a moaner or bemoaner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s‘accrysshagh, a. how hungry, &c. A
s‘accrysssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
achlish or aghlish, s. f. the armpit; a quantity of any thing brought under the arm; Jer. xxxviii. 12: Cur nish ny shenn chloodyn ceaut, as ny fyrtlygyn loau shoh to dty aghlishyn, fo ny coyrdyn. Put now these old cast clouts and rotted rags under thine armpoles under the cords; pl. -yn.
oglish. See aghlish.
grine-aghlish, s. m. a small grain of oats that grows with another.
aecyrris, s. m. hunger, the pain felt by fasting long; any violent desire.
e haecyrris, s. her hunger. A
gaccyrrys, a. hungry. A
accyrrysagh, a. hungry, being hungered; s. m. a hungry person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s‘accryssagh, a. how hungry, &c. A
s‘accrysssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
achlishyn, as ny frytlaggyn loau shoh fo dty xxxviii. 12 of any thing brought under the arm; s‘accryssagh, s. a. id., comp. and super. A
aeg, a. young, juvenile, youthful.
aegey, a. pl. young, youthful; as, mraane aegey (young women).
s’aeeg, a. how young or youthful. A
saa, a. younger, youngest; the comp. and sup. of aeg, positive, and s’aeg which is the degree —there is not one word in English which gives its definition; its meaning is, how young, or young is the person? and so for all the adjectives and participles, as shown in Remark 58.
aegid, s. m. youth; 89.
e haegid, s. her youth. A
ben-aeg, s. f. a young woman.
dooiney-aeg, s. m. a young man.
aer, s. f. air, firmament.
agg or aggad, s. m. a sore or deep cut, a nick or cut in a tally.
aggair or aggairys, s. m. wrong, injustice; an action contrary to moral rectitude; aggression.
aggairagh, a. unjust, improper, unfit, unsuitable; s. m. a person that commits injustice; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Pro. xxi. 15: Te boggy da dooiney cairal dy choyr biwnys kiart: agh hig toyrt-mow or ny aggairagh. It is joy to the just to do judgment: but destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity.
s‘aggairagh, a. how unjust, how wrong. A
s‘aggairagh, a. id., comp. and sup. A
aggindagh, a. desirous, eager to obtain.
aggindys, s. m. fondness, eagerness, eager desire.
e haaggindys, s. her willingness. A
neu-aggindagh, or neu-agginagh, a. undesirable, unminded for, averse.
aggle, s. m. fear, dread, terror, a painful apprehension of danger; Prov. “Boayl nagh vel aggle cha vel grayse” [Where there’s no fear, there’s no grace]; pl. -yn.
e haaggle, s. her fear. A
er-aggle, adv. for fear, lest. Er is sometimes translated, for, as in this word, though more literally it should be, on.
s‘aggle, adv. cause of fear. This word is used in answer in the affirmative to baggle when there is cause of fear. A
aggl* or aggglee, v. fear or frighten; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’aggl[*] or n’aggglee, v. not fear or frighten; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. A
A

dagg*le or dagg*lee, v. did frighten or frightened, did terrify or terrified, &c. A jaggle or jagg*lee, v. did fright or frighten. gagglag* or gagglag*he*y, v. frightening. A dy agglag*he*y, v. to frighten, to appal, to intimidate.
er n’agglag*he*y, v. hath, &c. frightened. A agglit, frightened, dismayed, appalled; 85. s’agglit, a. how frightened. A agglagh, a. fearful, awful, dreadful, frightened, afraid. s’agglagh, a. how fearful, afraid. A s’aggle*lee, a. id., comp. and sup. A agglagh*in, s. m. a fearful person; pl. -yn.

aggl*sh, s. f. the Church, or body of believers; pl. -yn.

ny hagg*lish, s. of the Church or body of believers. A agglis*shagh, a. ecclesiastical; a. d. of the Church.
bri*w-aggl*lish, s. m. an ecclesiastical judge, or a vicar-general.
leigh ny hagg*lish, s. f. canon law.
meoir-aggl*lish, s. m. a beadle.

aggy*rs
gaggy*rs, v. complaining, craving, claiming. A gagy*t ss*agh, s. m. a complainant; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. A

ag*hh, conj. but.
ag*fhuirree ort, in. but stay thou, but hold thou.

ag*h son sho*h as ooij*le*y, adv. but, notwithstanding; 2 Sam. xxiv. 4: Ag*h son sho*h as ooij*le*y, ghwo goan y ree raad noi Joab...

Notwithstanding the king’s word prevailed against Joab...

-agh, when used as a postfix in composition, means -ing, -ly, -ous, &c.

aghaue, s. f. a species of hemlock, or fool’s parsley. In Amos vi. 12, and Hos. x. 4, it is rendered hemlock. ...son ta shiu er hyndaa briwnys gys gall, as mess ny cairys gys yn aghaue. ...for ye have turned judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into hemlock.

T’ad er loayrt goan oia*gh ayns jannoo cona*nt: myr shen ta briwnys gaase seose,

myr yn aghaue ayns imraghyn y vagheragh.
They have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a covenant: thus judgment springeth up as hemlock in the furrows of the field.

Prov. “Ta’n aghaue veg shuyr da’n aghaue vooar” as much as to say, “a small evil or sin is sister to a great one.” [The little hemlock is a sister to the big hemlock.]

aghin, s. f. a petition, a supplication, an entreaty; pl. -yn.
e haghin, s. her petition. A

aghinagh, s. m. a petitioner, supplicant; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

aghiney, v. petitioning, supplicating.

agh-markia*gh, s. m. a riding horse.
y nia*gh [i.e. yn eagh], s. m. the nag, the riding horse.

eagh[-]cheoy, s. f. sciatric, rheumatism.

aghere*e, v. horsing.

agherey-hoaney or agher*ey-amman, s. f. a crupper.

aght, s. m. art, skill, behaviour, demeanor, gait, plight, way; pl. -yn.

e ha*ght, s. her skill, &c. A

aght, v. act, behave; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. A

gaghtey, v. acting, behaving. A

aghtal, a. artful, skilful, dexterous, expert, mannerly.

s’aghtal, a. how skilful, artful, &c. A

s’aghtaley, a. id., comp. and sup. A

neu-aghtal, a. unskilful, awkward.

aghtal*ys, s. m. artfulness, skilfulness.

aght[-]baghe*e, s. m. manner of life, occupation; 2 Tim. iii. 10: Agh t’ou uss dy slane er hoiggal my ynsagh, my aght*baghe*e, my ch*irail my ch*ed*jue*, my hurra*se-fodde*, my g*hrail, my v*enid. But thou haste fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience; Jonah i. 8: Insh dooin, ta shin guee ort, qui n’agh*ndagh ta*n olk sho*h er jeet orrin: cre ta dty aght*beaghe*e? Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; What is thine occupation?

agh*terbee, adv. any way, any wise, any how, however.

naght, s. m. the way; with myr, like as, that as; a contraction of yn and aght.
aghys

drogh-aghys, s. f. ill behaviour, misdemeanor.

aghroheid, s. m. the diarrhoea or lax.

ah. in. O! Oh!

ahjooigh, s. f. the gullet or throat, the passage through which the food passes from the mouth to the stomach.

ahlah, in. do not trouble me.

ahlea, s. f. the spleen of an animal.

ahley, s. f. the aisle of a church.

aie, s. f. a kiln; pl. -yn.

  e haie, s. her kiln. A

  aae, a. d. of a kiln

    aae gheayil, s. [i.e. aie/aiye eayil ‘lime kiln’].

aigh-vie or aie-vie, s. m. good luck, farewell, good will, Psal. xlv. 5. Aigh mie dy row hiat lesh dty ooilley ny raaghyn shoh (ays e haigney) as smooinee ee orroo dy dowin ayns e cree. But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. A

aigney, s. f. mind, inclination, will; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

  e haigney, s. her mind, &c.; Luke, ii. 19: Agh hasht Moirrey ooilley ny raaghyn shoh (ays e haigney) as smooinee ee orroo dy dowin ayns e cree. But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. A

aigney-caghlaait, converted; 85.

aigney-mie, s. m. good will.

aigney-booleagh, s. m. contentment.

aigney-seyr, s. m. free will.

aignagh, a. ready minded for, inclined for.

ard-aignagh, a. arrogant, high minded.

moor]-aignagh, a. magnanimous.

hheeneay-aigney, s. m. satisfaction.

rouailts-aigney, s. m. the roving or wandering of the mind.

sou-aigney, (sie or sety-aigney), s. f. bitterness; 1 Sam. xviii. 8 [? — xxii. 2: As ren dy chooiley ghooiney va tranlaasit, ny fo fseeaghyn, ny sou-aigney, ad-hene y haglym huggage. And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him]; grief of mind, sorrow of spirit:

Lam. iii. 65: Ver oo daue sou-aigney, hig dty vollaght orroo. Give them sorrow of heart, thy curse unto them.

aile, s. m. fire, ignis; pl. -yn.

  e haile, s. her fire. A

ailley, a. d. of fire; a. pl. [sic] fire; Isa. lxvi. 15: Son cur-my-ner, hig y Chirn lesh aile, as lesh e ainee myr geay-chasssee, dy chooileeneey e yymmoose lesh eulys, as e oghsan lesh lossaghyn ailley. For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire.

ailleyagh or ailagh, a. fiery, igneous.

s’ailleyagh, a. how fiery. A

s’ailea, a. id., comparative and superlative. A

glass-ailleyagh, s. m. a firelock.

lus yn aile, s. f. burnet.

aill

saillyn, p. I please; -s, id. em.

cha naiill or naillee, v. not wish; -agh; -in; -ins; -yn; -yns. S

my saillish or sallish, p. if he please; -in, id. em.

my sailee, p. if she please; -ish, id. em.

my saillin, p. if we please; -yn, id. em.

my sailt, p. if thou please, if it please thee.

my silli, p. p. if you please; -ish, id. em.

cha naillish, p. he wishes not, or his will is not for; -in, id. em.

cha nailllihien, p. we would not wish, &c. S

cha nailllie. See nilliu. S

naiilt, p. wouldst thou wish or be pleased to be so? -s, id. em. S

nilliu, p. will ye or you be pleased; -ish, id. em. S

baill, v. would wish, or rather be, pleased, or willing.

baillish, he would, &c.

baillishin, he, &c.; id. em.

bailee, she would, &c.

baileeish, she would or will, &, id. em.

baileu, they would, &c., be

baileuish, they would or will be, &c., id. em

baillym, I would, &c.

baillyms, I would; id. em. 161.
baillmayd, we would wish, or rather, be pleased or willing
bailhien, we, &c.
bailhienyn, we, &c.; id. em.
bailt, v. thou wouldst be pleased, wish, or be willing of; -s, id. em.
baillu, you or ye would, &c.
bailloo. See baillu.
bailluiush, you or ye; id. em.
my billiu, v. if you please or choose.
my billluiush, v. if you please, &c., em.
ainjys, s. m. acquaintance, intimacy.
e ainjys, s. her acquaintance. A
ainjysagh, s. m. an acquaintance; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. acquainted, intimate.
s'ai[n]jysagh, a. how acquainted. A
s'ai[n]jyssee, a. id. em., comp. and sup. A
neu-ainjysagh, a. unacquainted.
ainle, s. m. an angel; pl. -yn.
e hainle, s. her angel; pl. 69. A
ny hainleyyn, s. the angels. A
ard-ainle, s. m. archangel; pl. -yn.
airdeylagh, s. m. a mariner’s compass.
airh, s. f. gold. Airh wuigh as palçhey j'ee.
[Yellow gold and plenty of it.]
e hairh, s. her gold. A
airhey, a. d. golden, of gold.
airh-hallooin, s. m. yarrow, millfoil.
airhit, gilded; 85.
moddey airh, s. m. a mock sun.
earrroo-airhey, s. m. the golden number.
aitt, a. odd, antic, queer, comical, funny, ridiculous, sportive, &c.
s’saitt or saitt, a. how antic, odd, funny, comical, or ridiculous. A
s’saitt. See saaitt.
s’saittey, a. id., comp. and sup. A
aittys, s. f. anticness, fun, &c.
e haittys, s. her, &c. See ittys. A
aker, s. f. an anchor; pl. –yn. Acts, xxvii. 29:
Eisht er-agghle dy roieagh ad er creggyyn, hilg ad kiare akeryn magh veil yn jeryy, dy jeean jeeaghyn son y laa. Then fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day.
aker, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
akerit, anchored; 85.
al. See 79.
Albin, s. m. Scotland, Albion.
Nalbin or Nolbin, s. Scotland, Caledonia.
Some say that this word is from N’alpin, on account of the great Alpine mountains therein, and others that it is from Albion.
Albinagh, s. m. a Scotchman; a. Scotch; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
sy n’Albinagh, s. in the Scotchman. A
aless, in. alas.
Alister, s. m. Alexander.
almoragh, s. m. an ignoramus; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
almoragh<>, a. ignorant, inadvertent, unlearned, stupid.
s’almoragh, a. how ignorant A
s’almoree, a. id., comp. and sup. A
almorys, s. m. ignorance.
e holmorys, s. her ignorance. O (sic)
aln, s. f. a high place, altitude.
aln, s. m. an altar; pl. -yn.
am, a. bad, vile.
amglass or amvlass, s. m. a drink made by mixing milk and water together, pale watery drink, or bad tasted drink, acid water.
amm, s. m. stature, size, puberty.
ammu, s. f. a canal, or channel of water; pl. -yn.
ammys, s. m. obeisance; 1 Kings, i. 16: As chroym Bath-sheba sheese ayns ammys da’n ree. And Bathsheba bowed, and did obeisance unto the king; homage, reverence, dutifulness.
e hammys, s. her obeisance. A
ammyssagh, a. obeisant, submissive, dutiful; s. duteous person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’ammyssagh, a. how dutiful, submissive, or obedient. A
s’ammysssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
ammyssit, pt. worshipped, having obeisance paid to; 85.
meer[-]ammys, s. m. disrespect, irreverence.
amylt, v. swim; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
gamylt, v. swimming, and perhaps a better word than snaue, which we make use of. A
amyltagh, s. m. a swimmer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

-an, s. as a termination to words, shows diminution.

an-, when used as a prefix in composition, signifies un-, (English).
anchasherick, a. unholy, unsanctified, profane, wicked, impious.
s'anchasherick, a. how unholy, unsanctified or profane. A
s'anchasherickey a. id., comp. and sup. A
anchasherickys, s. unholiness, impiety, profaneness, wickedness.
anchasley, a. unlike, different.
s'anchasley, a. how different, how unlike; comp. and sup. A
anchaslys, s. m. difference; pl. -yn.
anchassanagh, a. trackless.
anchiart, a. uneven, unequal.
s'anchiart, a. how uneven. A
s'anchiartey, a. id., comp. and sup. A
anchooddee, v. uncover, disclose.

dy anchooddaghey, v. to uncover to develop.

anchooie, a. unfit, unqualified.
anchredjuag, s. m. an unbeliever; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
anchrestee, s. m. a heathen, infidel, pagan.

anchrestiagh, s. m. heathenism, infidelity.

andrailagh

Quaiyl Andrailagh, a. See Quaiyl Ardreiltagh.

anfirrinys, s. m. untruth; pl. -yn.
angaaish, s. m. anguish, pain; pl. -yn.

angaaishagh, a. painful, afflicted, tortured with anguish; s. m. a person afflicted with pain; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s'angaaishagh, a. how much in anguish. A

s'angaaishthee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
angaaishit, afflicted, pained; 85.
s'angaaishit, a. how anguish. A
anghennal, a. cheerless, sad.

anghennallys, s. m. infestivity.
anghiarey-çhymmylt, s. m.
uncircumcision.

anghiarit, uncut, unhewn; 85.
anghoo, s. m. ill fame, infamy, disgrace.
anghooagh, a. infamous, disgraceful.
anjee, s. m. an atheist.
anjeegh, a. atheistical.
anjeeragh, a. not straight. Notwithstanding the etymology given under the word oainjyr, I hesitate not to say that oainjyragh came from this.

anlaadit, unloaded; disburdened; 85.
anleigh, s. m. partiality in law.
anleighagh, a. contrary to law.
anheil or anheiltyys, s. m. unable to move about, imbecility, helplessness.
anheiltagh, s. m. a person unable to move or help himself; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

anlout, v. unloft; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
anlught, v. unload; -it, 85; unladen.
annoon (sic: stress), a. weak, feeble, imbecile.

s'annoon, a. how weak or feeble. A
s'annooney, a. id., comp. and sup. A

ganoominagh or ganoominagey, v.

weakening, enfeebling: Mark, viii. 3: As my ver-ym ad ersooyl nyn drossty gys nyn dhielyn hene, née ad ganoominagey er y raad. And if I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way; debilitate, 61.

dy ganoomine, [v. that they weaken, or grow weak; Matt. xv. 32: ...as cha der-ym ad ersooyl nyn drossty, er aggle dy ganoomine ad er y raad. ...and I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint in the way. A

ganoominyys, v. shall or will weaken or grow weak. A

annoonagh, s. m. a weak one; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

annooney, s. m. weakness; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
annoonid, s. m. frailty; pl. -yn.
e hannoonid, s. her weakness. A
anoayllagh (sic), a. unaccommodated. See also neu-
s’anoayllagh, a. how unaccommodated. A
s’anoylllee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
anshickyr, a. unsteady, unsure, inconstant, wavering. See also neuhickyr.
anvea (sic: stress), s. m. discord, division;

Lake, xii. 51: Vel shiu smooinaghthyn dy daink mish dy chur shee er y thalloo? Cha nee, ta mee gra riu, agh anvea. Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division; strife, perplexity, disquietude, uneasiness.

e hanvea, s. her discord or strife. A
anyeagh, a. discordant, troublesome.
s’anyeagh, a. how discordant, &c. A
s’anveeae, a. id., comp. and sup. A
anvennick, a[dv]: seldom, not often.

anvennick, s. how seldom. A
s’anvenkey, a. id., comp. and sup. A
anvio, a. inanimate.

s’anvio a. how inanimate; comp. and sup. A

anvroie, a. parboiled.

Andreays, a. d. of Andrew.
anjeal or anjeal, s. m. breakfast, a handsel.
anmagh, a. derived from annmoghey; late, not early.

s’anmagh, a. how late. A
s’anmee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
anmys, s. m. lateness; Jud. xix. 9: Cur-my-
ner, te nish lesh yn astyr; ta mee guee ort
furirre fud-ny-hoei: t’ou fakin dy vel eh lesh ynh

anmys: gow aaght ayns shoh, dy vod dty chree
ve geenral, as moghrey mairagh gow-jeer eryn
ynrah, dy vod oo goll thie. Behold, now the
day draweth toward evening, I pray you tarry all
night: behold, the day groweth to an end, lodge
here, that thine heart may be merry; and to
morrow get you early on your way, that thou
mayest go home.

anney, s. f. (sounded ahney), commandment.
annaghy, s. pl. commandments.
anym, s. m. soul; Heb. Anaph.
e hannya, s. her soul. A
anmeenyn, s. pl. or anmeenyn, souls.
anmy, a. d. of the soul or souls.
ny hannya, a. d. of the soul. A
bochilley-anmy, s. m. a pastor.
noid-ny-hannya, s. m. the enemy of souls.
ansoor (sic: stress), s. m. answer, verdict, award; pl. -yn.
ansoor, v. -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -eyder; -in.

cha n’ansoor, v. not answer or reply; -agh;

-ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. A
e hansoor, s. her answer. A
dansoor, v. answered or replied. A
gansoor, v. answering, replying, doing
what is bid. A

ansoorit, answered, solved; 85.

appee, a. ripe, mature, mellow.
s’apppee, a. how ripe or mature; comp. &
sup. A

neu-appee, a. immature, unripe.
appeeid or appeeys, s. m. ripeness.
apaghey, v. ripening, maturing.

ard, a. high, chief, great, loud, lofty, arch,

tall; s. m. coast, or point of the compass,
region, side; Job, xviii. 11: Bee aggle
atchimagh er veih dy choolley ard, as cur er
goaill yrs e voyynyn. Terrors shall make him
afraid on every side, and shall drive him to his
feet.

ardyn, s. pl. costs, regions.
e hardjyn, s. her coasts. A

sy n’ard, s. in the coast or point of the
compass. A

co-ard, s. as high, of the same height.
ardey, a. pl. high; as, ynymyn ardey (high
places).
s’ard, a. how high or lofty. A

syrjey, a. higher, highest, comp. and sup.
of ard.

ardid or arджid. See yrjid.
ar dys, s. m. highness; pl. -yn.
ar-reeoi, royal highness.

kione ardys

e chioney-ardys, s. his haughtiness; Pro.
xxv. 27: Cha vel eh tollan dy ee rouyr mill; myr
shen cha vel eh son goo dooinney, dy ve geeyr
dy gyere er e chioney-ardys. It is not good
eat much honey: so for men to search their
own glory is not glory. K

yrj or yrjee, v. make higher, exalt; -agh;
ard-ghennallys, s. m. great gladness.

ard-ghoo, s. m. fame; Num. xvi. 2: As hass ad seose noi Moses, marish shiartanse dy chloan Israel, daa cheead as jeih as da-eed prince jehn cheshaght, jeh ard ghoo mastey'n pobble, deiney oosale. And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel, two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

ard-ghooagh, a. famous, reputable.

ard-ghooinney, s. m. a great man.

ard-gheiney, s. pl. great men, men high in power or authority.

ard-jagbin, s. m. an Archdeacon; pl. -yn.

ard-laa, s. m. a high day; John, xix. 31: Shen-y-la son dy nee laa yn aarlaghey ve, as nagh beaghy ny kerp er y chreish er laa yn doonaght (son va'n doonaght shen ny ard-laa) ghuue ny Hewnym er Pilate, ny lurgaghyn oc dy ve brisht, as ad dy ve goit erseoul. The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

ard-lecid[el]agh, s. m. a captain; Josh. v. 14: As dooyrt eshy, Cha nee nyn 'oii; agh myr ard-leedelagh sheshaght caggee yn Chiarn ta mish er jeet. And he said, Nay; but as captain of the host of the Lord am I now come.

ard-loght, s. m. felony, capital offence; pl. -yn.

ard-loghtagh, s. m. a felon; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ard-loghtal, a. felonious.

dy ard-loghtal, adv: feloniously.

ard-losserey, s. m. ground-ivy, alehoof;

ard-lossrey-firryn, the herb archangel.

ard-marraghy, s. m. an admiral; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ard-nieu, s. m. a serpent; pl. -yn.

ard-nieuagh, a. very venomous.

bossan ardnieu, s. f. bistort, snakeweed.

ard-obbreec, s. m. an architect; pl. -yn.

ard-oosasley, s. m. adoration; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

ard-reil or ard-reilteys, s. m. principality, chief rule, monarchy; pl. -yn.

ard-reiltagh, s. m. a monarch; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
argane, s. m. dispute, contest, controversy.

arganey, v. to dispute or contest. A

arganey, v. to dispute, argue; questioning, Mark, ix. 14: As tra v’eh er jeet

arganey, v. not argue or dispute; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins, 94. A

arganey, v. to dispute, argue; questioning, Mark, ix. 14: As tra v’eh er jeet

gys e ostyllyn honnich eh chaglym mooar dy leih my geayrt-y-moo, as ny scruudeyrn

arganey roo. And when he came to his disciples, he saw a great multitude about them, and the scribes questioning with them.

er n’arganey, v. [116]. hath, &c. argued, &c. A

argany, s. m. disputation, contention.

argid, s. m. silver, money; pl. -yn.

argidagh, a. having plenty of money.

argid-bio, s. m. quicksilver, mercury.

argid-laue, s. m. ready money, cash.

argid-ruy, s. m. copper money, pence.

bossan argid, s. m. tansy, silverweed.

duillag argid, s. f. silver weed, tansy.

ark, s. f. a farrow; a young pig. Gow ark jeh dty vuck hene. [Take the young from thy own pig.]

irk, s. pl. young pigs; the pl. of ark.

arkagh, a. d. of breeding young pigs, as a sow.

ark[-]vuickey, s. f. a young pig.

muck-arkagh

yn vuck-arkagh, s. the sow. M

arkan-sonne, s. a hedge hog, or a fabulous creature ominous of plenty; a fat little pig.

arkyn, s. f. a beast’s privy.

arkys, s. m. adversity, calamity, misfortune, misery, disaster, distress; pl. -syn.

sy n’arkys, s. the adversity, calamity. A

arkysagh, a. calamitous, disasterous, distressing; s. m. a person in distressed circumstances; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’arkysagh, a. how calamitous, disastrous, adverse, or irksome. A

s’arkyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

armee, s. f. army; pl. -yn.

armyn, s. pl. arms.

armeyder, or armyder, s. m. an armourer, or armour bearer; 1 Sam. xiv. 13: As ren Jonathan drappal seose e e laueyn as er e chassyn, as e armyder ny yel as v’ad er nyn yiarey sheese roish Jonathan, as varr yn

armyder geiyrt er. And Jonathan climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet, and his armourbearer after him: and they fell before Jonathan; and his armourbearer slew after him.
A

ar, s. f. sloe; pl. -yn. See drineyn.
drine arn (the sloe thorn).

arnane, s. m. work done in the night by

candle light. The Irish have this word for
task.

arpin, s. m. an apron; the herb orpine; pl. -yn.
I have written this word as it is spoken.

arr, v. offer: -ee; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’arr* or n’arree, v. not offer: -agh;
-in; -ins, 94. A

garral, v. 61. offering to give, proffering. A
dy arral, v. to offer, or press on.
er n’arral, v. hath, &c. offered or
proffered. A

arrit, 85; offered; Prov. “Cha row rieau
cooiit arrit mie.” [Offered goods were
never good.]

arr, v. shift, remove, flit; -aghey, 82, to shift,
&c.; -ee, remove; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’arr* or n’arree, v. not shift; -agh;
-in; -ins, 94. A
darree, v. shifted or did shift, remove or
did remove or shift, is used for darr (last).
A

garragh or garraghey, v. 61. shifting,
moving out of one place to another. A
er n’arragh or n’arraghey, pt. hath, &c.
shifted A

arragh, a. any more, no more.

arragh, s. f. the spring, or vernal quarter.
sy n’arragh, s. [in] the spring. A

arree, a. d. of spring.
cormid-traa-arree, s. m. the spring or
vernal equinox.

arran, s. m. bread; pl. -yn.

arrane, s. m. a song, a hymn; pl. -yn.
arraneagh, s. m. a singer; pl. 71 [change
-agh to -ee]; 2 Chron. xxxv. 15: As

Chenaniah, va’n ard arraneagh jeh ny
Leviteyn: mainshytyr-ynsee ny arranen-
moyllee, son v’eh schleiol. And Chenaniah,
chief of the Levites, was for song: he instructed
about the song, because he was skillful.
arraneyder, s. m. a songster; pl. -yn.
arraneys, s. m. singing.

arrey, s. m. a watch.
arrey-traa, a watch, a time-piece.
arreydagh, a. watchful.
s’arreydagh, a. how watchful. A
s’arreydee, a. id. comp. and sup. A

arreyder, s. m. a watchman; pl. -yn.
arrey, s. m. Eccl. xii. 6, a cistern, a mill-race:
Roish my vees yn coyrd argid er ny eaysley,
ny’n saagh airh er ny vishey, ny’n cruishitin
brist ec y chibbyr, ny’n whueeyl brist ec yn

arrey. Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the
golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be
broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at
the cistern. See area; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghan].

area or arey, s. m. a mill-race, a passage
for water to a mill.
arrij, v.
garrish, v. jeering, mimicking, mocking.
er n’arrish, v. hath, &c. jeered, mimicked.

G

arroo, s. m. corn; pl. -yn.
e harroo, s. her corn. A

mwylin arroo, s. f. a corn mill.
arroo[-y][-ryr, s. f. the night before last.
This word may be a corruption of Earroo,
number, the night that numbered before last
night.
arrooogh, s. f. the chimb of a barrel, or tub,
&c. pl. -yn.

arrrltagh, a. willing, voluntary, without any
degree of reluctance, free; Rom. v. 15, free,
spontaneous: Agh cha nee myr ta’n loght, myr
shen neesht ta’n giot arrrltagh. But not as the
offence, so also is the free gift; s. m. a
volunteer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’arrrltagh, a. how willing or inclined for.
A
s’arrrytee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

neu-arrrltagh, a. unwilling, involuntary.
arrrlyts, s. m. compliance, willingness,
readiness.
arrrym, s. m. reverence, submission, honour,
respect, obedience, solemnity.
arrrmagh, a. reverential, submissive,
dutiful, obedient, solemn.
arrrmid, s. m. submissiveness, &c.
arrrmydagh, s. m. one that pays respect.
s’arrymagh, a. how reverential, how much for giving due respect. A
s’arrymee, a. id., comp. and sup. A
arrymyder, s. m. one to whom respect is due, an esquire.

arrys, s. m. repentance, penitence, sorrow for sin.

arrysagh, a. sorrowful, sorry, penitent, penitential; s. m. a penitent person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]
s’arrysagh, a. sorry or sorrowful, how repentant or penitential. A

as arryssee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

mee[-]arrys, s. m. impenitence.
as, conj. and.
as-haink eh gy-kione, and it came to pass, or to an end.
as ad, c. p. and they, and said they, or and they said.
as adsyn, c. p. and they said; em.
as-eshyn c. p. and he said, or said he.

asbyrt, s. f. vespers, evening prayers pl. -yn

ash

er-ash, adv. to appear after being hid, hidden or concealed; to become damp, as such things as have salt in them, will in moist weather; in Ez. xvii. 9, it means, prosper: Abbyr uss, Myr shoh ta’n Chiarn Jee dy ghra. Jig eh er-ash? Say thou, Thus saith the Lord God; Shall it prosper?

ashlish s. f. a vision dream, or revelation.
dy aslaghey, v. to show by vision.

ashleyder s. m. a dreamer, a person who sees visions, 2 Chron. xxix. 30: Marish shoh doardee ree Hezekiah, as ny princeyn da ny Leviteyn dy ghaoil arraneyn-moylle da’n Chiarn, lesh goan Ghavid, as Asaph yn ashleyder. Moreover Hezekiah the king and the princes commanded the Levites to sing praise unto the Lord with the words of David, and of Asaph the seer; one who has something revealed to him in sleep.

ashoon, s. f. a nation; pl. -yn.

e hashoon, s. her nation.

ashoonagh, s. m. a gentile, an individual of a nation; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. A

ny hashoonnee, s. the nations, the people of nations. A

askaid, s. f. a bile [i.e. a boil]; pl. -yn.
asney, s. f. a rib; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]
aspick, s. m. a bishop; pl. -yn.
aspickagh, a. d. belonging to a bishop; episcopal.
aspickys, s. m. bishoprick; Acts, i. 20: Son te scrutin ayns loar ny psalmyn, Lhig da’n ynnys-vaghee echey ve follym faase, as ny lhig da dooinney erbee cummal ayn: as, Yn aspickys echey lhig da fer elley y ghooail. For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.
ard-aspick, s. m. archbishop; pl. -yn.

ass, adv. out; out of him, empty, in opposition to ayn (in).

assyn, adv. p. out of him, the emphatic of ass.

ass-hene, adv. p. out of himself, or itself.

ass-jee-hene, adv. p. out of herself.

ass-doo, adv. p. out of them or those.

ass-doo-hene, adv. p. out of themselves.

ass-doo-syn, adv. p. out of them; em.

assym, adv. p. out of me; -s, id. em.

assym-pene, adv. p. out of myself. The h in hene changes to p after an m.

ass-dooin, adv. p. out of us.

ass-dooinyn, adv. p. out of us; em.

assyd-hene, adv. p. out of thyself.

ass-di, p. p. out of you; -ish; id. em.

ass-di-nyne, adv. p. out of yourselves.

ass-bree, a. faint, null, void.

as-dty-aash or as-aash, in. with ease, not quick, slowly.

ass-fenish, or assenish, a. not present.

ass-laanid, s. m. pravity, not in a perfect state.

ass-laue, adv. p. without delay, quickly.

ass-laynt, s. f. out of health, sickness, disease, illness, disorder; pl. -yn.
e has[-]slaynt, s. her illness. A

ass-layntagh, a. diseased, ill, sick, unhealthy; s. m. a diseased person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Mat. iv. 24: As hie goo jeh magh trooid ooilley Syria: as hug ad lhieu huggey ooilley ny aslayntee, fo doghanyas pianyn, adsyn va seaghnit lesh drogh-

ass-tayrn, s.f. a rush candle case.

ass-towse, adv. out of measure, exceedingly, beyond everything.

ass-ymmyd, a. out of use, obsolete.

ass-ynnvd, adv. out of place, out of joint.

ass-yn-noa, adv. anew, over again.

assag, s.f. a weasel; pl. -yn.

assee, s.m. hurt, harm, damage; pl. -yn.

e hassee, s. her hurt or harm. A

ass-tin or ass tan, a. This word maybe from ass-fakin (out of sight); eaddagh-asstan would then be linings; cheu-asstan, the side out of sight.

assyl, s.f. an ass; pl. -yn.

e hassy1, s. her ass. A

astan, s.f. a conger, an eel; pl. -yn.

e hastan, s. her conger or eel. A

coar-ny-hastan, s.f. a crane; pl. -yn.

astyr, v. destroy out of the roots; -agh. 77.

dastyr, v. did extirpate or root out. A

gastr or gastyr, v. 61. root out, extirpate; -agh: -ee; -in; -ins; -yn; -yms; -ys. 94. A

gastral or gastyr, v. 61. rooting out, extirpating. A

dy astyr or astyr al, v. to root out or extirpate.

gastyr it, 85. 61. rooted out, extirpated. A

atchim, s.m. dread, awe, terror, horror, fright.

atchimagh, a. awful, dreadful; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’atchimagh, a. how awful, dreadful, dismal, terrible, &c. A

s’atchimee, a. id., comp. and sup. A

atchimid, s.m. awfulness, &c.

atchimit, 85. awed, dismayed; Jer. xvii.

18: Lhig dauesyn ve creghit ta jannoo tranlaase oryrm, agh ny lhig dauesyn mish y
chragey; lhig dauesyn ve atchimit, agh ny lhig dooys ve atchimit. Let them be confounded that persecute me, but let not me be confounded: let them be dismayed, but let not me be dismayed.

s’atchimit, a. how awed, how dreaded. A

neu-atchimit, a. unawed.

att, s.m. a swelling an inflammation, an abscess; pl. -yn.

att, v. swell, -agh; 77; -ee, 80.

cha n’att, v. not swell; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -yn; -yms. 94. A

datt, v. did swell, swelled.

dhatt or datt, v. did swell or swelled. A

gatt, v. 61. swelling.

attit, 85. swelled, swollen.

attey, s.m. a crown; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

atteen, s.pl. chapiters or crowns.

skynn-attey, s.f. a dagger; Jud. iii. 16, 21: Agh hug Ehud lesh skynn-attey (dy ghaa lfoyr, cubit er lihirid’; as chiangle e e ef e eaddagh er e heu yesh. But Ehud made him a dagger which had two edges, of a cubit length; and he did gird it under his raiment upon his right thigh; As hug Ehud magh e laue chiare, as ghow eh yn skynn-attey veih e lheayst yesh, as roie eh stiagh eh ’sy volg echey. And Ehud put forth his left hand, and took the dagger from his right thigh, and thrust it into his belly.

aundyr, s.f. a prize, something valuable.

aunlyn, s.m. relish or moisture that is taken with bread, potatoes, &c. Dr. A Clarke’s note on John, vi. 9, is quite applicable to this word; opsarion, the Greek word, he says “signifies what is eaten with bread to perfect the meal, or to make it easy of deglutition, or to help the digestion. There is no word in the English language for it, which is a great defect. The inhabitants of Scotland and of the north & north west of Ireland use the word kytshen, [so do the inhabitants of this island] by which they express whatever is eaten with bread or potatoes, flesh, fish, butter, milk, eggs.”

aoalyn or oalyn. Though the former of these may, perhaps, be the best orthography, yet see aunlyn.
aunse

awnse, a. base immodest, unchaste, obscene.
s’awnse, a. how base, rude, or immodest.
A

awnseagh, s. m. rude, raw, uncivilized.

awatta, in. ho brave! Obsolete.
ouwatta, in. ho, brave! Obsolete.

awi, s. f. a river; pl. -yn.

ny awinin, a. d. of the river. A

awiney, a. d. of a river or rivers.
cabbage-ny-awinin, s. f. colt’s-foot, cough-wort, hart’s-foot.
muck-awi, s. f. a bear.

awnse, s. f. an ounce; pl. -yn.
awnssal, s. m. a steelyard; pl. -yn.

awree, s. f. water in which anything has been boiled; broth; pl. -yn.

ayn, pro. in, within, in him.
aynsyn, p. p. in him, em.
aynje, p. p. in her; -ish, id. em.
ayn-jeec-hene, p. p. in herself.
ayn-doo, p. p. in them; -syn, id. em.
ayndaue, p. p. in those; -syn, id. em.
ayn-yin, p. p. in me; -s, id. em.
ayin, p. p. in us; -yn, id. em.
ayin-hene, p. p. in ourselves.
ayn-دوين, p. p. in us; -in, id. em.
ayn-دوين-hene, p. p. in ourselves.
ayn-yd, p. p. in thee; -s, id. em.
ayn-yd-hene, p. p. in thyself.
ayndiu, p. p. in you or ye; -ish, id. em.
ayn-di-hene, p. p. in yourselves.
ayns, pre. in, within; em.

aynspolt, adv. in an instant, in as short a time as a blow could be given.

ayns-shen, adv. there.

ayns-shid, adv. yonder.

ayns-shoh, adv. here, in this place.

aynstra, adv. in time, timely.

ayns-wheesh, conj. inasmuch, insomuch.
sy, pre. & art. in the, an abbreviation of ayns y, the two last letters used before consonants.
syn, pre. & art. in the; an abbreviation of ayns yn, the three last letters used before words initialled by vowels.

ayndagh, s. m. an index; pl. -yn.

ayr, s. m. father; pl. -aghyn.

e hayr, s. her father; pl. -aghyn. A

ayrey, a. d. of or belonging to father.

e hayrey, a. d. of her father or fathers; Gen. xxix. 13: As haink eh gy-kione, tra cheayll Laban imraa jeh Jacob mac e hayrey, dy roie eh ny whail. And it came to pass, when Laban heard the tidings of Jacob his sister’s son, that he ran to meet him. A

ayroil, a. fatherly, paternal.

liass ayr, s. m. a step father. [...] seldom used.

ard-ayraghyn, s. pl. principal fathers, chief fathers; 1 Chron. xxiv. 31: Hayrn ad shoh lottyn myrgeddyn myr ren nyn mraaraghyn mec Aaron, fenish Ghavid y ree, as Zadok, as Ahimelech, as ard-gheiney aragryn ny saggyryn as ny Leviteyn, eer ny ard-ayraghyn myr ren nyn mraaraghyn saa. These likewise cast lots over against their brethren the sons of Aaron in the presence of David the king, and Zadok, and Ahimelech, and the chief of the fathers of the priests and Levites, even the principal fathers over against their younger brethren; Neh. vii. 71: As hug paart jeh ny ard-ayraghyn, gys stoyr yn obbyr, feed thousane peesh dy airt, as daa housane as daa cheead punt dy argid. And some of the chief of the fathers gave to the treasure of the work twenty thousand drams of gold, and two thousand and two hundred pound of silver.

shenn ayr, s. m. fore-father, progenitor.

shenr, s. m. grandfather; dty henn shaner (thy great grand father).

ayrn, s. m. part, share, portion; pl. -yn.

e hayrn, s. her share; pl. -yn. A

co-ayrnagh, s. m. a partaker; Rom. xv. 27: Son my ta ny Ashoonee er ny ve jeant co-ayrnyeh jeh ny nheeghyn spyrddyoil ocsyn, yn currnym oc eh myrgeddin dy hirveish orroosyn
ayns nheeghyn seihltagh. For if the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things, their duty is also to minister unto them in carnal things.
B

B, as a radical initial, and the changes it undergoes, see Remark 42. Words primarily in p, change their initials to b, as, peccah (sin); nyn beccah (their, our, or your sin). This letter and s have some connexion in a few words, but which is radical is not well known; as, bare (best), future tense; share (best), present tense; bione dou (I knew); shione dou (I know); baillym (I would. wish), saillym (I do wish), &c.

baa, s. m. a buss, a salutation with the lips.

baagh, s. m. a beast.
yn vaagh, s. the beast. B
nyn maagh, s. your, &c. beast. B
bein, s. pl. beasts; the pl. of baagh.
vein, s. his beasts, of cattle. B
nyn meiyn, s. pl. your, &c. beasts. B
baaieagh, s. m. a cow house.
yn vaaiagh, s. the vaccary or cow house. B
nyn maaiagh, s. your, &c. cowhouse. B

baaihn, s. m. a cow’s or beast’s heam; pl. -yn.
yn vaaihn, s. the heam. B

baair, s. m. a crop, what is cut off the land at a time; pl. see bhir.
vaair, s. his crop; pl. -yn. B
nyn mair, s. your, &c. crop; pl. -yn. B
bhir, s. pl.
vhir, s. his crops. B
nyn mhir, s. your, &c. crops. B
aa-vaair, s. m. second crop.

baaish, s. the forehead or temple; pl. -yn.
Judges v. 26: Hug ee laue gys y treiney, as e laue yesh gys hammar yn obbree as lesh yn hammar woall e Sisera, woall ee trooid e chione eh, tra vee er hoylley as er woolley trooid baaiyn e ching. She put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the workmen’s hammer; and with the hammer she smote Sisera, she smote off his head, when she had pierced and stricken through his temples. e vaaiish, s. his visage or face.

baanrit, a. insane, distracted, lunatic, out of right senses.
thie baanrit, s. m. a bedlam.

baar, v. spend; -agh, 77; -ail, 78; -ee, 80.
vaar, v. did spend; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. B
er vaarail, v. hath, &c. spent. B
nyn maarail, s. your, &c. spending. B
baarit, pt. spent.
s’baarit, a. how spent. B
baareyder, s. m. a spender.

baar-aadjin, an herb of the heath class.

baard, v.
nagh vaardagh, v. would not, &c. prevail. [B]
nagh vaardee, v. will not, &c. prevail; John, xii. 19: Nagh vaik shiu, nagh vaardee shiu monney? Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? B

baare, v.
vaare, v. did bare or poll; -agh; -in; -ins;
-yms; -ys, 94. B
vare. See vaare. B
baare, v. making bare, cutting roughness off.
dy vaare, v. to make bare, or cut off roughness. B
baarit, pt. made bare.
s’baarit, a. how bare made. B
ro vaarit, 85. too spent or bared. B
baareyder, s. m. a person who makes bare.

baare, s. m. point, end, tip; pl. -yn. Chur eh dys baare vie eh (he put it to a good end).
dty vaare, s. thy point; pl. -yn B
nyn maare, s. your, &c. point. B
baare-y-lane, s. m. high-water-mark.
baarelagh, s. m. the top on corn or meal; the refuse of grain in the act of sifting.
yn vaarelagh, s. the refuse of grain. B

Baarle, s. f. the English or British language.
dty Vaarle, s. thy English. B
nyn Maarle, s. your, &c. English.
Baarlagh, a. English or British; exclusively used in speaking of the English language.
s’Baarlagh, a. how much in the English tone of language. B
s’Baarlee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
**baggyr** or **vaggyree**, v. did threaten or rebuke; *Mark*, ix. 25: *Tra honnick Yeese dy row yn pobble ayns preis chionney dy cheilley, **vaggyr** *eh er y spyyrd neu-ghlen*. When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit; *-agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94*. B

**baggyrt**, v. threatening, insulting, denouncing, **pl. -yn**. *dy vaggyrt*, v. to threaten, insult. B

**yn vaggyrta**, s. the threatener. B

**feer vaggyragh** or **vaggyrta**, [a.] very threatening or insulting, &c. B

**s’baggyragh** or **s’bagggyrta**, a. how threatening or insulting, how menacing. B

**s’baggyrtee**, a. id., comp. and sup. B

**baggyrey**

**yn vaggyrey**, s. the threatener. B

**yn maggyrey**, s. your, &c. threatening, &c. B

**baggyrtys**, s. f. a menace, insult, a denunciation of evil.

**baght**, s. m. discernment, observation, penetration.

**e baght**, s. his discernment or observation. B

**yn maght**, s. your, &c. observation, &c. B

**baghtal**, a. plain, obvious, manifest, evident, conspicuous.

**s’baghtal**, a. how plain, obvious, manifest, evident, distinct, clear, discernible, &c.; comp. and sup. B

**feer vaghtal**, a. very distinctly, plain, obvious, clear, evident. B

**neu-vaghtal**, a. indistinct, undiscernible.

**baghyl**, s. f. a staff or badge of authority, a Bishop’s staff.
baie, s. f. a bay; pl. -aghyn.
yn vaie, s. the bay; pl. -aghyn. B
bailh, v. drowned: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.
vaih, v. did drown; -agh: -in; -ym: -ys, 94.B
er vaih, v. hath, &c., drowned. B
yn maih, v. your, &c. drowning. B
haighey, v. drowning.
baiht, pt. drowned; 85.
s’baiht, a. how drowned. B
lieh vaiht, 85. half drowned. B
neu-vaiht, a. undrowned.
baiheyder, s. m. a drowner; pl. -yn.
bainney, s. m. milk; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn mainney, s. your, &c. milk. B
bainney clabagh, or bainney geir, curdled or sour milk.
mastey-bainney, v. churning milk.
bainnagh, a. d. of milk, milky.
balk, s. m. a piece missed in ploughing. Prov. “Ny jean balk jeh thalloo mie.” [Don’t make a baulk out of good earth.]
balley, s. m. a, town, an estate. Has this word any analogy to boal or boalley (a wall or fence)? Perhaps an estate or town was not called so until it was fenced round, or walled; pl. baljyn.
yn valla or valley, s. the town or estate. B
yn malley, s. your, &c. town, estate. B
e valjyn, s. his towns or estates. B
yn maljyn, s. your, &c. towns, estates. B
balley-beg-cheerey, s. m. a village.
Balley-Chashtal, s. m. Castletown, the metropolis of the Island; situate on the southern shore of the parish of Malew, so named from its fine Castle, which was built about the year 960.
balley-halloom, s. m. a farm.
balley-mergee, s. m. a market town.
ard-valley, s. m. a city; pl. 70 [ard-valjyn].
dy valley, adv. of home, homeward. B
baljey, a. d. of a town, or an estate.
baloo, a. dumb; s. m. the dumb.
s’balloo, a. how dumb, comp. and sup. B
feer valloo, a. very deaf [sic]. Yn toddag valloo (the dumb cake). B
balloooid, s. m. dumbness.
e valloooid, s. his dumbness. B
bane, a. white.
s’bane, a. how white. B
s’banee or s’baney, id., comp. and sup. B
feer vane, a. very white. B
baney, a. pl. white; as, deiney baney (white men).
vaney, a. pl. white; as, kirree vaney (white sheep). B
feeyn-bane, s. m. white wine.
baneagh or baneaghey, v. whitening.
dy vaneaghey, v. to whiten. B
er vaneagh, v. hath, &c. whitened. B
yn maneagh, v. your, &c. whitening. B
s’banit, a. how whitened. B
baneid, s. m. whiteness.
e vaneid, s. his whiteness. B
banee, a. whiteish.
banee, a. binding; as cront banee (a binding knot)
banejahg or banajagh, s. f. lea land, land left for grass, or rather to feed milch cattle on.
The word may be from bainney (milch milk).
yn vanjagh, s. the lea land. B
yn manjagh, s. your, &c. lea land. B
banjee, a. d. of lea land; as, magher banjee (a lea field).
bangan, s. m. a branch; pl. -yn.
yn vangan, s. the branch. B
yn mangan, s. your, &c. branch. B
banganeagh, a. branchy.
s’banganeagh, a. how branchy. B
s’banganee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer vanganeagh, a. very branchy. B
banglane, s. m. a bough; pl. -yn.
yn vanglane, s. the bough. B
yn manglane, s. your, &c. bough. B
banglaneagh, a. having many boughs.
s’banglaneagh, a. how full of boughs.
Prov. “S’banglaneagh yn phy’agh.” [Prolific is the person.] B
s’banglanee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer vanglaneagh, a. very full of boughs. B
neu-van[g]laneagh, a. without boughs.
banistie, s. m. housewifery, the management of house affairs or of a family by a mistress.

e vannistie (sic: stress), s. his management of house affairs. B

yn manistie, s. your, &c. management of house affairs. B

ben-istie or ban-istie, which see.

bann or bannee, v. to bless; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

bannee jee, v. bless ye.

bannee Jee shiu, in. God bless you or ye.

vann or vannee, v. did bless; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

banagh

er vannagh, v. hath, &c. blessed. B

yn managh, v. your, &c. blessing. B

bannit, pl. blessed; 85.

s’bannit, a. how blessed. B

feer vannit, a. very blessed. B

bannee s’bannee, a. how blest, how calm or fine; comp. and sup. B

feer vannee, a. very blessed, calm, or tranquil. B

bannaght, s. m. a blessing or benediction.

yn vannaght, s. the blessing. B

yn managh, s. your, &c. blessing. B

bannish, s. f. a wedding.

yn vannish, s. the wedding. B

yn mannish, s. your, &c. wedding. B

banjyn, s. pl. weddings.

e vanjyn, s. his weddings. B

yn manshyn or manjyn, s. your, &c. weddings. B

banshey, a. d. of a wedding.

ben vannaght, a. d. of a wedding woman. B

ben-vanshey, s. f. a woman who attends a wedding.

bannag, s. f. I cannot tell what this word means, if not the Manks of ballad. I have heard it used for a rhyme said or sung on Hollantide eve. The Welsh have bann for a poem, and a bannag for an article.

yn vannag, s. the ballad; pl. -yn. B

bantan, s. m. a bantling; pl. -yn.

yn vantane, s. the bantling, B

barb, a. harsh, rough, severe.

s’barb, a. how harsh or rough. B

s’barbey, a. id., comp. and sup. B

feer varb, a. very harsh, rough, or severe. B

neu-varb, a. unharsh, pleasing.

barbey, a. pl. harsh, rough.

barbagh, adv. harshly.

s’barbagh, a. how harsh or rough. B

ro varbagh, a. too harsh, &c. B

e varbid, s. his harshness. B

bardagh or bardoonagh, s. m. a poet, a bard;

pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Acts, xvii. 28: Son aynsyn ta shin bio, as bioyr, as baghey; myr sheer da paart jeh ny bardoonagh eu hene ta gra. For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said.

yn mardoonee, s. your, &c. tragic poet. B

bardoon, s. m. a doleful song.

e varoon, s. his doleful song. B

yn mardoonee, s. your, &c. doleful song. B

bardoonys, s. m. tragic poetry.

e varoonys, s. his tragic singing. B

bargane, s. m. a bargain, a deed.

e vargon, s. his bargain; pl. -yn. B

yn margane, s. your, &c. bargain. B

bargane creck, s. m. a deed of sale.

bargane gioalteeghagh, s. m. a deed of mortgage.

bargane soiagh, s. m. a lease.

bargane nashtee, s. m. a matrimonial contract.

bargane, v. bargain; -agh, 77; -e, 80; -y, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vargan, v. did or didst bargain; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

dy varganey, v. to bargain. B

s’barganit, a. how bargained. B

barganeyder, s. m. a bargainer.

yn varganeyder, s. the bargainer; pl. -yn B

feer varganagh, a. very much for bargains. B

barnagh, s. f. a limpet, a common kind of shell fish which adheres to rock; it is also called flitter, in English, in this Island; <pl.
67> [pl. 71: change -agh to -ee].

yn varnagh, s. the limpet or flitter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. B

yn marragh, s. your, &c. limpit, flitter. B

barney, s. f. a breach, a gap; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

barney, s. f. See barney.

yn vaarney, s. the breach or gap. B

yn varney, s. the gap or breach. “Tou er y varney veayl.” [Thou art on the bald gap.] B

yn marney, s. your, &c. gap; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. B

Barragg, s. f. tow, the shorts of lint, cloth made of tow; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn varragh, s. the tow. B

yn marragh, s. your, &c. tow. B

barree, a. d. of tow, or tow cloth.

eggey vareee, a. d. a web of tow. B

barrant or barrantrys, s. m. assurance, warranty, warrant, stress, confidence.

e varrant, s. his assurance, &c. B

yn marrant, s. your, &c. assurance. B

e varantys, s. his warranty, assurance, or confidence. B

e varantys, s. See varantys. B

yn marantys, s. your, &c. confidence, warranty. B

barrantagh a. confident, worthy of trust or confidence.

var-a-mish, p. I’ll warrant.

barrel

yn varrel, s. the barrel. B

barrey, s. m. a bar, a bolt; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn varrey, s. the bar. B

barrey, s. m. a barrow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn varrey, s. the barrow. B

barrey laue, s. <f.> a hand barrow

barrey queeyleagh, s. <f.> a wheel-barrow.

barriaght, s. f. victory; pl. -yn.

yn varriaght, s. the victory or dominion. B

yn marriaght, s. your, &c. victory. B

barriaghtys, s. m. victoriousness.

barr, s. m. a burthen, load.

e var, s. his burden. B

yn mart, s. your, &c. burden. B

buirht, s. pl. burdens.

bashlagh, s. m. a dash or douse of water.

yn vashlagh, s. the douse. B

yn mashlagh, s. your, &c. dash of water. B

basht, v. baptize, christen; -agh, 77.

vasht, v. did baptize; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

er vashtey, v. hath, &c. baptized. B

bashtit, pt. baptized; 85.

s’bashtit, a. how much or well baptized. B

ro vashtit, 85. too much baptized. B

neu-vashtit, a. unbaptized.

bashtey, s. m. baptism; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn mashtey, s. your, &c. baptism. B

bashtee, a. d. of baptism or baptising.

vashtee, a. d. of baptism; as, yn tobbyr vashtee (the baptismal font). B

bashteyder, s. m. a baptizer; pl. -yn.

yn vashteyder, s. the baptizer. B

baskaid or bastag, s. f. a basket; pl. -yn.

yn vaskaid, s. the basket. B

yn maskaid, s. your, &c. basket. B

baskaid-wuigh, s. f. the wild or field marygold.

yn vaskaid wee, s. the wild or field marygold. B

bass, s. f. the palm of the hand; the blade of an oar; pl. -yn.

dry vass, s. thy palm; pl. -yn. B

yn mass, s. your, &c. palm; pl. -yn; Jud. vii. 6: As yn earrow ocsyn ren giu ass nyn mass, va three cheead dooinney: agh ren ooolley yn chooid elley jeh’n pobble croymney seeese er yn glooynyn dy iu ushtey. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hand
to their mouth, were three hundred men: but all
the rest of the people bowed down upon their
knees to drink water. B
bassey, a. d. of the palm.
bwoailey-bassey, s. m. a slap; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].
bassag, s. f. a frivolous sport in which
those employed slap each others’ hands.
bastagh, in. pity.
bastal
er bastal, adv. past, past all.
bauk, s. m. a long-line to fish with; pl. -yn.
bauy, s. m. balm.
bayllee, s. m. a bailiff; pl. -yn.
yn vaiylee, s. the bailiff. B
bav or byer, s. m. a way, avenue, lane; pl.
-yn or -yn.
yn vagy or veyr, s. the way, lane, &c. B
yn veir or vayr, s. the lane, way, or
avenue. B
yn mayr, s. your, &c. lane or way. B
bayrn, s. m. a cap pl. -yn.
yn vayrn, s. the cap used instead of a hat. B
yn mayrn, s. your, &c. cap. B
bayrn caggee, s. m. a helmet.
bayrn mooar, s. m. a sea nettle.
Baytnag or Badlag, s. f. the planet Venus.

be
dy-be or dy-bey, adv. for cause, because.
See also erbe.
dy ve, v. to be, being. B
er ve, v. hath, &c. been, was. B
er-ny-ve, v. hath or having, &c. been.
er-ve, v. have, &c. been.
bree, v. be, will be.
bree-e, v. will she be, or she will be.
bhidee, she will be; -ish; id. em.
bree-oo, v. thou wilt be; pronounced bou.
boo, v. (a contraction of bree-oo) thou wilt
be or wilt thou be; -uss, id. em.
bree-dty-host, in. silence, or be thou silent.
bree-jee, v. be ye or you.
vees, v. will or shall be. B
my veem, p. if I be; -s, id. em.
veign, v. I were, I would be; -ish, id. em. B
dy beign, v. if I were, or would be.

beagh, v. would be, should be.
veagh, v. would be, were, wert, Wouldst. B
nee
cha nee, v. is not, will not, not as; Eph. v.
15: Jeeagh-jees isht dy jean shiu gimmeeaght
dy tastagh, cha nee myr ommydanyn, agh myr
sleagh creeneey. See then that ye walk
circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise. Had
this word been written ne or ney and not the
same as nee (will), I think it would have
been much better; as too many meanings
under the same form perplex the memory.
dy nee, v. that is, that were, that was. dy re
is used for this word in common
conversation, which see.

nel
cha nel, v. is not, am not, are not, art not.
This, if colloquial talk, is often the
negative answer to the interrogative vel.
Cha nee has also the same meaning, but the
question must be put differently; as, vel oo
goll thie (art thou going home)? The
answer negatively would be cha vel or cha
cnel; but if the question be asked thus, nee
goll thie, t’ou (is it going home thou art)?
The answer negatively would be cha nee (is
not, or am), instead of nel; vel el is always
used in sacred or solemn discourse.

row, v. was, wast, were, wert.
row, p. wast thou; -s, id. em.
rou, p. thou was, wast thou? 1 Kings,
xviii. 10: ...as tra dooyt ad, Nagh row eh
ayns shen, ghow eh loo jehn reeriegayt as ym
ashoon, nagh rou ry-geshdyn. ...and when
they said, He is not there; he took an oath of
the kingdom and nation, that they found thee
not; -s, id. em.

re, v. is, as; dy re (that is); Hymn Book.

she, adv. yes, yea, ay. This word, which is
a contraction of shen eh, literally (that’s it)
to sh’e and the last h cast off. There is
another yes in the Manks. See ta.


**B**

**ta.** v. (present tense) am, are, art, is; is an answer in the affirmative corresponding with yes, or ay, in English, though not the same part of speech. *Ta mee* (I am); *ta shin* (we are); *ta oo,* or as contracted, *t’ou* (thou art); *ta eh,* or as contracted, *t’eh* (he is); and as contracted for the neuter gender, *te* (it is). There are other words that answer affirmatively when the question is put to suit them, as, *she* (yes); *nee* (will); *fod* (can); &c., &c. the answers negatively would be *cha nee,* *cha jean,* *cha vod,* &c. However illiterate the Manksman maybe, he never fails using the proper word. *Ta* is only used in assertions and affirmations: see vel, which has the same meaning in interrogations.

*cre t’ayd,* what hast thou? - *s id. em.
*cre t’aym,* what have I? - *s, id. em.
*cre t’ayn,* what is in? - *s and -syn, id. em.
*cre t’echey,* p. what hath he[?]; - *syn, id. em.
*cre t’oc,* p. p. what have they[?]; - *syn, id. em.
*eh ta dy my choyrt,* he who has sent me.
*ta shen dy ghra,* adv. that is to say, to wit.
*ta’d,* pro. v. (from *ta ad,* they are; - *syn, id. em.
*t’ain,* pro. v. we have; - *yn, id. em.
*tar ad,* p. they are. A corruption of *ta ad.* See *ta’d.*

*te,* p. it, it is. I know not the reason of the difference made in the orthography of this word from that of *t’eh,* (the masculine gender), as both words are sounded alike, except it be to show where the neuter gender occurs in English. See 102.

*t’ec,* p. she has or hath; - *ish, id. em.* a contraction of *ta ec;* it is also used in the masculine, as in, *oolley ny t’ec dooinney ver eh son e vioys* (all that a man hath will he give for his life).

*t’ee,* p. she is; - *ish, id. em.
*t’eh,* p. he is. This ought also to be, it is. See *te.*

*t’ehsyn.* See *t’]*eshyn; the *em. of t’eh.
*t’eshyn,* p. he is, emphatically. E *t’eu,* p. you having or your having; - *ish, id.

em.
*t’]*orrin,* p. p. on us; - *yn, id. em.
*t’]*orroo,* p. p. on them; - *syn, id. em.
*t’]*orrym,* p. p. on me; - *s, id. em.
*t’]*ort,* p. p. on thee; - *s, id. em.
*t’]*ou,* p. thou art; - *uss, thou art, em.

va, v. was, were.
va’n (from *va yn,* it was or were.
*v’eh,* p. he was, he were. B
ve, v. was, were, it was or were.
*v[‘]*eshyn,* p. he was or were; *em.B
v’ee,* p. she was or were; - *ish, id. em.* B
*v[‘]*ou,* p. thou wert; - *ys, id. em.
*v’oo,* p. See v[ ‘]ou,* thou wert.
*v[‘]*ad,* p. they were; - *syn, id. em.
*v’aym,* p. I had; - *s, id. em.
*v’ort,* p. p. on thee; - *s, id. em.
*v’ayndo,* p. in them; - *syn, id. em.

*v’eu,* p. ye or you had; a contraction of *va eu;* - *ish, id. em.*
*v’oc,* p. they had, that they had; a contraction of *va oc;* - *syn, id. em.

vel, v. is, are, art, am, (interrogatively). *Ta,* is Manks of the same words in answering or replying. B

**bea.** s. f. life, life-time.

**yn vea,** s. the life time.

**e vea,** s. his life time.

**yny mea,** s. your, &c. life, the conduct or general manner a person behaves in life. B

**vea,** s. ado; as, *cre hon t’ou cummal wheesh dy vea ort [?] [Why art thou keeping so much ado on thee?]

**bea-veayn,** s. m. eternal life, eternal duration.

**oltaghey-bea,** s. refreshment in life by being brought to partake of meat, drink or sleep which sustain nature; *Acts,* xxviii. 7: *Ayns ny ardyj shen va thieyn as thalloo lesh kiannoort ny hellan, va enmyssit Publius, hug dooin oltaghey-bea,* as aught ry three laa dy arryltagh. In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.
shee dy vea, welcome.
beayn, a. eternal, immortal, permanent, perpetual, durable, lasting.
s’beaun, a. how durable, lasting or permanent, how immortal or eternal. Prov. “Quoi erbee s’beayn cha beayn y chenndiaight.” [Whoever is mortal, it is not the aged.] And, “S’beayn dagh olk.” [Lasting is each evil.] B
s’beayney, a. id., comp. and sup. B
ro veayney, a. too permanent or lasting. B
neu-veayney, a. unpermanent.
dy voddey beayn y ree, long live the king, or long may the king live; 2 Kings, xi. 12: As hug eh lesh magh mac y ree, as hug eh yn crown er, as livrey eh da lioar y leigh: as ren ad eh ny ree, as d’ooliee ad eh; as woaill ad nyn massyn cooidjagh, as dooyrt ad. Dy voddey beayn y ree. And he brought forth the king’s son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, or long may the king live; 2
veayney, s. m. eternal life, eternal duration.
beaynaghey, v. prolonging, lengthening; Prov. x. 27: Ta aggle y Chiam beaynaghey laghyn: agh bee bleeantyn ny mee-chrauee goit giare. The fear of the Lord prolongeth days: but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.
dy veaynaghey, v. to prolong, to perpetuate. B
beaynidy, s. m. eternity, perpetuity, immortality, duration with end without. B
yn veaynidy, s. the eternity, or eternal duration. B
yn meaynidy, s. your, &c. eternity or eternal duration. B
beaol, a. moral.
beays, s. m. being, existence.
beagh, v. live, feed. -agh, 77; -ee, 80.
veagh or vagh, v. did or didst live or feed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.B
beaghey, v. feeding, living, liveth.
beiyhaghey, v. feeding; Mat. viii. 30: As tammyyt voue va beiyhaghey griagh mooar dy vuckyn. And there was a good way off from them an herd of many swine feeding.
ev veaghhey, v. hath, &c. lived, fed. B
beaghey, s. m. food, victuals, sustenance. yn veaghhey, s. the food or living. B
yn meaghey, s. your, &c. food, living, sustenance, victuals.
baghit, pt. bred, fed. See beaghit [deest]: 85.
beeyt or beeiyt. 85: fattened, fed, stall fed. s’beet, a. how well fed; comp. and sup. B
beagheyder, s. m. a feeder, a sustainer; pl. -yn.

bagh or beagh, v. dwell, inhabit, live.
vagh, v. did dwell or inhabit; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
beaghey, v. dwelling, inhabiting; John i<i>. 38: Dooyrt adsysn rish, Rabbi (ta shen dy gra, ‘sy ghlare ainyyn, Vainshter) cre raad t’ou baghey? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master), where dwellest thou?
dy vaghey, v. to live, dwell or inhabit. B
dy veaghhey, v. to live or dwell. B
er veaghhey, v. hath, &c. lived, dwelt. B
baghee, a. d. of a dwelling, of living.
beaghee, a. d. of living or dwelling.
vaghee, a. d. of dwelling. B
veaghee, a. d. of living or dwelling. B
agh[=]baghee, s. m. manner of life, occupation; 2 Tim. iii. 10: Agh t’ou uss dy slane er hoiggal my ynsagh, my aght-baghee, my chiarail my chredjue, my hurrance-foddey, my ghrai, my veenid. But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, longsuffering, charity, patience; Jonah i. 8: Insh dooin, ta shin guee ort, quoi by-chyndagh ta’n olk shoh er jeet orrin: cre ta dty aght beaghee? Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; What is thine occupation?
fir-vaghee or veaghee, s. pl. livers, dwellers, inhabitants.
theie veaghee, s. f. a dwelling house.
yynydey-veaghee, s. f. a dwelling place.
beam, s. m. what is cut by a sickle at once in reaping; a mark cut in the ear of a sheep; pl. -yn.
beark, s. f. a corn; pl. -yn.

birk, s. pl. the pl. of beark, corns.

beaynee, s. m.f. a reaper, a shearer; pl. -yn.
yn veaynee, s. the reaper or shearer. B.

yn meayn<yn>ee, s. your, &c. reaper. B
laue veayney, a. d. hand of the shearer. B

beck, s. f. a bench in a boat; pl. -yn.

bee, s. m. meat, food, fodder.

e vee, s. his meat or food. B

yn mee, s. your, &c. meat, food.

bee brisht, s. m. offal, giblets.

bee-cooag, s. f. woodsorrel.

bee-muck, s. f. the herb sowthistle; by some called bainney-muck because when broken or cut it exudes a milky juice.

bee naight, s. m. a novelty in meat, some new or delicate meat to eat, a dainty.

beal, s. m. mouth; pl. see beill. This word is also used for an entrance or passage; as, beal voaldy (the entrance into May); beal y phurt (the entrance into the harbour).

dty veal, s. thy mouth. B

yn meeal, s. your, &c. mouth. B

bealeaghyn, s. m. the. bits of a bridle.

e vealeaghyn, s. his bridle bits. B

yn mealeaghyn, s. your, &c. bridle bits. B

bealearey, s. m.f. a babbler, a talkative person; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].

yn vealearey, s. the babbler. B

yn meealearey, s. your, &c. babbler. B

bealearegh(t), v.

dy vealeareght, v. to babble or tattle. B

yn meeay<yn>leragh, v. your, &c. babbling. B

B

beal-freayn, adv. (from beal-freainey) in a hasty manner, abruptly. The simile is taken from an animal that is run or wrought hard, and foams at the mouth.

beal-mullag, s. m. bung-hole of a cask.

bealloo, a. d. of or convenient to or for the mouth or front; as, bee-bealloo (mouth's meat).

cheu vealoo, s. front or mouth side. B

yn meealloo, a. d. their, &c. of the mouth or before their mouth. B

beataig, s. f. a jade, a hussy; pl. -yn.

beg, a. little, small, diminutive.

s'beg, a. how little or small, little indeed. B

sloo, a. smaller, smallest, less, least. Prov.
"Myr sloo yn cheshaigt smoo yn ayrm."
[The smaller the company, the bigger the share.]

fer-sloo
yn er-sloo, s. the least, mas; Jer. viii.

10: Shen-y-fa ver-ymys ny mraane oc da feallagh elley, as ny magheryn oc da eiraghyn joarree: son ta dy chooiley unnane, veih'n er-sloo gys yn er-smoo, sondagh er cosney; veih'n phadeyr eer gys y taggyrt, ta dy chooileyunnane dellal dy foalsey. Therefore will I give their wives unto others, and their fields to them that shall inherit them: for every one from the least even unto the greatest is given to covetousness, from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely. F

ny sloodd, conj. unless, except, if not. Prov. “Ta keeayll ommidjys ny slooid ny t'ee ec dooin nyn creeney dy reayll.” [Wit is foolishness, unless a wise man has it to keep.]

by-loo or by-sloo, adv. smallest, fewest; Deut. vii. 7: Cha nee son dy row shiuish ny shlee ayns earroo, dy hoie yn Chiarn e ghraih erriu, ny dy ren eh nyn reih (son va shiuish yn ashoon by-loo jeh dy chooiley ashoon). The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people; for ye were the fewest of all people.

feer veg, a. very little; ro veg, too little. Veg is also understood to mean none or nothing; as, cha daag eh veg dou, (he left nothing or none for me); veg share na, (no better than).

yn meg, s. your, &c. little. B

soiagh-beg, v. despising, slighting.

thie veg, s. f. a necessary or privy.

clon veggey, a. pl. little children. B

moojinjer-vegey, s. pl. little ones about one.

beggan, v.[sic, l. a.] less than little; the dim. of little.

yn veggan, s. the little. See beggan. B

yn meggan, s. your, dim. of little. B

beggan-beg, adv. little or nothing.

beggan-jou-ee-ort, a bad wish; it either
means too little drink, or too little appetite.

**beggan-ny-booise**, little thanks.

*ny veggan as ny veggan*, adv. by little and little, gradually. B

**beggid**, s. m. littleness, diminutiveness.

*yn veggid*, s. the littleness. B

*yn meggid*, s. your, &c. littleness. B

**behtt**, v. wager, bet; *agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; pl. -yn; s. m. a wager; pl. -yn.

dy vehttal, v. to wager or bet; *-agh, &c. B

**behttayder**, s. m. a wagerer, a better.

**beihll**, v. grind, bray; [s.] pl. -aghyn; -agh.

e *veihllagyn*, s. his grindings. B

*yn meihllagyn*, s. your, &c. grindings. B

**behill**, v. grind; *Num. xi. 8* [see below].

veihill, v. did grind; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys*, 94. B

vhill, v. did grind or ground; *Num. xi. 8*.

As hie’n pobble magh as haggil ad eh, as *vehhill*
ad eh ayns mwyljyn, ny vroo ad eh ayns mortar, as vroie ad eh ayns pannyn, as ren ad berreenyn jeh. And the people went about, and gathered it, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it in pans, and made cakes of it. B

**blih**, v. grinding.

*er ny vhlie*, v. hath, &c., been ground; *Isaiah xxviii.* 28. *Ta arroo-arran er ny vhlieh, nagh bee eh dy kinjagh bwoalley, ny brishey eh lesh queyell e chart, ny broo eh lesh e chabbil.* Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen. B

**beihllt** or **beihlt**, ground; 85.

**s’beihlt**, a. how ground. B

**ro veihlt**, a. too ground. B

**beihlleyder** or **beihlinder**, s. m. a grinder; pl. -yn.

*yn veihlleyder*, s. the grinder. B

**clagh-blihlemyyn**, s. a grindstone.

**beinn**, s. m. peak, pinnacle, summit; pl. -yn.

*yn veinn*, s. the pinnacle. B

**beisht**, s. m. a brute; pl. -yn.

*yn veisht*, s. the brute, the beast. B

*yn meisht*, s. your, &c. brute; pl. -yn.

**beishtyn**, s. f. pl. virmin; the tooth-ache, from a supposition that the pain is

occasioned by animalculae which breed in the teeth.

**e veishtyn**, s. his tooth ache or vermin. B

**beishtagh**, a. brutish, brutal.

**s’beishtagh**, a. how beastly or brutal. B

**s’beishtee**, a. id., comp. and sup. B

**ro veishtagh**, a. too brutish or beastly. B

**beishtieg**, s. f. a reptile; pl. -yn.

*yn veishtieg*, s. the reptile or worm. B

**yn veishtieg loauee**, s. the palmer worm. B

**yn veishtieg vergaghe**, s. the canker worm. B

**ben**, s. f. a woman, a wife.

*yn ven*, s. the woman, the wife. B

*yn men*, s. your, &c. wife or woman. B

**ben-aaiisheen**, s. f. a female fortune teller.

**ben-aeg**, s. f. a young woman.

**shenn-ven-aeg**, s. f. an old maid.

**ben-aieishtyr**, s. f. a mistress.

**ben-austeyr**, s. f. a nun. Perhaps the Nunnery near Douglas derives its name from this word.

**ben-chee**, s. f. a woman that gives suck.

**ben-chleuin**, s. f. a son’s wife, daughter-in-law.

**ben-ghoal**, s. f. a blind woman.

**ben-jee**, s. f. a goddess; “*yn ven jee,*” *Acts*, xix. 37: *Son ta shiu er chur liu kionfenish ny deiney shoh, nagh vel edyr roosteyryn dy hiambyllyn, ny foast er loayrt goan mollaghtagh noy yn ven-je eu.* For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddess.

**ben-oainjyr** or **ben-oainjyragh**, s. f. a harlot, a concubine.

**ben-oast**, s. f. the land-lady of a public house or inn.

**ben-phoosee**, s. f. a bride.

**ben-phoost**, s. f. a married woman, a wife.

**ben-reaylt** or **ben-freyalt**, s. f. a midwife, a woman to clear or disentangle: from *dy chur reaghey:* or if from *freaylt*, a woman kept for the purpose.

**ben-rein**, s. f. a queen, king’s wife.

**ben-seyr**, s. f. a gentlewoman.

**ben-thie**, s. f. the woman of the house.

**ben-treoghe**, s. f. a widow; pl. *see mraane.*
ben-vanshey, s. f. a woman who attends a wedding.
ben-varrey, s. f. a mermaid.
ben-vooinjery, s. f. a kinswoman.

my ven-heshey, s. my wife; Job, xix. 17: Ta m‘ennal dwoaiagh da my ven-heshey hene, ga dy ghuuee mee urree er graih chloaun my chorh hene. My breath is strange to my wife, though I intreated for the children's sake of mine own body; all those words compounded with ben, (a woman or wife) might be here inserted, but the reader may refer to ben, and change them to ven, as required. B

far-ven, s. f. The far in this word is taken as a corruption of fer; an amazon, a virago, a woman of masculine appearance, or one who is master of her husband. The far, taken as false, will be one who is false to her wedded husband, one whom a man has besides his wife; pl. mraane-fir.

jeelt ben, a woman’s saddle.

mraane, s. pl. women, wives.
meriëh, a. d. of women.
chéngey-ny-mraane. See cron-craaeel. ['aspen tree']
e vraane, s. his women, or wives. M
mraane treoghe, s. pl. widows.
mraane jee, s. pl. goddesses.
mraane sharvaant, s. pl. maidservants.
See also inneenyn veyl.

benn, v. touch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Job. ii. 5: Agh sheeyn magh dty laue nish, as benn rish y chraue as yn eill echey, as nee eh d’oltoaney gys dty eddín. But put forth thine hand now, and touch his bone and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face.

venn, v. did touch or touched; -agh: -in -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
cre vennag rish, v. what would befall him, what would touch him severely. B
bentyn, v.
er ventyn, v. hath touched or meddled with. B

bentyn, adv. touching, respecting, appertaining, concerning, connected with.
benneyder, s. m. a toucher; pl. -yn.

bennalt, v. wafting, fluttering, fanning, moving backwards and forwards in the wind.
dy vennalt, v. to waft the wind or air. B

beoyn, s. m. tendency, drift, instinct. Ta beoyn er yn ushtey dy rot lesh y ninshley. [Water has a tendency to flow downwards.]

berçhagh, a. rich. Prov. “Ta ynsagh coamrey stoamey yn dooinney berçhagh, as t’eh berçhys y dooinney boght.” [Learning is the stately clothing of the rich man, and the riches of the poor man.]; s. m. a rich person.

s’berçhagh, a. how rich, &c. B
s’berçhee, a. id., comp. and sup. B

feer verçhagh, a. very rich. B
yn verçhagh, s. the rich one. B

berçhee, s. pl. rich people.
berçhagh, v. enrich.
berçhid, s. m. richness.
yn verçhid, s. the richness. B

berçhys, s. f. riches.
yn verçhys, s. the riches. B

yn merçhys, s. your, &c. riches. B

berr, v. overtake; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. v. did overtake or overtook; -agh, -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

berragh or berraghyn, v. overtaking.
bertyn, v. See berragh.
er verragh or verraghyn, v. hath, &c., overtaken. B

ro verrit, a. too overtaken. B

berreyder, s. m. an overtaker.
yn verreyder, s. the overtaker. B

berreen, s. f. a cake, a clapt cake; pl. -yn.
yn verreen or verrin, s. the clapt cake. B

soddag-verreen or soddag-verrin, s. m. a thick clapped cake; a cake generally understood as the last of a baking, and left longer on the griddle to harden; 1 Kings, xvii. 13: …agh jean dooys hoshiaght soddag berreen, as cur lihat hym eh, as eisht jean er dty hon hene, as son dty vac. …but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son.
berremman, s. m. a neck collar; pl. -yn. This word no doubt ought to be spelled berremwing or berrequing.
yn verremman, s. the neck collar. B
berrish, s. f. a berry; pl. -yn.
yn verrish, s. the berry or grape. B
Bessee, s. f. Elizabeth, Betty.
beysagh, a. compliant, gentle, tame.
s’beasagh or s’beysagh, a. how submissive. B
s’beasee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
bher, s. m. a spit to roast meat.
  e vher, s. his spit or roaster. B
bhir, s. pl. spits, the pl. of bher and of baair.
yn mhir, s. your, &c. spits. B
bhittag, s. m. milk for churning.
yn vhittag, s. the milk for churning. B
yn mhittag, s. your, &c. milk for churning. B
bhow, s. m. a bow to shoot with; pl. -ghyn.
  e vhow, s. his bow to shoot with. [B]
yn mhow, s. your, &c. bow. B
bhow-ghorree, s. m. the galaxy or milky-way.
bhow, s. m. the prow of a ship or vessel; pl. -ghyn.
  e vhow, s. his prow. B
bhullugh or booulauight, s. f. the herb mayflower.
yn vhullugh, s. the may flower. B
bhurkin, s. m. a bodkin; pl. -yn.
  buirkin, s. m. a bodkin.
yn vhurkan, s. the bodkin. B
bhurtag, s. f. a blunt knife or tool; pl. -yn.
yn vhurtag, s. the blunt knife. B
yn vurtag, s. the blunt knife. B
yn mhurtag, s. your, &c. blunt knife. B
bhurtagh, v.
  dy vurtagh, v. to fumble, to work with a poor or blunt tool. M
  er vurtaghhey, v. hath, &c. fumbled or wrought in a bungling manner. M
bhut, s. m. a mark to shoot at, pl. -yn.
bhut, s. m. a prop or something to stand against to support, a bulwark, pl. -yn.
yn vutt, s. the prop or buttress. B
yn mhut, s. your, &c. prop or support. B
bhuttoor, s. m. a buttress, a pillar; pl. -yn.
bhuttag, s. f. shorter furrows than other parts of the field; a gusset; pl. -yn.
yn vhuttag, s. the gusset or goar in ploughing. B
yn muttag, your, &c. buttag. B
bial, a. subject; Psl. cxlviii. (metre): E ennyn smoo gloorrow /Ta toiletch moylley voue. /King foddeyn thehil /Ta bial da, /e ghloyr dy bra /T’erskyng dagh reill. [His most glorious name deserves praise from them. The far ends of the earth obey him; His glory for ever is above every dominion. MWW]
feer vial, s. very subjective. B
biallagh, a. obedient, submissive; s. m. a submissive person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
  s’biallagh, a. how obedient, &c. B
  s’biallee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
  ro viallagh, a. too obedient or submissive. B
mee[-]viallagh, a. disobedient; s. m. a disobedient person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
biallys, s. m. obedience, submission.
  e viallys, s. his obedience or submission. B
yn miallys, s. your, &c. subjection, obedience.
bibberne, v. shivering, shuddering with cold or illness.
bieau, a. quick, swift, speedy.
  s’bieau, a. how swift or speedy, comp. & sup. B
feer vieau, a. very swift or speedy. B
bieauid, s. m. quickness, speed.
  e vieauid, s. his swiftness or speed. B
yn mieauid, s. your, &c. speed, &c. B
billey, s. m. a tree; pl. 70 [biljyn].
yn villey, s. the tree. B
yn milley, s. your, &c. tree. B
  e viljyn, s. his trees. B
yn miljyn, s. your, &c. trees. B
billey-bwee or buigh, s. m. bay tree or
laurel.

**binn**, s. pl. the corners of a sheet or handkerchief, points; *Acts*, xi. 5: *Va mish ec padjer ayns ard-valley Joppa; as myr va mee my-neealoo, honnick mee ayns ashlish, saagh dy row cheet neose myr dy beagh eh brellelein vooar, lhiggit neose veih niaw er ny kiare binn; as haink eh er-gerrey dou.* I was in the city of Joppa praying: and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain vessel descend, as it had been a great sheet, let down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me.

*e vinn*, s. his corners. B

**binnid**, s. f. a rennet; *pl. -yn.*

*yn vinnid*, s. the rennet. B

**binshey**, a. d. of a rennet.

**lus ny binjey**, s. f. dropwort.

**lus ny binjey lheeanagh**, s. f. meadow trefoil.

**lus ny binjey mooar**, s. f. crudwort.

**binjaghey**, v. crudling, or making in small cruds.

*er vinjaghey*, v. hath, &c., curdled; *Job*, x. 10: *Nagh vel oo er my heeley myr bainney, as er my vinjaghey myr groo? Hast thou not poured me out as milk, and curdled me like cheese? B*

**binjean**, s. f. milk turned to crud with rennet, crudled in haste with rennet.

*yn vinjean*, s. the curds and whey, the curded milk. B

**bio**, v. live; as, *bio chabbyl as yiow bee; a.* alive, animated.

**s’bio**, a. how much alive; *choud as s’bio mee* (as long as I live). Though I think it could be expressed as well, *choud as bee’m bio*. B

*feer vio*, a. very much alive. B

**argid-bio**, s. m. quicksilver, mercury.

**ushtey-bio**, s. m. the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.

**anyio**, a. inanimate.

**brey-bio**, a. viviparous.

**bioee**, s. pl. the living.

**bioghee**, v. will or shall give life.

**biooe**, v. enliven.

**vioe**, v. did quicken or vivify. B

**aa-vioee** or **aa-vioghee**, v. revive, quicken, enliven.

**bioghey**, v. enlivening, quickening.

*dy vioghey*, v. to quicken or animate, to enliven or vivify. B

*dy aa-vioghey*, v. to revive, to quicken.

**bioghey-roayrt**, s. m. the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.

**bioit**, 85. enlivened, quickened.

**bio-al** or **bio-oil**, adv. lively.
the glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handywork.

vish* or vishee, v. did increase, multiply, or prosper; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
dy vishagh or vishaghay, v. to increase, to augment, &c. B
yn mishagh or mishaghay, v. your, &c. increasing or multiplying. B
bisheyder, s. m. an increaser, a multiplier; pl. -yn.

bitchey, s. f. a bitch; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].
yn vitchy, s. the bitch. B
yn mitchey, s. your, &c. bitch. B

bute, s. m. wick; bait to fish; pl. -yn. 
yn vite, s. the wick; the bait. B
yn mite, s. your, &c. bait, wick. B

bite, v. ['bait'] -agh; 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

blaas, s. m. bloom, flower, blossoming; pl. -ghyn. 
yn vlaa, s. the bloom, blossom, or flower. B
yn mlaa, s. your, &c. bloom. B

far-mlaa, s. m. an artificial flower.

gy vlaa, s. in flower.

blaaghsee, v. will, &c. id.

blaaghys, v. shall or will, &c. id.

blaaghagh, v. would, &c. bud, blossom, or flower.

blaagh, v. blossoming, flowering, budding, flourishing; Phil. iv. 10: Agh ghow mee boggey mooar ayns y Chiarn, nish ec y jerrey dy vel y chiarai euish er my hon er vlaaghagh reesht. But I rejoiced in the Lord greatly, that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again.

dy vlaaghay, v. to blossom or flower. B

blaaghit, 85, flowered, blossomed.
ro vlaaghit, a. too blossomed, &c. B

bla-agh
s'blaagh or s'blaagh, a. how flowery or full of flowers. B

s'blaas, id., comp. and sup. B

blaashagh - buigh, s. f. the wild or field marygold.
boadagh, s. m. a cod; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn voadagh, s. the cod. B

yn moadagh, s. your, &c. cod. B

boadrvm, s. f. a greave; pl. -yn; 1 Sam. xviii.

6: As va boadrvmyn prashey er e lurghaghyn, as plaityn prashey eddyr e gheayltyyn. And he had greaves of brass upon his legs, and a target of brass between his shoulders.

e voadrvmyn, s. his greaves. B

boal or boalley, s. m. a wall; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. The translators of the Scriptures have not in any case used this radical, but always voal, for which I cannot assign any reason.

yn voalley, s. the wall. B

yn moal or moalley, s. your, &c. wall B

yn moallaghyn, s. pl. your, &c. walls.

far-voalley, s. m. a partition; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

boal, v.

voal or voall*, v. did wall; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. B

boallagh, v. would, &c. wall.

boallit, 85. walled.

baalley voalit, a. a walled town. B

boalleyder, s. m. a waller; pl. -yn.

yn voalleyder, s. the waller. B

Boaldyn, s. f. May; as laa Boaldyn (May-day); mee ny Boaldyn (May-month). The etymology of this word is not well known; some say it is derived from boal (a wall), and teine (fire), Irish, in reference to the practice of going round the walls or fences with fire on the eve of this day; others, that it is derived from laa bwoallitçhyn, the day cattle or sheep are first put to the fold; others, a corruption of blieauntyyn, “the month of three milkings,” as the Saxons called this month.

yn Voaldyn, s. the May. B

beel Voaldyn[43] (the entrance into May).

boand, v. band; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

voand, v. did band; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94. B

boandit

ro voandit, a. too banded. B
Boayldin. Two vallies in the parish of Braddan are so called, no doubt from their low situations; as, boayl dowin (a low place).

Boayrd, s. m. a table, a board.

Boandyr, s. f. a nurse.

Boandyr shast, a dry nurse; [pl. -yn] Boandyr, v. nurse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Boandyr, v. a nurse.

Boandyr kee, a wet nurse.

Boandyrly, s. f. a nurse.

A half grown pig; 

Boandyr, s. m. a male nurse.

Boanlagh, s. m. the refuse; 2 Kings, xxiv. 14:

Boa, s. m. a ball to play with; pl. -lyn or buill.

Boaill, s. m. a ball; pl. -lyn or buill.

Boaill, s. m. a board; pl. -lyn or buill.

Booardy, s. m. a board; pl. -lyn or buill.

Booardy, s. m. a band; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Booayl, s. m. a ball to play with; pl. -lyn or buill.

Booayllyn, s. the play ball. B

Booayl, s. m. a ball to play with; pl. -lyn or buill.

Booayl, s. m. a band; pl. -lyn or buill.
boggysalagh, a. cloudy; a. d. of a cloud or clouds.
feer vodjallagh, a. very cloudy. B
bodjale, v. gathering clouds.
er vodjale, v. hath, &c. gathered clouds. B
neu-vodjalit, a. unclouded.
bog, a. soft, moist.
s'bog, a. how soft or moist. B
s'buggey, a. the comparative and superlative of bog and s'bob. B
ro vog, a. too soft or moist. B
bog-unnish, s. f. the herb osmondroyal or water-fern.
bogg, v. soften; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my vog or vogg, v. if would soften [if softened]; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. B
dy voggaghve, v. to soften or moisten. B
buigys, s. f. softness, moisture.
by wuigys, s. of moisture. B

boggy, m. joy, gladness.
dy vogggey, s. of joy or gladness. B
yn moggey, s. your, &c. joy. B
boggyseagh, a. rejoicing, gladdening.
dy vogggeysagh, v. to rejoice, to triumph, to gladden. This word is seldom used; the phrase, dy gaoil boggy, or dy ve gennal, &c. having superseded it. B
boggoil, a. joyous, glad, merry.
s'boggoil, a. how joyous or joyful, comp. & sup.
ro vogggoil, a. too joyous. B

boggyseagh, v. boasting.
dy vogggyssagh, v. to boast. B
s. m. a boaster; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Rom. i. 30: Cooylchasseydee, noidyn Yee, roonee, moynee, boggyseee, gientyn reddyn olk, mee-viallee da ayyragn as moiragyn, Backbiters, haters of God, despitful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.
yn vogggyssagh, s. the boaster; B

boghan-dho, s. f. the herb burdock. [See bossan-dhoa.]

boghlane, s. m. a bank, an old hedge; pl. -yn.
yn voghlan, s. the bank. B
ynn moghlane, s. your, &c. bank. B
boghlaneagh, a. full of banks.
feer voghlaneagh, a. very full of banks. B
buncleighan. See boghlane.

boght, a. poor, needy, indigent; boght dy-llooaar, poor enough; s. m. a poor person, a pauper; pl. -yn. Prov. “Boght, boght dy bragh.” [Poor, poor for ever.]
s'boght, a. how poor or mean. B
s'boguey, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer voght, a. very poor. B
yn voght, s. the poor body. B
ynn moght, s. your, &c. poor person. B
dy boght, adv. poorly, indigently.
neu-voght, a. not poor.
n'oght, a. (a contraction of neu-voght) not poor; lit. unpoor; as in the phrase boght as n'oght (poor and unpoor).

boghtynid, s. m. poverty, poorness.
e voghynid, s. his poverty. B
ynn moghtynid, s. your, &c. poverty. B

boiddagh, s. m. a stingy person, a churl; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

boir, v. trouble, disturb, bother; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
voir, v. did disturb or trouble; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
woir, v. 42. did trouble or disturb, did harass; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. See also voir. B
dy voiraghve or voirey, v. to disturb or trouble. B
ro voirit, a. too disturbed, &c. B

boirey, s. m. disturbance, trouble, strife. pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn voirey, s. the disturbance or trouble; or bother, a low English word. B
e woir, s. 42, his trouble or disturbance. B
ynn moirey, s. your, &c. disturbance, &c.
B

boiragh, a. troublesome, tumultuous.
s’boirrach, a. how troublesome, &c. B
s’boiree, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer voiragh, a. very troublesome, &c. B
ro woiragh, a. 42. too troublesome, &c. B
boirey
yn voireyder, s. the trouble or disturber. B
yn woireyder, s. 42. the trouble or disturb[er]. B

yn moireyder, s. your, &c. disturber, &c. B

boirane, s. m. a clamorous fellow.
yn woirane, s. 42. the troublesome one. B
boiraneagh, a. brawling or turbulent.
boirany, s. m. balderdash, brawl, bother, troublesomeness, tumult, the effects of being wrong in the head.
e woirany, s. 42. his trouble, harassing. B

boiteil
yn voiteil or voleil, s. the bottle. B

bolg, s. m. the belly; pl. 74 [buib. See below].
yn volg, s. the belly. B
yn molg, s. your, &c. belly. B

bolgagh, a. d. of the belly.
volgagh, a. d. of the belly or bellies.
builg, s. pl. bellies; pl. of bolg.
e vuil, s. his bellies. B

bolg, s. 42. his bellies. B

buiig-sheidee, s. f. bellows; Jer. vi. 29: Ta’ ny builg-sheidee losht, ta’n leoe ie n’gholl naardey ’syn aile; ta’n lheider lheie ayns fardail; son cha vel ny meechrauee er ny ghaartlian ass. The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away.

bolg-sheidee, s. his bellows. B

mooar-volgh, a. big bellied.
strean-volgagh, s. f. a martingale.
bolgane, s. f. the calf of the leg; pl. -yn.
yn volgane, s. the belly or calf of the leg. B
yn molgane, s. your, &c. calf of leg. B

bolg, v. roast, or raise blisters by fire; -ee,
bolvaneagh, a. doltish, mopish, dull of apprehension, stupid.
s’bolvanagh, a. how stupid or dull of apprehension. B
s’bolvancee, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer volvanagh, a. very stupid, &c., foolish: Job, xxx. 8: ‘Vad cloan volvanagh, cloan chercheenee, v’ad ny s’melley na joan ny hoorrey. They were children of fools, yea, children of base men: they were viler than the earth. B
bolvaney, s. m. stupefaction, stupidity.
e volvaney, s. his stupidity or dullness of apprehension. B
yn molvaney, s. your, &c. doltishness. B
bondagh, s. m. one in bondage: pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; 2 Kings, iv. 1: ‘as ta’n eeasyder er jeet dy ghooall da hene my ghaa vac dy ve e harvaaytn bondee. ...and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen.
bondiaught, s. m. bondage; pl. -yn.
bondeeys
dy vondiaught or vondeey, s. of bondage. B
yn mondiaught, s. your, &c. bondage. B
bonkan, s. m. a boor, a bumpkin, a rustic, a mountaineer, a clown; pl. -yn.
yn vonkan, s. the bumpkin or boor. B
yn monkan, s. your, &c. boor, &c. B
bonkanagh
ro vonkanagh, a. too boorish, &c. B
bonkans
e vonkanys, s. his boorishness, &c. B
bonnad, s. m. a bonnet; pl. -yn.
yn vonnad, s. the bonnet. B
Bonnee or Bonny, s. f. a general name for an old mare.
yn vonnee, s. the old mare. B
booa, s. f. a cow. Heb. bakar; pl. -ghyn.
yn vooa, s. the cow. B
yn wooa, s. 42. the cow. See also vooa. B
yn voa, s. the cow; Job, xxii. 10: Ta’n tarroo oc trean, as cha vel eh faileel; ta’n voa oc breh, as cha vel ee tilgey e theiy. Their bull gendereth, and faileth not; their cow calveth, and casteth not her calf. See also booa. B
yn mooa, s. your, &c. cow. B
ba or baia, a. d. of a cow or cows; as bainney baa (cow’s milk); [pl. ‘cows’]
1 Sam. vi. 7: Nish er-y-fa shen, jean-jee cart noa, as gew-jee daa vooa vluitgh nagh row rieau fo’n whing, as cur-jee ny baa fo’n chart, as cur-jee thieu ny thieyee the vooe. Now therefore make a new cart, and take two milch kine, on which there hath come no yoke, and tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.
meil-baa, s. f. cowslip, preagle, pollianther.
yn vaa, s. the cow or cattle. B
yn maa, s. your, &c. cows. B
booo-ghoayn, s. f. the herb fumatory.
boodee, adv. jointly; in partnership.
ro voodee, a. too much in partnership. B
boodeeys, s. m. partnership; pl. -yn.
e voodeeys, s. his partnership. B
boogh, s. m. b[u]lge, protuberance; pl. -yn. 2 Chron. iv. 12: Ta shen, yn daa phillar, as ny booghn, as ny atteeyn v’er kione y daa phillar, as yn daa chassey dy coodaghey’n daa cheeill ny atteeyn v’er kione ny pillaryn. To wit, the two pillars, and the pommels, and the chapiters which were on the top of the two pillars, and the two wreaths to cover the two pommels of the chapiters which were on the top of the pillars.
yn voogh, s. the b[u]lge. B
booiagh, a. willing, content, satisfied. See bwooiagh, as it ought to be written: “Cha vel eh laccal gerjagh ta goaill soylley jeh aigney booiagh.” [He lacks not comfort who enjoys a contented mind.]
bwooiagh, a. willing, pleased with; Mal. i. 8: ...cheb nish gys dty chianneet eh, bee eshyn bwooiagh jeed, ny soiaghey jeh dty phersoon? ...offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? ro vooiagh, a. too willing. B
feer wooriagh, a. 42. very willing or pleased. B
s’booiagh, a. how glad, or willing, how well pleased. Prov. “S’booiagh yn voght er yn veggan.” [The poor are contented with little.] B
neu-wooiagh, a. unwilling, displeased.
s’booiice, a. id., comp. and sup. B
spooie, a. See s’booiie.
aigney-booiegh, s. m. contentment.
booid
e wooid or wooi-id, s. 42. his willingness. B
bood

dy wooyiys, v. 42. to please; 2 Chron. x. 7:
As loayr ad rish, gra, My vees oo dooie da’n pobble shoh, as ad y wooiys, as glare vie dy chur daue, bee ad dty harvaantyn son dy bragh. And they spake unto him, saying, If thou be kind to this people, and please them, and speak good words to them, they will be thy servants for ever. See also Matrimony. B

booiye

vyooie, a. See laare vooiye. B
laare-vooyie, s. the threshing or winnowing floor.

booyie, s. m. thanks, praise.
e vooiye, s. his thanks. B
yn mooiyie, s. your, &c. thanks. B
evoreyi, s. his gratitude. B
yn mooiyeys, s. your, &c. gratitude. B
neu-vooyiys, s. f. ingratitude.

beggan-ny-booisie, little thanks.
kiaanght booiye, bound in thanks or bound to thanks,
e hoyr-booise, s. his giving of thanks. T
booisal, a. thankful, grateful.
feer vooyisal, a. very thankful or grateful. B
neu-vooyiysal, a. unthankful. B
neu-wooyisal, a. unthankful. See also neu-vooyiysal.
enaghtyn-booisal, s. m. grateful feeling, gratitude.

booit, s. m. boot; chance.

boorey, s. m. a beach; pl. 67 [change -ey to -agh].
yn voorey, s. the beach. B
yn mooorey, s. your, &c. beach; pl. 67. B

boots
yn voots, s. the boot. B

bossan, s. m. wort, weed, an herb; pl. -yn.
yn vossan, s. the wort. B
yn mossan, s. your, &c. herb. B
boson-ardnieu, s. f. bistort, snakeweed.

bossan-argid, s. m. tansy, silverweed.
bossan-dhoa, or bogandho, s. m. clotbur, burdock, or coppy-major.
bossan-fealoin, s. f. mugwort.
bossan-feeackle, s. f. dog’s tooth, violet.
bossan-gennis, s. f. barren wort.
bossan-ingey, s. m. nailwort, or witlow.
bossan-jargan, s. m. newwort.

bossan-mollagh, s. m. a species of ragwort.

bossan-juyragh, s. m. pepperwort, dittander.

bossan-pheddyr, s. m. peter’s wort.

bossan-hassan, s. m. crosswort.

bossan-vreysehe, s. f. buckshorn.

bouin, s. f. bodice, stays, the waist; pl. -yn.
yn vouin, s. the stays or bodice. B
bouinagh, s. m. a person, beast, or garment having a long waist.
yn vouinagh, s. the long waist. B

bouilt, s.
yn vouilt, s. the bolt. B
e vhoilt, s. his bolt. B
bolteee

ushag volritee, s. f. the wagtaill.

bouilt, v.
vouilt, v. did bolt; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. 94 B
bouiltal, v.
dy vouyltal, v. to bolt. B
ro vouyltit, a. too bolted. B

bouyr, a. deaf.
s’bouyr, a. how deaf. B
s’bouyre, a. deafer, deafest. B
ro vouyr, a. too deaf. B
ny beuyr, s. pl. the deaf; the pl. of bouyr.
e veuyr, s. his deaf. B

bouyre, a. pl. deaf.
mraano vouyre, a. pl. deaf women. B

bouyrageh, v. deafening; -agh. 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. dy vouyrageh, v. to deafen. B
er vouyrageh, v. hath, &c., deafened. B

bouyrat, 85. deafened.
ro vouyrat, a. too deafened. B
yn vouyradher, s. the deafener. B
bouyrad, s. m. deafness.
e veuyrad, s. his deafness. B
yn mouyrad, s. your, &c. deafness. B
bouyran, s. m. a person a little deaf; pl.
-yn.
yn vouyrany or vouran, s. the person a little deaf, the deaf diminutive creature; Jer. li. 17: Ta dy chooolilley ghooinney jeu ny vouran ayns tushety; ta keeyal dy chooolilley heieder lheïe ersooyl marish e yalloo grainnit. Every man is brutish by his knowledge; every founder is confounded by the graven image. B

e vouyrany (sic: stress), s. his little deafness. B

boyn, s. f. a heel; pl. -yn.
yn voyyn, s. the heel. B

yn moyn, s. your, &c. heel. B

broad-boyn, s. m. a spur; pl.

broadyn-]boyn.

boynnagh, s. f. a strap or string under the foot, a heel strap; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn voyynagh, s. the heel strap. B

yn moynagh, s. your, &c. heelstrap. B

boynnagh, a. d. of a heel or heel strap.

oashyr-boynnee, s. f. a stocking without a foot but having a string under the foot.

braag, s. f. a shoe, a person’s shoe; it is also used for that part of a mill that shakes the corn into the millstones; pl. -yn.
yn vraag, s. the shoe. Prov. “Ta fys ec dy chooolilley ghooinney c’raad ta’n vraag gortagh eh.” [Every man knows where the shoe hurts him.] B

yn mraag, s. your, &c. shoe. B

braagey, a. d. of a shoe or shoes; Gen. xiv. 23: Nagh goym nhee erbee, eer veih snaie gys strap-braagey, as nagh goym nhee erbee ta lihat’s, nagh bee oyr ayd dy ghra, Ta mee er n’yannoo Abram berchagh. That I will not take from a thread even to a shoelatchet, and that I will not take any thing that is thine, lest thou shouldest say, I have made Abram rich.

braagey, v.

er vraagey, v. hath, &c., shod. B

braagit, 85. shod.

braain, s. m. a handmill, a quern; pl. -yn.
yn vraain, s. the quern. B

yn mraain, s. your, &c. quern. B

braain-olley, s. m. the shell of the razor fish bruised to powder.

braar, s. m. a brother; pl. -aghyn.
e vraar, s. his brother. B

yn mraar, s. your, &c. brother. B

liass vraar, s. m. a step brother.

braarey, a. d. of a brother or brothers.

vraarey, a. d. of a brother or brothers; as, in the song:
My vraarey chree
She er dy choontey ta mee soie. [My dear brother, ’tis on thy account I am sitting.] B

braaragh, adv. brotherly.

neu-vraaragh, a. unbrotherly.

braarys, s. m. brotherhood, brotherliness.

brack, s. m. a mackerel, trout.
yn vrack, s. the mackrel or trout. B

brick, s. pl. mackerels, trouts, the pl. of brack.
e vrick, s. his trouts or mackrels. B

brick-fiddy, s. pl. fry trout.

brack, v. sharpen, or point with a tool, not by grinding. These brackes are all from breck (spotted), but I have adopted the a, as it approaches nearer the pronunciation; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vrack, v. did point or sharpen; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. B
dy vrackey, s. to sharpen a tool, and not by grinding. B

brackit, 85. sharpened, pointed.
ro vrackit, a. too sharpened. B

brackeyder, s. m. a sharpener, an angler.
yn vrackeyder, s. the pointer or sharpener. B

brackan, s. m. a brindle, a small piece ploughed in a field; pl. -yn.
yn vrackan, s. the brindle. B

braddag

yn vraddag, s. the reptile, grub, &c. B

braddan, s. m. a salmon; pl. -yn.
yn vraddan, s. the salmon. B

braew, a. brave.
dy braew, adv. bravely.

ben vraeu, a. a brave woman or wife. B

braewey, a. pl. brave.

fir vraeu, <a. d.> [a. pl.] brave men. B

braewid, s. m. braveness.
bragh, adv. ever; son dy bragh as dy bragh, (for ever and ever, —the ever that is to come); rieau being the ever that is past. bragh[-]bio, a. immortal, everliving. bragh-farraghtyn, a. everlasting. dy bragh-farraghtyn, adv. eternally, everlastingly. 

bra, or braa, adv. ever, a contraction of bragh, used oftener in poetry than in prose; Deut. vi. 24: As hug y Chiarn currym orrin dy chooilleeney oolley ny slattyssyn shoh, dy ghoaill aggle roish y Chiarn nyn Yee, son y foays brâ ain, dy vod eh tannaghtyn dooin nyn mioys, myr er y laa jiu. And the Lord commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, for our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day. 

vra or vraa, s. (from bra) ever, used in poetry. B

braghutan, s. m. (no doubt from break or brack) spotted, smeared; or streaked with some thing spread on bread, as honey, butter, herring, &c. 

yn braghtan, s. the slice or piece of bread spread over with butter, &c. B 

braghantan-eemyey, s. m. a buttercake, or a cake spread or spotted with butter or any other eatable. The Welsh have it breckdan. It is sometimes used for any thing flattened or bruised flat; as, t'f' [ou er nyannoo braghtan jeh. [Thou hast made a cake of it.] 

brah, v. betray, betraying; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. 

vrah, v. did betray; -agh; -in; -ys, 94. B 

ro vrahit, a. too betrayed. B 

fir vrah, s. betrayers. B 

braheyder, s. m. a betrayer; pl. -yn. 

yn braheyder, s. the betrayer. B 

bran[-]clooie, s. f. the down of feathers. 

yn bran-clooie, s. the down. B 

branglash, s. f. something wrong, in error, or amiss. 

yn bran-glash, s. the wrong or error. B 

branl, v. fallow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. 

vranl or vранlee, v. did fallow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B 
<branlagh or> branlaghey, v. <would> fallow or break up, or plough land, to expose to the sun or to dry. 

branley, v. fallowing; 

dy branley, v. to fallow. B 

branlit, 85. fallowed, ploughed. 

ro vranlit, a. too fallowed. B 

branley, s. m. a fallow, pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. 

branleyder, s. m. a fallower, pl. -yn. 

yn branleyder, s. the fallower. B 

branlaadagh, s. m. f. a raver, a person incoherent in his talk; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Judge, 8: Er yn aghit cheddin neesht ta ny branlaedee shoh sollaghey yn eill, soiaghey beg jeh reilltys, as goltooaney ny pooaraghyn syrje. Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities. 

branlaede, [з]. raving. 

e branlaede, s. his ravings. B 

branlaader, s. m. a dreamer; Deut. xiii. 3: Cha neaisht oo rish goan y phadeyr, n'yn branlaede. 

branlaader cheddin. Thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams. 

yn branlaader, s. the raver. B 

branlaadyse, s. m. the action of raving. 

e branlaadyse, s. his ravings. B 

branlaig, s. f. a breach or creek on a shore between rocks; pl. -yn. Had the plural of this word been used in translating breaches in Judges v. 17, it would have been more correct than the word purtyn. (Duirree Gilead cheu elley dy Yordan: as cre’n-fa va Dan cur rish e thuings? duirree Asher rish oirr ny marrey, as v’eh ny haue ayns ny purtyn. Gilead abode beyond Jordan: and why did Dan remain in ships? Asher continued on the sea shore, and abode in his breaches.) 

yn branlaig, s. the breach on a shore. B 

branleycan, s. m. the staggers in horses. 

yn branleycan, s. the staggers. B 

brans, v. dash; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey or -al. (dashing): -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
burn, a torch. Zec. xii. 6: Ayns y laa shen neem’s kiannoortyn Yudah goll-rish chollagh dy aile mastey’n fuygh, as myr brasnag aile ayns bunney arroo. In that day will I make the governors of Judah like an hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; pl. -yn.

yn brasnag. s. the brand. B

breadag. s. f. a caterpillar, a reptile, a worm that cuts holes in bodies. See also braddag; pl. -yn.

braddag, s. f. a rough grub or worm; pl. -yn.


He gave their fruit unto the caterpillar: and their labour unto the grasshopper. See braddag [caterpillar. NB 1819 Bible has vraddag in this passage as you would expect. The Prayer Book (1777), however, has ‘da’n phraddag [caterpillar’] (sic).]

brea or breg, s. f. a lie, a fib; pl. -yn.

yn vreg. s. the lie. B

breg, s. f. a lie; pl. -yn; 1 Kings. xiii. 18: Doooyt eh rhish, Ta mish my adeyr neesht myr t’ou uss, as loayr aine rhym liorish goo’n Chiarn, gra, Cur lhiat eh back mayrt gys dty hie, dy vod eh gee arran as giu ushtey. Agh she breg dinsh eh da. He said unto him, I am a prophet also as thou art; and an angel spake unto me by the word of the Lord, saying, Bring him back with thee into thine house, that he may eat bread and drink water. But he lied unto him.

yn vreg. s. the lie; 1 Kings. xiii. 8 [deest; cf. supra breg ?]. B

lhiiae-vreag, s. f. a fabricated lie, a falsity alleged for truth; nearly of the same meaning with brea-lhiiasit. The lhiiae in this word would be a. d. of false allegation or contrivance. [lhiiassee]

breagey, a. d. of lies; John, viii. 44: Tra t’eh losayt breg, t’eh losayt jeh e chooid hene: son t’eh ny breageray, as ayr ny breagey. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is
a liar, and the father of it.

breagey, v.
er vreagey, v. hath, &c. lied; <John, viii. 44.> B

breagagh, a. lying, telling lies.
s'breagagh, a. how addicted to lying or telling lies. B
s'breagee, id., com. and sup. B
feer vreagagh, a. very lying. B
feer vreaghagh, See vreagagh. B
breageragh, s. m. a liar; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].
yn vreagerey, s. the liar. B

breb, v. kick, push with the foot; -agh, 77:
al, 79; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vreb, v. did kick or kicked; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
dy vrebal, v. to kick, B
ro vrebey, a. too much kicked. B
breb, s. m. a kick, or push with the foot.
brebeyder
yn vrebeyder, s. the one who kicks. B
breban, s. m. a little kick; it is used for any
filth or dirt adhering to persons or things by
being kicked, or rubbed against; pl. -yn.
yn vreban, s. the small kick, or what is left of
dirt by a kick. B
brebanagh, a. having any dirt or filth by
being rubbed or kicked against.
feer vrebanagh, a. very full of dirt by
kicks. B

brebag, s. f. a kiln without a roof to dry corn
or flax on; it is also applied to a certain
posture when sitting at the fire; pl. -yn.
Perhaps the etymology of this word is bree-
beg.
yn vrebag, s. the kiln without a roof; the
certain posture to warm. B

breck, a. spotted, variegated, piebald,
brindled, of many colours.
feer vreck, a. very spotted, variegated, &c. B
garee-breckeragh, s. f. the bird sea-pie.
lubban breckeragh, s. f. a sea nettle.
breckan-sniangagh, s. m. a medley colour.
breckehy, a. pl. brindled, piebald.
breckey, v.

dy vrackey, s. to variegate. B
breckagh, v. would, &c. brindle, &c.
breckit, 85. brindled, spotted.
breckagh, s. f. the small pox; pl. -yn.
yn vreck, s. the smallpox. B
ynnyd y vreck, s. f. the marks of the small
pox.
breck-kiark, s. f. chicken pox.
breck-olle, s. f. the cow pox.
breck-sy-nane or breck-sy-ghrian, s. f.
spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the
heat of the sun.
brecklagh
yn vrecklagh, s. the something very
spotted. B

breddagh, a. thievish, furtive, stolen.
s'breddagh, a. how thievish. B
feer vreddagh, a. very thievish. B
braddagh, a. thievish. See breddagh. Prov.
ix. 17: S'millish ta ushtaghyn bradagh, as
arran eet dy follit, te blaystal. Stolen waters are
sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.
bredid, s. m. thievishness, theft.
e vredid, s. his thievishness or theft. B

bree, s. m. steam, vigour, energy, efficacy,
virtue; as, bree yn uill echey (the virtue of
his blood).
yn vree, s. the steam or vigour, &c. B
ass-bree, a. faint, null, void.
lhong-vree, s. f. a steam-vessel.
breagehy or breegehy, v. inspiring.
breaghysh, s. m. inspiration.
breeoil, a. vigorous, energetic.
s'breeoil, a. how vigorous or forcible, how
energetic or full of meaning. B
s'breeoiley, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer vreoil, a. very vigorous, &c. B
breeockle, s. m. a vowel.
yn vreoockle, s. the vowel. B

breesarr, v. vow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vreesarr or vreesarr*, v. did vow, vowed,
swear; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
ro vreesarrt, a. too vowed. B
breesarragh, s. m. a vow; pl. 67 [change -ey
to -aghyn].
e vreesarragh, s. his vow. B
breearreyder, s. m. one who vows; pl. -yn.  
yn vreearreyder, s. the one who vows. B
breek, s. f. a brick; pl. -yn.  
yn vreek, s. the brick. B
breen or breenid, s. m. sultriness, heat, warmth.  
yn vreen or vreenid, s. the sultriness. B
breene, a. pl. sultry, sweltry.  
vreene, a. pl. sultry. B
breenagh, a. sultry, sweltry.  
s’breenagh, a. how sultry or warm. B
s’breenee, a. more sultry, most sultry. B
feer vreeneagh, a. very sultry. B

Breeshey, s. f. Bride or Bridget.  
Laa’l Breeshey, s. the feast of St. Brede or Bridget, kept on the first of February.  
Oie’l Vreeshey, s. Brede or Bridget’s night or vigil. B
bossan Vreeshey, s. f. buckshorn.
moylley Vreeshey, praise to St. Bridget.

breid, s. f. a veil; pl. -yn.  
yn vreid, s. the veil. B
breid, v.

did veil or veiled; -agh, -in, -ins; 
-ym, -yms, -ys, 94; 2 Kings ix. 30: As tra va Jehu er jeet gys Jezerel, cheayll Jezebel jeh; 
as hug ee paint er e eddin, as vreid ee e kione, 
as yeeagh ee magh er uinnig. And when Jehu 
was come to Jezerel, Jezebel heard of it; and 
she painted her face, and t i red her head, and 
looked out at a window. B
bereidit, 85, veiled.

breig* or breg, v. coax, endeavour to persuade. The former spelling is here adopted as it agrees better with the sound, although the latter orthography is used in Mat. xxviii. 14: As my chinnys y kiannoort jeh, nee mayd eshy n vreagey as shiuish y heyrey. And if this come to the governor’s ears, we will persuade him, and secure you; and also for a lie; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vreg, v. did coax or coaxed; -agh, -in; 
-ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. B

dy vreige y, v. to coax. B
breigit, 85, coaxed, wheeled.  
ro vreigit, a. too coaxed. B

breigeyder, s. m. a coaxed; pl. -yn.  
yn vreigeyder, s. the coaxed. B
breigh, s. m. a short rough substance growing on rocks under full sea mar, used by fishermen to preserve bait alive.

breim, s. m. posterior flatulence.

breim, v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

vrem, v. did break wind behind; -agh, -in, 
-ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. B
breimaragh, v.

dy vreimaragh, v. to fart. B
breimeyder, s. m. a breaker of wind.  
yn vreimeyder, s. the farter. B
breimagh, a. flatulous.

breimen, s. m. the dim. of breim; a stinking fellow.
yn vreimin, s. the stinking fellow. B

brein, s. f. womb, matrice or matrix; pl. -yn.  
Had this word been written bwrein, it would have shown more analogy to its relatives bwoirryn, bwoirrynagh, &c.; but as a learned author observes of the orthography and pronunciation of words, fixed beyond the reach of etymology to alter, have, like land, limitations to their rights. When orthography or pronunciation has obtained a long standing, though by false title, it is perhaps better to leave it in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient though better claim.  
yn vrein, s. the womb. B
breinney, a. d. of a fowl’s womb, &c.

breinn, a. d. of nastiness, stink.

breinney, a. pl. id.
s’brein, a. how nasty or filthy. B
s’breiney, a. nastier, nastiest. B
ro vrein, a. too stinking or nasty. B
breinn, v. [stink]; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82; 
-ee, 80; -ys, 88.
er vreinnagh or vreinnaghe y, v. hath, &c.  
stunk or become stinking. B
breinnid, s. m. nastiness, stink, filth.  
dy vreinnid, s. of nastiness, stink. B

breinney, s. m. the part that hangs under the belly of a brood goose; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
B

yn vreinney, s. the part that hangs under the belly of a brood goose. B

brelig, s. f. a pack saddle, a gear made of straw ropes and covered with woollen cloth to ride on; pl. -yn.
yn vrelieg, s. See brelieg.

brellein, s. f. a sheet; pl. -yn.
yn vrellein, s. the sheet. B

brellish, s. f. wort, fermented or fermenting.
yn vrellish, s. the ale wort. B

breneen, s. f. an atom, a mote; pl. -yn.
yn vreeneen, s. the mote or atom. B
breneenagh, a. full of motes.
feer vreeneenagh, a. very full of motes, &c. B

breshag, s. f. the mat or cloth of a sledge car.
yn vreishag, s. See radical breishag.

Bretnagh, s. m. Wales, Britain.
Cheer Vretny, s. the Welsh country, Wales. B

Bretnagh, s. m. a Welsh man; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. Welsh.
yn Vretnagh, s. the Welshman. B
e Vretnee, s. his Welsh people. B
Brétnish, s. f. the Welsh language.
yn Vretnish, s. the Welsh language. B

brey, s. f. a beast’s womb.
brey-ee or berhee, v. will, &c. calved, lay, &c.
behr or berh, v. lay, yean, calved, foal.
brey-ys or berhys, v. shall, &c. calved, lay, &c.
breyagh, v. (pronounced beragh), would, &c. calved, lay, &c.
vrey, v. did calved, lay, yean, &c. Vehr is the word used in common talk; -agh: -ee; -ys, 94. B

vehr or verr, v. did calved, yeared, lay, &c.; -agh: -in; -ins; -ym: -yms; -ys, 94. B
brey, v. laying, calving, yeaning, foaling, &c.
brèh. See brey.
berht or bert, pt. layed, calved, foaled, yeaned, &c.; Exod. xxxiv. 19: Ta oölley yn chided-ruglit thiam’s, as dy chooilley chied-bert mastey dty vaase edyr eh ve dow, ny keyrry, ta fyrryn. All that openeth the matrix is mine; and every firstling among thy cattle, whether ox or sheep, that is male.
ro verrt, a. too calved, layed, &c. B
brey-bio, a. viviparous.

brìchyn, s. pl. breeches.
e vriçhyn, s. his breeches. B

brie, v. enquire, ask; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vrì* or vriè, v. did enquire, ask or enquired; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94 B
briaght, v. enquiring; s. m. intelligence.
ev vriaght, v. hath, &c., enquired or asked. B
briet, 85, enquired after, informed of.
ro vriet, a. too enquired or asked. B
brieyder, s. m. an enquirer, and asker.
brialtagh, s. m. an enquirer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Heb. xi. 31; spies: Liorish cregdjeue ve, nagh ren yn ven-oast Rahab chrraghtyn maroosyn nagh ren credjal, tra hug ee ollagh-bea da ny brialtlee ayns shee. By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace.

briggyl, s. m. a worthless creature.
brish, v. break; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vrish, v. did break or broke; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94, B
brishey, v. breaking.
er vrishey, v. hath, &c., broke or broken. B
er vrishey-poossey, v. hath, &c., committed adultery, literally broke marriage. B
brisht, 85, broken, not whole.
s’brisht, a. how broken. B
ro vrisht, a. too broken. B
bee brisht, s. m. offal, giblets.
cree-brisht, s. m. a broken heart.
brishey, s. m. a break; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. “Ayns brishey je’n eayst ta mee er vakin Moghrey grou cur lesh fastyr aalin.” [In the breaking of the moon, I have seen a gloomy morning bringing a fine evening.]
brishee, a. d. of brokerage or brokage.
brisheypoossey, s. m. adultery, a breach of marriage.
brishyder, s. m. a breaker; pl. -yn.
B

\( \text{yr vrisheyder, s. the breaker. B} \)
\( \text{brishtag} \) or \( \text{brishlagh, a. brittle.} \)
\( \text{s’brishtagh, a. how brittle, &c. B} \)
\( \text{s’brishtee, a. more brittle, most brittle. B} \)
\( \text{feer vrishtagh, a. very brittle. B} \)

\( \text{briw, s. m. a judge, a deemster; pl. -yn. Has} \)
\( \text{this word any analogy to the Irish brehon?} \)
\( \text{Prov. “Eshyn nagh gow rish briw erbee t’eh deyrey eh hene.”  [He who} \)
\( \text{acknowledges no judge condemns himself.]} \)

\( \text{yn vriw, s. the judge or deemster. B} \)
\( \text{briw-agglis, s. m. an ecclesiastical judge,} \)
\( \text{or a vicar-general.} \)
\( \text{briw-marrey, s. m. a water bailiff.} \)
\( \text{ard-vriw, s. m. chancellor; Ezra, iv. 17:} \)
\( \text{Eisht hug y reo ansoor gys Rehum yn ard-vriw,} \)
\( \text{as gys Shimshai yn scrudeyr. Then sent the} \)
\( \text{king an answer unto Rehum the chancellor,} \)
\( \text{and to Shimshai the scribe.} \)

\( \text{briwnys, s. f. judgment; pl. -yn or -syn.} \)
\( \text{e vriwnysyn, s. his judgments. B} \)
\( \text{yn mriwnys, s. your, &c. judgment. B} \)
\( \text{briwnys, v. judge; as, Easht lesh dagh cleeyshe,} \)
\( \text{eisht jean briwnys. [Listen with each ear, then make judgment];} \)
\( \text{-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -it, 85; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.} \)

\( \text{er vriwnys, v. hath, &c., judged. B} \)

\( \text{broach, v. tap; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -eil, 81; -in,} \)
\( \text{83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.} \)
\( \text{vroad, v. did tap; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;} \)
\( \text{-yms; -ys. B} \)

\( \text{broachil, v.} \)
\( \text{dy vroadheil, v. to broach or tap. B} \)
\( \text{ro vroadhit, a. too tapped. B} \)
\( \text{yn vroadheydor, s. the tapper. B} \)

\( \text{broachtay, s. m. a quantity of yarn or thread} \)
\( \text{wound on a spindle without a spool; pl. 69} \)
\( \text{[change -ey to -yn].} \)

\( \text{yn vroadheyl, s. the roll of yarn or thread. B} \)

\( \text{broc, s. m. a badger.} \)
\( \text{yn vroc, s. the badger. B} \)

\( \text{brock, s. m. ors, refuse.} \)
\( \text{yn vrock, s. the ors. B} \)
\( \text{brock, v. make ors or refuse; -agh, 77; -ee,} \)
\( \text{80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys,} \)
\( \text{88.} \)

\( \text{vrock, v. did make ors or refuse of; -agh;} \)
\( \text{-ys B} \)

\( \text{broagey or brockkey, v. making ors} \)
\( \text{or refuse, making a thing in a bungling} \)
\( \text{manner.} \)

\( \text{dy vrockey, v. to make ors of. B} \)

\( \text{brockit, 85; ors, made into refuse.} \)
\( \text{ro vrockit, a. too orsed. B} \)

\( \text{brockeyder, s. m. a maker of ors.} \)

\( \text{broad, a. the choice or best of some things; as,} \)
\( \text{broad guilley.} \)

\( \text{broad, s. m. a goad.} \)
\( \text{brod, v. pierce, prick; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;} \)
\( \text{-ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.} \)

\( \text{vrod or vrodd*, v. did pierce, poke, stab,} \)
\( \text{prick; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B} \)

\( \text{dy vroddey, v. to pierce, poke, &c. B} \)
\( \text{brodit, 85; pierced, pricked.} \)
\( \text{ro vroddey, a. too pierced, &c. B} \)

\( \text{yn vroddeyder, s. the piercer, &c. B} \)

\( \text{brod-boyen, s. m. a spur; pl.} \)

\( \text{brodyn[-]boyen.} \)

\( \text{broggil, s. m. breast, collar. See it aspirated in} \)
\( \text{Rev. ix. 9: As va oc eilley-vroggil myr yiarn;} \)
\( \text{as va sheean nyn skiyarn myr feiyr fainee} \)
\( \text{ymmodee cabbil roie gys y chaggey. And they} \)
\( \text{had breastplates, as it were breastplates of} \)
\( \text{iron; and the sound of their wings was as the} \)
\( \text{sound of chariots of many horses running to} \)
\( \text{battle.} \)

\( \text{brockil, s. f. collar. See broggil.} \)

\( \text{yn vrockil or v[r]oghil, s. the breast or} \)
\( \text{collar; as, eilley vroggil, (breast armour). B} \)

\( \text{eilley vroggil, s. m. breast armour,} \)
\( \text{harbergeon.} \)

\( \text{brooklyn, s. pl. the fore parts of a} \)
\( \text{waistcoat.} \)

\( \text{e vrockily[n, s. his fore parts for a} \)
\( \text{waistcoat. B} \)

\( \text{broie, v. boil; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,} \)
\( \text{84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.} \)

\( \text{vroi* or vroie, v. did boil or boiled; -agh;} \)
\( \text{-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B} \)

\( \text{broiet, 85; boiled, baked.} \)

\( \text{ro vroit, a. too much boiled. B} \)

\( \text{broie, a.} \)

\( \text{s’broie, a. how boiled or baked, comp. and} \)
broi, s. m. a bruise; pl. -ghyn.
broo, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vroo, v. did bruise or bruised; -agh; -in;
broo, s. m. a bruise; pl. -ghyn.
broo, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vroo, v. did bruise or bruised; -agh; -in;
broil, s. m. the part of a tool that bruises down by being hammered on, as on the upper end of a jumper, a chisel, or the point of a rivet. There is no corresponding word in English.
broil, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vroil, v. did bur or bruise down; -agh; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. See broil. B
dy vroolley, v. to bur or bruise down. B
broillit, 85, the participle of the above.
ro vroollit, a. too much bruised or blunted. B
yn vroolleyder, s. the bruiser, &c. B
brooil, s. m. bruised bits.
brooollag, s. m. crumbs, fragments.
yn vrooill or vrooollag, s. the crumbs. B
bryneragh, v. flattering.
dy vrynneragh, v. to flatter. B
brynerys, s. m. flattery.
e vrynnerys, s. his flattery. B
brynnid
e vrynnd, s. his pertness.
brynnagh or brynnraig, a. flattering, smooth or false talk; Isa. xxx. 10: Ny jeane-je phaderys dooin redyn cairagh; loayr-je rooin goan brynnagh, jeane-je phaderys toalsey. Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits.
s’brinnagh, a. how pert or full of flattery. B
s’brinne, a. id., com. and sup. B
feer brynnyree, a. very pert or flatterous. B
brynnag, s. pl. flatterers, hypocritical mockers; Psl. xxxv. 16: Marish ny brynnyree va grindeyryn connyssagh: ren snaggeragh orrym lesh nyn veeacklyn. With the flatterers were busy mockers: who gnashed upon me with their teeth.
brynt, a. pert, fluent, loquacious.
s’brint, a. how flatterous, &c. B
ro vrynt, a. too pert.

buckyl, or buggyl
yn vuggyl, s. the buckle. B
e vulyn, s. his buckles. B

buggane, s. m. a bug-bear, a browny, a scarecrow, something to frighten; pl. -yn.
yn vuggane, s. the bugbear or brownie. B
bugganeagh, a. frightful, dreary.
s’bugganagh, a. how dreary, frightful, dismal. B
s’bugganace, a. id., comp. and sup. B
feer vugganeagh, a. very dreary or frightful, very dismal, apt to frighten. B
bugganys, s. m. frightfulness, dreariness.

bugogue, s. f. a buck thorn berry; pl. -yn.
yn vug<go>gue, s. the buckthorn. B
drine bugogue (the buck thorn);
vuitch, v. did bewitch; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B
dy vuitchal, v. 42. to bewitch. B
er vuitchal, v. hath, &c. bewitched. B
buitchit, 85. bewitched.
ro vuitchit, a. too bewitched. B
yn vuitcheyder, s. the bewitcher. B
buitcheraght, s. m. witchcraft.
yn vuitcheraght, s. the witchcraft. B
e wuitcheraght, s. 42. his witchcraft. B
buitchoor, s. m. a butcher; pl. -yn.
yn vuitchoor, s. the butcher. B
buitchoorys, s. m. butchery.
e vuitchoorys, s. his butchery. B

bun, s. m. the but end, the bottom end, the best part, the meaning; as, cur bun dou er (give me the meaning of it), beneath; pl. -yn; Ex. xxxii. 19: As haink eh gy-kione, myr v’eh tayrn er-geree yys y champ, dy chronnee eh yn lheiy as y daunsin: as ghrisee correer Voses, as hileg eh ny buird ass e laueyn, as vrish eh ad ec bun y cleeau. And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing: and Moses’ anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount.
yn vun, s. the butt end; the meaning. B
yn mun, s. your, &c. See bun. B
bun-ny-gieye, s. the wind’s eye, where the wind blows from.
bun-ry-skyn, adv. topsy-turvy, upside down.
feer vun ry skyn, a. very topsy-turvy, or upside down. B
bun-[ch]ieyai, s. m. a moral; pl. -yn.
bundeil, s. m. bundle; pl. -yn.
yn vundeil, s. the bundle. B
bunnei, s. m. a sheaf; pl. 68 [change -ey to -eeyn].
yn vunney, s. the sheaf; pl. 68. B
yny munney, s. your, &c. sheaf; pl. 68. B
bunns, adv. almost, mostly, nearly altogether. Perhaps from boynns (at the heels of).
dy vunyns, s. thy almost. B
burkan, s. m. a kimlin; pl. -yn.
burrek, s. m. brooklime, pimpernel.
burley, s. m. cress, cresses.
yn vurley, s. the cress or cresses. B
burr, s. m. the situation of a boat or vessel when at anchor and the wind blowing cross on the tide and the vessel standing between both, a tack in sailing.
burr, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Burroo, s. m. a large rock on the Southern extremity of the Calf Island, called in English, the Eye Rock.
yn Vurroo, s. the Eye Rock at the Calf. B
bussal, a handkerchief; pl. -yn.
yn vussal, s. the handkerchief. B
yny mussal, s. your, &c. handkerchief. B
bussalagh, a. d. of a handkerchief; as, bayrn bussallagh (a cap or hood with a neck-band attached).
bwaag, s. f. a bowling stone, a stone worn round by the sea, a paving stone; pl. -yn.
e waag, s. his bowling stone<s>. B
bwaag, s. f. a hut or booth; Jonah, iv. 5: Er shoh hie Jonah magh ass yn ard valley as hoie eh er cheu-har jeh’n ard valley, as hrog eh bwaag da hene ayns shen, as hoie eh to yn scadoo echey, dy chur-my-ner cre’n erree harragh er yn ard-valley. So Jonah went out of the city, and sat on the east side of the city, and there made him a booth, and sat under it in the shadow, till he might see what would become of the city; pl. -yn.
e waag, s. his hut or cottage. B
bwaaghe, a. pretty, beautiful.
s'bwaaghe, a. how pretty. B
s'bwaaihe, a. prettier, prettiest. B
feer waaghe or whaaghe, a. very pretty. B
bwaaghey, a. pl. pretty, &c.
bwoyid, s. m. prettiness, beauty.

bwaane, s. m. a cot or cottage, a small house where booths are erected for cattle. Perhaps from beth, Heb. (a house); pl. -yn; Hab. iii. 17: ...dy bee yn chioltane g iarit jeh veih’n
woaille, as nagh bee dew ayns ny bwaneyn.  
...the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and 
there shall be no herd in the stalls. 
yn waane or wane, s. the cow-house or 
booth. B

bwhon, s. m. a stump; pl. -yn.
yn whon, s. the stump. B

bwhonnagh
feer whonnagh, a. very stumpy. B

bwilleen, s. f. a loaf.
   e willeen s. 42. his loaf; Lev. xxiii. 17: Ver 
   shi hi en ass nyn gummallyn daa willeen-
   ourallagh, jeh hoghy chaart dy flooyr meein, bee 
ad shoh jeant lesh soorit, t'ad toshiaght ny 
   messyn gys y chynn. Ye shall bring out of your 
   habitations two wave loaves of two tenth 
deh; they shall be of fine flour; they shall be 
   baken with leaven; they are the firstfruits unto 
   the Lord. B

yn mwilleen, s. your, &c. loaf; pl. -yn. B

bwilleen[-]kail, s. f. a cabbage; pl. -yn.

bwoail, v. strike, dash; Mat. iv. 6: Ver eh 
currym da e ainleyn my-dy-chione, as ayns 
yn laeun nee ad oo y ymmyrkey, nagh
bwoail oo ec tra erbee dtchh chass noi chlagh.
He shall give his angels charge concerning 
thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up,
lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a 
stone; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; 
-yrn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

woail, v. 42, did strike or smite; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. B

bwoalley, v. striking, threshing.
dy woalley, v. 42, to strike, to thresh. B

bwoaillet, 85, struck, threshed.

bwoalit
s'bwoalit, how threshed or struck. B

ro woalit, a. 42, [too] threshed or striken. B

ro wuilt, a. 42, too smitten. B

bwoailley, s. m. a stroke, a blow, a box.
Prov. “T'ad beaghey bwoailley er keyt as 
bwoilley er moddey.” [They are living 
striking on a cat and striking on a dog, i.e. 
living a cat-and-dog life.]
buille, s. m. a blow. See also bwoailley; 
pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn woaille, s. 42, the blow or stroke. B

yn vuilley, s. the blow or stroke. B
bwoie, s. m. a boy; pl. -aghyn.
e woeie, s. 42. his boy; pl. -aghyn. B

bwoirryn, a. female, feminine.
kirree woirryn, s. 42. she sheep. B
bwoirrynagh, s. f. a she, a female; an animal with a womb; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
un woirrynagh, s. 42. one female. B
bwoirrynid or bwoirrynys, s. f. feminality, effeminacy, effemination.
yn woirrynid, s. 42. the feminality. B

bwoish or bwoishal, s. f. a wish or wishing. I have only inserted this noun as I think it rather an Anglicism: we have the verb very elegantly expressed in baill or saill, which see.

by
by-ghoillee, adv. because of difficulty or hardness; Ex. xiii. 15: As haink eh gy-kione, tra dy by-ghoillee lesh Pharaoh yn raad y higgey dooin, dy ren y Chiam stroie ooiley’n chied er ny ruggey ayns cheer Egypt, chammah yn chied er ny ruggey jeh dooinney as baagh. And it came to pass, when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that the Lord slew all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of beast.

by-dty-chyndagh, adv. because of.

by-dty-chyndagh, adv. because of thee, in consequence of thee; Jer. xxxviii. 23: ...as cha jean oo scapail ass ny laueyn oc, agh bee oo goit liorish ree Vabylon: as by-dty-chyndagh loshtee ad yn ard-valley shoh lesh aile. ...and thou shalt not escape out of their hand, but shalt be taken by the hand of the king of Babylon: and thou shalt cause this city to be burned with fire.

by-niartal, adv. because of strength, those of strength; Psl. lxxviii. 52: As woail eh ooiley yn chied v’er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooinjer b’yrje as by-niartal ayns cemmallyn Ham. And smote all the first-born in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.

by-niessey, adv. because of nearness, nearest; Deut. xxi. 6: As nee ooiley shanstyr yn ard-valley shen by-niessey da’n varroo, niee nyn laueyn erskyn y cholbagh ta’n chione goit j’ee ‘sy ghlione. And all the elders of that city, that are next unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer that is beheaded in the valley, and 1 Chron. xxvii. 7: Yn chiarroo chaptan son y chiarroo vee, va Asahel braar Yoab, as Zebadiah e vac by-niessey da. The fourth captain for the fourth month was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him.

by-haattyn, adv. because of pleasure or delight, to pleasure or delight in.

by-hrimshey, adv. for or because of sorrow or sadness.

by-vian, v. would fain; Luke, xv. 16: As by-vian lesh e volg y lietn etter lesh ny bleastyn va ny muckyn dy ee: as cha row dooinney erbee hug cooney da. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him.

byssness, s. m. business; 1 Sam. xxi. 2: As dooyrt David rish Ahimelech y saggyrt, Ta mee curryrmit ayns byssness liorish y ree. And David said unto Ahimelech the priest, The king hath commanded me a business.

bytermyn, s. m. the linnet; pl. -yn.
C

C as a radical initial, and the changes it undergoes, see Remarks 4, 5, 6, at the beginning of the work. Words from k and s also change to ch, [i.e. k changes to ch, and sh to ch].

caa, s. m. an opportunity; pl. -ghyn.
e caah, s. 6. his opportunity; Dan. viii. 25:
As trooid e chialgeyrys, ver eh er croutyn bishaghey ny laue: as nee eh lane y hoiaghey jeh hene ayns [mooaralys] e chree, as ec e caah nee eh ymmodee y stroie: And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many. [The Manx and English don’t directly match here; where Manx has ec e caah, and English has by peace, the Vulgate has in copia rerum omnium.]

caaay, s. m. convenience, fit time.
e caahs, s. his convenience. C

caabyl
e caabyll, s. his cable. C

caabyl
e caabhil, s. m. cables; sing. caabyl. 76.

caae
e caaee, s. m. seeds, as the seed of meal, &c.; pl. -yn.
e caaee, s. his seeds. C

caag
e caag, s. f. a stopper, a forelock, an attached linchpin; pl. -yn.
e caaag, s. his forelock. C

caagh
faa-y-caaagh, a. fate or fare the same.
myr-caaagh, adv. withal, along with; 2 Sam. xi. 17: As vrish deiney’n ard-valley magh, as ren ad cagggy rish Joab: as huitt paart jeh deiney Ghavid; as hooar Uriah yn Hittite e vaase myr-caaagh. And the men of the city went out, and fought with Joab: and there fell some of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also.

caaidge, s. m. a cage; pl. -yn.
e caaaidge, s. his cage. C

caag, s. f. a jay; pl. -yn.
e chaag, s. his jay. C

caartr, v. calumniate, traduce, vilify; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

caartr, v. traducing, vilifying; Hos. iv. 4: Ny-yeiy, ny lilh da dooirney erbee caaartreyn, ny goltooaan y jeh elley: Yet let no man strive, nor reprove another.

e caaartragh, v. his traducing, &c. C

caartrit, 85. traduced, vilified.

ro caaartrite, 85. too traduced. C

caartriedyder, s. m. a calumniator, a vilifier, a defamer, a traducer; pl. -yn.

caashey, s. m. cheese; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e chaashey, a. his cheese. C

caayney, v. tabering; Nah. ii. 7: As bee Huzzab er ny leediel ayns cappeey, ver ad lhieu seose ee, as nee ny moidynyn eck shooyl rhymbee cooagey myr calmaneyn, as caayney ayns nyn gleauu. And Huzzab shall be led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabering upon their breasts; by peace: Job, xxx. 7: Mastey ny tammagyn ren ad caayney; fo’n undaaggh v’ad er nyn lostey. Among the bushes they brayed; under the nettles they were gathered together.

caab, s. f. a jaw, a loop made fast on a flail; as, cab sooist; pl. -yn.
e chab, s. his jaw. C

cab[]-rjy-chellley, s. f. a pair of scissors.

cabaghe, u. stammering, stuttering.

feer cabbaghe, a. very stammering. C

cabbhaid, s. m. stammering, an impediment in speech.

cabbag, s. f. a dock, bloodwort; pl. -yn.
e chabag, s. his dock. C

cabbag-ny-hawin, s. f. colt’s-foot, coughwort, hart’s-hoof.

cabbaghe
s’cabbaghe, a. how full of docks. C

s’cabbagee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

cabbal, s. f. a chapel; pl. -yn.
e chabbal, s. his chapel. C
cabbane, s. m. a cabin, tent, tabernacle; pl. -yn.
e chabbane, s. his cabin. C
cabbaney, v. tabernacling.
cabbyl, s. m. a horse; pl. 76 [cabbil].
e chabbyl, s. his horse; pl. 76. There are many other words that aspirate or change the c to ch [as] <and> e (his), such as dy, drogh, dty, my, er, feer, ro, yn, &c. C
e cabbil, his horses.
chabbil, a. d. of horse or horses.
re-hollys voyar ny gagbyl, s. f. the moonlight—that immediately follows the former [re-hollys voyar yn ouyr].
cabdil, s. f. a chapter; pl. -yn.
y chabdil, s. the chapter. C
cabdilagh, a. d. belonging to a chapter.
caboon, s. m. a capon, a gelded cock; pl. -yn.
y caboon, s. [m.]. the capon. C
cadd, v. defend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy chaddey, v. to defend; Isa. iv. 5: As er oolley ynnynvd vaghee cronk Zion, as er e slane sheshaght, nee'n Chiam bodjal as jaagh y chaddey 'sy laa, as solishean aile sollys 'syn oie bee coodagh er oolley yn ghloyr. And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence. C
caddit, 85, defended, protected.
caddil, v. i. sleep, sleep on thou.
chaddil, v. sleep; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
in, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my chadlys, v. if shall or will sleep; or as it is in Ex. xxii. 27, chadlys: Son shen e ynniric coodagh, coamrey e chorp eh: cre ayn chadlys eh? For that is his covering only, it is his raiment for his skin: wherein shall he sleep? C
chaddil, v. slept, did sleep.
cadley, v.
er chadley, v. hath, &c. slept. C
cadley, s. m. sleep; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
cadlee, a. d. of sleep, or sleeping.
gorley-cadlee, s. lethargy.
cadlagh, a. sleepy, drowsy.
s'cadlagh, a. how sleepy or drowsy. C
s'cadlee, a. sleepier, sleeplist.
trome-cadlagh, a. drowsy.
cadlag, s. m. a sleeper, a sluggard, such as sleep a long time, as the bat, butterfly, &c.;
pl. -yn.
yn chadlag, s. the sleeper. C
drogh chadleyder, s. a bad sleeper. C
caddym, s. m. a disease in horses, called the glampus, which causes a great enlargement of the gums.
yn chaddym, s. the glampus. C
caddymit, 85, having the glampus.
cadger, s. m. a huckster, a monger.
yn chadger, s. the huckster. C
cadgeragh, a. huckstering.
cadgerys, s. m. hucksterly, mongery.
cadjin, [a.] common, general, catholic, universal, ordinary.
s'cadjin, a. how common. C
s'cadjinee, a. more common, most common. C
feer chadjin, a. very common. C
neu-chadin, a. uncommon, rare; Dan. ii. 11: As te red neu-chadin ta'n ree dy hirrey, as cha vel fer erbee elley oddys soilshaghey shoh fenish y ree, er-lihimney jeh ny flaunyssee hene, nagh vel y cummal oc marish deiney. And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.
cadjinagh, a. commonly, generally, &c.
cadjinys, s. m. common custom, vulgarity.
caitnagh
aanrit caitnagh, fustian.
caitnys
yn caitnys, s. the common, the nap. C
cagg, v.
caggey, s. m. war, battle; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
C

caign, v. chew, gnaw; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chaign, v. did chew or gnaw; -agh; -ey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, C
caigney, v. chewing, gnawing.
caignee, a. d. of chewing or gnawing.
caignit, a. how chewed or gnawed. C
cailin, s. f. a woman; pl. -yn.
cainle, s. f. a candle; pl. -yn.
yn chailne, s. the candle; pl. -yn. C
Laa’l Moirrey ny Gianle, s. m.
Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February.
cainley, a. d.
lostey-chainley, s. m. the churching of women. Called so, perhaps, from the practice of burning a candle during the service in former times.
cainleagh, a. d. of a candle or candles.
kainlagh, a. d. of a candle, or candles.
cainlere or cainline; s. m. a candlestick; pl. -yn.
kainlere, s. m. a candlestick; pl. -yn.
yn chailnere, s. the candlestick; pl. -yn. C
cainlereagh, a. d. of a candlestick, &c.
kainlereagh, a. d. of a candlestick.
cair, s. m. right, share, privilege. S’mooar ta eddyr y chair as yn aggair. [There is a great difference between right and wrong. MWW] 
dry chair, s. thy right or share. C
cairagh, in. right, well done; a. d. of justice, right, truth.
feer chairagh, a. very right, just or exact. C
s’cairee, a. more and most just, right, &c. C
meechairagh
feer veechairagh, a. very unjust. M
neu-chairagh, a. unjust, unrighteous, unfair.
cairal, a. just, righteous, upright.
feer chairal, a. very just or upright C
cair, a.
s’cair, scairagh, or s’cairal, a. how just, right, true, upright, righteous. C
cairys, s. m. justice, right, equity.
meechairys, s. m. iniquity, injustice.

yn chaggey, s. the war. C
caggey, a. d. of war, or battle.
bayrn caggey, s. m. a helmet.
eilley chaggey, s. f. armour for war.
llong-chaggey, s. f. a man of war.
chah, a. d. of battle; Zec. xiv. 3: Eisht hed yn Chiarin magh, as nee eh caggey noi ny ashoonee shen, myr ren eh caggey ayns laa yn chah. Then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against those nations, as when he fought in the day of battle.
caggeyder, s. m. a warrior; pl. -yn.
caggoil, a. warlike, hostile, militant.

caghlaa, s. m. change, diversity, alteration, difference; pl. -ghyn.
caghlaaee, a. d. of change or changes.
caghlaa, v. -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
caghlaa, v. did change. C
caghlaait, 85, changed, altered.
s’caghlaait, a. how changed or altered.
aigney-caghlaait, converted; 85.
neu-caghlaaee, a. unchangeable, invariable, immutable.
caghlaader, s. m. one who changes or alters any thing.
ceghil, i. change; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ceghil, v. id. -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ceghil, v. did, or would, &c. change;
Rom. i. 23: As cheaghil ad glyor y Jee nagh vod goll naardey, gys jalooy casley riish dooinney ta goll naardey, as eeanlee, as belyn kiare-chassagh as beishteigyn. And changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. C
ceaghlah, v. would, &c. change.
ceaghlee, v. will, &c. change.
ceaghlit, 85. changed, altered.
s’ceaghlit, a. how changed or altered. C
cagliah, s. m. a boundary; pl. 72 [change -iagh to -eeyn].
yn chagliah, s. m. 6. the boundary. C
caid, adv. how long.
cairys, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cair vie, s. f. a fair wind.

Caisht

yn Chaisht, s. the Easter. C
Jeheiney-Cheays or Jeheiney Chaisht, s. m. Good Friday; the cheays or chaisht is from cashierick, no doubt.
callin

yn challin, s. the body, the carcase. C
calmame

yn chalmame, s. the pigeon. C
camm or cam

Prov. “Soddag chamm bolg jeeragh.” [Crooked bannock, straight belly.] C
cammey, a. pl. crooked, wry, bent, oblique.
s’cam, a. how crooked, wrong, distorted, perverted, perverse, wry. C
s’cammey, a. the comparative and superlative of cam and s’cam. C
ro chamm, a. too crooked or bent.
c<http://example.com/camsgg, v. bend; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys.
cammagh.
er chammagh, v. hath, &c. bent, &c. C
cammit, 85. bent, made crooked.
s’cammit, a. how bent or made crooked.
ro chammit, 85, too much bent, &c. C
cammey, s. m. a bend, flexure, incurvation.
yn chammey, s. the crook or bend. C
cammid, s. m. crookedness, curvity.
yn chammid, s. the crookedness. C
camlaagagh, a. crooked, or contrary to law, (perhaps from camleighagh), intricate, perverse; s. m. a froward person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Job v. 13: T’eh goall y voiniur chluicagh ayns y chialgeyrys oc hene; as cur shaghrynys er coyrle ny camlaagagh. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness: and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong.
s’camlaagagh, a. how illegal, intricate in law, how impex. C
s’camlaagagh, a. id., comp. and sup. C
ro chamlaagagh, a. too intricate or perverse.
camlaagys, s. f. crookedness, perverseness, entanglement, intricacy, chicanery.
e camlaagys, a. his perverseness. C
camluargagh, a. bow legged.
camstram, a. zigzag, crankled.
ro chamstram, a. too zigzag. C
cammag, s. f. a crutch; pl. -yn.
e chammag, s. his crutch, &c. C
cammag, s. f. a cricket ball; pl. -yn.
cammah, adv. why, for what reason.
camman, s. m. a pique, a grudge, ill will.
camman-er-cooinney, a pique or grudge in memory.
camraasagh, s. f. the herb jackins.
canno

er-canno, a. enamoured, dotingly fond; Ez. xxiii. 12: V’ee er-canno lurg ny Assyrianee e naboonyn, captanyn as fir-reill, coamrit yindyssagh stoamey, markiagh er cabbil, ad ooliey deiney aegy aalin. She doted upon the Assyrians her neighbours, captains and rulers clothed most gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men.
cant, s. m. an auction; pl. -yn.
yn chant, s. 6. the auction; pl. -yn. C
cant, v. i. bid at auction; v. -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chant, v. did auction; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
cantit
s’cantit, a. how auctioned. C
canteyder, s. m. an auctioneer, a bidder at an auction; pl. -yn.
cappagh, s. m. a captive; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chappagh, s. 6. the captive; pl. 71. C
dy chappee, <a. d.> of captives. C
cappeys, s. m. captivity; pl. -yn.
yn chappeys, s. the captivity. C
cappit, 85. confined, captured.
ro chappyt, 85. too confined. C
cappan, s. m. a cup; pl. -yn.
yn chappan, s. the cup; pl. -yn. C
captan, s. m. a captain; pl. -yn.
car, s. m. a twine, twist, or knot in timber; a twine, twist, a turn round; as, car ny
bleaney (all the year round, throughout or during the year); car y voghrey (all the morning); car y tourree (all summer); car yn ouyr (all harvest); car y gheuree (all winter). In speaking of all day or all night, the car is omitted, and we say, fiey laa (all day); and fud ny hoie (all night); pl. see khyr.

yn char, s. the twist, turn, &c. C
cayr, s. m. a knot in timber.
khyr, s. pl. knots.
kyr, s. pl. See k[h]yr.
dy chyr, s. of knots. K
car-coll, s. m. a hitch of a rope; a knot on a timber-head, of that tree [coll ‘hazel’], whence the name Coll.
yn char-choll, s. the hitch. C
carr, v. twist, twine, warp; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
char, v. -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
charragh, v. would, &c. twist or twine. C
carrit, 85. twisted, twined, warped.
carit or cast [from cas, v.], 85. twisted.
caraig or carage, s. f. a clock or beetle; pl. -yn. Cha boght as caraig. [As poor as a beetle.]
carbyd, s. m. a bier; pl. -yn or 76 [carbid].
yn charbyd, s. 6. the bier; pl. 76. C
carchuillag, s. f. a fly, a gnat; pl. -yn.
yn charchuillag, s. the fly. C
carmeish, s. f. a canvass, a coarse sheet; pl. -yn.
yn charmeish, s. the canvass. C
carn or carnane, s. m. a heap or knob; a heap or pile erected in memory of a dead person, or of some memorable event; pl. -yn; (barrows).
yn charr, s. the monument. C
yn charnane, s. the heap, &c. C
carnane-freeney, s. m. the head of a pin.
carnaneagh, a. full of heaps, &c.
s'carnanagh, a. how full of heaps. C
s'carnanee, a. more and most full of heaps. C
carnoain, s. m. a large bee or beetle.
yn charnoain, s. the large bee. C
carr, s. m. a tune; as, carr daunse (a tune to dance to); carr y phoossee (the marriage tune). Ta lane chyndaaghyn ayns carr y phoossee. [There are many turns in the marriage tune.]
yn charr, s. the tune. C
carrag, s. f. a carious animal.
carragh, a. affected with the scurvy or scabs, scabious. Te feer aasagh cuir fuil ass kione carragh. [It’s very simple to bring blood out of a scabby head.]
ro charragh, a. too carious. C
s'carragh, a. how carious or rotten. C
s'carree, a. id., comp. and sup. C, fannag carragh
yn n'hannag carragh, s. the scald crow. F
gorley-carragh, s. the scury.
carrid, s. m. cariousness, scabbedness.
yn carrid, s. the cariousness, or cariosity. C
carrage, s. f. a carrot; pl. -yn.
yn charrage, s. the carrot. C
carran, s. f. small white shells that grow on the rocks under full sea mark.
carrane or kerrane, s. f. a sandal, a cover for the sole and sides of the foot made of raw hide, salted and dried, and laced with thongs of the same on the top of the foot; pl. -yn. The Welsh have cwaran for a shoe, and carrai for a shoe latchet.
yn charrane, s. the sandal; pl. -yn. C
carree, s. f. the scud, or small clouds that fly with the wind.
carrey, s. m. a friend, a cronj. Is this word derived from carr? (twist, twine, or warp—so is every friend’s heart about his friend’s); or from carus, Lat. (dear); pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dty charrey, s. 6. thy friend. C
caarjyn, s. pl. friends; pl. of carrey.
ciardys, s. m. kindred, pedigree, genealogy.
carjys or cairdys, s. m. relationship by blood, consanguinity; Neh. xiii. 4: Son roish shoh, va Eliashib yn saggyrt, er va curym
carrick, s. m. an insect found to have no vent below. Deeasee yn charthan e hoyn woish as cha dooar eh arragh eh. [The carthan lent his breech, and he got it no more.]
carthanne, s. f. a cannon.
carval, s. f. a carol; pl. -yn.
yn charval, s. 6. the carol. C
cas, v. twist, twist thou, turn, whirl; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chas, v. did twist, twisted; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms.
casey, v. turning, whirling, twisting; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy chasey, v. to twist, to twine. C
casit or cast, 85. twisted.
s'cast, a. how twisted or twined. C
ro cast, 85. too much twisted.
dooan-y-chionne-cast, s. f. the herb self-heal.
casey, s. m. twist, a. d. of winding, curling, or twisting, (as stairs); 1 Kings, vi. 8: Va'n dorrys son y chiamyr veanagh er cheu yesh y thie: as hie ad seose er greeshyn cassee sy chiamyr veanagh, as ass y chiamyr veanagh hie ad stiagh 'sy trass. The door for the middle chamber was in the right side of the house: and they went up with winding stairs into the middle chamber, and out of the middle into the third. [The citation illustrates a. d. cassee, rather than cas(s)ey.]
cassee
yeeal-chassee, s. f. a piece of thong tied between the handle and the rod of a flail, whereon it works.
daa chassey, s. two wreaths; 2 Chron. iv. 12: Ta shen, yn daa phillar, as ny booghyn, as ny atteeyn v'er kione y daa phillar, as yn daa chassey dy coodaghyn daa cheellny atteeyn v'er kione ny pillaryn. To wit, the two pillars, and the pommels, and the chapeters which were on the top of the two pillars, and the two wreaths to cover the two pommels of the chapeters which were on the top of the pillars. C
caseyder, s. m. a twister; pl. -yn.
casag, s. f. a curl; pl. -yn.
casagagh, a. curly, having curls.
caslagh, s. m. a coil; pl. -yn.
caslagh, v. would, &c. coil. [??]
casherick, a. holy, sanctified, sacred.
s′c<h>asherick, a. how holy or hallowed. C
s′c<h>asherickey, a. id., comp. and sup. C
Yee Chasherick, a. Holy God. C
anchasherick, a. unholy, unsanctified, profane, wicked, impious.
casherickys, s. m. holiness, sanctity, sacredness, sanctification.
e chasherickys, s. his holiness. C
anchasherickys, s. unholliness, impiety, profaneness, wickedness.
cashtal
yn chashtal, s. the castle. C
casley, [a.] like, resembling.
anchasley, a. unlike, different.
neu-chasley, a. different, unlike.
co-c[h]asley, a. equal in likeness, alike.
caslid, s. m. uniformity.
caslys, s. m. likeness, resemblance; sign, or appearance; as, caslys scaddan (sign of herrings); pl. -yn.
e caslys, s. his likeness. C
anchaslys, s. m. difference; pl. -yn.
co-c[h]alsys, s. m. likeness, form, portrait.
cass, s. f. a foot, the foot of any thing. The handle of various things is called cass, as of a spade, fork, &c.; the handle of a flail, as an exception, is called loaghane, as all the others ought to be; pl. -yn. See trie.
yn chass, s. the foot. C
cassit, 85. having feet, footed.
cass-feagh, s. f. craws-foot, gold-knobs.
cass-olley, s. f. hairs of old wool that adhere to sheep, whereby the fleece is kept on longer at shearing time; some will have it to mean caslysolley (the sign of new wool, or new growth); it is common to call leg, cass; as, cass stoyl (the foot of a stool); cass vrisht (a broken leg).
cass-rooish, a. bare-foot, bare-footed.
far-chass, s. f. a piece put on the shaft of a sledge car to lengthen it when worn too short; a false or wooden leg or foot; pl. -yn.
mair chass, s. f. a toe.
mwannal cass, s. f. the small of the leg.
ordaag-chass, s. f. a great toe; pl.
ordaagyn-cass.
cassagh, a. having feet; as, maase kiare cassagh (quadrupeds).
chassagh, a. d. of feet. C
kiare chassagh, a four-footed, quadruped.
loam-choshagh, a. bare-footed.
skeilt-chassagh, a. cloven-footed.
cassan, s. m. a path, a track; pl. -yn.
yn chassan, s. the path, &c. C
cassan-ays-keyll, s. m. a grove.
cassan-ny-greiney, s. m. the zodiac.
cassanagh, a. having paths or tracks.
s′casanagh, a. how full of paths. C
s′casan, s. m. having paths or tracks.
anchassanagh, a. trackless.
cosh or coshey, a. d. of the foot or feet.
chosh, a. d. of the foot or feet. C
fo-chosh, adv. under foot, beneath, overcome; currit fo-chosh (subdued).
jeh-chash, a. wild, unruly. The metaphor in this word is no doubt taken from jeh (of), and chash, or chosh (of the feet); a horse or other unruly beast that rears its feet off the ground.
ry-chosh, adv. by the feet, by foot.
kesmad-coshey, a foot step.
cosh-ry-cholbey, a. going in a body together, walking cheek-by-jowl.
coshagh, s. m. a pedestrian. This word is seldom used. See <chosee> [coshee].
yn choshagh, s. 6. the pedestrian. This word or its radical is seldom used: it is the plural choshee that is made use of, which see. C
coshee, s. m. pedestrian, foot travellers, foot-men. This word is used for both singular and plural; a. d. of travelling on foot.
yn choshee, s. 6. the pedestrian or footman. This ought to be the plural of choshagh. C
coshee-ghorley, s. pl. travellers that have some ailment in their feet, lame travellers.
e choshee-ghorley, s. his maim footed. C
coshee-rooish, s. pl. barefeet or barefooted travellers.
e choshee-rooisht, his bare footed travellers.
coshal, s. f. a treadle; pl. -yn.
yn choshal, s. the treadle. C
codjal, s. m. a treadle; pl. -yn. See coshal.
cosheeaught, s. m. the action of walking.
Goll ayns cosheeaught hionn (going in quick pace).
e cosheeaught, s. his speed in walking. C
cassidagh

dy chasid, v. to accuse. C
cooyl-cassid, v. backbiting; <Rom. i. 30> [See below cooyl-cassidagh].
yn chasidagh, s. the accuser; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. C
cooyl-cassidagh, s. m. a backbiter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; [Rom. i. 30].
Cooylchasseydee, noidyn Yee, roonee, moyrnee, boggyssee, gientyn redlyn olk, mee-viallee da ayraghyn as moiraghy. Backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.]
cassidy, or casseyderagh, s. m. an accuser; pl. -yn, 71 [change -agh to -ee].
cassey-foalsey, s. m. a false accuser.
cast, v. i. quell, defeat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
 chast, v. did quell or conquer; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
castey, v. quelling, defeating; 2 Sam. xvi. 14: Son veih'n Chiam ve dy chastey coyle chreeneey Ahtophel, dy chooileeney er Absalom yn olk va'n Chiam er chiarail n'oí. For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahtophel, to the intent that the Lord might evil upon Absalom.
dy chastey, v. to quell, &c. C
castit, 85. quelled, defeated, turned off.
s'castit, a. how quelled or overcome. C ro chastit, 85. too quelled, &c. C
yn chasteyder, s. the queller, &c. C
castrecair, a. in a tolerable way, passable.
cathair, s. f. a chair; Gal. pl. -yn.
Catreeney, s. f. Catharine.
Laa'l Chatreeney, s. Catharine’s day. C
caulg, s. f. the awns of barley, the hards or shoves of flax.
yn chaulg, s. the awns, &c. C
caulgagh, a. having awns or hards.
s'calgagh, a. full of awns. C
s'calgee, a. more and most full of awns. C
cay
yn chay, s. the quay. C
cayr, s. f. a car.
khyr, s. pl. cars.
cayrn, s. m. a trumpet, a horn to blow, a bugle.
yn chayrn, s. the trumpet. C
cayrn, v. blow or sound the trumpet; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chayrn, v. did blow the trumpet; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
cayrnat, 85. blown, sounded.
cayrnee
fir chayrnee, s. trumpeters. C
cayrneyder, s. m. a blower, &c.
yn chayrneyder, s. the trumpeter. C
ce
c'el, adv. where, a contraction of cre vel.
c'hon, adv. what for, why; a contraction of cre-hon.
c'raad, adv. where; a contraction of cre and raad.
c'red, <adv.> [pro.] (cre red) what, literally what thing.
c'woad, <adv.> [a., pro.] how many or how much. This is a contraction of cre woad.
cre, pro. what; in conversation too often pronounced ke; it sometimes is an adverb, and means how, as cre choud (how far, how long).
que, pro. what. Now written cre.
cre-ec, adv. what at, why, at what.
cre-erbee, <adv.> [pro.] whatever, whatsoever.
cre'n-fa, adv. wherefore, why, literally what for; a contraction of cre yn fa.
cre[']n-fa-nagh, adv. why not, wherefore not.
cre[']n-oir, adv. for what cause.
cre-sailym, <adv.> [pro.] what I please; -s, id.
cre-salit, <adv.> [pro.] what thou pleaste;
the day is at hand; spent; for did rain; cre vel, adv. where is, what is. This word is often spoken c’el. cre-wheesh, <adv.> [a.] how big or how great. cre-whelleen, <adv.> [a.] how many. The ee in the last syllable is to be sounded as i. cre-woad, <adv.> [a., pro.] how much. cre-woad-share, <adv.> [a., pro.] how much better. cre-woad-sloo, <adv.> [a., pro.] how much less. cre-woad-smoo, <adv.> [a., pro.] how much more. ceab, s. m. a clod or lump of earth. yn cheab, s. 6. the clod. C ceabagh, a. (or cabbagh, as it is usually sounded), claddy, full of clods, or small masses of earth; s. m. land is so called the second year after being ploughed, from lea; perhaps in consequence of its rising in clods. yn cheabagh, s. the cloddy land. C ceau, v. wear, cast, upbraid, spending; raining, casting past; 1 Peter, i. 17: As my ta shiu gennys eshynyn ayr, ta fegooish jannoo soiagh jegh persoonyn, briwyns cordail rish obbyr dy choollley ghooineyn, ceau-je jearish nyn droaillts ayns shoh ayns aggle. And if ye call on the Father, who without respect of persons judgeth according to every man’s work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cheau, v. did cast, wear, &c.; it is also used for did rain; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C ceauit or ceaut, 85. worn, cast, cast away, spent; Rom. xiii. 12: Ta’n oie foddyn ceaut, ta’n laa er-gerrey. The night is far spent, the day is at hand. s’ceaut, a. how worn, cast, or thrown. C

ro cheauit, or cheaut, 85. too much worn, &c. C ceauyder, s. m. a wearer, &c.

ceelyn, s. m. ceiling; 1 Kings, vi. 15: As hrog eh voallaghyn y thie cheu-sthie lesh buird- cedar, chammah laare y thie as ceelyn ny voallaghyn: as choodee eh ad er cheu-sthie lesh fuygh, as choodee eh laare y thie lesh plankyn-juys. And he built the walls of the house within with boards of cedar, both the floor of the house, and the walls of the ceiling: and he covered them on the inside with wood, and covered the floor of the house with planks of fir.

cha, adv. not. For the sound that the ch has in this word, see remark 6; and all the words which follow commencing with ch have the same aspiration, unless noticed to the contrary by the insertion of the figure 5. Cha is always placed before verbs to make negatives, as we have not a Manks word for no; it is used as, cha beagh (would not be); cha liass (need not); cha vel (is not or are not); cha row (was not), &c.

Cha is often improperly used for as and so. See Manks Scriptures, Josh. viii. 19; 2 Sam. xxii. 45; Psl. xviii. 45, and Iviii. 3; Ex. ii. 18; Job, xlii. 15, &c, &c., &c. If cho had been substituted for cha, in these latter instances, I think it would have been much better. [See cho.]

chamoo, conj. neither, not either, not more.

čhaggyl, v. 5. assemble; Ez. xxxix. 17: Čhaggyl-je shiu hene, as tar-je cooidjagh er dagh cheu, gyys yn oural aym’s, shen ta mee dy hebbal er nyn son, eer oural mooar er sleityn Israel, dy vod shiu gee yn eill, as giu yn uill. Assemble yourselves, and come; gather yourselves on every side to my sacrifice that I do sacrifice for you, even a great sacrifice upon the mountains of Israel, that ye may eat flesh, and drink blood. <Ch.>

cha jagl* or jaggil, v. not gather; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch čhaglys, v. 5. shall, &c. gather. čhagll or haggil, v. did gather or gathered; Ex. xvi. 18: As tra howse ad eh lesh omer, cha row veg harrish echysrens ren mooarane y
charbaa, v. 5. weaning. This word and its derivatives are sounded as ch in charter, (English); -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

charbaaee, a. d. 5. of weaning.
charbaa, v. not wean; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch
harbaa, v. did wean or weaned; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

charbait
s’charbait, a. how weaned. Ch
ro harbait, 85, too weaned. Ch

chea v. 5. fleeing, retreating: -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

nyn jea, v. your &c., fleeing or retreating. Ch
cha jea, v. not flee or retreat. Ch
hea, v. did flee, fled; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch
dy hea, v. to flee, shun, or retreat. Ch
er-chea, v. fleeing, fled; roie-er-chea (retreating).

cheb or chebb*, v. 5. bid or offer; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heb or hebb*, v. offered, did offer, bade or did bid; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch
cha jeb or jebb*, v. not bid or offer; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym, 94. Ch
dy hebbal, v. to bid, offer or proffer. Ch
nyn jebbal, v. your, &c. offering or bidding.

chebbit, pl. 5. bidden, offered, bade.
chebbeyder, s. m. 5. a bidder, an offerer.

chee, v. 5. seeking; Luke, xi. 24: Tra ta’n spyyrd neu-ghlen er gholl ass dooinney, ’t ehr shooyll trooid faasaghy fadaneagh, chee aash, agh ayns fardainn, eisht ’t ehr gra, Hem reesht gys mys hie, veih haink mee. When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest; and finding none, he saith, I will return unto my house whence I came out.
er-chee-goll, adv. about to go; er-chee dy yannoo (about to do, about to act).
cheer, s. f. country; pl. -aghyn.
   e heer, s. his country; pl. -aghyn. Ch
yn jeer, s. your &c. country; pl. -aghyn. Ch
cher, v. 5. dry with heat or fire; -agh, 77;
   -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
   -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha jeer, v. not dry by fire or heat; -agh;
   -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.
heer, v. dried, did dry with fire, &c.; -agh;
   -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch
cheerey, v.
dy heerey, v. to dry by heat of fire. Ch
yn jeerey, s. your, &c. drying. Ch
cheerit, or cheert, 85. 5. dried by fire.
ro heert, 85. too dried. Ch
cheerey, s. m. 5. torrefaction, drying; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].
cheeree, a. d. 5. of torrefaction or drying.
cheereyder, s. m. 5. one who dries.
yn jeereyder, s. your, &c. drier. Ch
cheet, v. 5. coming.
cheet dy ve, becoming, to become.
er jeet, v. hath, &c. come, arrived. Ch
er-jeet, pt. hath, &c. come or arrived.
dy heet, v. to come. Dy heet er-ash, v. is to
appear. Ch
yn jeet, s. your &c. coming, arrival. Ch
ry-heet, v. to come, being to come.
cheet-magh-ollish, s. f. 5. perspiration.
cheet-er-y-hoshtiagh, v. 5. coming forward, prospering, gaining in any thing.
cheet-stiagh, s. m. 5. an income; pl. -yn.
hig or higg*, v. will or wilt, shall or shalt
come; -ym; -yms. Ch
jigym, p. will I come? -s, id. em.
jig oo, p. wilt thou come? The answer in
the affirmative would be hig; in the
negative cha jig.
haint, v. came, did come, became. Ch

my harr* or harragh, v. if go or come; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, 94. C
harrin, [v.] I would go or come. See roin.
Ch
cheh, a. 5. hot, calid, warm; Rev. iii. 15:
Shione dou dty obbraghyn, nagh vel oo edyr
feayr ny cheh: bailt-ym dy beagh oo edyr feayr
ny cheh. I know thy works, that thou art neither
cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot.
ro hea, a. too hot, too warm. Ch
s’choe, a. warmer, warmest; hotter, hottest;
the comp. and sup. of cheh. C
chia, a. 5. See cheh.
chias, s. 5. calidity, heat, warmth.
di hiass, s. of heat or warmth. Ch
blaa-hiass, s. m. lukewarmth.
chias vleeneey, a. the heat of the year. B
yn chiaassagh or chiaassaghey, s. m. 5. the
fever
chiasseyder, s. m. 5. a heater; pl. -yn.
cheilley ‘one another’
dy cheilley, adv. together, joined.
lurg-y-chei[l]ley, adv. 6. after one another.
fud-y-ch[ei]lley, adv. through others,
mixed.
caib[-]ry-chelley, s. f. a pair of scissors.
coyrt-dy-chiley, v. joining.
fo-my-chilley, adv. through others,
subverting; 2 Tim. ii. 14: Jeh ny reddyn shoh
cur ad aysn cooinaghyn, coyrt currym orroo
kiongoyrt ris y Chiam, nagh streeu ad myshe
focklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy
choyp sco leith fo-my-chilley.
Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before
the Lord that they strive not about words to no
profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.
fud-y-chilley, adv. mixed through others.
kione y cheilley, adv. through others,
mixed.
lesh-y-chilley, adv. one with another.
my-chilley, a. continuous, together.
veih my chilley, adv. asunder.
ry-chilley, adv. together, stuck together.
goll-ry-chilley, adv. like one another,
aliike.
neu-goll[-]ry[-]chelley, a. dissimilair.
cheinejean, s. m. 5. a bonfire; pl. -yn.
chelleeragh, adv. 5. directly, immediately, forthwith, straightway, without delay, straight forward.
s’chilleeragh (sic: stress), a. how direct or straight forward. C
s’chilleeree (sic: stress), a. id., comp. and sup. C
chelleerid, s. m. 5. directness, &c.
chémmal
yn chémmal, s. 5. the hem.
chengey, s. f. 5. tongue; pl. 67 [change -ey to aghyn].
e hengey, s. his tongue. Ch
yn jengey, s. your, &c. tongue; pl. 67. Ch
chengey-ny-mraane. See cron-craeae ['aspen tree'].
lus y chengey veg, s. f. mouse-ear.
chenjahg, s.
yn chenjahg, s. m. 5. the extortioner; Isa. xvi. 4: Lhig da ny eebyttee aym’s cummal mayrt’s, Voab: bee uss scaa dauesyn veih eddin y spoollleyder: son ta’n chenjahg ec kione, ta’n cragheyder harrish, ta ny tranlaasee stroit ass y cheer. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler: for the extortioner is at an end, the spoiler ceaseth, the oppressors are consumed out of the land.
chènt, s. m. 5. a flash; pl. -yn: Ez. i. 14: As roie ny cretooryn bio, as hyndaa ad goll-rish chentyn-taanne. And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning.
chèrr, v.
cha jerr* or jereey, v. not perish; -agh; -in; -ins; -yms, 94. Ch
cherraghyn.
dy herraaghtyn, v. to perish. Ch
er jerraaghtyn, v. hath, &c, &c. perished. Ch
chèsh-vean
sy chesh-vean, s. 5. in the exact middle.
chèu, s. f. 5. side. This word differs from lihattee, also side; as it would be improper to say, er y lihattee echey (for one who was on a man’s side); we therefore say, er y chèu echey. Chèu-heear (west side), is sometimes used for behind; chèu-hiar (east side).
e heu, s. his side; derrey heu (one side). Ch
yn jèu, s. your, &c. side. Ch
chèu-asstan, the side out of sight.
chèu-mooie, s. m. outside, besides, except; Acts, viii. 1: …as v’ad ooiley er nyn skeayley magh trooid cheerahgyyn Yudea as Samaria, chèu mooie jeh ny ostyllyn. …and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles.
chèu-sthie, s. m. 5. inside. There is a very improper change of the word chèu to lheu on the south-side of the Island.
çiamble, s. f. 5. a temple; pl. -yn.
e hiamble, s. his temple. Ch
çiarnyr, s. 5. the chamber; 1 Kings, vi. 6: Va’n chïamyr s’inhleey queig cubityn er lheead, as va’n chïamyr meangh shey cubityn er lheead, as va’n trass shiaght cubityn er lheead. The nethermost chamber was five cubits broad, and the middle was six cubits broad, and the third was seven cubits broad. S
çiarn, s. m. 5. lord.
e hiarn, s. his lord; pl. -yn. Ch
yn Jïarn, s. our, &c. Lord. Ch
moyll y Çiarnyr, in. hallelujah.
çiarnagh, a. lordly.
çiarnid, s. m. lordliness.
çiarnyns, s. m. lordship, dominion; Mat. xx. 25: Agh deie Yeesey orroo huggey, as dooyrt eh, Ta fys eu dy vel princeyn ny Hashoonee gymmyrkey chïarnyns harrystoo, as ta ny ard-ghiney gymmyrkey reill orroo. But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them.
e hiarnys, s. his lordship; pl. -yn. Ch
ćiarry, s. m. 5. dry weather after rain; Pro. xxv. 23: Ta’n gheay-twoaie cur lesh ciarry; myr shen ta eddin fargagh cur ny-host yn chengey chooyl-chasseey. The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.
ćiarry, s. m. 5. dry weather after rain.
chibbyr. s. f. 5. a well, a spring of water.
chibbraghyn. s. pl. 5. wells, springs.
e hibbyr. s. his well; pl. -aghyn. Ch

Laa’l Chybbyr-Ushtey. s. m. Epiphany-day. This ought to be Laa’l chebbal ooashley, the day of offering worship, as the wise men of the East did, of which it is a commemoration.

chibbyragh. a. d. 5. of a well or wells.

ched. <adv.> [a.] first, foremost.

ching. s. m. 5. a sore, an ulcer; a. sick, ill.

s’ching. a. how sick or ill. Ch
s’chingey. a. id., comp. and sup. Ch
ro hing. a. too sick, too ill. Ch
e hing. s. his sore; pl. -yn. Ch

chingey. a. pl. 5. sick, ill, disordered.
chingey-je. s. f. 5. a ringworm; pl.
chingaghyn-je.

chingys. s. 5. sickness, illness; pl. -yn.
dty hingys. s. thy sickness. Ch

chingaggyn-je. Ch

chengys. s. 5. sickness, illness; pl. -yn.
dty hingys. s. thy sickness. Ch

Ch

chioe, adv. never.

chiole. s. 5. stomach or guts.

blennick-chiolegey. id. A corruption of bolgey [sc. blennick chiolegey ‘fat of the guts’ ?]
lus y chiole. s. f. golden maiden hair.

chiiollagh. s. 5. hearth or fire place.
dty hiiollagh. s. thy hearth; pl. -yn. Ch
noon jiiollagh. s. your, &c. hearth. Ch
chioll, a. d. 5. of the hearth, as keeil-chioll (the fire side or hearth side).
keeil chiole. s. hearth side, or fire side.
hiol, a. d. of the hearth. Ch

chieon. v. 5. tighten, fasten, or straiten; -agh, 77; -ey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hioll[nn], v. did tighten, straiten, or fasten;


agh. -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch
cha jion or jion, v. not tighten; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Ch

dy hionney, v. to tighten, straiten, &c. Ch
noon jionney, v. your, &c. tightening, straitening; 2 Cor. vi. 12: Cha vel shiuish er

chioleyn. a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast. Ch

chioleyn. a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

s’chioleyn, a. how tight, fast, strait. C

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn. a. how tight, fast, strait. C

chioleyn, a. the comp. and sup. of chion, tighter; tighter; fastest; fastest; straiter, straitest; Acts, xxvi. 5: Bione daue mee er-dyn toshliaght (my yinnagh ad feanish y ymmrykey) lurg yn agh bh schenney jehn’ chredjue ain, dy ren mee baghey my Pharisee. Which knew me from the beginning, if they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. C
yn chennar (sic: stress). 5. (from chion), the strait passage.

chien. s. m. 5. tightness, straitness, distress.

chennaid. s. m. 5. tightness, straitness, distress.

chennaid voor. a. a great strait; 1 Chron. xxi. 13: As dooyrt David rish Gad, Ta mee ayns chennaid voor; lhig dou nish tuittym fo laue’n Chiam, (son s’mooar ta e vyghynyn) agh ny lhig dou tuittym ayns laue dooniny. And David said unto Gad, I am in a great strait: let me fall now into the hand of the Lord; for very great are his mercies: but let me not fall into the hand of man. M

yn jien. s. his straitness, tightness, distress. Ch

chn. s. strait, tight, fast.

chn see. s. faster, fastest; straiter, straitest; tighter, tightest; faster, fastest; tightening, tightening, straitening, straitened in us, but ye are straitened in your own bowels.

chioleyn. s. pl. 5. tightened, straitened.

s’chioleyn or s’chioleyn, 85. how tightened or straitened. C

ro chion. 85. too tightened, &c. Ch

chioleyn. a. 5. fast, speedy; hardly.

chioleyn. a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

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chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.

chioleyn, a. pl. 5. strait, tight, fast.
C

čhiu, a. 5. thick, dense, gross, close.
čhioo, a. 5. thick. See also čhiu.
s’čhioo or s’čhiu, a. how thick or dense. C
s’čhee, a. the comp. and sup. of čhiu. Prov.
“Ta fuill ny s’čhee na ushtey.” [Blood is thicker than water.]
C
s’čheey, a. pl. the comp. and sup. of čhiu, when speaking in the plural number. C
ro hiu, a. too thick, dense, &c. Ch
čhiuchey, h. thickening.
dy hiuchey, v. to thicken or condense. Ch
čheeday, s. 5. thickness, density.
e heeey, s. his thickness. Ch
čhiu, s. m. a chew.
čhui, v. chew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
čhiuiit, 85, cut or chewed.
cho, adv. so, as; cho leah (as soon), &c.

Cha is often improperly used for as and so.
See Manks Scriptures, Josh. viii. 19: As hrog ny deiney va nyn thie cooyt-chlea dy
tappee orroo ass nyn follaghyn, as roie ad cha
leah as v’ehe er heeyney magh e laue. And the
ambush arose quickly out of their place, and
they ran as soon as he had stretched out his
hand;
2 Sum. xxii. 45: Nee joarreeyn ginjillaghyn ad-
hene hym: cha leah’s chilnnys ad, ver ad
biallys dou. Strangers shall submit themselves
unto me: as soon as they hear, they shall be
obedient unto me;
Psl. xviii. 45: Cha leah as chlynnys ad jee’m,
ver ad biallys dou: agh nee’n choan yoarree
foalsaght rhym. As soon as they hear of me,
they shall obey me: the strangers shall humble
themselves before me;
Psl. lviii. 3: Ta ny mee-chrauee frourthag, dy
jarroo veih brein nyn mayrey: cha leah as t’ad
er nyn ruggey, t’ad goll er-shaghryn, as loayrt
breagyn. The ungodly are froward, even from
their mother’s womb: as soon as they are born,
they go astray, and speak lies;
Ex. ii. 18: As tra haink ad gys Reuel nyn ayr,
dooyrt eh, Kys te dy veil shiu er jeet cha leah
jiu? And when they came to Reuel their father,
he said, How is it that ye are come so soon to
day?;
Job, xliii. 15: As ayns oolley’n cheer cha row
mraane erbee ry-akin cha aalin as inneyn
Yob: as hugh nyn ayr daue eiraght mastey nyn
mraaraghyn. And in all the land were no
women found so fair as the daughters of Job:
and their father gave them inheritance among
their brethren; &c, &c, &c.
If cho had been substituted for cha, in these
latter instances, I think it would have been
much better.
chamnah, adv. (from cho-mie), as well.
čhore
mooirčhore, s. m. a wreck; pl. -aghyn.
mooirčhore, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
n-ns, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chor, s. possible haste: Acts, xx. 16: ...son
v’ehe ayns preish siyr, er dy chooille chor dy ve
ec Jerusalem er laa ny Kingeesh. ...for he hasted,
if it were possible for him, to be at
Jerusalem the day of Pentecost. Is this word
from siyr? S. [Surely the same chor as in
er chor erbee ’anywise, at all costs’. Cf.
Acts, xviii. 21: Shegin dooys er dy chooille
chor yn feaillle shoh ta er-gerrry y reayll ec
Jerusalem. I must by all means keep this feast
that cometh in Jerusalem.]
čhoud, adv. as far, while, whilst, till, as long;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
čhiu, s. m. a chew.
čhui, v. chew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
čhiuiit, 85, cut or chewed.
čhymlee, s. f. 5. the chimney; pl. -yn.
čhymmey, s. m. 5. compassion; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].
dy hymmey, s. of compassion. Ch
yn n jymmey, s. your, &c, compassion. Ch
e veeghyn dy hymmey, s. his bowels of
compassion; 1 John, iii. 17: Agh quoi-erbee
ta cooid y theihil shoh echey, as fakin e vraar
ayns feme as ta dooney seose e veeghyn dy
hymmey voish; kys ta graih Yee tanaghtyn
ayn? But whoso hath this world’s good, and
seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up
his bowels of compassion from him, how
dweloth the love of God in him? M
čhymmeydagh, s. m. 5. a compassionate
person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

chymmoil, a. 5. compassionate.
ro hymmoil, a. too compassionate. Ch.

chymmylt, s. m. 5. a foreskin. 1 Sam. xviii. 25: Cha vel y ree shirrey loqhyr erbee, agh keead chymmylt jeh ny Philystinee, dy ghoaill cooilleeney e rdnoid y ree. The king desirthe not any dowry, but an hundred foreskins of the Philiestines, to be avenged of the king's enemies.
nyn jymnil, s. your, &c. circumcision. Ch

chymmyltagh, s. m. 5. a circumcised person.
nyn jymmyltagh, s. a circumcised person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Jer. ix. 26: Er Egypt, as Judah, as Edom, as cloan Ammon, as Moab, as oolilley ny t'ayns ny cormeily sodjey-magh, ta cummal 'syn aasagh: son ta oolilley ny ashoonyn shoh nyn jymmyltee, as ta oolilley thee Israel nyn jymmyltee ayns cree. Egypt, and Judah, and Edom, and the children of Ammon, and Moab, and all that are in the utmost corners, that dwell in the wilderness: for all these nations are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in the heart.

Ch

chymmyltit, 85. 5. circumcised.

chymn or chymnee, v. 5. will or bequeath, commend or devise; -agh, 77; -ee, 80.

hymn, v. did will or bequeath, &c.; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

my hymnagh, v. if would, &c. will, bequeath, commend. Ch

chymney, v. devising, bequeathing.

dy hymney, v. to bequeath or commend. Ch

chymney, s. m. 5. a will or testament; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghy].
nyn jymney, s. your, &c. will. See also jinney. Ch

nyn jinnley, s. your, &c. will, pl. 67. Ch

chymnee, a. d. 5. of a will or testament; as, feanish chymnee.

chymneyder, s. m. 5. a testator, bequeather

chymns or chymnee, v. 5. gather; -agh, 77;
-aghey, 82; -in, 83; -ins; 84; -ym, 85;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hymns* or hymsee, v. did gather, gathered;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

cha jyms or jymsee, v. not gather; -agh, 77. Ch
dy hymself or hymselfe, v. to gather together, to accumulate. Ch

nyn jymself, v. your, &c. gathering. Ch
er jymselfe, v. hath, &c. gathered. Ch

s'chymsit
s'chymses, a. how gathered. Ch
ro hymsit, 85. too gathered together. Ch

chymseyder e hymseyder, s. his accumulator, &c. Ch

chymshag, a.

s'chymshag, a. how much for gathering. C
s'chymsee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

chymshag, s. f. 5. a gathering, a sore.

chynnda, v. 5. turn; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86.

hyndaa, v. did turn, turned; -gh; -in; -ins;
-yms, -ys, 94. Ch

cha hyndaa, v. not turn.; -agh; -in; -ins;
-yms, 94. 94. Ch
dy hyndaa, v. to turn, to return. Ch

chynnda, 85. 5. turned, translated.

s'chynnda, a. how turned or converted. C
ro hyndaa, 85. too much turned. Ch

chynnda, s.
nyn hyndaghyn, s. your, &c. turns.

chyrrym, a. 5. dry, arid.

chirmey, a. pl. arid, dry.

chyrrym, a. pl. 5. dry, arid.

s'chirm, a. how dry, how arid. C

s'chirmey, a. id., comp. and sup. C

ro hyrrym, a. too dry or arid. Ch

chirm or chyrrym, v. 5. dry; -agh, 77;
-aghey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

chyrrm, or chyrmerrie, v. 5. dry or make dry.
cha jyr* or jyrme, v. not dry; -agh.

hymr* or hymree, v. did dry, dried; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. Ch

chyrmagheey, v. 5. drying.

dy hyrrymagh or hymmagheey, v. to dry. Ch
er jymmagheey, hath, &c. dried. Ch

chirmee, a. d. of aridity or drying.

chyrmee, a. d. 5. of drying or dryness.

chirmit, 85. dried, drained of moisture.

chyrmit, 85. 5. dried, absorbed.

s'chirmit, a. how dried. C

ro hyrmit, 85. too dried. Ch
clagh, v. stone; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86.

chlagh, v. did stone, stoned; -agh, &c. C
claghey, v. stoning, casting stones on.
dy chlaghey, v. to stone. C
claghit, 85. stoned.
clagheyder, s. a stoner, one who stones.
yn chlagheyder, s. the stoner. C
claghagh, a. stony, full of stones.
ro chlaghagh, a. too stony or full of stones. C
s’claghagh, a. how stony. C
s’claghee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
claghynd-cloie, s. the bird stonechatter.
claghynd-geayl, s. the stone, or what is termed gravel in the bladder.

claiyr, v. embraced, grasp; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

chllaghynd, a. plait or braid; -agh, 77; -ee, 80.
s’clalghtit, a. how plaited. C

claion, s. the scalp of the head, the part of the head the hair grows on.
yn chlaion, s. the scalp or top of the skull; Jud. ix. 53: Agh cheau ben dy row peesh dy chlagh wyllin er kione Abimelech, as vrish ee dy peesyn e chlaion. And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech’s head, and all to brake his skull. C

clag or clang, s. m. a bell, a clock.
yn chllag, s. the bell or clock. C
clyug, s. pl. bells, clocks.
clage-yrmryiu, s. a knell.
yn chllagyn, s. the small bell or clock. C

clagh, s. f. a stone; pl. -yn.
yn chlagh, s. the stone; pl. -yn. C
claoie a. d. of stone or stones; Prov. “Brishys accyrys trooid boallaghyn cloie.” [Hunger will break through stone walls.]
chloae, a. d. of a stone or stones. C
clagh-bliehmeaen, s. a grindstone.
clagh-criuyn, s. a pebble.
clagh-ooaie, s. a gravestone.
clagh-rubban, s. a rubbing stone.
clagh-shleeuee, s. a whetstone.
clagh-wyllyn, s. a millstone.
clagh-y-tooil, s. the apple of the eye.
seeyr-clagh, s. m. a mason; Galic.

clagh, s. m. a drier.
chlymeyder, s. m. 5. a dryer, an absorbent.
chlymaid, s. m. dryness, drought.
chlymeyder, s. m. 5. dryness, drought.
e hyymyaid, s. his dryness. Ch
nyyn jyymaid, s. your, &c. dryness. Ch

chyrrys, s. 5. a tour or journey. [See tyrryys.]
nyyn jyrrys, s. your, &c. tour, &c. Ch

claare, s. m. a dish; pl. -eyn < or 71>.
yn chlaare, s. the dish; pl. -eyn. C

claasagh

yn chlaasagh, s. the harp; pl. -yn [? or 71 change -agh to -ee]. C

clabbagh

bainney clabbagh, curdled or sour milk.

clabbinnagh, a. squally, gusty.

feer chlabbinnagh, a. very squally. C
s’clabbinagh, a. how gusty, squally, &c. C
s’clabbine, a. id., comp. and sup. C
clabbinnid, s. m. squalliness.
yn chlabbinid, s. the squalliness. C

claddeyn, s. m. the bank of a river [pl. 72 claddeyn]. Perhaps this word would be more properly clattagh, as it may be derived from clat (a rod).
yn chladdagh, s. the marshy bank. C

clag or clagg, s. m. a bell, a clock.
yn chllag, s. the bell or clock. C
cluig, s. pl. bells, clocks.
clag-merriu, s. a knell.
yn chllagyn, s. the small bell or clock. C
clann or clahn, v. thicken, populate; used chiefly for meal to thicken in boiling.
clann, v. did populate or thicken; -agh; -aghey; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. C
clannaghey or clanney, v. thickening, populating.
clahnit
s’clahnit, a. how thickened. C
yn chlanneyder, s. the thickener, &c, &c. C

clash, s. f. a hollow in land made by the ending furrow, a hollow on the back of a horse with fatness, any hollow or groove.
yn clash, s. 6. the hollow; pl. -yn. C
clashagh
s’c<h>lashagh, a. how full of ending furrows. C
clashit
s’c<h>lashit, a. how furrowed. C
clasht, v. hear, hearken, hark, hark thou.
clashtyn, v. hearing.
er clashtyn, v. hath, &c, &c., heard. C
ry-clashtyn, v. to be heard.
aa-clashtyn, s. m. a rehearing.
far-clashtyn, s. m. dulness of hearing, hard of hearing, not able to hear well.
cluin or cluinn, s. m. a hearer.
cluin or cluin, v. hear; -agh. 77.
clin, v. hear. See also cluin, which I reckon the best Manks; -agh. 77.
clynn, v. hear. See cluin.
clynne, v. See cluinee; Exod. xv. 14:
Clynnee yn poble, as bee aggle orroo nee seaghyn greimmey cummaltie Phaestalina. The people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina.

chluin or chluinn oo, v. didst thou hear;
-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. 94. C
chlin or chluin, v. did hear; -agh; -ee; -in;
-ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. C
cheayll, v. did hear, heard.
cllinnit, 85. heard.
s’cluinit, a. how well heard. C
cluineyder, s. m. a hearer; pl. -yn.
clineyder, s. m. a hearer; pl. -yn.

clea, s. f. any timber or iron barred across each other, as a gate, harrow.
yn clea, s. the roof, &c. See clea. C
clean or cleaiyn, s. pl. harrows.
e cleayyn, s. his harrows. C
clein, s. pl. See cleaiyn or cleain.
cleia. See cleayyn. C
go-chlea, adv. under house roof, under cover; 1 Sam. xix. 11: Hug Saul myrgeddin chaghteryn gys thie Ghavid, dy lihe go-chlea er e hon, as dy varroo eh sy voghrey. Saul also sent messengers unto David's house, to watch him, and to stay him in the morning.
cooyl-chlea, a. in ambush, in wait, lying in wait, behind the screen.
unnag-chlea, s. f. a sky-light or literally a roof-light.
cleiea [or] cleiee, v. harrow; -agh. 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86.
chleiee, v. did harrow; -agh; -in; -ins; -it;
-yms; -ys. 94. C
dy chleaee or chleiee, to harrow. C
cleieet
s’cleieet, a. how harrowed. C
cleaieeder, s. m. a harrower.
clean, s. m. cradle or creel; pl. -yn.
yn chlean, s. the cradle or creel. C
cleayn, s. enticement, allurement, seducement, delusion.
yn chleayn s. m. the allurement or enticement.
cleoyn, s. bent, propensity, inclination.
cleayn or cleaynee, v. entice, allure, seduce.
chleayn, v. did allure, incline, or entice;
-agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94; 94.
cleaynaghey or cleayney, v. enticing.
dy chleaynaghey, v. to entice, to draw;
Acts, xx. 30: Myrgeddin nyn mast' eu hene nee deiney girree seose, loayrt goan kialgagh, dy chleaynaghey daue hene fir-eiyree. Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. C
cleaynee, a. d. of enticing or alluring.
cleaynit
s’cleaynit, a. how enticed, allured, &c, &c.
cleayneyder, s. m. an enticer or allurer.
yn chleayneyder, s. the enticer, &c, &c.
cleaysh, s. f. an ear, a lug, the handle of a tub or can, &c.; pl. -yn.
C

Cled, v. did overset; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

cledge, s. f. bran; pl. -yn.
yn chledge, s. the bran,
cledgeagh, a. branny. C

cleau, s. f. chest, breast, stomach.
  e cleau, s. his chest, breast, or stomach;
  beéal my cleau (the pit of my stomach). C

cleir, a. clear. Hymn 54: Dy balt 'chur orrym
  brìwnys geyre, / veagh deyrey cair dou, t'ou uss
cleer. [If you wished to impose strict judgment
  on me, the condemnation of me would be just,
  you are clear. MWW]

cleiy or cleiy, s. m. a hedge.
yn cleiy, s. the hedge.
  <e> [ny] c<h>leiy, s. pl. <his> [the]
hedges; Luke, xiv. 23: As dooyt y chiar rish
  y charvaant, Gow magh gys ny raaidyn
  mooarey as ny cleigh, as guee orroo dy heet
  stiagh, dy vod my hie ve er ny liheeney.
  And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into
  the highways and hedges, and compel them to
  come in, that my house may be filled. C
  <e> [ny] c<h>leiyee, s. pl. <his> [the]
hedges; Jer. xlix. 3: ...yliée-jee, innee
  Rabbah; cur-jee erriu aanrit-sack; jean-jee
  doberan, as roie-jee noon as noal rish ny
  cleiyee. ...cry, ye daughters of Rabbah, gird
  you with sackcloth; lament, and run to and fro
  by the hedges. C
  cleif[e], s. pl. hedges; a. d. of hedge or
  hedges.

kiebbey cleiyee, s. m. a hedge spade.

Cleigh or cleiy, v. dig, delve, quarry; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.
dy chleiy, v. to dig, delve, &c.; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

cleight, v. dug, quarried.
s'cleight or s'cleiyit, a. how dug, delved,
or quarried. C

ro chlieyt or chleight, 85. too much dug,
delved or quarried. C

cleiyder, s. m. a delver, a quarrier.
yn chleiyder, s. the digger or delver. C

cleiy-foot, v. supplanting.

clein, s. m. the clan, the surname.
dy clein, a. of surname.

clep, s. a grapple or grapnel, a large hook set
in a handle; pl. -yn.

cleragh, s. m. a clerk. pl. 71 [change -agh to
-ee].
yn chleragh, s. the clerk; pl. 71. C

cleragh-ny-liouryn, s. m. the Clerk of the
Rolls.

clerée, a. d. of a clerk, or clerks.

clerëys, s. f. clerkship; pl. -yn.

e chlerëys, s. his clerkship. C

cleragh, s. m. a piece put into the chimb of a
wooden vessel. pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

clesp, s. f. a clasp.

cleps, v. clasp; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82;
-in, 83; -ins, 84.

clet, s. f. a rock in the sea, near a larger one; it
is used for the same in Erse; it is also used
for apiece of timber nailed on a larger piece
to hinder anything from passing.
yn chlet, s. the rock in the sea. C

cleuinn, s. m. a son-in-law, a daughter’s
husband. See also ben-chleuin.
yn chleuinn, s. the son-in-law. Eshyn ta
geddyn dooinney mie da e innee t’eh
cosney mac. Agh eh ta geddyn drogh-
chleuinn t’e coyl innee. [He who gets a
good man for his daughter gains a son.
but he who gets a bad son-in-law loses a
doughter.] C

ben-chleuin, s. f. a son’s wife, daughter-in-
law.

cleuïns, s. f. affinity, relationship.

e chleuïns, s. his affinity by marriage. C

clieght, v. accustom, practice; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85.
C

chliaght, v. did accustom or practice; -agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
s'cliaghtit, a. how accustomed. C
cliaghtey, s. m. practice, habit, custom, fashion; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn cliaghtey, s. the custom, habit, or practice.
cliaghteyder, s. m. a practiser, &c.
yn cliaghteyder, s. the practiser, &c. C
cliaghtal (sic), a. with how much satisfaction in the use of comp. and sup. C
cliaghteyder (an ornament).

cliegeen, s. f. a jewel; Pro. xi. 2[2]: Myr
cliegeen dy aird ayns stroin muickey, myr shen
ta ben aalin, fegooish ymmyrkey mie. As a jewel of gold in a swine’s snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion; a loop or ring; pl. -yn. The g in this word ought to be a j, according to Dr. Kelly’s Manks grammar and the latter part of remark 12, as I never heard the hard sound given to the g in this word in conversation. Êtymology perhaps from cleaysh (an ear) and jesheen (an ornament).
yn chliegeen, s. the ear-ring or jewel, &c. C

cliejeen
cliejeen, s. f. a jewel; Pro. xi. 2[2]: Myr
cliejeen ny ghoaill as y hilgey eh gys

cliegeen

cliass, s. m. a happening alike, the same fate, like as. [‘coincidence’]
yn cliass, s. the fate. C

cliwe, s. f. a sword; pl. -yn.
yn cliwe, s. the sword. C

clo* or clohgey, v. chase, chasing; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
clo, v. did chase; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
clogey v. chasing.
dy clogey, v. to chase. C
cloee, a. d. of chasing, or the chase.
clodder, s. m. a chaser; pl. -yn.
yn clodder, the chaser. C

cloag, v. cloak, or cover with a cloak; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
chloag, v. did cloak; -agh; -ee; -in; -ym; -ys, C
cloagey, s. m. a cloak or mantle; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn chloaghey, s. the cloak. C

cloan, s. pl. children, descendants.

e clloan, s. his clan or children. C
cloan-gheiney, s. pl. children of men.
cloan-ny-mollaght, s. pl. cursed children.
clienney, a. d. of <the> children; Mark, vii. 27: Agh dooyrt Yeesey r’eey, Lhig da’n clloan ve hoshiaight jeant magh: son cha vel eh cooie
arran ny clienney y ghoolain as y hilgey eh gys

moodee. But Jesus said unto her, Let the children first be filled: for it is not meet to take the children’s bread, and to cast it unto the

ee eh 'sy chloaagagh rish broogh ny hawin.

And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river’s brink.
yn chloaagagh, s. the bulrushes; Ex. ii. 3 [see above]; the flaggers. C
cloaagagh ghiwnagh, s. f. gladwin or stinking gladwin.
clist, s. m. spring, elasticity.
yn chlist, s. the elasticity or spring.
clist, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
clist, v. -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
clistal, v. spring, bounding.
clisteyder, s. m. a springer or bounder.

clink, s. f. a curvature; pl. -yn.
clink, s. f. a trick; pl. -yn.
click, s. See click.

clinkeraghy, v. tinking; Isa. iii. 16: …ta’n
Chiarndygghra, Er-y-fa dy vel inenyn Zion
mooalagh, as shooyl dy ard-wannallagh, as
lesh soolllyn rouanagh, shooyl as keimyragh
myr t’ad goll, as clinkeragh lesh nyn gassyn:
…the Lord saith, Because the daughters of
Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth
necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing
as they go, and making a tinking with their feet.

clioagagh, s. m. gladers, flagers, sword-grass, bulrushes; Exod. ii. 3: As tra nagh dod ee
keiltny eh ny sodjey, ren ee da clean dy
hioonyn, as slaa ee eh lesh cray as pick-
hallooin, as hug ee yn liannoo ayn; as daag
dogs.

 chílenney, a. d. of children. C
cloie, s. m. a play.
thie cloie, s. m. a play-house.
far-cloie, s. m. foul play. See also drogh-cloie.
claghyn-cloie, s. the bird stonechatter.
cloie, v. play, boil; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
cloie, v. did play or boil; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
dy cloie, v. 6. to play, sport, tamper, &c. C
dy chloieaghyn, [v]. to play. C
cloiet, 85. played, boiled.
cloieder, s. m. a player; pl. -yn.
clon-chor, s. m. the after-birth.
yn clon-chor, s. the after-birth. C
clooid, s. m. a clout; pl. -yn.
yn clooid, s. the clout. C
clooid-just, s. m. a dish clout.
clooid-rubbee, s. m. a towel.
clooid, v. to clout.
clooidarht, v. patching, clouting.
clooidit, 85. clouted, patched.
cloodie, s. f. small feathers, fur.
yn chloodie the small feathers. C
bran[-]cloodie, s. f. the down of feathers.
cloodiesag, s. f. a bolster of feathers; pl. -yn.
clus* or clooeyes, v. cover with feathers;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
clusaghey, v. expanding the wings over the young of fowls, covering with feathers.
clusit, 85. the young of a fowl covered by the dam.

clo or clou, s. m. a pair of tongs; pl.
ccloughyn; 1 Kings, vii. 49: As ny kainlereyn
dy aith ghlen, queig er y cheu yesh, as queig er
y cheu chiare kiongoyr rish yn ynynd
casherick, marish ny blaaghyn, as ny lampyn,
as ny cloughyn aith. And the candlesticks of
pure gold, five on the right side, and five on the
left, before the oracle, with the flowers, and the
lamps, and the tongs of gold.
clowan, s. f. a frame to wind a line on.
yn chlowan, s. the reel of a line. C
clowan, v. craving, teasing, claiming, dunning.
clowanagh, s. m. a craver or dunner; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
clowanit, 85, teased by dunning, &c.
clugie, s. f. craft, intrigue.
e chlugi, s. his guile, cunning, craft. C
clugagh or clugag, a. crafty, cunning, wily, treacherous.
s’clugagh, a. how cunning or crafty. C
s’elugee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
efer chlugagh, a. very cunning, &c. C
clugeid, s. f. craftiness, cunningness.

coad, s. as high, of the same height.
coadynagh, s. m. a partaker; Rom. xv. 27:
Son my ta ny Ashoonee er ny ve jeant co-
aynee jeh ny nheeghyn spryrodd ocsyn, yn
curym oc eh myrgeddin dy hirveish orroosyn
ayns nheeghyn seithitagh. For if the Gentiles
have been made partakers of their spiritual
things, their duty is also to minister unto them in
carnal things.

coon, a. in likeness, alike.
coco, s. m. likeness, form, portrait.
yn cho[ ]cholys, s. the likeness. C
co-chorrym, a. equal, equipoise.
feer chochorrym, a. very equal. C
e chochorrym, s. his equality. C

cosh, adv. equidistant, equally far.
co-chruin or cochruee, v. congregate,
assemble in a multitude, besiege; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-ys, 88.

co[ ]chruinagh, v. assembling, &c.
colo[ ]chruinit, 85, congregated,
besieged, &c.

col[ ]chruinagh, s. m. an assembly a
concourse or congregation of people, a
besiegement.
yn cho[ ]chruinagh, s. the
congregation. C

codowin, a. as deep, equal in partnership.
col[ ]hean, adv. as wide, equally broad.
Colhean coliauyr (as broad as long).

col[ ]hiabagh, s. m. f. a bed-fellow; a
concubine; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
e col[ ]hiabagh, s. his bed-fellow,
his concubine, or harlot; 1 Chron. vii. 14:
Mec Vanasseh, Ashriel: (agh ren e cho-
thiabagh) yn Aramitess gymmyrkey Machir ayr
Ghilead. The sons of Manasseh; Ashriel, whom
she bare: (but his concubine the Aramitess
bare Machir the father of Gilead). C
co[alack], adv. alike, equal. See also
coliak.

co[alack], adv. alike. of the same
likeness.

co[aluyr], adv. as long, equal in length.

co[aloyr], v. conversing; -agh, 77; &c.

co[aloaryr]agh, s. m. converter; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].

co[aloartyr]s, m. conversation; pl.
-yn.

co-vollaght
yn cho-vollaght, s. the conspiracy; Acts,
xxiii. 13: As va erskyn da-eed seu fo yn cho-
vollaght shoh. And they were more than forty
which had made this conspiracy. C

coad, v. protect, defend; -agh, 77; -aghey, 82;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.

coad, v. did protect; -agh; -aghey; -in;
-ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coadey, s. m. protection; pl. 67 [change -ey
to -agyn].

e choadey, s. his protection. C

coadee, a. d. of protection or defence.

choadee, a. d. of protection. C

fer-c<h>oadee, s. m. a protector; pl. fir-
choadee.

coadeyder or fer c<h>oadee, s. m. a
protector.

coadan, s. m. a protected person, a ward.

coagyr, v. cook, dress meat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

choagyr, v. did cook; -agh; -in; -ins; -it;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

choagyr, 85, cooked meat, dressed.

s'coagyr, a. how cooked or dressed. C

coagyre, s. m. a cook; pl. 67 [change -ey
to -agyn].

coair, adv. near, nigh.

ny choair, adv. nigh to, near. C

coamr or coamree, v. clothe, dress; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;

-ys, 88.

choamr* or choamree, v. did clothe; -agh;
-in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coamrit, 85, clothed, dressed, covered; it
means finished in Neh. vi. 15: Myr shoh va’n
voalley dy slane coamrit er y wheiggo laa as
feed jeh mee Elul, ayns daa laa jeig as da-eed.
So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth
day of the month Elul, in fifty and two days;
and ended in Luke, xxiv. 49: …agh fuirree-jeey
ayns ard-valley Yerusalem, derrey vees shiu
coamrit lesh poorar veih’n yrijd. …but tarry ye
in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be ended with
power from on high.

s’coamrit, a. how clad or clothed. C

coamrey, s. m. clothing, garment, attire,
dress, apparel; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-agyn].

e choamrey, s. his clothing or dress. C

coamree, a. d. of clothing or dress.

coamrey-vraghey, s. The meaning of
coamrey in this word is not now in use; it
was an old custom of going to drink ale or
beer in the person’s house where the malt-
seller sold his malt.

coamrey-yn-thie, v. keeping the house in
repair.

coamreyder, s. m. a dresser, a clother.

yn choamreyder, s. the clother. C

coan or couan, s. m. a valley or glen.

yn coan, s. the vale or valley. C

coar, a. agreeable, sociable, civil, indulgent.

s’coar, a. how agreeable, social, or civil. C

feer choar, a. very agreeable or civil. C

coar, s. f. a twister; pl. -yn.

yn choar, s. the twister. C

coard, v. agree; -agh, 77; -ail, 78; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

choard, v. did agree; -agh; -in; -ins; -it;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

coardit, 85, agreed, settled.

cordail, a. according, pursuant.

coardail, s. m. an agreement; pl. -yn.

yn choardail, s. the agreement. C

meechordail, s. m. disagreement.

coardailys, s. m. agreement, agreeableness.

meechordailys, s. m. disagreement.

coardeyder, s. m. an agreeer; pl. -yn.
coasan, s. m. an equal in age.

d ty choasan, s. thy equal in age; Gal. i. 14: 
As ayns cregedue ny Hwewn va mee ynsit 
erksyn ymmodee my choasanyn ayns my 
ashoon hene, shassoo jeean son cliaightaghyn 
m‘ayraghyn. And profited in the Jews’ religion 
above many my equals in mine own nation, 
being more exceedingly zealous of the 
traditions of my fathers. C

coua, s. f. chaff; pl. -yn.

yn choau, s. the chaff. C

my-choau, adv. in chaff.

coauagh, a. chaffy.

feer choauagh, a. very chaffy. C

coayl, s. m. loss, damage.

yn choayl, s. the loss; Prov. “Cha jarg oo 
dty choayl y chreck.” [You cannot sell your 
loss.] C

cailjey, a. d. of loss or losing, of straying or 
strayed.

cailjey, a. d. of loss or losing, of straying 
or strayed; as, kirree chailjey; Mat. xviii.
12: My ta keed keyrrey ec dooinney, as 
unnane jue v‘er n‘gholl er-shaghryn, nagh vel 
eh faagail yn chiae-feed as yn nuy-jeig, as goll 
gys ny slelyn, as shirrey yn cheyrrey chailjey?
if a man have an hundred sheep, and one of 
them be gone astray, doth he not leave the 
ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, 
and seeketh that which is gone astray? C

cloyl, v.

cail, v. lose; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

chail, v. did lose; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym;

chaillit or chaillt, 85. lost, perished.

s‘caillit or s‘caillt, a. how lost. C

cailleyder, s. m. a loser; pl. -yn.

coayr or coair, a. odd; Num. iii. 48: As nee oo 
cur yn argid, lesh t‘ou feaysley yn earroo 
coayr, da Aaron, as da e vec. And thou shalt 
give the money, wherewith the odd number of 
them is to be redeemed, unto Aaron and to his 
sons.

s‘coir or s‘coyr, a. how odd, comp. and 
sup. C

nane choir, a. an odd one. C

corrillagh, s. m. the odds, balance, the 
fractional part; pl. -yn.

corrillagh, a. [?] some odds.

yn choirrillagh, s. the odds. C

corlheim, v. hop, leap on one foot; -agh, 
77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dy chorlheim, v. to hop, or leap on one 
foot. C

corlheimeraght, v. hopping, capering, 
skipping.

e chorlheimeraght, v. his capering, 
hopping, &c. C

coayr

yn choayr, s. the bittern; Isa. xxxiv. 11: 
Agh nee yn cormorant, as y choayr cummal 
ayn, yn hullad myrgeddin; as y feaglea goaill 
ayn. But the cormorant and the bittern shall 
possess it; the owl also and the raven shall 
dwell in it. C

coar-chraitaght, s. f. a snipe; pl. 71 [change 
-agh to -ee].

coar-ny-hastan, s. f. a crane; pl. -yn.

cobbyr, s. f. copper; pl. -yn.

coe, v. grieving. mourning, weeping; -agh, 
77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 
87; -ys, 88. Prov. “Mannagh vow cliaghtey 
cliaghtey nee cliaghtey coe.” [If custom be 
not indulged with custom, custom will 
weep.]

e choe, v. his grieving or weeping. C

coedyr, s. m. a weeper, a griever; pl. -yn.

coggyl, s. f. cockle, tares; Job, xxxi. 40: Lhig 
da onnaneyn gaase seose ayns ynynd 
curnaght, as coggyly aynds ynymd oarn. Let 
thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle 
instead of barley.

yn choggyl, s. the tare or cockle. C

coghal, s. m. the core of a sore; pl. -yn.

yn choghal, s. the core of a sore. C

choghalagh, a. having cores; a. d. of a core 
or cores. C

coidyr, s. f. straw drawn for ropes.

coige, s. f. a loom; pl. -yn.

yn choige, s. the loom. C

coiller, s. m. the halter of a horse; pl. -yn.

yn chooller, s. the beast’s halter. C
coirrey, s. m. a crucible, a caldron, furnace, or kettle; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn choirrey, s. the crucible, or furnace. C

colb or colbey, s. m. the body, trunk, or hull. This word, no doubt, is the old Manks for body.
yn cholbey, s. the body, trunk, or hull. C
cosh-ry-cholbey, a. going in a body together, walking cheek-by-jowl.

colbagh, s. f. a heifer; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeun]. The plural of this word ought to be colbee and not colbeeyn, but custom frequently overcomes rule.
yn cholbagh, s. the heifer. C
colbee, a. d. of a heifer or heifers.

coleavrtys, s. twilight, partaking of light and darkness.
yn choleavrtys, s. the twilight. C

comeavrtys or chionneavrtys, s. m. the time between day-break and sunrise, and sunset and night. The word is in its aspirated state in Josh. ii. 5: As haink eh gy-kione mysh traa dooney ny giattey, 'sy chomleavrtys, dy jagh ny deiney magh. And it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out; pl. -yn.
yn chomleavrtys or choleavrtys, s. the time when one is hardly able to see clear by reason of being dark or duskish. The former of these words is in Josh. ii. 5 [see above], and the latter in 2 Sam. xvii. 22: Eisht hrog David er, as oolley'n pobble va mârish, as choosyn ad harrish Jordan: cha row fer jeu magh row er gheddyn harrish Jordan ec y cho-leavrtys. Then David arose, and all the people that were with him, and they passed over Jordan: by the morning light there lacked not one of them that was not gone over Jordan. C

comeavrtag or chionnleavrtag, a. hard to see, difficult to discern because of darkness coming on.
feer chomleavrtag or chionnleavrtag, a. 6. very difficult to see or descry on account of darkness. C

coll or cohill, s. m. hazel, a tree.
yn choll, s. the hazel. C
car-coll, s. m. a hitch of a rope; a knot on a timber-head, of that tree, —whence the name Coll.

collagh, s. m. a stallion. The males of many animals are called collagh; as, collagh assyl (a he-ass); collagh muck (a boar); collagh kayt (a he or kaarl cat), &c. pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chollagh, s. the stallion. C

colley, a. d. of a stallion or stallions.
colleyys, s. m. the action of a stallion or male animal with his mate.

collan-bing, s. m. a sound in the ear as of a bell.

collane, s. f. a gut or entrail.
 e chollane, s. his gut; pl. -yn. C
greim-collane, s. f. a gripe.

lus y chollane, s. f. the herb robin run over the hedge.
collaneagh, a. intestinal.

collan-jargan or cadley-jargan, s. m. a sensation of pain generally felt in the foot or feet attended with slight prickings pains all over the member, which is quite torpid at the time. [Pins and needles.] Perhaps it ought to be written ghallar-jerkan.

coll-me, s. f. the herb lamb-quarter. Perhaps it ought to be kail-mea (a fat or luxuriant cole or cabbage).
yn choll-me, s. the herb lamb-quarter. C

Colloo, s. f. the Calf Island. This word, like many others, is difficult to know from what it has been derived, as it differs from the Manks of calf, (the young of a cow); but perhaps it ought to be spelled cauf. Conjectures in such cases are endless—some persons will have it to be from cooyl-haloo (behind the land); others that it is from coayl (loss); and others that it is so called on account of its being formerly frequented by puffins and this word colloo, being their principal note.
yn Cholloo, s. the Calf Island. C

Chyloo, a. d. of the Calf Island. C

Keylliu, a. d. of the Calf Island.

coltar, s. m. a coulter or cutter of a plough; pl. -yn.
yn choltar, s. the coulter. C
coltrag, s. a couler bill fowl.
yn choltrag, s. the couler bill bird. C

combaas or combaase, v. compass, surround, encircle; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
combaas* or chombaase, v. did encompass; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
combaasal, v. encompassing, encircling.
combaasey, v. See combaasal.
combaasit, 85. compassed, encompassed.
s’combaasit, a. how encompassed or surrounded. C
combaase, s. m. a compass, a circular route.
combaaseyder, s. m. a compassor; pl. -yn.

commeey, a. common participation; Rev. ii. 20: …ta reddyn ennagh aym dy choyrt dty lieh, er-y-fa dy vel uss thiggey da’n ven shen Jezebel, ta goail urree dy ve ny adeyr, dy ynsaghey as dy chleayney my harvaantyn dy chur rish maarderys, as dy ghooail commeey ayns ny reddyn t’er ny ouralley gys jallooy. I have a few things against thee, because thou sufferest that woman Jezebel, which calleth herself a prophetess, to teach and to seduce my servants to commit fornication, and to eat things sacrificed unto idols. C
commeeys, s. partnership, fellowship, communion, league. This word and boodeeys are nearly synonymous, the former is used in matters respecting the body and the mind, Eph. iii. 9: As dy holishaghey dy foshlit da dy choolloey ghooinney, cre ta commeeys y folliagh ta er ve er dy hoshiaght y theihll keillit ayns Jee, ren dy choolloey nhee y choow liorish Yeeseey Creest. And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ; and the latter in matters of commerce, gain, or partnership.
commeeys, s. his fellowship. C

comys, s. m. offence, blame; 2 Cor. viii. 20: Shaghney shoh, nagh der dooinney erbee
cômys hooon ayns y phalchey shoh t’er ny hirveish liorin. Avoiding this, that no man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us.
comys, s. m. the private part; pl. -yn.
comys, s. his private part. C
comyssey, v. cohabiting, copulating.
comyssey, p. p. his cohabiting. C

con[-]triugh, a. imaginary, not real.
con[-]traire, s. f. the neap tide. The con in this word is supposed to come from coon (narrow), as the shore is narrow at this time.
yn chontraire, s. the neap tide. C

conaant, s. m. a covenant, a condition; pl. -yn.
conaannt, s. the covenant. C
conaant, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
conaanntey, v. covenaniting, bargaining.
conaantit, 85. covenanted, conditioned.
conaantagh, s. m. a covenanter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
condaig, s. f. a contrary, crabbed person; pl. -ee.
condaigagh, a. contrary, in opposition.
condaigagh, a. how contrary. C
s’condaigee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
ro chondaigagh, a. too contrary. C
condaigys, s. f. contrariety, contrariness; pl. -yn.
condaigys, s. his contrariety, or crabbed disposition. C

condeil, s. f. a goar in timber work; pl. -yn.
yn chondeil, s. the gusset of timber. C

coneaght, s. m. the twilight, the cowering of night.
yn coneaght, s. the twilight, the cowering. C

con-ghorragh, a. something dark. Perhaps this word is from chiomn and dorragh (hardly dark).
con-ghorraghys or con-ghorrid, s. m. darkness, not altogether dark, pretty dark.
cooag (sic: stress), s. f. disdain, contempt.
xlyss (sic: stress) or coxynsson, v. taunting, scoffing, disdainfully sneering, or teasing.

cooagh. See cooagagh.

feer cooaghagh, a. very disdainful; s. m. a disdainful, teasing, gibing person; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

[yn] chonnasey or chonynsson, v. sneering, gibing, teasing in a disdainful manner. C

connagh

connagh-ny-g<a>iar<y>, s. f. the herb henbane.

conning, s. f. a coney, a rabbit.

yn chonning, s. the coney or rabbit. C

conneen, s. pl. conies, rabbits.

conrea, s. m. a tup that has his testicles in his back.

contangry, a. cross-grained, crabbed, peevish.

cooayr, s. m. a carcase, a carrion; the pl. is cooayrt.

yn choonayr, s. the carrion or carcase. C

coo, s. m. a greyhound; pl. cooyin.

yn choo, s. the greyhound. C
e chooin, s. pl. his greyhounds. C

cooag, s. f. a cuckoo; pl. -yn.

yn chooag, s. the cuckoo. C

bee-ccoag, s. f. woodsorrel.

smug-ccoag, s. f. cuckoo spittle.

cooagey, v. cooing as a dove; Nah, ii. 7: As bee Huzzab er ny leedideil aynos cappeeys, ver ad lhieu seose ee, as nee ny moidynyn eck shooyl rhymbee cooagey myr calmaneyn, as caayney aynos yyn gleeue. And Huzzab shall be led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabering upon their breasts.

yn chooagey, v. the cooing; <Nah, ii. 7>. This word is, radically, cauaghey, in Zep, ii. 14. C

cauaghey, v. cooing; Zep, ii. 14. As nee ny shiilltaneein ihie sheeese 'sy vean eck, dy chooilley cheint dy veishit: nee chammah yn chooyr as y bittern goaill aaght aynos ny linteeyryn mullee eck: nee yyn coraa oc cauaghey

aysn ny uinniagyn. And flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations: both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels of it; their voice shall sing in the windows.

cooat, s. m. a coat; pl. -yn.

yn chooat, s. the coat. C

giare-chooat, s. m. a jacket.

mwannal cooat, s. m. the cape of a coat, &c.

cooat, v. coat; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cooatey, v. coating, covering with a coat.

cooateyder, s. m. a coater, a coverer; pl. -yn.

coob or coodyb, s. m. inside of a bend; the piece of timber that fills the eye of the nether millstone.

yn choob, s. the inside of a bend. C

cood or coodee, v. cover -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

anchoodee, v. uncover, disclose.

chood* or choodee, v. did cover; -agh;

-chhey; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94, C

coodaghey, v. covering.

anchoodaghey, v. to uncover, to develop.

coodit

s'coodit, a. how covered, &c. C

coodagh, s. m. a covering; pl. -yn.

yn choodagh, s. the cover or covering. C

coodee, a. d. of covering or coverings.

cooodee, a. d. of a cover or covering. C

coodeyder, s. m. a coverer; pl. -yn.

yn choodeyder, s. the coverer. C

coid, s. f. goods, ware, merchandise; pl. -yn.

yn choid, s. the goods. C

coid-ronney, s. m. portion of goods divided.

e choid-ronney, s. his dividend. C

yn choid-slooo, s. the least. C

yn choid-smoor, s. the greatest. C

coid-voorar, s. m. something great.

e choid-voorar, s. his great something. C

yn un choid, s. the same, one and the same; Gen, xlii. 26: Ta ny shlaagh booghyyn
mie, cowraghey shiaght bleeantyn; as ta ny shiaght jeaassyn mie shiaght bleeantyn: ta’n dreamal yn un chooid. The seven good kine are seven years; and the seven good ears are seven years: the dream is one.

**cooidjagh**, adv. together.

**ooolley cooidjagh**, adv. altogether, quite.

**coyrt-cooidjagh**, v. joining.

**cooidjaghey**, v. gathering together; *Cant*. vi. 13: O Shulamite chyndaa, chyndaa, dy vod mayd blákey ort: cer hee-ys shiu ’sy Shulamite? myr **cooidjaghey** daa heshaght-chaggee. O Shulamite; return, return, that we may look upon thee. What will ye see in the Shulamite? As it were the company of two armies.

dy **chooidsaghey**, s. to gather together. C

**cooidsave**

`s’cooidsave`, a. more or most vouchsafe.

[?] G

`s’cooidsave`, v. may vouchsafe. See *sgoid*.

**my chooidsave**, v. if vouchsafe. C

**cooie**, a. fit, convenient, meet; *Ez*. xv. 4: Curr-my-ner te tlig’ ’yn aile dy losse: ta’n aile dy stroie eh bun as baare, as ta’n mean echey losth. Vel eh **cooie** son obbyr erbee? Behold, it is cast into the fire for fuel; the fire devoureth both the ends of it, and the midst of it is burned. Is it meet for any work?

**s’cooie**, a. how fit or proper. C

**s’cooieey**, a. id., comp. and sup. C

**feer chooie**, a. very fit, convenient, or meet. C

**dy cooie**, adv. duly, fitly, properly.

**anchooie**, a. unfit, unqualified.

**neu-chooie**, 4. unfit, incapable, inordinate, indecent; *Col*. iii. 5: Smaghtee-jeer er-y-ta shen ny olyn thalloanagh eu, maerderys, neu-glennid, yeearree **neu-chooie**, drogh vian, as saynt seihtagh, ta dy chur ammys da jalloyn. Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.

**cooill**, s. f. a hiding place; *Isa*. xxviii. 17: ...as nee’n sniaghtey-garroo sheebeey ersooy! kemmyrk ny breagyn, as nee ny ushtaghyn lhieeney harrish ny **cooillyn** folliaght. ...and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place. There are several estates of land in the Island called **cooill**, as **cooill-vane**, **cooill-injil**, &c.; I suppose from their situation being behind.

**cooillley**, a. d. of the situation of lying behind.

**cooill-lihaght**, s. f. a couch; *Amos*, iii. 12: Myr ta’n bochilley goail ass beele yn lion daa chass, ny peesh dy chleasyh; myr shen vees clean Israel, ta cymmall ayns Samaria as Damascus, er ny livrey yr veyl cornel lihabbagh, ny **cooill lihaght**. As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs, or a piece of an ear; so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in Samaria in the corner of a bed, and in Damascus in a couch.

**cooillleen**, s. recompense, compensation; pl. -aghyn [see below, **cooillleeney**, s. m.]; *Rom*. xii. 19: Chaarjyn ghraihagh, ny gow-jee **cooillleen** ec nyn laue hene, agh ny sleaie lhig-jee lesh corre: son te scruit, Lhiam’s kerraghey; mish nee **cooillleeney**, ta’n Chiam dy ghra. Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.; *Heb*. xi. 26: Jeeaghyn er oltooran Christh berchys smoo na tashtaghyn Egypt, son vao sooll echey gys **cooillleen** yn leagh. Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompence of the reward.

**cooillleen**, v. fulfil, perform, reward, avenge; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88;

**chooillleen**, v. did fulfil or fulfilled, perform, reward, compensate, complete, finish; -agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C

**cooillleeney**, v. fulfilling, performing, recompensing, compensating, avenging; **cooillleenit**, 85, fulfilled, finished, &c.

**s’cooillleenit**, a. how fulfilled, compensated, rewarded, recompensed, or finished. C

**cooillleeney**, s. m. fulfilment, revenge; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e chooilee[n]ey, s. his fulfilment, his revenge. C

e chooileenanaghyn, s. pl. his fulfilment, his revenges. C

coonleyder, s. m. an avenger, fuller, &c.; pl. -yn.

yn choonleyder, s. the fuller, avenger, &c. C

coon

s’coon-lhesh, p. he remembers. C

s’coon-hlee, p. she remembers. C

s’coon-hlieu, p. they remember, and you or ye remember. C

s’coon-lhiam, p. I remember. C

s’coon-lhiat, p. thou rememberest. C

s’coon-lhien, p. we remember. C

coon or cooinee, v. remember, recollect;
-agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86;
-ym, 87; -ys, 88. chooin* or chooinee, v. did remember, or recollect; -agh, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms;
-ys, 94. C

coonaghyn, v.

dy chooinghyn, v. to have remembrance or memory.

coonit

s’coonin, a. how remembered. C

coonaght or cooinaghyn, s. m. memory recollection, remembrance.

aa-chooinaghyn, s. m. recollection.

dy chooing, v. to remember, &c. C

cooninee, s.

camman-er-cooinne, a pique or grudge in memory.

coonaghyn, s. m. memorandum.

e chooinghyn, s. his memory, &c.

coonidagh, a. retentive, recollective.

s’coonidagh or s’coonidagh, a. how recollective or retentive. C

s’coonindee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

feer chooinidagh, a. very recollective. C

cooniedyder, s. m. a rememberer.

cooin, s. m. coin; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

cooniedyder, s. m. a coiner.

coonshesanee, s. f. conscience; pl. -yn.

e chooinshesanee, s. 6. his conscience. C

coonshansagh, a. conscientious.

s’c<h>ooinshansagh, a. how conscientable or conscious. C

s’c<h>ooinshesanee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

cooish, s. f. a cause, case, affair; pl. -yn.

yn cooish, s. the cause; pl. -yn. C

far-cooish, s. f. a fictitious cause, a cause adduced for instance.

trome-cooishagh, a. important, of great weight or consequence.

coonishagh, a. cautelous, desirous of information or knowledge, wily, sly.

feer cooishagh, a. very curious, or inquisitive. C

dy cooishagh, adv. wily, cunningly, slyly; Josh. ix. 4: Hie ad gys obbyr dy cooishagh, as liig ad orroo hene dy ve chaghteryn reeoil, as ghaw ad shenn saick er nyn asslyin, as siyn-feeyney, shenn, raipit, as kerrit. They did work willy, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon their asses, and wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up.

coonley or cooyleee, s. f. the valve, or leaf of a door.

yn cooolee, s. the leaf, or valve of a door, cupboard, &c. C

coonlee or cooylee, a. d. of a valve or valves of a leaf of a door, &c. C

coon, a. narrow, not wide.

coonee, a. pl. narrow, strait.

buirid choonee, s. pl. narrow tables, boards. C

s’coon, a. how narrow. C

s’cooney, a. the comp. and sup. of coon. C

ro choon a. too narrow. C

coon, v. narrow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

coonagh

dy choonagh, v. to make narrow. C

er choonagh, v. hath, &c. narrowed, &c. C

coonid, s. m. narrowness.

lesh y choonid, adv. rather narrow.

coon, v. help, aid, assist; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

coon, v. i. help, aid, assist.
coontit
s'coontit, a. how counted, reckoned or calculated. C
coonrey, s. m. an account, sake, sake of, reckoning, history; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn coonrey, s. the help, aid or assistance. C
coonrey, s. d. of help or assistance.
fir coonrey, s. pl. helpers, aiders, &c. C
coonreyder, s. m. or fer-c<h>oonee, a helper, an aider.
dy er-coon, s. thy helper. F
f<ir-choon, s. pl. helpers.
yn choonreyder, s. the helper. See fer c<h>oonee. C
coonlagh, s. f. straw; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
yn coonlagh, s. the straw, haum, &c. C
yn yiare-coonlagh, s. the stubble; Isa. lxvi. 14: Cur-my-ner, bee ad myr y yiare-coonlagh; née yn aile ad y lostey; cha jean ad livrey ad-hene veih poor y lossy. Behold, they shall be as stubble; the fire shall burn them; they shall not deliver themselves from the power of the flame. G
coonlee, a. d. of straw, of the straw.
coonlee, a. d. of straw, or haum. C
fairy-coonlee, s. f. stubble grass.
coonr[*] or coonre, v. exchange, barter, truck, commute, swop; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
coonr[*] or coonree, v. did exchange, barter, truck, swop, or commute; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms, 94. C
dy choonrey, v. to exchange, barter, &c. C
coonrit
s'coonrit, a. how exchanged or swopped. C
coonrey, s. m. an exchange; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
coonree, a. d. of exchange, or barter, &c.
coonreyder, s. m. an exchanger; pl. -yn.
yn choonreyder, a. the exchanger, &c. C
coont
v. count, reckon, calculate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
choont, v. did reckon, count, or sum up;
-agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
dy choonrey, v. to reckon, account, cypher, to cast accounts. C
coonit
coort
s'coonit, a. how counted, reckoned or calculated. C
coonrey, s. m. an account, sake, sake of, reckoning, history; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. Prov. “Coontey ny hein roish ta ny hooihyn guir.” [Counting the chickens before the eggs are hatched.]
er-coonrey, adv. on account.
coonree, s. pl. male accountants. C
coonreyder, s. the accountant. C
coose, s. m. course; pl. -yn.
yn choorse, s. the course. C
corra, adv. behind, aback.
Fer corra-diurn (one to aid or help in case of need).
e choor, s. his back part, or hinder part.
ny choor, pre. behind, aback. C
er-goool or er-gooyl, adv. in arrear, behind hand, behind.
er-y-choor, adv. shortly, by and bye, presently.
coor-y-cassid, v. backbiting; Rom. i. 30 [see below].
coor-y-cassidagh, s. m. a backbiter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. [Rom. i. 30: Coor-y-cassidagh, noidyn Yee, roonnee, mooynere, coggessee, gientyn redyn olk, mee-viallee da ayraghyn as moiraghyyn. Backbiters, haters of God, spiteful, proud, boastiers, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents.]
coor-y-chole, a. in ambush, in wait, lying in wait, behind the screen.
coor-y-skirraghagh, s. m. a backslider; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
coor-y, s. a court or yard; pl. -yn.
yn chooyr, s. the court or yard. C
cootre, a. d. of a court or yard.
coraa, s. f. voice, pl. -ghyn.
yn chooraa, s. the voice. C
ard-corraa, s. m. loud voice; pl. -yn.
doccar-corraa, s. m. emphasis; a. doccar-corra, emphatic.
coraa-dorraghgy, s. m. a parable or dark saying; pl. corraghyn-dorraghgy.
coraagh
  feer choraagh, a. very vocal. C
corb, s. m. an heirloom; pl. -yn.
yn chorb, s. the heirloom. C
corkey, s. m. oats, oat grain; pl. 67 [change
  -ey to -aghyn].
yn chorkey, s. the oats. C
corkey-taghyrt, s. m. long bearded oats.
sheel cor[k]ey, s. m. seed oats.
corlaig, s. f. a coalrake or muckrake.
yn chorlaig s. the coalrake, or muckrake. C
corlan, s. f. an earth nut or pig nut; pl. -yn.
curlan, s. f. a pig nut or earth nut; pl. -yn.
corneil, s. f. a corner; pl. -yn.
yn chorneil, s. the corner. C
corneilagh, a. having corners; a. d. of a
  corner or corners.
chorneilagh, a. d. of the corner or corners. C
  s’corneilagh, a. how cornered. C
corockle, s. m. a consonant; pl. 69.
corp, s. m. a body, a corpse; pl. kirp; the
  body of any thing.
kirp, s. pl. bodies; the pl. of corp.
yn chorp, s. the body. C
kirkpey
  chirpey, a. d. of the body or bodies. K
corp-as-slaynt, s. m. kind love and best
  respects.
corrach, s. f. a hand in contempt, a crook made
  of the hand or fingers; a knob to hold by to
  turn a machine; pl. -yn.
suggane-corrach, s. m. a straw rope made
  on the thumb.
corragh, a. tottering, ready to fall.
  s’corrach, a. how tottering, comp. and sup.
  C
  feer chorrach, a. very tottering, or apt to
  fall. C
corrid, s. m. caducity, aptness to fall or
totter.
corran, s. m. a sickle; pl. -yn. Prov. “Cha
dooar rieau drogh veunnee corran mie.”
  [A bad reaper never got a good sickle.]
yn chorrann, s. the sickle. C
  lus y chorrann, s. f. sickle weed.
corree, s. f. anger, resentment; a. angry,
  displeased.
yn chorre, s. the anger, or resentment. C
s’corree, a. how angry or vexed, comp. and
  sup. C
  feer chorre, a. very angry, or displeased.
  C
corrydank, a. crossly disposed.
corrum, a. equal, even. See corm.
corm, a. (a contraction of corrum), equal,
  equivalent, even, up to; s. m. satisfaction or
  revenge for something done, compensation.
  feer chorm or chorrum, a. very equal, or even.
  s’corm or s’currum, a. how equal. C
  s’corrum. See corm. C
  s’corny or s’currumey, a. id., comp. &
  sup. C
  feer chormy, a. very equal. See chorm. C
  co-corrum, a. equal, equipoise.
neu-chorrum, a. unequal, disproportionate.
drogh-chorrum, s. f. (sic) foul play, evil
  treatment; Acts, vii. 19: Ghell eh shoh dy
  foalsey rish y chynney ain, as hug eh drogh-
  chorrum da lyn ayyaghyn, myr shen dy row ad
  eginiit lyn gloan veggey y hilgey magh, dy ve
  stroit. The same dealt subtilly with our kindred,
  and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast
  out their young children, to the end they might
  not live.
corm, v. -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
  87; -ys, 88.
chorm* or chorrum, v. id. [’did equal’,
  ‘did even’]; -agh; -aghye; -al; -ee; -ey; -in;
  -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. C
chormee, v. did equalize, &c. C
cormagh or cormal, v. making equal or
even.
cormaghay, v. equalising, making even.
cormee, a. d. of equalising.
cormit, 85. made equal, or even; Job,
  xxviii. 19: Cha bee topaz Ethiopia soylit
  huggey, chamoo vees eh cormit rish airh
  ghlen. The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it,
  neither shall it be valued with pure gold.
  s’cormit, a. how equalized. C
cormid, s. m. equality, equivalence,
equilibrium, evenness.
C

chormid, s. the equality. C
cormid-traa-arree, s. m. the spring or vernal equinox.
cormid-traa-fouyr, s. m. the harvest, or autumnal equinox.
cormyder, s. m. a chancellor; Ezra, iv. 8: Ren Rehum yn cormyder, as Shimmshai yn scrudeyr scrueyun y yannoo noi Jerusalem, gys Artaxerxes y ree, er yn aghth shoh. Rehum the chancellor and Shimmshai the scribe wrote a letter against Jerusalem to Artaxerxes the king in this sort.
corvaal, s. f. confusion, chaos.
yn chorvaal, the confusion, chaos. C
corvian, s. f. conceit.
cosaayl, s. f. (from cosh and soieal) on the haunches. Soie-cosaayl is sitting with the haunches or hams on the calves of the legs; Ecclesiasticus, xxvi. [1]: Bee ee cha jollyssagh as y troailtagh paagh, ta er daghryt er ushtey: iuys ee ass dy chooilley phoyll ta 'sy roshyt; hed ee er cosaayl fo dy chooilley hammad, as shin-y-mea da dy chooilley vaarderagh. She will open her mouth, as a thirsty traveller when he hath found a fountain, and drink of every water near her: by every hedge will she sit down, and open her quiver against every arrow.
e chosaayl, s. his haunches; <Ecclesiasticus, xxvi. 12.> C
chons or chosne, v. did gain or gained, did profit or earn; -agh, -ee, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, -ys, 84, C
cosney, s. m. gain, earnings, winnings, profit, emolument; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy chosney, v. to gain or earn. C

cosnee, a. d. of gain or earnings.
cosnit, 85, earned, gained, &c.
s'cosnit, a. how gained or earned. C
cosneyder, s. m. an earner, a gainer; pl. -yn.
yn chosneyder, s. the gainer or earner. C
cosoyllagh, v. comparing.
cosoyley, s. m. a comparison, metaphor, simile, &c.; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
cossyllagh, a. indifferent, passable, tolerable. In a middling state. This word may be from caslysagh, agreeable to the likeness you see it in. or from cosh (of a foot, able to go on foot).
s'cossilagh, a. how indifferent. C
s'cossilee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chossyllag, a. very tolerable. C

cossyllid, s. m. tolerableness, passableness.
chost, v. did cost; -agh, -ys, 94, C
costal, a. costly, precious.
s'costal or s'costalagh, a. how costly. C
s'costalee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chostal, adv. very costly. C
costrayl, s. f. a jar or large bottle.
couch
yn chouch, s. the coach. C
cour, pre. towards, provided for.
dty chour, pre. for thee, reserved for thee, provided for thee, towards; -s, id. em.
my-chour, p. p. for me provided for me.
cour-y-laa, a. daily, by the day, diurnal.
cour-y-traa, a. as the time comes.
clon-chour, s. m. the after-birth.
couyr, s. m. cure, relief, remedy; pl. -yn.
e chouyr, s. his cure or remedy.
my chouyragh; v. dy -al, my -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94, C
couyrall, v. recovering, getting in a state of convalescence; pl. -yn.
couyreyder, s. m. a curer; pl. -yn.
cowag, s. f. chat, loud talk, unintelligible discourse; pl. -yn.
yn cowag, s. the loud chat or talk. C
cowart, s. m. a coward.
cowr, v. mark, note, signify, betoken; -agh, 77, -ee, 80, -in, 83, -ins, 84, -ym, 86, -yms, 87, -ys, 88.
chowr* or chowree, v. did mark, or marked; betoken, signify, represent; -agh, -aghey, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, 94, C
cowraghey, v. mark, signifying, betokening, representing.
cowrit, 85, marked, signified.
s'cowrit, a. how marked. C
cowreyder, s. m. a marker, one who marks.
yn cowreyder, s. the marker, &c. C
cowree, s. f. sowins, flummery; pl. -yn.
yn cowree, s. the sowins. C
cowry

e cowryn, s. his effects or treasure; Jer. xv. 13: Dty choiid as dty cowryn livrey-ym son spooilley nastee, as shen son ooilley dty pheccaghyn, eer ayns ooilley dty ardijn. Thy substance and thy treasures will I give to the spoil without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders. C
coyrd, s. m. a cord; Josh. ii. 15: Eisht thig ee sheese ad er coyrd trooid yn uinniag: son va'n thie eck er voalley an valley, as v'ee cummal er y voalley. Then she let them down by a cord through the window: for her house was upon the town wall, and she dwelt upon the wall; pl.
-yn.
yn chord or choyrd, s. the cord. C
coyrli or coyrule, v. advise, counsel, persuade;
-agh, 77, -in, 83, -ins, 84, -ym, 86, -yms, 87, -ys, 88.
choyrli* or choyrule, v. did advise or counsel;
-agh, -aghey, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94, C
coyrlagh noi, v. dissuading.
coyrlaghhey, v. advising, counselling, persuading, &c.
coyril, 85, advised, counselled.
s'coyril, a. how advised or counselled. C
coyrl, s.
Craig, s. a. d. of skin or skins. Craig, a. d. of skin or skins; as, ollan craight [skin well].

S'craig, a. how skinny, full of skins. C s'craite, a. id., comp. and sup.

Pabyr-craight, s. pamphlet.

Craight, s. f. a bat; pl. -yn.

Yn Craight, s. the bat. C

Craigh or Craigt, s. f. carnage, slaughter, destruction, crash, spoil, prey. “Share craigh ve sy cheer, na mee ny mannan cheeth stiagh meein.” [Destruction in the country is better than the month of the kids (March) coming in fair.]

Yn Craight, s. the slaughter, carnage, destruction, or ruin. C

Dy Craight, v. to slaughter, slay, destroy. C

Craight, 85, destroyed, slain.

Craightyder, s. m. a destroyer, slaughterer, spoiler, &c.; pl. -yn; Jer. li. 53: Gady jinnagh Babylon troggal seose ee hene gys niau, as ga dy jinnagh ee niartaghay yrjd yn troshid eck, ny-yeih voym’s hig craightyderyn urree, ta’n Chiam dy ghra. Though Babylon should mount up to heaven, and though she should fortify the height of her strength, yet from me shall spoilers come unto her, saith the Lord.

Yn Craightyder, s. the slayer, slaughterer, spoiler, or destroyer. C

Craideyder or Craidoilagh, s. m. a mocker, scoffer, &c.

Yn Craideyder, s. the mocker, &c. C

Craidoilagh, a. in a scoffing, mocking manner. S’c[?]reoilagh, a. how much for scoffing or mocking. C

S’craidoile, a. id., comp. and sup. C Feer Craidoilagh, adv. very scoffingly.

Crai, s. m. an iron crow or lever; pl. -yn.

Yn Crai, s. the crow-bar. C

Crai, v. corrode, eating away; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -it, 85; -ys, 88.

Craio, v. did corrode or eat away; -agh; -ys. C

Craioaig

Yn Craioaig (sic: stress), s. what is fallen in a ruinous state. C

Craioaigagh

S’craioaigagh, a. how ruinous. C

S’craioaigee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

Crammag, s. f. a snail.

Yn Crammag s. the snail. C

Crummeeyn, s. pl. snails; the pl. of crammag.

E Chrumeeyn, s. pl. his snails. C

Cramman, s. m. a lump, bulb, or button; pl. -yn.

Yn Cramman, s. the lump, the bulb or button. C

Lus y C[h]ramman doo, s. f. knapweed or button wort.

Crammanagh, a. lumpy, bulbous.

S’cram[m]anagh, a. how lumpy. C

S’crammanee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

Feer Crammanagh, a. very lumpy. C

Crammaney, v. taking bulbs or lumps. Dy Crammaney, v. to bulb, &c. C

Cram, a. intricate, complicated.

Feer Cram, a. very intricate. C

Cram, s. m. plague; -yn

Yn Cram, s. the plague. C

Cran-[t]essen, s. m. diameter; pl. -yn.

Crank or Cronk, s. m. a knock, or sound of a blow, written in the Manks Scriptures cronk; but as crank is the sound used, and
as **cronk** rather confounds it with **cronk**
(hill), this is inserted.

**crank**, v. -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ytm, 86; -ys, 88.
**crankit**, 85, cracked, distracted, knocked.

**crankeyder**, s. m. a knocker; pl. -yn.

**crannag**, s. f. a pulpit; pl. -yn.

**crapl** or **craplee**, v. crumple, wrinkle, cockle;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-ysm, 87; -ys, 88.

**crapl** or **craplee**, v. did crumple or wrinkl;
-agh; -ee; -in, 94, C

**crapley**, crumpling, wrinkling, &c.

**dy crapley**, v. to wrinkle or crumble. C

**craplit**, 85, crumpled, wrinkled, cockled.

**s’craplit**, a. how crumpled. C

**craplag** or **crapleh**, s. f a crump; pl. -yn.

**s’craplag**, a. how much crumpled, &c. C

**s’craple**, a. id., comp. and sup. C

**crapleyder**, s. m. a crumpler, &c.; pl. -yn.

**cratç**

**yn chratç**, s. the crib, the stall. C

**crattagh**

**coar-chrattagh**, s. f. a snipe; pl. 71 [change
-agh to -ee].

**craue**, s. f. a bone; pl. -yn.

**yn chrue**, s. the bone; Prov. “Myr
snoissey da’n chrue s’milje ym yll.” [The
nearer to the bone, the sweeter the flesh.] C

**lieh-chraue**, s. f. a gristle.

**craueagh**, a. bony, having bones.

**s’craueagh**, a. how bony, comp. and sup. C

**feer craueagh**, a. very bony. C

**gorley-craueagh** or -crouagh, s. a disease
in the feet or hoofs of cattle.

**craue-feeagh**, s. m. a scald crow; pl. craue-
fee.

**yn chrue-feeagh**, s. the scald crow. C

**crauee**, a. religious, pious, godly. This word
is most likely *cra* from *craa* (to shake), and
*uee* from *guee* (to pray, or beseech), as the
head is generally shook by some when
speaking on solemn subjects.

**s’crauee**, a. how pious, religious, godly,
holy, righteous, comp. and sup. C

**feer crauee**, a. very religious, pious, &c.

**meechrauee**, a. ungodly, wicked; s. pl.
irreligious persons.

**crauee-oalsey**, s. pl. hypocrites.

fer-crauee-oalsey

**yn er-crauee-oalsey**, s. m. the hypocrite;

**Job**, xxxiv. 30: *Nagh lhisagh yn er-crauee-
 oalsey reiill, er aggle dy beagh y poble er ny
hayrn ayns ribbe*. That the hypocrite reign not,
leat the people be ensnared. F

**craueeaght**, s. m. religion, piety, godliness,
holliness; *Heb*. xii. 14: *Eir-jee da shee rish
dy choolliey ghooiney, as da craueeaght,
n’egoosh chia vod dooinney erbee yn Chiam y
akin. Follow peace with all men, and holliness,
without which no man shall see the Lord. The
word *craueeys* is improperly substituted by
some.

**e craueeaght**, s. his religion or holliness.

**craueeaght-oalsey**, s. hypocrisy, false
piety.

**craunsh**

**yn chrusin**, s. the crush with teeth. C

**craay**, s. f. clay or marl.

**yn chray**, s. the clay or marl. C

**craie**, a. d. of clay, made of clay.

**chraie**, a. d. of clay or marl. C

**fir-chraie**, s. pl. potters; 1 *Chron*. iv. 23:
V’ad shoh *fir-chraie*, as adsyn va cummal
masty nyr garaghyn-feeney, as magheryn.
These were the potters, and those that dwelt
among plants and hedges.

**craayee**, a. d. of clay or marl; tho’ *craie* is
used; this is also in *Mark*, vii. 4: *As ta
ymmodee dy redyn elley, t’ad er ghaol ir ooroo
dy reyali, niee capparyn as slyen *craayee*, slyen
prashay as baird. And many other things there
be, which they have received to hold, as the
washing of cups, and pots, brasen vessels, and
of tables.

**craay**, v. clay, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**craayt**

**s’craayt**, a. how clayed. C
creaghlagh, a. clayey, partaking of clay.
s’creaghlagh, a. how clayey. C
feer chreaghlagh, a. very clayey. C
crea, s. f. creed, the heads or tenets of faith or belief; pl. -gyn.
yn chrea, s. the creed, faith or belief. C
creagh, s. f. a furrow; pl. -yn.
yn chreagh, s. the furrow. C
creaghhey, v. furrowing.
creaghit, 85, furrowed.
gall-chreeagh<agh, s. f. or it may be goal-chreeagh<agh, the ending furrow.
creagh, s. f. a stack; pl. -yn.
yn chreagh, s. the stack. C
creaghhey, v. stacking.
creaghit, 85, stacked.
creaghlagh, s. f. the herb sage.
yn chreaghlagh, s. the sage. C
creau, v. trembling; as, er-creau, (trembleth, quaketh); Job, xxxvii. 1: Er shoh myrgeddin ta my chree er-creau, as er ny lhaggaghey ayns my chleau. At this also my heart trembleth, and is moved out of his place. [cf. craa]
er-creau, v. trembling, shuddering, quivering; Hab. iii. 16: Tra cheayll mee, va my chree traiithit: va my veilynn er-creau ec yn chorea: ren loaid greimmey my chraeuy, as va mee ooilley er-creau. When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips quivered at the voice: rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself.
creayn, s. m. ague, the shaking or trembling sickness.
erehreayn, s. his ague. C
crayn-lossht, s. m. burning ague; Lev. xxvi. 16: ...ihiam erriu atchim, consumption, as crayn-lossht, ver naardey’n soilshey, as cur sneith er y chree. I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart.
creayn-voddee, s. f. the herb dog’s mercury.
creenagh, a. chilly, shaking with cold.
s’creenanagh, a. how chilly or cold. C
s’creaneey, id., comp. and sup. C
creck, v. sell, dispose of by sale; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80: -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
chreck, v. did sell, sold; -agh, 94, C
creckit, 85, sold, vended, made sale of.
s’creckit, a. how sold. C
creck, s. m. a sale; pl. -yn.
bargane creek, s. m. a deed of sale.
creekedyer, s. m. a seller; pl. -yn.
yn chreckedyer, s. the seller. C
cred or creid, v. believe, give credit; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
c<h>redj* or chredjys [rel. fut.], v. believe; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms, 94. C
chred* or chreid, v. did believe or believed; -agh; -al: -in; -ins, 94 C
credjal, v. believing, crediting.
er ny chredjal, s. believed on. C
credit
s’credit, a. how much believed. C
creddjue, s. m. faith, belief, credence.
yn chreddjue, s. the faith, or belief. Cre’n chreddjue t’e h jeh? (What religion or faith is he of?) C
meechreddjue, s. m. unbeliev, incredulity.
creddjaltee, s. pl. believers. This as well as the plural of creddjuagh is used.
creddjuagh, s. m. a believer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chreddjuagh, s. the believer. C
anchreddjuagh, s. m. an unbeliever; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
e chreedjalee or chreddjuee, s. pl. his believers. C
cree, s. f. heart; pl. -aghyn. Prov. “Ta cree dooie ny share na kione crouagh.” [A kind heart is better than a crafty head.]
yn chree, s. the heart. C
my chreee’s, s. my heart, em. C
daah-cree, s. m. heart burn.
creeagh, a. d. of the heart or hearts.
chreeagh, a. d. of the heart; as, trome chreeagh (heavy hearted or heavy of heart); or, ching chreeagh (sick of heart). C
cree-brisht, s. m. a broken heart.
ard-chreeagh, a. haughty, highminded.
llag-chreeagh, a. faint-hearted.
mie-cree[agh], a. well disposed, good hearted.
creeoil, a. hearty.
dy creeoil, adv. heartily.
s’creeoil, a. how hearty, comp. and sup. C
feer chreeoil, a. very hearty or full of spirits. C
creeoilid or creeoilys, s. m. heartiness, vigour.
e chreeoilid, s. his heartiness. C
creear, s. f. a sieve, searce; bolter; pl. -yn.
yn creear, s. the sieve, searce or bolter.
creear, v. sift, searce: -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-e, 82; -in, S3; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chreear, v. did sift or sifted; -agh; -in; -ins;
-it; -ym; -ys; 94, C
dy chrearey, v. to sift or searce. C
creeart or creeart, 85, sifted, &c.
s’ereear or screert, a. how sifted. C
feer creeart, a. very much sifted. C
creeareyder, s. m. a sifter, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn chreareyder, s. the sifter. C
creedlagh or cretlagh, s. m. shrugging, shifting, or moving the shoulder in the clothes.
dy creedlagh, v. to shrug or scrub.
creen, a. ripe, withered.
creeney, a. pl. ripe, withered; as, magheryn creeneey (ripe fields).
s’creen, a. how ripe or withered, comp. & sup. C
ro chreen, a. too ripe, withered or mature. C
meeyl chreen, s. f. a small worm or grub that eats away timber, also one that burrows under a person’s skin and causes great itch, and on which is the following couplet: “Dy beagh ee er e bolg myr t’ee er e dreem,
Shimmey mac dooinney yinnagh ee harrish y cheym.”
[If it were on its belly as it is on its back, many a son of man would it do over the stile.]
neu-chreen, a. unripe, unwithered.
creen, v. wither, ripen; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chreen* or chreenee, v. did ripen, &c.
-agh; -aghey; -ys; 94.
creenagh, v. ripening, withering.
creet, 85, ripened, withered.
ro creent, 85, too withered. C
creenid, s. m. 89, ripeness.
creeney, a. wise, provident. Prov. “Ta
dooinney creeney menneick janno carrey
jeh e noid.” [A wise man often makes a friend of his enemy.]
s’creeney, a. how wise, more or most wise.
C
feer chreeney, a. very wise. C
neu-chreeney, a. unwise, simple.
raa-creeney, s. m. a wise saying, a proverb; pl. raaghyn-creeney.
creenaght, s. f. wisdom; pl. -yn.
e chreenaght s. his wisdom. C
Crest, s. m. Christ; pl. -yn.
fuill Crest, s. blood of Christ. C
keym-Chrest, s. f. the herb centuary.
moylley Chrest, praise to Christ.
Crestee, s. m. a Christian; pl. -yn or -yn.
yn Chrestee, s. the Christian. C
ancheetee, s. m. a heathen, infidel, pagan.
Cresteeagh[t], s. m. Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper; pl. -yn.
yn Chresteeagh, s. the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. C
Crestiaght, s. m. Christianity.
e Chresteeagh, s. his Christianity. C
ancheeteeagh[t], s. m. heathenism, infidelity.
creg or cregg*, s. f. a rock; pl. -yn.
yn chreg, s. the rock. C
scriss-ny-creg, s. f. a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.
creggey, a. d. of the rock or rocks.
sheen chreggey, a. d. the noise or sound of the sea on rocks, of the rock or rocks. C
cregghagh, a. rocky, having rocks.
s’cregghagh, a. how rocky. C
s’creeggea, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chregghagh, a. very rocky. C
creggan, s. m. a place or piece of ground left uncultivated in consequence of being rocky or containing stones; generally overgrown with gorse or underwood. 
yn chreýgan, s. the rocky place. C
cregganagh
s’cregganagh, a. how full of small rock, &c, &c. C
s’cregganee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
creiu, v. ruining.
chreiu, v. did ruin or crush. -ín; -íns; -íms: -ys, 94, C
creujit, 85, ruined, crushed.
yn chreiýder, s. the ruiner, &c. C
crem, s. a sore or ailment; pl. -yn.
yn chrem, s. the defect or sore. C
cremagh, a. diseased with sores, &c.
cremeyder, s. m. a fault finder, a critic; pl. -yn.
creoí, a. hard, obdurate; close, near.
s’creóí, a. how hard, obdurate or obstinate, comp. and sup. C
creoí-wannallagh, a. stiff-necked.
creoí or creoígh, v. make hard or harden; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ín, 83; -íns, 84; -ym, 86; -ýms, 87; -ys, 88.
creogh or creoígh, v. id., &c.
chreoí or creoígh, v. did harden. C
creoghey or creoígh, v. hardening.
creoí, 85, hardened.
creoíghys, s. m. hardship; pl. -syn.
creoíghyder
yn chreoíghyder, s. the hardener. C
creoidey, a. hardy, daring, firm.
s’croidey, a. how hard, comp. and sup. C
croídeys, s. m. hardiness, daringness, &c.
cretoor, s. m. a creature; pl. -yn.
cretoor bio, an animal.
yn chreýtoo, the creature. C
crib or cribb*, v. curb, contract, shrink; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ín, 83; -íns, 84; -ym, 86; -ýms, 87; -ys, 88.
chribb, v. did cringe, contract, or shrink, -agh; -ee; -ín; -íts, 94, C
cribbey, v. contracting, shrinking in or up.
dy chribbey, v. to contract or shrink. C
cribbit, 85, contracted, shrunk.
s’cribbit, a. how shrunk or contracted. C
cribbidjagh, a. parsimonious, niggardly, &c.
s’cribbeyjagh, a. how niggardly, parsimonious, or penurious. C
s’cribbeyjagh, a. more niggardly, most niggardly. C
ro chribbidjagh, a. too niggardly or stingy.
cribbag, s. f. a loop of rope put round a thing to hoist it by.
yn chribban, s. the curb. C
cribbaghyn, s. m. a silver sixpence is so called in ludicrous talk.
criggyl, s. f. a cripple; pl. -yn or 76 [criggil].
crinkyl, s. m. a loop in the edge of a sail.
crivassan, s. m. a shrunk or contracted creature; a dwarf; pl. -yn.
criy, s. f. gallows; pl. -aghyn or -yn.
yn chriy, s. the gallows. C
cro
croiyn, s. pl. nuts; reeds.
e chroyn, s. pl. his nuts. C
croae, s. f. an eye of a needle; the notch of an arrow to admit the bow string.
yn chroae, s. the eye of a needle, &c. C
croag, s. f. a crook or hook; pl. -yn.
yn chroach, s. the fang, talon, or clutch. C
croag-partan, s. f. water seagrum; crab’s claws.
croagane, s. f. a crook or hook; pl. -yn; Ez. xl. 43: As cheu-sthie va croaganeyn lheead bassey soit runt mygeayrt, as er ny buird va feiill 
yn ural. And within were hooks, an hand broad, fastened round about: and upon the tables was the flesh of the offering.
yn croagane, s. the crook. C
croaganeagh, a. having a crook or crooks.
s’cro[a]ganagh, a. how hooked. C
s’cro[a]ganee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chroaganeagh, a. very full of crooks. C
croaglah, s. as much as can be brought in the fangs or clutches, or in the hand or
hands, in contempt.
yn croaaglough, s. the handful, in contempt.
croagh, s. m. a gadfly; a cratching; pl. -yn.
yn croaghagh, s. the clegg or gadfly. C

croan or cron, s. m. a mast.
yn croohan or chron, s. the mast. C

cruin, s. pl. masts.

e chruin, s. pl. his masts. C
cron-craen, s. f. aspen tree. See also 
ghengey nyn mraane.
croan[\-]reisht, s. f. amradulsa, a species 
of night shade, the decoction of which is said 
to be good for the healings of inward 
bruises.
croan[-]scoidey, s. m. a boom.
yn chron-scoidey, s. the boom. C
croan[-]spryee, s. m. a bowsprit.
yn chron-spryee, s. the bowsprit. C
croan-togherys, s. the winding blades.
croonagh, s. m. a round top on the mast of a 
vessel, the cross tree; pl. -yn.
crobege, s. f. a boiled claw or foot; pl. -yn.
yn chroabge, s. the claw. C
crocan, s. m. a crock; pl. -yn.
yn chrocan, s. the crock. C
crockan eeymmey (a crock of butter)
cro dane, s. m. a gurnet; pl. -yn.
yn chroadane, s. the gurnet. C
croa, s. f. a coop; an iron to put under a pot or 
griddle on the fire.
yn chroa, s. the pen or coop. C
crogh, v. hang, suspend<ed>; -agh; -ee, 80;

-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ys, 87; -ys, 88.

chrogh, v. did hang or hung; -agh; -in; -ys,
94. C
croghet, v. hanging, suspending.
dy chroghet, v. to hang or suspend. C
croghed, a. d. of hanging or suspension.
fer c<h>roghee, s. a hangman. C
croghit, 85. hung or hanged.
s'croghit, a. how hung. C
croghedder, s. m. a hanger; pl. -yn.
yn chroghedder, s. the hanger. C
croaght, s. f. incest; Lev. xviii. 17: Cha jean oo roostey nearey eck ben as e inneen, chamoo 
ghoys oo inneen e mac, ny inneen e inneen, dy 
roostey yn nearey eck: son ad ny mraane-
mooinjerey faggys eck: she croaught eh. Thou 
shalt not uncover the nakedness of a woman 
and her daughter, neither shalt thou take her 
son’s daughter, or her daughter’s daughter, to 
uncover her nakedness; for they are her near 
kinswomen: it is wickedness.
yn croaghagh, s. the incest. C
croaghtagh, a. incestuous.
croit, s. f. a croft; pl. -yn.
cron, s. m. a scar or cicatrice; a stain; pl. -yn.
croon, s. m. a hill, or mount; or knock. See 
crank for the latter.
crink or croonk, s. pl. hills, mounts.
croin, s. pl. hills, mounts. See also crink; 
Isa. xli. 15: ...nee oo tasteragh ny sleitn, as 
broo ad dy myn, as nee oo ny croonk myr coau.
...thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat 
them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.
e crink or croonk, s. pl. his hills. C
Cron-Keeilown, s. m. John’s Church-hill 
or the hill of John’s Church; called also 
Tynwald Hill; is situate about three miles 
from Peel, in the parish of German, on the 
main road to Douglas. No doubt but the 
latter part of this word is a corruption of 
Ean or Yuan (John). This is the hill or 
mount on which the constituted authorities 
promulgate all their Statute Laws, in Manks 
and English, to the people.
cronan 
cronanagh

s’cронanagh, a. how full of hillocks. C
s’cронanee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

crorn, v. descry, discern, perceive; -agh, 77;

-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ys, 87; -ys, 88.

cronnagh, v. discovereth, discovering, 
discerneth, &c.
dy cronnagh, v. to descry, discern. C
cronnit, 85. discerned, descried.
s’cronnit, a. how seen, discerned, beheld. C

cronnal, a. evident, visible, obvious, 
conspicuous, manifest; eminent, notable, 
plain, famous.
s’cronnal, a. how plain, obvious, evident, manifest, visible, conspic[u]ous, easily seen, comp. and sup. C
feer cronnal, a. very plain, obvious. C
cronneyder, s. m. a describer or discernor.
yn chronneyder, s. the discernor, &c. C
cronnag, s. f. a rock that can be seen before low water; pl. -yn.
cronney, s. m. portion, fate, destiny.
e cronney, s. his portion, share, fate. C
cront, s. m. a knot.
cruint, s. pl. knots; the pl. of cront.
cront banee (a binding knot)
cront-kione-kiark, s. m. a knot made by putting the two ends together as if one, and turning a knot on.
cront-fiddergagh, s. m. a weaver’s knot.
cront, v. knot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cront, v. did knot; -agh; -al, 94. C
crontal, [v.], knotting, binding with a knot.
dy chronkey or cronntal, v. to knot or bulb. C
crontit, 85. knotted.
s’cronuit, a. how knotted. C
ro chronit[t], 85, too knotted. C
crontagh, a. knotty, full of knots.
s’cronitagh, a. how knotty. C
s’cronitree, a. more knotty, most knotty. C
feer cronntagh, a. very knotty. C
crontid, s. m. knottiness or knottedness.
yn chron tid, s. the knottiness. C
cronteyder
yn chronneyder, s. the knotter. C
croo or crooaght, s. creation.
yn chroo or yn chrooaght, s. the creation or created nature. C
fer croo, s. m. creator.
nyn ver-croo, s. our, &c., creator.
croo, v. create; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chroo, v. did create, created; -agh; -ys, 94. C
er croo, v. hath, &c. created. C
crooit, 85. created.
croodagh, s. m. creator. This word is used by the translator of the Manks Paradise Lost. Fer croo, I think, is the most proper term, which see.
yn chrooaght, s. See fer-croo. C
croo, v. crawling in grubs, maggots, or vermin.
crooag, s. f. a grub or maggot; pl. -yn.
yn chrooag, s. the grub or maggot. C
croobagh, a. lame, crippled; s. m. a lame animal; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’croobagh, a. how lame. C
s’croobee, a. more lame, most lame. C
feer croobagh, a. very lame. C
leshtal croobagh, s. a lame excuse.
e chroobee, s. pl. his lame ones. C
croobid, s. m. lameness.
e chroobid, s. his lameness. C
crosh, s. f. a cross or crucifix; a hand reel; the figure of a cross sent round the parish by the Captain to assemble the people; pl. -yn.
yn chrosh, s. the cross, crucifix; the reel. C
croshey, a. d. of the cross.
lus ny c<h>roshy, s. f. cudwort, cotton weed, chaffe weed, or dwarf cotton.
crosh, v. cross, thwart; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.
croseee, v. will, &c. cross, &c.
croshey, v. crossing, intersecting, crucifying.
dy chrossey, v. to cross, crucify; to intersect, to cancel. C
crost, 85, thwarted, cancelled.
crossan, s. m. coral; pl. -yn.
crottag
yn chrottag, s. the curlew. C
crou, s. f. a horse shoe or the shoe of a beast; the iron band on the felloe of a wheel; the pl. of the former is -yn, and the latter
-glyn, 1 Kings, vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queeeylyn casley rish obbyr queeeyl fainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny rollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc oolely roit. And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.
yn chrou* or chrow, s. the horse-shoe; the iron circle of a wheel; pl. -ghyn. C
crow-cheyt, s. f. the herb bird’s foot.
crou, v. shoe; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
croym, s. f. a trick, craft, stratagem.
yn chrouit, s. the trick or stratagem. C
crouitagh, a. crafty, trickish, cunning, subtle; s. m. a crafty subtle person; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee]; Job, v. 12: 'Teh tilgey
bun-ry-skyn saaseyn ny crouette, myr shen
nagh jarg ad cooilleeney ny t'ad dy ghoail
ayns laue. He disappointeth the devices of the crafty,
so that their hands cannot perform their
task; a foolishness with God. For it is written,
his world is
a crafty subtle person;
*yms
88.

s’croym, a. how shod. C
crouitagh, a. crafty or subtle. C
s’crouitee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chrouitagh, a. very trickish or crafty C
crouitid, s. m. 89. craftiness, cunningness.
e chrouitid or chrouitys, s. his craftiness or
craft; 1 Cor. iii. 19: Son ta creenaght y theihill
shoh ommiys marish Jee: son te scruit, T'eh
goaill yn voojinjer creenneey ayns y chrouitys
oc hene. For the wisdom of this world is
foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh
the wise in their own craftiness. C
crouw, s. f. a bunch growing on one stem or
stalk; a clue; pl. -yn or -ghyn.
yn chrow or chrouw, s. the bunch or bush
of shrub growing on one stem. C
crow, v. hover; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chrow, v. did hover or hovered.
crowal, v. hovering, craving.
dy crowal, v. to hover, to crave. C
crownaltagh, s. m. a craver, a claimant, a
dunner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chrowaltagh, s. the craver, claimant. C
croym, a.

s’croym, a. how stooped or bent forward,
comp. and sup. C
croym or croymm*, v. bow, bend, stoop;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chryom or croymm, v. did stoop or bow,
stooped; -agh; -in; -ins, 94. C
dy chryomnne, v. to stoop or bow. C
choymmit, 85. bowed, stooped, bent
downwards.
choymphneyder, s. m. one that bows or
stoops.

Cruetch, v. cower, stoop; -agh, 77; &c., -ys,
88.
Cruetchal, v. cowering, stooping.
Cruetchit, 85. cowered, stooped.

Cruick
sy chruick, s. in the bucket; Isa. xl. 15: Cur-
my-ner, ta ny ashoonyn myr bine 'sy chruick,
as t’ad cooitey myr brinnee yns ny
meihagyn. Behold, the nations are as a drop
of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust
of the balance. C

Cruill, s. f. a curve; pl. -yn.
yn chruill, s. the curve.
Cruillagh, a. having a curve or curves,
curvy.

Cruin or cring, a. close, compact.
s’cruin or s’cruuing, a. how compact or
close. C
dy cruin, adv. closely, compactly.

Cruinn, v. close, compact, besiege; -agh,
77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
87; -ys, 88.
Cruinn, v. did close, &c.; -agh, 94.
Cruinnagh, v. closing, making compact,
besieging.
dy cruinnagh, v. to besiege; &c. C
er cruinnagh, v. to besiege &c. C
Cruinnit, 85. closed, made compact,
besieged, surrounded.

s’cruinnit, a. how besieged or closed. C
feer cruinnit, 85. very closed or besieged. C

Co-chruin or cochrueein, v. congregate,
assemble in a multitude, besiege.
Cruinagh
yn Cruinagh, s. the close multitude. C
yn Cruinneyder, s. the besieger. C
Cruinnid, s. m. closeness, compactness.
yn Cruinnid, s. the closeness, &c. C

Cruinn, a. round; Psal. xcvi. 8: Lhig da’n
faarkey feiry y yannoo, as ooliley ny t’ayn: yn
seilhill cruin, as adsyn ta baghey ayn. Let the
sea make a noise, and all that therein is: the
round world, and they that dwell therein.

Clagh-cruin, s. a pebble.
Cruinne, s. m. a globe, orb or sphere, the
earth as it is one; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
cruooinney, s. m. creation, the earth. This orthography is used Exod. xxxiv. 10: Cuf-
my-ner, ta mear jannoo conaant; kiongoyt risr
oolley dty phobble neem's mirrilyn, nyn theid
as nagh row rieau jeant er fea-ny-cruooinney,
ny ayns ashoon erbee. Behold, I make a
covenant: before all thy people I will do marvels, such as have not been done in all the
earth, nor in any nation.
yn cruinney, s. the globe, ball, sphere,
orb. C
oirru-cruin[n]ey, s. m. the horizon.
cruinlagh, s. m. an orbit; pl. 72 [change
-agh to -eeyn].
cruinagh, s. m. crown of a hat; pl. -yn.
yn cruinag, s. the crown of a hat. C

cruisht or cruishtin, s. m. a pitcher or pAIL;
-pl. -yn.
yn c<h>ruisht or c<h>ruishtin, s. the
pitcher or pail; Eccl. xii. 6: Roish my vees yn
coyrd argid er ny eaysley, ny'n saagh aair er ny
vrishey, ny'n cruishtish brisht ec y chibbyr, ny'n
whueeyle brisht ec yn arrey. Or ever the silver
cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken,
or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the
wheel broken at the cistern. C

cruittag, s. f. a hump backed person; pl. -yn.
yn crhuittag, s. the hump back person. C
cruittagh, a. crooked or hump backed; Lev.
xxi. 20: Ny fer cruitagh, ny fer faase, ny fer
cam-hooillagh, ny ta fo taghys-chirrym ny
screebagh, ny ta'n grens echey brisht. Or
crookbackt, or a dwarf, or that hath a blemish
in his eye, or be scurvy, or scabbed, or hath his
stones broken.
s'cruiittagh, a. how hump backed. C
s'cruitee, a. id., comp. and sup.
feer chruittag, a. very hump backed. C
cruititl, s. m. humpishness.
e cruittitl, s. his hump-backedness. C

cryss, s. f. belt, tape, inkle, girdle.
yn chryss, <v.> [s.] the girdle, belt, inkle,
&c. C
yn cryss-soille, s. the swaddling cloth C
cryss, v. gird, tie or bind with a belt, tape,
&c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84;

-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cryssy, v. did gird or bind with belt, tape. C
cryssy, v. girding, binding with a belt or
girdle.
dy cryssy, v. to gird or bind with girdle C
cryssit, 85. bound with a belt, girdle, or
tape.
cubair or cubeyr, s. m. a cooper; pl. -yn.
yn chubeair, s. the cooper. C
cubbyl, s. m. a couple, a yoke of two; a roof
timber; pl. 76 [cubbil].
cuckolt, s. m. a cuckold; pl. -yn.
cug, s. f. pap, breast milk.
yn chug, s. the pap or breast milk. C
cugh, s. dirt, excrements. Only used to
children.
cughlin, s. m. a cone; pl. -yn.
yn chu[gh]lin, s. the cone. C
cughlinagh, a. conical, in form of a cone.

cuht, s. f. a lot; pl. -yn.
cuhtag, a. short, brief.
cuill, s. f. a quill, a piece of reed.
yn chuill, s. the quill. C
cuille, s. f. a back room in a house, a bed-
room or closet; pl. -yn.
cuillagh, a. d. of a back or bedroom; as, dorrys ny
chuillagh.
cuilleig, s. f. a nook, an inside corner; pl.
-yn.
yn chuilleig, s. the inside corner, nook. C
cuilleighagh, a. having nooks, &c.
s'cuilleighagh, a. how full of inside corners. C
s'cuilleigee, a. id., comp. and sup. C

cuillimer, s. m. a man whose bulk rather
deforms him, the feminine of which I
believe to be caillin.
cuin, adv. when, at what time.
cuinlag, s. f. a flask or horn to hold powder
or snuff, a snuffbox; pl. -yn.
yn chu[i]nnag, s. the flask, horn for snuff. C

cuir or cuir*, v. invite, bid; -agh 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.
quir, s. See cuir.
chuir or chuirr*, v. did bid or invite, bade, invited: -agh: -in. C
chuirre, v. inviting.
dy chuirre, v. to bid or invite. C
chuirrit or cuirt, 85. bidden, invited.
cuirre, s. m. an invitation: pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
cuirraghyn, s. pl. feasts, banquets, invitations.
cuirree, a. d. of bidding or inviting. yn chuirreyder, s. the inviter, &c. C
cuir or cuirr*, v. sow, shoot; as, cuir y n’ingagh (shooting the nets or train); -agh 77; -ee. 80; -in. 83; -ins. 84; -ym. 86; -yms. 87; -ys. 88.
chuir or chuirr*, v. did sow, sowed: -agh: -in. 94. C
cuirrit or cuirt, 85. sown.
correy, a. d. of shooting nets; as, traa-corrye (shooting time).
correy, a. d. of sowing, or seed, as, arroocorrye (seed corn).
chorrey, a. d. of seed or sowing. C
ben chorrey, s. a woman with child. C
corrrym, a. with child. See corn.
correyn, s. m. a sower; pl. -yn.
yn chorreyder, s. the sower of seed. C
cuisle, s. f. a pipe or tube, a conduit.
cuislin, s. f. a vein; pl. -yn; but I have oftener heard it pluralized as 72 [change -in to -eeyn].
yn cuisilin, s. the vein. C
cuislin-vooar, s. an artery.
yn cuisilin-vooar, s. the artery. C
cuislinagh
s’cuislinagh, a. how full of veins. C
s’cuislinee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
cullee, s. f. a colour or banner; the aspect of the air; s. pl. the tackle, furniture, or apparatus to work any thing, as a mill, ship, boat, &c.
yn chulle, s. the colour or aspect; the tackle, furniture, or apparatus to work any thing. C
cullyr, s. m. colour, hue, die; pl. -yn.
yn chulllyr, s. the colour. C
cum or cumm*, v. hold, keep, retain, sustain; -agh. 77; -ee. 80; -in. 83; -ins. 84; -ym. 86; -yms. 87; -ys. 88.
chum or chumm, did hold or held. C
cummal, v. holding, dwelling, inhabiting.
cummal-magh, v. holding out, persevering.
cummite, 85. held, stopt, formed, modelled, hewn; 2 Kings, xxii. 6: Da ny sieyr, as da ny mainshtryyn obbree, as masoonee, dy chionnaghey fuygh as claghyn cummite, dy yanno seose yn thie. Unto carpenters, and builders, and masons, and to buy timber and hewn stone to repair the house.
s’cummite, a. how held, how formed. C
aa-chummit, pt. formed anew.
cummal, s. m. a dwelling, a holding; pl. -yn.
yn chummal, s. the holding or dwelling C
cummaltagh, s. m. a dweller, holder, or inhabitant; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chummaltagh[h], s. the inhabitant. C
cummaltit
neu-chummaltit, pt. uninhabited.
cummey, s. m. form, shape, model, appearance.
yn chummey, s. the form. C
cummeey, a. d. of holding, of form or shape.
cummeey, v. conforming, forming, modellling.
cummeyder, s. m. a former, a holder.
yn chummeyder, s. the man that forms. C
cumfurt, s. f. the herb comfrey.
cumir, a. close, concise, tidy, compact.
feeer chumir, <v.> very compact, tidy, &c. C
cumr or cumree, v. hinder, deter, delay; -agh. 77; -ee. 80; -in. 83; -ins. 84; -ym. 86; -yms. 87; -ys. 88.
chumr* or chumree, v. did hinder, hindered, deterred; -agh; -in; -ins; -it. 94. C
cumrail, v. hindering, deterring.
dy cumrail, v. to hinder or deter. C
cumrit, 85. hindered, deterred.
cumrail, s. f. a hindrance, a stop or stoppage; pl. -yn. Prov. "Myr smoo siyr smoo cumrail." [More haste, more hindrance. MWW]
cumrailagh, a. hindersome; s. m. a
hinderer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’cumraigh, a. how hindersome. C
s’cumrailee, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer chumraigh, a. very hindersome. C
cumraileyder
yn chumraileyder, s. one that hinders another. C

cumrag, s. m. f. comrade, companion, crony; pl. -yn.

cumraagys, s. m. companionship, familiarity, intimacy.
cur, v. give, put, send; with lesh after it, it is bring, gives, giveth, &c.; puts, putteth, &c.; sends, sendeth, &c.
chur, v. did give, gave, did put, did send. C
hug, v. put, gave, sent; hug eh (he put, he sent, he gave),
currit, 85. given, put, sent, &c.
s’currit, a. how given, put or sent. C
ver or verr*, v. will give, put, send, bring;
-yms; -yms. C
der or der* oo, v. wilt thou give; -agh;
in; -ins; -yn; -yms; -ys. For the radical of this irregular verb, see 62.
cur-er-soyl, v. averting, turning off.
cur-haart, ss. f.> [v.] overthrow; Job, xxvi. 12: T’eh dy rheynn yn aarkey liorish e phoar, as liorish e hushtey t’eh cur haart ny mooaralee. He divideth the sea with his power, and by his understanding he smiteth through the proud.
cur-jee’d, v. undress, put off thee.
cur-jee’d dty eaddagh, put off thy clothes.
cur-lesh, v. bringing, carrying, &c.
currit-lesh, 85. brought, carried &c.
cur-mi-ner, in. behold. See cur-my-ner.
cur-my-ner, in. behold, see, lo; cur-jee-my-ner (behold ye).
cur-ny-lieh, v. impeaching, accusing.
dy chur-ny-lieh, v. to impeach. C
cur-rish, v. doing, practise; Micah, ii. 1:
Smerg dauesyn ta shègin er mee-chairsys, as smooinaghyn er yn olk er nyn liabagghyn! cha leah’s ta’n mohrey soilshaghey t’ad cur
rish, er-yn-yr dy vel eh ayns poosar nyn laue.
Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand.
cur-roo, p. having to do to or with [them];
-syn id. em.
dy chur-roo, v. to have to do with [them] C
cur-rhyrn, v. doing with me, having to do with me: -s, id. em.
cur-rhyt, p. to do with thee, having to do with thee; -s, id. em.
dy chur-shaghey, v. to adjourn. C
currit-shaghey, 85. adjourned.
cur-twoiae, v. beware, be aware.
cur-volley da, giving him gladness; Jer.
xx. 15: Dy doogh dy row da’n dooinney hug
lesh y naight da my ayr, gra, Ta lhiannoo mac
er ry ruggey dhyt; cur-volley da. Cursed be the man who brought tidings to my father, saying, A man child is born unto thee; making him very glad.
curjeig, s. f. an alm[s] dish; no doubt from cur-jeirk (a dish to give alms with). This word [or rather, Corjeag MWW is used for the surname of Cavendish (in Manks), but more properly giving-dish.
yn curjeig. See curjeig. C
curlead, s. f. a coverlid, a quilt; pl. -yn.
yn curleid, s. the coverlid. C
curm or currym, s. m. charge or duty; pl.
-yn;
curm or currym, enjoin<ed>, v. id. -agh,
77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
87; -ys, 88.
currym, s. m. duty, charge. See also curm.
e churrym, s. his duty, his charge. C
churm or churme, v. did charge with duties. C
curney, v. charging to perform duties.
curmaghey or curmal, v. enjoining charges or duties.
dy churmaghey, v. to charge with duties. C
currymaghey, v. charging, enjoining, &c, &c.
dy churrmaghey, v. See churrmaghey. C
curmal, v. hath, &c. charged, &c. C
curmit, 85. charged with duties or obligations.
curmeider, s. m. one who charges, &c.
curmagh, a.
feer churmagh, a. very careful in adhering to the charges or duties enjoined. C

curnaght, s. f. wheat; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eyn].
yn churnaght, s. the wheat. C
curnee, a. d. of wheat or wheaten.
churnee, a. d. of wheat or wheats. C
curneein, s. f. pet, huff; pl. 72 [change -gh to -eyn].
yn churneein, s. the pet or huff. C
curneeinagh, a. pettish, huffish, easily turned or thrown down.
s’curneeinagh, a. how huffish, pettish, or unsteady. C
s’curneeine, a. id., comp. and sup. C
feer churneeinagh, a. very pettish, &c. C
curneeinys, s. f. fickleness, &c.
curp, s. f. buttock, ham, rump; 1 Chron. xix. 4: Shen-y-fa ghow Hanun chaghteryn Ghavid, as ren eh baarey ny faasaagyn jeu, as yiare eh ny garmad yn jeu ayns y vean kiart rish nyn gurpyn, as hug eh ad ersooyl. Wherefore Hanun took David’s servants, and shaved them, and cut off their garments in the midst hard by their buttocks, and sent them away.
yn curp, s. the haunch. C
currag or corrag, s. a bundle of osiers.
yn currag, s. See currag. C
curragh, s. f. a bog or fen, a marshy place or quagmire; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eyn].
yn curragh, s. the bog, fen, or marsh. C
curree, a. d. of a bog or fen, &c.
churree, a. d. of the bog or fen. C
curthoolaghey, v. obscuring, the air gathering a cloudy aspect.
curthoollys or curthoollid, s. m. a dark cloudy aspect of the air.
curtlagh, s. f. reed or reeds, cane, &c.
yn curtlagh, s. the reed or cane. C
cuirtlagh, s. f. reed, reeds, cane, canes.
curtlagh-vuck, s. f. herb bur-reed.
curtshee, s. f. a courtesy; pl. -yn.
cushag, s. f. ragwort or ragweed. The stem or stalk is called dog’s standard; the herb is also called St. Jameswort, seagrum, stagger-wort, stammerwort; pl. -yn. Prov. “Ta airh er cushagyn ayns shen.” [There is gold on cushags there.]
yn chushag, s. the ragwort or ragweed. C
Custal or Gilchreest, s. m. Christopher.
custey, a. cursed, accursed.
s’c<h>ustey, a. how cursed or accursed. C
feer custey, a. very cursed. C
custh or custhee, v. whip, beat with a rod; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
chusht, v. did whip, whipped; -agh; -in; -ins. C
custhit, 85. whipped, beaten with a rod.
custhey, s. m. a whipping; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn chushtey, s. the whipping. C
custhee, a. d. of whipping or whippings.
custheyder, s. m. a whipper; pl. -yn.
yn chushteyder, s. the whippers. C
cutid
e cutid, s. his keenness or cunning. C
cweshtan, s. m. a question; pl. -yn.
D

D, for its sound see Remarks 7 and 8. All the words under this letter not marked 7 [d], require the sound spoken of in Remark 8 [ʤ]; and as a radical initial and its changes see 45. D is an initial in words radically from all the vowels, and also from f, as explained in Remarks 60, 119, 121, 143, &c.; in substantives from s, to show the plural possessive or ownership case; and in t for both nouns and verbs, a few of which may be seen by the letters at the end of the lines.

da, p. p. 8. to him, for him, him, to, for; as, chur mee da eh (I gave it to him); le aym da (I have it for him); lhig da (let him); eek da Cesar (pay to Cesar); -yn, idem. It may not perhaps be amiss to state here that this word has something very singular belonging to it as respects the idiom of the English language, but which is, however, peculiar to the Manks. A person that would attempt to translate passages wherein this word occurs in the Manks Scriptures, according to the Hamiltonian or interlinary system, would think it superfluous in many instances, especially where it is placed before plural and feminine nouns; as in 1 Tim. v. 9. Ny lhig da ben-treoghe ve goit; which, to translate literally, would run thus, let not him a widow be taken; and in Gen. chap. i. lhig da ny ushtaghyn (let him the waters); lhig da ny eeanlee (let him the fowls), &c., &c. A learner must not hesitate to sacrifice the idioms of his own language to learn that of another, but must form phrases altogether incorrect and foreign to his own language.

dasyn, p. em. of da, which see.

daue, p. p. to them, for them. The pl. of da.

dauesyn, p. p. id. em.

dhyt, p. p. to thee, for thee; -s, id. em.

diu, p. p. for you, to you; -ish, id. em.

diu-hene, p. p. for yourself or selves.

dooin, p. p. (pronounced duhn) to us, for us; -yn, id. em. The words hoooin, rooin, and dooin are all to us, but used differently; as, cur dooin nyn arran (give us our bread), or rather, give us our bread.

dou, p. p. to me, for me, em. See dooys.

do-hene, p. p. for myself, to myself.

dooys, p. p. give me. The em. of dou.

j’ee, p. p. to her; as, cur j’ee eh (give it her or give it to her), -ish, id. em.

daah, a. 8. two, the dual number; adv. twice, doubly. This is not the word used in counting, but that which is always used with its substantive in the singular number, as the Manks does not make plural till three. See 100.

e ghaah, s. his two; ghaah wheesh (twice as much). D

gaa-yeig, a. twelve, (ten and two); pl. -yn. e ghaah-yeig, a. his twelve. D

gaa-yeig-as-daeed, a. fifty-two, (twelve and forty).
gaa-yeig-ooh, a. twelfth.

daa-filley or rather daa-illey, a. twofold.

daah, v. d[y]e, singe; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghaah, v. dyed, did dye; -agh, -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. D

ghaah, v. singed, did singe; -agh, -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. D

daaghagh, v. would, &c. d[y]e.

daahegy

dy ghaahhegy, v. to dye or colour. D

nyn daaghhegy, v. 8. your, &c. dying, colouring.

daagheeh, a. d. of dying or colouring.

daahit, 85. dyed, coloured; Ex. xxv. 5: As craitnyn reaghyn daahit jiarg, as craitnyn badjer, as fuygh-shittim. And rams’ skins dyed red, and badgers’ skins, and shittim wood.
s’daahit or s’daab, how dyed.

ro ghaahhit, 85. too much dyed. D

daahjit, 85. singed, scorched.
s’daahjit, a. how singed. D

ro ghaahjhit, 85. too much singed. D

slaah[-daah], v. painting.

daahder, s. m. a dyer or one that singes. daah, s.

daah-cree, s. m. heart burn.

daaney or daney, a. bold, daring, impudent, presumptive, rude.

daney, a. bold, daring. See also daaney

ts’daaney, a. how bold or daring. D
ro ghaaney, a. too bold or daring. D
daanys, s. f. boldness, presumption, &c.
daayl or daill, s. m. delay, credit, time before payment. Prov. “Hig daill gys eek.”
[Credit will come to payment]; Prov. “Roshee daill y dorrys.” [Credit will reach the door.]

d e ghaill, his credit time; delay. D
daeeed, a. forty, two score or two twenties.
dy g[h]aeed, s. thy forty, or two twenties

daedoo, a. fortnightly.

daghe, pro. each, everyone of any number taken separately.
dagh, pro. each, everyone separately. This word seems to change from d, without an h, in Pro. xxiii. 32. [? The ref. belongs to
gaghey,]
dall, v.

dghall, v. did dazzle or dazzled; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. D
dallagh, v. dazzling or to dazzle, to cause blindness by beholding some bright object.
dalley, v.
dy ghalley, v. to blind or dazzle. D
daingeyr or rather danjeyr, s. m. danger.
hazard. See [s. v.] cleigeen.
ed ghanjeyr, s. [his] danger. D
danjeyrghagh, a. dangerous, hazardous.
s’danjeyrghagh, a. how dangerous. D
s’danjeyrge, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro ghajeyangagh, a. too dangerous. D
danjeyrid, s. m. dangerousness.

darrag, s. f. a beam; Mat. vii. 3: As cre’n-fa t’ou cronagh eigh yn brinneen t’ayns sooil dy
vraarey, agh cha vel geill ayd da’n darrag
’tayns dy hooill hene? And why beholdest thou
the mote that is in thy brother’s eye, but
considerest not the beam that is in thine own
eye?
darrag, s. f. a fishing line made of black hair
snoids.


darragh, s. m. oak; a. d. oaken.
dy gharragh, a. d. of oak, oaken. D
darreyder, s. m. a door keeper, a porter.
dash, s. m. a bulk or heap built up; pl. -yn.

dauns or daunse, v. dance, dandle; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 38.
ghauns* or ghaunse, v. did dance, danced;
-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

daunsin, v.
ed ghaunsin, v. his dancing. D
daunsit
s’dansit, a. how danced. D
daunse, s. m. a dance; pl. daunseeyn.
daunsin
daunseyr, s. m. a dancer; pl. -yn.
dayll, s. f. a dingle or dale, a valley.
deail, s. m. 7 [d]. a quantity of dry flax tied


together before sent to the mill to be cleaned; pl. deayill.
deam, v. project or jut; -agh, 77
gheam, v. did project, projected; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, -ys, 94. D
deamey, v.
dy gheamey, v. to project or jut. D
deamit, 85, projected, jutted.
s’deamit, a. how projected. D
deamey, s. m. a projection; pl. 67 [change
-ey to -aghyn].
deamee, a. d. of projection.
deameyder, s. m. a projector, &c.
dean, s. m. 7 [d]. a goal or mark; pl. -yn.
deayrt, v. spill, pour; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
gheayrt, v. did spill or pour; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D
deayrtey, v. spilling, pouring; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].
dy gheayrtey, v. to spill or pour. D
deayrtit, 85, spilled, poured.
s’ddeayrtit, a. how spilled or poured. D
ro gheayrtit, 85, too much spilled, &c. D
deayrtteyder, s. m. a spiller, pourer.

debejagh, a. 7 [d]. desperate. A low word.
s’dbejagh, a. how desperate. D
s’dbejee, a. id., comp. and sup. D
dedge, s. f. 7 [d]. something clever.
dee or didee, s. f. 7 [d]. a plaything for a
child.
dehrrree, s. f. destruction by fire.
deinagh, a. weary, fatigued.

s’ddeinagh, a. how weary or tired. D

s’deinee, a. id., comp. and sup. D
deinagh(e)y, v.
dy gheinagh or gheinaghghey, v. to make weary or tired. D
deiny, s. f. wearisomeness, fatigue.
e gheinys, s. his wearisomeness. D

dell, s. f. 7 [d], a lever; pl. -yn.
dell, v. 7 [d]. deal; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87.
ghell, v. did deal; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94 D
dellal, v. 7 [d]. dealing; pl. -yn.
dy ghellal, v. to deal. D
dellit, 85. 7 [d]. dealt or dealt.
delleyder, s. m. 7 [d], a dealer; pl. -yn.
dendeysagh, a. 8. delicate, donsy, effeminate;
 s. m. a delicate or effeminate person; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
s’deendeysagh, a. how delicate, donsy. D
s’deendeyssee, a. more and most delicate. D
dendeysid, s. m. delicacy, effeminacy.
derrey, [a.] other or either.
yn derrey-leih, s. m. the one half.
derrey, adv. till, until.
dewil, a. cruel, barbarous, savage, severe.
dowil, a. See dewil.
s’dewil, a. how cruel, inhuman. D
s’dewiley, a. more and most cruel. D
ro ghewil, a. too cruel, too barbarous. D
dewiley, a. pl. cruel, savage terrible.
yn dewilagh, s. m. the cruel or terrible one;
pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Isa. xxxix. 2[0]:
Son ta’n dewilagh er ny choyrt mow, as yn
olttooanagh er ny stroie, as ta oolley t’er nyn
arrey son olkys er ny yiarey jeh. For the terrible
one is brought to nought, and the scorner is
consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut
off.
dewily, s. f. cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity,
severity, inclemency; pl. -syn.
e ghewily, s. his cruelty, &c. D
deyl ‘beetle’
tarroo-deyill, s. m. the bull-worm.
deyr or deyree, v. condemn or sentence to
punishment: -agh, 77; -ee, 80.
gheyr, v. did condemn, condemned; -agh;
-ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D
deyrey, v. condemning.
er gheyrrey, v. hath, &c. condemned or
sentenced to punishment. D
deyrit, 85. condemned, sentenced.
s’deyrit, a. how condemned or sentenced. D
ro geyrit, 85. too much condemned. D
deyrey, s. m. condemnation, b[la]me, guilt.
deyree, a. d. of condemnation.
deyreyder, s. m. a condemnor, a sentence;
pl. -yn.
deyr, a. dear, not cheap.
s’deyr, a. how dear. D
s’deyrey, a. dearer, dearest. D
ro geyr, a. too dear. D
deyrey, a. pl. dear, not cheap.
deyrsny, s. dearness, high price.
dheyr, s. m. bulling; a cow is said to be so
when she wants the bull.
dhiane, s. m. a worm, earthworm; pl. -yn.
dhianeagh, a. wormy, full of worms.
dhoan or dhone, a. dark brown, bay.
s’dhoan or s’dhonne, a. how brown. D
s’dhoaney, a. browner, brownest. D
ro ghoan, a. too brown. D
dhoaney, a. pl. brown, &c.
ghoaney, a. pl. brown. D

khieghrey, v. making brown or dark
dy ghieghrey, v. to make brown.
dhoanid, s. m. brownness,
e ghoanid, s. his brownness. D

Dhonnag, s. f. a name for a brown cow.
e ghonnag, s. his brown cow. D
doin, or dhoin, which see. The former
spelling, is in Zech. vi. 3, for bay: As ayns y
trass ainagh va cabbil bane, as ayns y chaaroo
ainagh va cabbil glass as doyn. And in the third
chariot white horses; and in the fourth chariot
grisled and bay horses.
dholtanagh, a. doltish.
s’dholtanagh, a. how doltish. D
s’dholtanee, a. id., comp. and sup. D
dhon[n]ey, a. pl. ill, in a bad state of health.
[cf. doaghagh]
s’dhonney, a. how ill or donsy. D
dhonnman, s. m. one that is ill or poorly to
do a thing; a dunce, dolt or dastard. [pl. -yn. Psalm xxxv. 15: Agh ayns my arks ghow ad boggy as haggil ad cooidagh; dy jarroo, haink ny eer ghonnayn cooidagh m’oi nagh bione dou, janno pro jee’em, as cha scuirr ad. But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together; yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making mouths at me, and ceased not.

e ghonna, s. his dunce or dastard. D
dhonnaugh, a. duncely, dastardly.
s’dhonna, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro dhonnaugh, adv. too duncely or abjectly; <Psalm xxxv. 15.> [Ref. belongs above, s. v. dhonnaun]. D

dhonk, s. m. a heavy blow or thump; pl. -yn.
dhonk, s. m. a bruiser in a flax mill, a thumper to beat a pavement; pl. -yn.
e ghonn, 8. his thumper. D
dhon, v.

ghonk, v. did thump; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D
dhonkey, v. thumping.
dhony, or ghonk, v. to thump. D
donkit
ro ghonkit, too thumped. D
dhonkeyder, s. m. one who thumps; pl. -yn.

dhooragh, s. m. a perquisite, something given over the settled price or wages.
dooragh, s. See dhooragh.
e ghooragh, s. his perquisite; pl. -yn. D
dhornane, s. f. a handle, a helve or hilt, a short handle as that of a knife, &c.; pl. -yn e ghornane, s. his handle, D
dhornanagh, a. having short handles, as a two handled knife; skynn dhornanagh.
dorneen, s. m. See dhorneane.
dhotail, v. [be] doting, impaired in the understanding by age or otherwise.
dhubbey, s. m. a puddle, a pool; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dhull, s. m. a quantity of thread or yarn wound on a ball; a plug or stopple; pl. -yn.
dhusan, s. m. a dozen; pl. -yn.
e ghuss, s. his dozen; pl. -yn. D
dirk, s. f. a dagger, a dart.
dirrag, s. f. a wicket door, a small door or gutter for sheep to pass on; pl. -yn.
Divlyn, s. m. 7 [d]. Dublin.
goll dy Givlyn, s. going to Dublin. D
doagh, s. f. a vat, a keeve, a press.
e ghooagh, s. his vat, or keeve. D
doie, s. f. decency, suitableness, worth.
e ghoae, s. his decency, &c. D
doiaagh or doiaagh, a. decent, becoming, suitable, discreet, worthy.
s’dooaagh, a. how decent or genteel, comp. and sup. D
dy doiaagh, adv. decently, suitably, discreetly, worthily.
ro ghoiaagh, a. too decent, &c. D
eu-ghoiaagh, a. untidy, slovenly, uncivil, imprudent.
doal, a. blind, without sight, dark.
ny doail, s. pl. the blind. Isa. xxxv. 5: Eisht hee soolyllyn ny doail er ny osley, as nee cleayshyn ny beuyr claslegh dun yr byrrag. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.
s’dooa, a. how blind. D
s doal, a. blinder, blindest. D
ro ghoal, a. too blind. D
doale, a. pl. blind, sightless.
ben-gooal, s. f. a blind woman.
ghoale, a. pl. blind; as, mraane ghoale. D
doallan
faran-doallan, s. m. blindman’s buff. dollagh
gorley-gollagh, s. a disease causing blindness, or dimness of sight.
doll, v. blot, deface, erase; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86.
gholl, v. did blot, or blind; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D
dolley, v. blotting, defacing, &c.
dy ghooley, v. to blind, to blot; Exod. xxxii. 32: …as managh jean oo, lhig doows, ta mee guee ort, ve er my ghooley ass dty lioar t’ou er srieu. …and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written. D
dollit, 85. blotted, defaced, erased.
s’dollit, a. how blotted or blinded. D
s’dhollit, a. how blotted, or defaced. D
ro ghollit, 85. too blotted or effaced. D
dellid, s. m. 8. failure of sight, blindness.
e ghellid, s. his dimness. D
doaltym, a. sudden, unexpected, hasty, without knowledge before hand.
s’doaltym, a. how sudden or unawares.
ro ghoaltym, a. too suddenly. D

doaltymagh or dy doaltym, adv. suddenly.
s’doaltymagh, a. how suddenly. D
s’doaltymee, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro ghoaltymagh, adv. too suddenly. D

doaltymid, s. m. 90. suddenness.
doarlish, s. f. a gap, or breach; pl. -yn.
e ghoarlish, s. his gap; pl. -yn. D
keeil doarlish, s. side of the gap.
doarlishagh, a. having gaps or breaches.
doarn, s. f. a fist.
e ghooarn, s. his fist. D
duirn, s. pl. fists, the hands shut or clenched; the pl. of doarn.
e ghuirn, s. his fists. D
lane-doarn, s. f. a handful.
lane-duirn or laneyn-duirn, s. pl. handfuls, fistfuls.
doarn mhuinneel, s. f. a cuff.
dornaig, s. f. a covering for the hand or fist, used to guard the hand against thorns.
doarnaig, s. f. See dornaig.

Doobberan, v. 7 [d]. lamenting, mourning, bewailing, &c.; s. f. lamentation, mourning.
dy ghoberan, s. thy lamentation. D
doobberanagh or doobranagh, a. 7 [d]. sorrowful; Job vi. 7: Ny reddyn shoh ta my annym dy yiooldey; t’ad myr my veaghey
doobberanagh. The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat.; s. m. 7 [d]. a mourner.
e ghoberanagh, s. his lament; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. D
dooccar, s. f. dint or stress of labour.
e ghoccar, s. his dint, or stress of labour. D
dooccar-cora, s. m. emphasis.
dooccar-coraagh, a. emphatic.
dooccaragh, a. laborious, done with great dint or exertion of strength.

D’sdoccarragh, a. how laborious, with how much dint or stress of labour. D
s’doccarree, a. id., comp. and sup.; 1 Cor. xv. 10: …agh ren mee laboragh ny
s’doccarree na ad oolle: ny-yeih cha nee mish, agh grayse Yee va mármy. …but I laboured more abundantly than they all: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me. D
ro ghoccaragh, a. too laborious. D
doccarid, s. m. laboriousness.
e ghoccarid, s. his laboriousness. D
doghan, s. m. disorder, distemper; pl. -yn.
e ghghan, s. his disease, or disorder. D
doghaney, v. disordering, &c.
dy ghghaney, v. to cause disease, or disorder. D
doghanagh, a. disordered, ill, &c.; s. m. a disordered, diseased, or sick person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’doghanagh, a. how disorde[re]d. D
s’doghanee, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro ghghanagh or ghghanit, a. too disordered, or diseased. D
doilee, a. difficult, not easy.
s’dooilee, a. how difficult, comp. and sup. D
by-gooilee, adv. because of difficulty or hardness; Ex. xiii. 15: As haink eh gy-kione, tra dy by-gooilee lesh Pharaoh yn raad y lhiggey dooin, dy ren y Chiarh stroie oolle’yn chied er ny ruggey ayns cheer Egypt, chammah yn chied er ny ruggey jeh dooinney as baagh: And it came to pass, when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that the Lord slew all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both the firstborn of man, and the firstborn of beast.
ro goilee, a. too difficult. D
dy doilee, adv. [with] difficulty, not easily.
doilleid, s. m. difficulty, hardship.
e ghooileeid, s. his difficulty. D
dollan
e ghollan, s. [his] fan or winnowing instrument. D
dolley, s. lack; Exod. xvi. 18: As tra howse ad eh lesh omer, cha row veg harrish echeyseyn ren moorane y haglym, as ersyn haggil cooid y veggan, cha row dolley. And when they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little
dhulley, s. m. scarcity, scantiness. Seldom used but negatively; as, cha row dhulley. D

dolt, s. m. a ward; pl. -aghyn [? pl. of doltey].
doltanys, s. m. adoption.
doltey, s. m. an adopted child, or a child one has stood sponc

e gholt ey, s. his godson. D

do oo, a. black, dark.
s’doo, a. how black. Prov. “Myr s’doo ym feeagh yiow eh sheshey.” [As black as the raven is, he’ll find a mate.] D
s’doo ey, a. blacker, blackest. D
ro ghoo, a. too black D

do oey, a. pl. black, dark.
ghoo oey, a. pl. black. D

do oo, v. blacken, darken; -agh. 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.
ghoo, v. [did] blacken; -agh; -in; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

do o[gh]ey, v. blackening, making black.
dy ghoo ogh ey, v. to blacken. D

dy ghoo ag h ey or ghoo gh ey, v. to blacken. D

do oit, 85. blackened, &c.
ro ghoo iit, 85. too blackened. D

do oid, s. m. blackness, darkness.
e ghoo id, s. his blackness. D

do o-ghe urey, s. m. the dead of winter.
do o-gorrym, a. purple.
do o-gorrym nid, s. m. purpleness.
do o-[jol e] ee, s. f. a spider; pl. -yn.
bo gh an-dho, s. f. the herb burdock. [See bossan-dhoa.]
boss an dho a, or bo gh an[-]dho, s. m. clothur, burdock, or coppy-major.
drine doo (the sloe thorn).
ga au e-doo, s. m. a blacksmith.

gob doo, s. m. a muscle [sc. mussel].

dhoo og, s. f. an eclipse: a general name for a black cow.
e ghoo og, s. his eclipse; pl. -yn. D

doool, a. blackish.
do oo an, s. a hook, a fish hook; pl. -yn. The etymology of this word no doubt is doo (dark), and the diminuitive [-]a n, (the little thing that lies hid in darkness to deceive).
e gh oo an, s. his hook; pl. -yn. D

do oan-y-chione-c ast, s. f. the herb self-heal.
do oanag h
ro ghoo oan ag h, a. too hooked. D

do obb, a. double; p[l]. -y[n].
do obl*, v.
ghoo bl or ghoo ble, v. did double; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

dy ghoo ble, v. to double. D

do obl[i]t, 85. doubled.
ro gh oo bl it, 85. too doubled. D

do odee, s. f. a damsel, a wench. Only used on the South of the island.

v u d ee, s. f. damsel, wench; the voc. of do odee.
e ghoo dee, s. his damsel or wench. D

do ogh, a. ill, bad, dire.
s’doo gh, a. how ill, bad; Mat. xii. 45: Eisht t’eh goll, as cur lesh marish shiaght spyrredyn el ley ta ny smessey na eh hene, as t’ad goll shagh as cummal ayns shen: as ta stayd yerrinagh yn dooinney shen ny s’doo gh na’n tos hia ght. Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first; worse, worst. D

do ogh ey, a. pl. bad, ill, dire.
dy do ogh, adv. badly, not well.
ro ghoo gh, a. too bad, too ill. D

do ogh ys, s. f. nature, quality, kind, temper.
e ghoo hys, s. his nature. D

do ogh yssagh, a. natural, temporal, opposed to spiritual, inbred, according to nature.
s’doo gh yssagh, a. how natural or congenial, with what natural instinct. D

ro ghoo gh yssagh, a. too natural. D

eu gho o[g]hysagh, a. unnatural, disaffectionate.
do oie a. kind, beneficent, good natured, true.
s’doo ie, a. how kind or affectionate, comp. and sup. D

ro ghoo iie, a. too kind.
boayl e ghoo iie (his native place). D

neu gho oie, a. unkindly; barren; 2 Kings, ii. 19: Cur-my-ner, ta shin guee ort, ta’n ard-valley shoh soit er boayl aalin, myr ta my hiarn fakin: agh ta’n ushtey neu-follan, as ta’n thalloo
neu-ghoioie. Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord seeth: but the water is naught, and the ground barren.

dooin, v. i. close up, shut up or darken; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
doon, v. shut, close up, darken, &c.; -agh, 77.

ghooi, v. did close, shut, or darken; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

dooney, v. shutting, closing, darkening.
dooiny, v. shutting, dosing or darkening.
dyghooney, v. to shut or close up. D

dooint, 85. shut, closed, darkened.
s’doooint, a. how closed or shut. D

ro ghoooinmit or ghoooint, 85. too closed or shut. D

dunt, a. shut or darkened, a corruption of dooint; as, dorrys dunt (the shut or back door).
dorrlys-dooont or -dunt, s. the back or shut door.

dooinyder, s. m. a shutter, a darkener.
dooneeyder, s. m. a closer. See dooneeyder (sic).

dooinney, s. m. a man; pl. see deiney.

O ghooinney, s. Oh man! voc. case. D

dooinney-aeg, s. m. a young man.
dooinney-cheerey, s. m. a countryman.
dooinney-moylle, s. m. an applauder, a praiser.
dooinney-poosee, a bridegroom.
dooinney-pooost, s. m. a married man, a husband.
dooinney-seyr, s. m. a gentleman.
dooinney-sooree, s. m. a wooer, a courter.
deiney, s. m. pl. men; the pl. of dooinney.
e gheiney, s. his men. D

ard-ghooinney, s. m. a great man.
cloan-gheiney, s. pl. children of men.

Doolish

Awin Ghooolish, s. Douglas river. D

dooin, s. a field called in English a close.

Dooneagh, s. m. Sabbath, the Lord’s Day, Sunday. Perhaps from doon (shut or close up). and agh (way); as doors and gates were all to be in a closed up state on this day.

e Ghooneagh, s. his Sunday. D

ro Ghooneaghtagh, a. too much on Sundays or Lord’s days. D

Doonee, a. d. of the Sabbath, Sabbatic.
oie Ghoonee, s. the night preceding the Sabbath or Sunday. Why it is so called is not known. Oie Jedoonee is Sunday night. D

doost* or doostey, v. awaken, arouse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
doosiht, v. awake, awaken, awakened;

-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
ghoosiht, v. did awaken; -agh; -in; -ins;

-ym; -ys, 94. D

dyghoostey, v. to awaken. D

doosihtit, 85. awakened.
s’dooishtit, a. how awakened, comp. and sup. D

ro ghooishtit, 85. too awakened. D

dooshtey, s. a wake, a vigil; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dooisht, a. ‘awake’
s’dooisht, a. how much awake, how vigilant. D

dooshtey, a pl. watchful, vigilant.
dooshtagh, a. watchful, vigilant.
dooshteyder, s. m. an awakener.

doour, s. f. a dam, a collection of water, a reservoir.

dooyt, s. m. a doubt; pl. -yn.
e ghoo, s. his doubt. D

gyn-dooyt, adv. without doubt.
dooyt, v. id; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

ghooyt, v. did doubt; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94. D

dooyteil, v. doubting, distrustful.

dy ghoooyteil, v. to doubt. D

dooytit, 85. doubted.

eu-ghoooytit, a. undoubted.
dooyteilagh, a. doubtful; s. m. a doubtful or doubting person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ro ghoooyteilagh, a. too doubtful. D

dooytylagh, s. m. a doubter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

dooyteils, s. m. doubtfulness.

doral, s. f. a pore, puncture, or aperture.
dorraghay, a. dark, dusky.
s’dorraghay, a. how dark. D
s’dorree, a. darker, darkest. D
dy dorraghay, adv. darkly.
ro ghorraghay, a. too dark D
con-ghorraghay, a. something dark. Perhaps this word is from chionn and dorraghay (hardly dark).
coraa-dorraghay, s. m. a parable or dark saying; pl. coraaghyn-dorraghay.
raa-dorraghay, s. m. dark saying, a riddle; Jud. xiv. 12 and 15: Ver-yms magh raa- dorraghay: my oddys shiu dy jarroo bun y choyrt dou er cheu-sthie jeh shiaght laa yn vannish, as feddyn magh eh, eishr ver-yms diu jeih breileenyn as feed, as jeih caghaaghyn as feed dy ghrmadyn; I will now put forth a riddle unto you: if ye can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty change of garments:
As haink eh gy-kione er y chiaghtoo bun y dy dowyrt ad rish ben Samson, Jean dty heshey y chileayney, dy vod eh ginh dooin yn raa- dorraghay, er-nonney nee mayd uss as thie dty ayrey y lostey lesh aile: And it came to pass on the seventh day, that they said unto Samson’s wife, Entice thy husband, that he may declare unto us the riddle, lest we burn thee and thy father’s house with fire.
dorraghys or dorrid, s. m. darkness; pl. -yn.
dy ghorraghys or ghorridd, s. of darkness. D
con-ghorraghys or con-ghorridd, s. m. darkness, not altogether dark, pretty dark.
dorrin, s. m. tempest, storm; pl. -yn.
dy ghorrin, s. of tempest. D
dorriagh, a. tempestuous, stormy.
s’dorriagh, a. how tempestuous. D
ts’dorriene, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro ghorrinagh, a. too tempestuous. D
dorrys, s. m. a door; pl. -syn.
e ghorrys, s. his door; pl. -syn. D
dorrysh, a. d. of a door or doors.
keeil dorrysh, s. side of the door or door side.
dorrys-doont or -dunt, s. the back or shut door.

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D

fo-dorrys, s. m. the sole of the door.
soley dorrys, s. the threshold of the door;
Zeph. i. 9: Ayns y laa cheddin neem’s kerraghay adsyn oonleyl ta theim harris Roth sole y dorrys, ta theeeney thei nyn mainshyter lesh meechairs as molteyrys. In the same day also will I punish all those that leap on the threshold, which fill their masters’ houses with violence and deceit.
doss, s. m. a bunch, a cluster, a bow of riband.
eghoss, s. his cluster. D
dossagh, a. clusterly, bushy, bunchy.
dossan, s. m. a small bunch; 1 Sam. xxv.
18: Eists ren Abigail siyr, as ghow ee daa cheead bwilleen? as daa haagh feeyney, as queig kirree aarlit, as queig towseyyn dy arroo greddanit, as keead dossan dy raisinyn, as daa cheead baskad dy liggyn, as hug ee ad er assylyn. Then Abigail made haste, and took two hundred loaves, and two bottles of wine, and five sheep ready dressed, and five measures of parched corn, and an hundred clusters of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figs, and laid them on asses.
eghossan, s. his small cluster or bunch. D
dossanagh, a. bunchy, clusterous; the dim. of dossag
ro ghossanagh, a. too bumpy. D
dourin, s. m. a distemper, a malady.
eghourin, s. his distemper. D
dourinagh, a. distemperous, contagious.
s’dourinagh, a. how distempered. D
s’dourine, a. id., comp. and sup. D
ro ghourinagh, a. too contagious. D
dow, s. m. an ox, a bullock; pl. see dew. Prov.
‘Cha stamp rieuyn dow doo er e chass.’ [The black ox never trod on his foot.]
eghows, s. his ox or bullock. D
dew, s. pl. oxen, bullocks.
dy ghow, s. of oxen; of bullocks. D
dowanagh or dowaney, s. m. dawning of the day.
dowin, a. deep, entering far.
dowiney, a. pl. deep, not superficial.
ro ghowin, a. too deep. D
s’dowin, a. how deep. D
codowin, a. as deep, equal in partnership.
s’diuney, a. deeper, deepest, the comp. and
sup. of dowin.

diuin, v. deepen; -agh, 77; -ee, 80.

ghiun, v. did deepen; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. D

diunaghey, v. deepening, &c.

diunid, s. m. depth; pl. -yn.
e ghiunid, s. his depth. D

drabag, s. f. a dirty woman, a slut; pl. -yn.
drane, s. f. rhyme, metre, poetry, verse.

drap or drapp*, v. climb; -agh, 77.
drappal, v. climbing; 1 Sam. xiv. 13: As ren
Jonathan drappal seo se or es laueyn as er e
chassyn, as e armyser ny yei. And Jonathan
climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet,
and his armourbearer after him. Jer, iv. 29:
...hed ad stiagh ayns ny thammar gyn, as
drappal seo er ny creggyn: bee dy chooiley
ard-valley treiget, as sa bee dooinne cummal
aynndoo. ...they shall go into thickets, and climb
up upon the rocks: every city shall be forsaken,
and not a man dwell therein.
drappit, 85. climbed up.

dreamal, v.
e ghreamal, v. his dreaming. D

drease or dreast*, adv. after a while, after a
short time to rest or ease; -agh, id. em.
e ghreast, s. his while. See drease. D

dree, a. tedious, slow.
s'dree, a. how slow or tedious, slower,
slowest D
ro ghree, s. too tedious or slow. D

dreen or dreemy, s. m. back; pl. -inyn; or
-yn.
e ghreamyn, s. his back; pl. -yn. <G> [D]
drommey, a. d. of or belonging to the
back; gour nyn drommey (backwards);
John, xviii. <1>6: Cha leah eisht as v'eh er
ghra roo, Mish eh, hie ad gour nyn
drommey, as huiad gys y thalloo. As soon then as he
had said unto them, I am he, they went
backward, and fell to the ground.
dromag or dromagh, s. m. a backband, a
band over a horse’s back.

dreih, s. m. a wretch, miserable or forlorn
creature.
dreighyn, s. pl. wretches, slaves.
y gh[hir]eih, s. the wretch.

e ghreih, s. his wretch, slave, or drudge. D
ro ghreihagh, a. too wretched. D

drein or drean, s. m. a wren; pl. -yn.
e ghrein, s. his wren; pl. -yn. D

drein[-]mollagh, s. m. the bird tomtit.
dress, s. f. a Bramble, a briar; pl. -yn.
e ghress, s. his Briar; pl. -yn. D

dreessee, a. d. of briar or briars.
dressagh, a. briary, having briars.
s’dressagh, a. how briary. D
s’dressee, a. more briary, most briary. D
ro ghressagh, a. too briary. D

driagh or driaght, s. a chain of links; pl. -yn.
e ghriaght, s. his chain; pl. -yn. D

driaght, v. chain; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
driaghtey, v. chaining, binding with a
chain.
driaghtit, 85. chained, fettered.
s’driaghtit, a. how chained. D

driaghteyder, s. m. a chainer; pl. -yn.

drid, s. m. a slow trot;
ro drid, v. trot slow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dridal, v. trotting slowly.

dridlagh, s. m. thin slip, droppings.
drigagh, a. under enchantment.
drigagh, a. watery, dropping water.
drigey, v. dropping, falling in drops.

drillin, s. m. a small particle of fire; pl. -yn,
or drilleyn.

drime, s. m. thorn, thorn tree, quickset; pl.
-yn. Of these there are several; as,
drine doo or arm (the sloe thorn).
drine bugogue (the buck thorn).
drine drughairg (the hip thorn).
drine skeag (the haw thorn), &c.
e ghriane, s. his thorn tree; pl. -yn. D

drineagh, a. thorny, prickly, full of thorn
trees or quicksets.
s’drineagh, a. how thorny. D
s’drinee, a. more thorny, most thorny. D
ro ghrianeagh, s. too thorny. D

drogh, an adjective, a mal<e>-[-], mis[-],
evil, base, ill, bad. Prov. Da a ghtro eek
’t ayn: geeck roalaure, as dyn geeck edyr.
[There are two bad pays: paying
beforehand, and not paying at all.]

**drogh-aghtys**, s. f. ill behaviour, misdemeanour.

**drogh-chorrym**, s. f. foul play, evil treatment; Acts, vii. 19: *Glēl e shōh dy tōalsey rish y chynney ain, as hug eh drogh-chorrym da nyń ayraghyn, nyı'r shen dy row ad ēginit nyń gloan veggy y hilgye magh, ðy ve stroit.* The same dealt subtilly with our kindred, and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live.

yn **drogh-er**, s. m. the evil one, masculine.

**drogh-ghoo**, s. m. ill fame, reproach, scandal, disgrace, discredit.

**drogh-haghyrt**, s. m. a disaster, an ill hap.

**drogh-harrughys**, s. m. ill thrift; Eccl. v. 14: *Agh ta'n verchys cheddin cerryghyn liorish drogh-harrughys; as tē'h gedyyn mac as cha vel nhee erbee ny laue.* But those riches perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son, and there is nothing in his hand.

**drogh-hurn**, s. m. an ill turn or job.

**drogh-yannoo** or **yantaghys**, s. m. evil doings; D

e **ghr** **ghroaghoo**, s. his evil, bad, or ill doings; D

drogh-yantagh, s. m. an evil doer, a sinner.

**droghad**, s. f. a bridge; pl. -yn. Prov. “*Moyll y droghad myr heu harris.*” [Praise the bridge as you go over it.]

**drollane** (sic: stress), s. m. a drone, a drudge, an inactive spiritless creature; and in fond or endearing language, drollane boght means, poor dear thing.

**drollaneagh**, a. dronish, drooping.

s’**drollaneagh**, a. how despicable or mean. D

s’**drollane**, a. nearer, nearest. [? sc. ‘dearer, dearest’] D

**drolloo**, s. m. pot hooks, pot hangers.

e **ghrolloo**, s. his pot-hooks or hangers. D

**drone** or **droyn**, s. m. a hump or rising part on any thing.

**dronney**, a. d. of the hump or rising part.

**dronnagh**, a. having a hump or rising part.

s’**dronnagh**, a. how humpish. D

s’**dronnee**, a. id., comp. and sup. D

**droman**, s. m. a small bump.

**dronnid**, s. m. humpishness.

drow, s. grains, the malt after the beer is extracted.

druaigh, s. m. a Druid.

*fo ghr[uai]gh**, s. under druidism or enchantment. D

**druaightagh**, a. Druidic. That this word is also the substantive, appears from the plural being in Jer. xxvii. 9; s. m. a Druid: *Shen-y-la ny cur-jeel geill da ny phadeyryn eu, ny da ny faileogysse, ny da ny ashleyderyn, ny da ny druiaaghtee, ny da ny fir-obbee eu, ta loayrt riu, gra, Cha jeän shiu shiveish ree Vobbylon.* Therefore hearken not ye to your prophets, nor to your diviners, nor to your dreamers, nor to your enchanter, nor to your sorcerers, which speak unto you, saying, Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon; pl. 71 [change -agh to -e].

**druaigheys** or **druaitheys**, s. m. Druidism, enchantment.

**druaitheys**, s. Druidism [l. druaitlys ?].

**drug**, s. f. a dray; pl. -yn.

**drughaig** (sic: stress), s. f. the hip thorn, the hip thorn berry.

**drine drughaig** (the hip thorn).

**drughaigagh**, a. hippy, full of hips.

s’**drugh[aigagh]** (sic: stress), a. how hippy or full of hips. D

s’**drugh[aigee]**, a. id., comp. and sup. D

druight

yn **grhuíght**, s. the measles.

**druight**, s. m. dew; pl. -yn.

*dy grhuíght**, s. of dew. D

**lus y druight**, s. f. sun-dew.

**druightoile** or **druightoileagh**, a. dewy.

s’**druightoileagh**, a. how dewy. D

s’**druightoile**, a. more dewy, most dewy. D

ro **grhuíghtoile** or **grhuíghtoileagh**, a. too dewy. D

**drundin**, s. m. lees, dregs, leys.

e **ghrundin**, s. his lees or dregs. D

**drunt**, s. f. the gum; pl. -yn.

e **ghrunt**, s. his gum; pl. -yn. D

**dty**, pro. thy, thee, of thee, belonging to thee. It is also used for a, as in Gen. iv. 12: *Tra t’ou laboragh y thalloo, cha jeän ee, maghey*
D

**Dunallys**, s. m. courage, bravery, spirit, resolution, intrepidity, fortitude, boldness; Heb. iv. 16: Lhig dooin er-y-la shen cheet lesh dunallys gys steyl-reeol e ghrayse; dy vod mayd myghin y chosney, as grayse y gheddyn dy chooney lhien aysn tria feme. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.

e **ghunallys**, s. his courage. D

**Dunver**, s. m. a murderer; pl. -yn. No doubt dun, from dooinney (a man), and ver from var (did kill or slay).

y **ghunver**, s. a murderer; pl. -yn. D

**Dunveragh**, a. murderous.

s’**dunveragh**, a. how murderous. D

s’**dunveree**, a. more and most murderous. D

**Dunver**, s. m. a murderer; pl. -yn. D

**Dunver-faillt**, s. m. a ruffian.

**Dunver[-]hene**, s. m. f. suicide, one who destroys him or herself, a felo de se.

**Dunverys**, s. m. murder, murderment.

e **ghunverys**, s. his murder. D

**Dwoaie**, s. f. detestation, abhorrence, dislike.

dy **ghwoaie**, s. of detestation. D

e e **woaie** (sic), s. his hatred or detestation. D

er-dwoaiea, a. determined to resist [i.e. hostile?].

**Dwoaiagh**, a. detestable, hateful, abhorrent.

s’**dwoaiagh**, a. how detestable, how hateful, with what hatred or dislike, comp. and sup. D

ro **ghwoaiagh**, a. too detestable. D

ro **woaiagh** (sic), a. too hateful or detestable. D

**Dwoaiys** or **dwoaieid**, [s. m.]
destableness, hatefulfulness.

e **ghwoaiys**, s. his abhorrence, &c. D

e e **woaiys** (sic), s. his destableness. D

**Dwoaiysagh**, s. m. a detestable person; the plural is in Pro. xxiv. 24; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]: Esyn jirrys rish y vee-chrauee, T’ou uss cairagh; ersyn hig mollaght y theay, dwoaiysagh ashoonyn eh. He that saith unto the wicked, Thou are righteous; him shall the people curse, nations shall abhor him. [Is not dwoatysee rather a future verb here? MWW]
The word *dy* is a particle used in composition before adjectives, to make them adverbs, as nearly every adjective can be made an adverb by placing *dy* before it. For sake of abridging the work I have only inserted a few, yet the reader may understand how they are made, by the following.

- *dy-aalin*, adv. beautifully.
- *dy-aarloo*, adv. readily.
- *dy-bieau*, adv. quickly.
- *dy-boght*, adv. poorly.
- *dy-cheilley*, adv. together.
- *dy-chooilley*, adv. every.
- *dy-slane*, adv. wholly.
- *dy-surranasagh*, adv. patiently, &c., &c.

There are many adverbs in the language without this class.

*dy*, adv. that or there. I think this word, as used in composition, to be adverbiaal; as in *er aggle dy bee* (lest that); *er aggle dy beagh* (for fear that be); or (for fear there be); *dy row* (that was); (there was); (that be); (be as that); 2 Sam. xviii. 32: As dooyrt y ree rish Cushi, Vel y dooinney aeg Absalom sauchey? As dreggyr Cushi, *Dy row noidyn my hiam y ree*, as oolley ny ta girree seose dt’oi dy yanno agga’ir dhyt, myr ta’n dooinney aeg shen. And the king said unto Cushi, Is the young man Absalom safe? And Cushi answered, The enemies of my lord the king, and all that rise against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is.

*dy-nee*, pro. that is; colloquially we say *dy re*, but in sacred or solemn discourse we say *dy nee*, the present tense of *dy row*.

*dy-re*, that is; *Methodist Hymn Book*, lx. 5: *Son ta mee eeg’nit dy ghoaill-rish*, / *Dy re oo hene*, sheign glenney mish; / Seose hood nee’m cur dy chooilley nhee: / Ta theid yn obbyr feeu jeh Jee. [But I am obliged to admit that it is thyself that must cleanse me; I shall give everything up to Thee: such a task is worthy of God. MWW] See *dy-nee*.

*dy*, adv. to; when placed before verbs is always to; as, *dy aagail* (to leave); *dy aarlaghey* (to cook); *dy arraghey* (to shift); &c, &c.; pronounced *dhe*.

*dy my varroo*, v. to kill or slay me.
E

E, for its sound see Remarks 9 and 10; and its changes as a radical initial, see 40, 46, 47, 121, &c.; and in words where it is second letter after f, see 11 and 48.

E or Eh, in. of wonder or surprise.

e, pro. his, her, hers. The words initialled by mutable consonants that follow the e (his), change or aspirate, but those following e (her), do not. See 112 and 113. E (her) changes initial vowels, as shown in 14 and 40.

eab or eabb*, s. m. an attempt, effort, or push; to say or do some thing; pl. -aghyn.
eab or eabb*, v. attempt, &c.; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha deab, v. did not form or plan. E

eabit, 85. planned, formed, cut out, marked, &c.
s’eabit, a. how planned or formed for some work or state. E

eabees, s. m. a person, &c. partly taught, formed or planned to some particular work or use.

ead or eadee, v. be jealous; -agh, 77; -ae, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

geadagh or geadaghey, v. 61. jealous, being jealous. I cannot describe this word in the English as I ought, as there is no verb for it in that language. E

dy eadagh or dy eadaghey, v. to be jealous or have jealousy.

e headagh, v. her being jealous. E

eadolagh, a. jealous, suspiciously fearful.
s’eadolagh, a. how jealous. E

s’eadolee, a. id., comp. and sup. E

eadolys, s. f. jealousy, suspicious fear.
e headolys, s. her jealousy. E

eaddagh, s. m. woollen cloth, wearing apparel; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
eaddagh ceau (wearing clothes).
e headaddagh, s. her clothes; pl. 72. E

eaddee, a. d. of woollen cloth, of wearing apparel.
aa-eaddagh, s. m. second-hand clothes.
eaddagh-asstan, linings;

eaghtyr, s. m. surface, superfice, upper part;
-pl. -yn.
eheaghtyr, s. her surface. E

laue yn eaghtyr, adv. the upper or whip hand, victory.
lout-eaghtyr, s. f. a deck.
eaghtyragh, a. d. belonging to the surface or uppermost part; a. superficial, shallow.

eairk, s. m. a horn; pl. -yn.
eheairk, s. her horn. E

eairkagh, a. having horns, horned.
s’earkagh, a. how horny. E

s’eearkee, a. id., comp. and sup. E

jeelt eairkagh, a horned saddle.

eaisht, v. hark, listen, hearken; <pl. -aghyn;>
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’eaisht, v. not hearken, listen, or hear;
-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; 84.

deaisht or deaishtee, v. did listen,
harkened, listened. E geaishtagh or
gaishtaghay, v. 61. listening, hearkening,
harkeneth, listeneth listens, &c. E
dy eaishtaghay, v. to listen, to hearken.
er n’eaishtaghay, v. hath, &c. hearkened,
&c. E

eaishtit, 85. listened, hearkened.

eaishtagh
far-eaishtagh, s. f. the act of lending a deaf ear, pretending to be deaf. Prov. “Cha vel fer erbee cha bouyr, as eshyn nagh jean clashtyn.” [None is so deaf as he who will not hear. (The proverb belongs with clashtyn rather than with eaisht.)

geaishteyder, s. m. a listener, a hearkener;
-pl. -yn.

e heaishteyder, s. her listener. E

eajee, a. odious, abominable, hateful,
abhorrent, hideous.
s’eajee, a. how odious or abominable,
comp. and sup. E

eajeys, s. m. odiousness, odium,
abominableness.
e heajeys, s. her odiousness. E

eallyn, s. pl. chaps, the sides of the mouth.
eam, s. m. call, cry, shout; pl. -yn.

Prov. “Un eam gys bee, as jees gys obbyr.”
[One call to food and two to work.]
earroagha, a. numerous, manifold, multitudinous; [Jer.] xlvi. 25: Cur-my-ner, kerree-yms No earroagha, as Pharaoh, as Egypt, marish ny jeeghyn oc, as nyn reeaghyn; dy feer, Pharaoh, as adsyn ooliey ta treishteil ayn. Behold, I will punish the multitude of No, and Pharaoh, and Egypt, with their gods, and their kings; even Pharaoh, and all them that trust in him; and 1 Kings, iii. 9: Cur er-y-fa shen da dty harvaant cre cusshtagh, dy vriwnys dly phobbble, dy voddyym cronaghyn eddye me as sie: son quoi ta abyln dy vriwnys ad shoh dty phobbble ta cha earroagha? Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?

s’earroagha, a. how numerous. E

s’earrooeec, a. more and most numerous. E

eary or aerce, s. f. an open airy place.

eash, s. f. age; pl. -yn.

ny heashyn, s. the ages, the generations. E

brash-dy-eash, well up in age.

myneash, s. m. minority.

eayl, s. f. lime; pl. -yn.

e heayl, s. her lime.

gheayl, a. d. of lime; as, aacie-gheeayil. G

[sc. eayil]

claghyn-geayl, s. the stone, or what is termed gravel in the bladder. [sc. eayl/eayil; Kelly: clagh uail]

eaylley, a. pl. (sic) lime.

eayll or eaylle, v. lime; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’eayll or n’eaylle, v. not lime; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

dy eayllaghay, v. to lime.

er n’eayllaghay, v. hath, &c. limed. E

eayllit, 85. limed, covered with lime.

s’eayllit, a. how limed. E

eaylledey, s. m. one who limes.

eayllymyn, s. pl. hettles, a part of a weaver’s loom.
eayn, s. m. a lamb.
  eayin, s. pl. lambs.
  ny heayin, s. the lambs. E

eaynagh, s. m. a desert, a waste.
  eaynnee, a. d. of a desert or wilderness.
  eigney, s. See eaynagh.

eayst, s. f. moon; pl. -yn.
  sy n’eayst, s. m. in the moon. E
  ny heayst, a. d. of the moon. E
  eayst-noa, s. f. a new moon.
  fo-yn-eayst, a. sublunary.

ec, pre. at. Something might be said for this word, as is for da.
  echey, (ec eh), p. his, he, of him, he, &c.
  has, hath, have, had, &c., &c.; as, shoh yn thie echey; (this is his house or home); ta fys echey (he knoweth); te echey (he has got it); ve echey (he had it), &c.; -syn, id. em.
  eck, pro. her, hers, of her, she has, she had, &c.; -sh, id. em.
  oc, pro. their, them, they have, they had, &c., as, yn vaagh oc (their beast), ny vud oc (among them), te oc (they have it), ve oc (they had it, &c.); -yn, id. em.
  aym, pro. my, mine, of me, I have or had; -s.
  aym-pene, pro. having it myself.
  ain, pro. our, us, of us, we have, we had, have, &c. we; as, yn thie ain (our house); ren eh beaghey ny mast’ ain (he lived among us); te ain (we have it); ve ain (we had it); row eh ain (had we it), &c.
  ainhee, pro. have, had, &c. ourselves.
  ayd, pro. thee, thine, of thee, thou hast, have or hadst; as, shoh yn obbyr ayd (this is thy work, or this work is thine, or of thee); vel eh ayd (hast thou got it, or got him); te ayd (thou hast it); -s, id. em.
  eu, pro. (ec shiu), your, you, ye, of you, you have, you had, &c.; as, yn obbyr eu (your work); daag mee eu eh (I left it with you); nagh row fys eu (did ye not know); te eu (you have it); ve eu (you or ye had it), &c.; -ish, id. em.

edd, s. m. a hat; a nest; pl. idd.
  idd, a. d. of nest or nests, of hat or hats.
  e hedd, s. her hat, her nest. E
  sy n’edd, s. in the hat, in the nest. E
  idd, s. pl. nests; Psil. civ. 17: Ayndoo ta ny
a veil and covered her face). [Gen. xxiv. 65: 
Son dooyrt ee rish y stiur; Quoi yn dooinney 
shoh ta ayns y vagher shooy nyn guai? as 
doooyt y stiur. My vainshtyr faym: shen-y-la 
ghow ee breid, as choodee ee e eddin. For she 
had said unto the servant, What man is this that 
walketh in the field to meet us? And the servant 
had said, It is my master: therefore she took a 
vail, and covered herself [but here, ee = she 
in both occurrences.]

ee-[h]ene, pro. herself.

ee, v. eat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’ee, v. not eat; -agh; -in; -ym. -yns, 94.

d’ee, v. 8, did eat, ate; Mat. xiii. 4:
As myr v’eh cuirr, huitt paart jeh’n rass rish oirr 
y raad, as haink ny eeanlee, as d’ee ad seose 
eh. And when he sowed, some seeds fell by 
the way side, and the fowls came and devoured 
them up E

ggee, v. 61. eating. E

eed or eet, 85, eaten, ate. Sometimes 
improperly sounded uit. Prov. “Ta bee eet 
jarroodit.” [Eaten food is forgotten.]

eeder or eeddyr, s. m. an eater; pl. -yn. The 
latter spelling is quite absurd, although it is 
made use of in Jud. xiv. 14: As dooyrt eh 
roo. Ass yn eeddyr haink magh bee, as magh 
ass y fer lajer haink miljid. And he said unto 
them, Out of the eater came forth meat, and out 
of the strong came forth sweetness. [No doubt 
a typo, for eedyr, or eedeyr. The Bible has 
two occurrences of eeder and one of 
eederyn.]

eean or yeean, s. m. 47. a chicken, the young 
of a fowl of any kind, a fowl.

yeean, s. m. a chicken, a chick, the young 
of any fowl. This word is also written 
without a y. Prov. “Ta’n yeean myr e 
ghoorie my vel cloote er e chione.” [The 
chick is like his kind before there are 
feathers on his head.]

eyeeanlee, s. pl. 47 [ji-]. fowls, the fowls of 
the air.

yeeanlee, s. pl. fowls, the fowls of the air. E

Eeayn-reaap, s. f. 47 [ji-]. corn-creak, rail.

eïn, s. pl. chickens, the young of fowls.

ny heïn s. the chickens, the young of fowls. E

eeanleyder, s. m. 47 [ji-]. a fowler; pl. -yn.

eyearee or yeearree, s. 47. desire, wish.

yeearree, s. f. a desire, a wish. E
deearee, v. did desire or desired. E

gyearee, v. 61. greeting; desiring, 
beseeking. E

yeeareeit, 85. desired E

eyearrelys or yeearreys, s. m. 47 [ji-]. earnest.

eyearelys, s. m. an earnest. E

yeearreyder, s. m. one that desires; pl. -yn.

eyeass or eeassee, v. 47 [ji-]. lend, borrow;

-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.

eyeass or yeecass, v. 42. lend or borrow;

-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94.

deeasee, v. did lend, lent, borrowed. E

gyeecassaghey or gyeecassaght, v. 61. lending, 
lending, lends. E
dy eyecassaghey, v. 47 [ji-]. to lend, to 
borrow.

dy yeeecassaghey, v. to lend, to borrow. 
ym eyecassaght, s. m. 47 [ji-]. the loan or 
lending; pl. -yn.

yeecass, a. d. 47. of lending or of 
borrowing.

yeassit, 85. 47 [ji-]. lent, borrowed.

yeecass, 85. lent, borrowed.

s’eeassit, a. how lent or borrowed. E

yeassee, s. m. 47 [ji-]. a lender, a 
borrower; pl. -yn; a creditor. 2 Kings, iv. 1: 
Ta dty harvaant my heshey marroo; as ta fys 
yd row dty harvaant ayns aggle y Chiarn: 
as ta’n eyecasyder er jeet dy ghoall da hene my 
ghaa vac dy ve e harvaantyn bondee. Thy 
servant my husband is dead; and thou knowest 
that thy servant did fear the Lord: and the 
creditor is come to take unto him my two sons 
be bondmen. See also yeecasyder, s. m. a 
borrower.

yeecaseydagh, s. m. a lender; pl. 71 [change 
-agh to -ee]; Pro. xxii. 7: Ta’n berchagh reill 
harrish y voght, as ta’n yeecasyder ayns 
ammys yn yeecaseydagh. The rich ruleth over 
the poor, and the borrower is servant to the 
lender.
eeast, s. m. 47 [ji-]. a fish; pl. -yn.

yeeast, s. m. 42. fish; pl. -yn.

east, v. fish; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84;

-yms, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

yeeast, v. fish; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym;

-yms; -ys, 94.

deeast or deeaestee, v. did fish or catch fish.

E
dy eeaastagh or eeastaghay, v. 47 [ji-]. to fish, to angle.

dy yeaste, v. to fish or catch fish. <J>

er n’eeastagh, v. hath, &c. fished. E or Y

eeastee, a. d. 47 [ji-]. of fishing or angling.
yeeastee, a. d. of fishing.

slat-eeastee, s. f. a fishing rod.

eeastie, 85. 47 [ji-]. fished.

s’eeastit, a. how fished. E

eeeaste, s. m. 47 [ji-] a fisher or fisherman, an angler; pl. -yn. 47 [ji-].
yeeastee, s. m. a fisherman; pl. -yn.

eeaste, a. d. of a fisher or angler.

eeaste, s. m. 47 [ji-]. the trade or craft of a fisherman.

eebr or eebree, v. banish, send to exile; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

deebr or deebree, v. did banish, banished, did drive away, compel to quit, expelled. E

eeebie, or neebree, v. not drift or banish away; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

geebity, v. 61. banishing, driving, drifting.

E
dy eebity, v. to drive away, to banish.

er n’eebity, v. hath, &c. drifted, &c. E

eebrit, 85. banished, transported, sent to exile.

s’eebity, a. how drifted or driven. E

eebityagh, s. m. a banished person; pl. 71

[change -agh to -ee].

eebitys, s. m. banishment.

eeck, v. pay; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’eeck, v. not pay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

deeck, v. did pay, paid.

jeeck, [v.] paid. See also deeck. E

geeck, v. 61. paying; Prov. “Geeck cabbyl marroo.” [Paying a dead horse.] E

eeckit, 85. paid, rewarded.

s’eeckit, a. how paid or well paid. E

eeck, s. m. a payment; pl. -yn.

e heeck, s. her payment.

eeckeyder, s. m. a payer, one who pays.

eeh, s. f. suet or fat of an animal before it is melted.

eeek, s. f. a small stack orrick.

eeek, v. stack orrick; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’eeek, v. not rick or stack; -agh; -in; -in; -ym, &c. E

geekey, v. 61. making ricks of turf. E

eekey, v. stacking, ricking.

eeke, 85. stacked, ricked.

eekeyder, s. m. one who stacks or ricks.

eeem or eeym, s. f. butter; Gen. xviii. 8: As

ghow eh eem as bainney, as y lheiy v’eh er

n’aarlaghey, as hoie eh shoh kiongoyrt roo.

And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them.

eeem, s. f. butter; pl. -yn. See eem. Had

eeem been the orthography made use of throughout the Scriptures, it would not have confounded it with eeym (I will eat).

The Hebrew of butter is hemah.

e heeem, s. her butter; pl. -yn. E

eeymme, a. d. of butter; as, crockan eeymme (a crock of butter).

bragtan-eeym, s. m. a buttercake, or a cake spread or spotted with butter or any other eatable.

eeerey, s. f. the length that a plough team plough in a field without turning; pl. 67

[change -ey to -aghyn].

eeerey hallooin.

mooir[-]eeerey, s. f. a billow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; billows, the rising of the sea by wind, the motion made on standing corn by wind.

yn vuir[-]eeerey, s. the billow. M

eggey, s. f. a web; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e heggey, s. her web; pl. 67. E
eeggey varree, a. d. a web of tow.

egin, s. f. force, compulsion, rape, constraint; want of help; Deut. xxii. 25: Agh my yiwon dooinney ayns y vagher ben aeg nasht, as goaill ee er-égin as lihe máree, eisht she'n dooinney ny-lomarcan, ren lihe máree, vees er ny choyrt gy-baase. But if a man find a betrothed damsel in the field, and the man force her, and lie with her: then the man only that lay with her shall die; extortion. Ez. xxii. 12: ...t'ou er ghoail use as bishaghey, as t'ou dy sondagh er ghoail vondeish er egin dty naboonyyn, as t'ou er my yarlood. ...thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten me.

e ehegin or hegin, s. her want of help. E
er-eégin or egin, s. on force; Jud. xx. 5: As dirree deiney Gibeah m'oï, as ren ad chionney orryn mygeayrt y thie 'syn oie, er-chee dy my varroo; as my ven ghow ad er-égin, dy vel ee marroo. And the men of Gibeah rose against me, and beset the house round about upon me by night, and thought to have slain me: and my concubine have they forced, that she is dead.

shegin, v. (shyin) must, shall.

cha thegin, v. (sounded neign), must not. S
beign da, v. that he must; Mat. xvi. 21: Veih yn traa shen magh ren Yeesey toshiaght dy hoilishaghey da e ostyllyn, kys dy beign da goll seose gys Jerusalem. From that time forth began Jesus to shew unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem.

eginagh or eignagh, a. forcibly, in want of help, compulsive; s. m. a person who wants force or help; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
eign* or eigne, v. force, compel, constrain, oblige; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n'eign* or n'eigne, v. not force. E
deign or deignee, v. did force or compel, compelled, or was obliged to comply. E
degn or degnee, v. did force. See deign. E
egeagnagh or eignagh, v. 61: forcing, compelling, compelleth; urging, urgeth, urges, forceth, forces, &c. E

dy eginagh, v. to force, to compel, to straiten so as to make to comply, to constrain. For the other derivatives of this verb, see eign.
dy eignaghey, v. to force, compel, &c.
er n'eignaghey, pt. hath, &c. forced, &c. E

eignit, 85. forced, compelled, obliged, straitened; Luke, xii. 50: Agh ta baashley aysm dy ve er my vashtey lesh, as kys ta mee eginit, derrey vees eh er ny chooileeneey? But I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished.
s'eignit, 85. how forced, compelled, or obliged. E

eginagh or eignagh, a. forcibly, in want of help, compulsive; s. m. a person who wants force or help; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s'eignagh, a. how needi, or in what want of help or force to do a thing. E
s'eigne, a. id. [comp. and sup.], 58. E

eigneyder, s. m. a forcer, a ravisher, a compeller; pl. -yn.

eglhin[-]olley, s. m. linsey woolsey.

eh, pro. he, it, and sometimes him, as in 2 Kings, xi. 2: as dollee ad eh (and they hid him): As ghew Jehosheba, innee ree Joram, shuyr Ahaziah, Joash mac Ahaziah, as gheid ee eh veih mastey mec y ree v'er ny choyrt gy-baase, as dollee ad eh as e voandyr ayns shamyr veih Athaliah, myr shen nagh row eh er ny stroie. But Jehosheba, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons which were slain; and they hid him, even him and his nurse, in the bedchamber from Athaliah, so that he was not slain.

eh-hene. pro. himself.

eshyn, pro. (eh shen), him, he; the em. of eh.

ehlley, s. m. attachment, intimacy, taken up with, very fond of, so as to be entirely taken up with. Perhaps ellyn has some analogy to this word.

eie, s. m. idea; as, cha row eie aym er (I had no idea of it).

eie, s. m. meddle; as, cha dug mee eie er (I did not meddle with him or it). This word may seem strange as it has no substantive in English.
gyn-eie, adv. without meddling, besides. 
Judson. 17: As va earoo cloan Israel, gyn-eie er cloan Venjamin, kiare cheedhousande deiney-olive; v’ad shoh oillley deiney-caggee. And the men of Israel, beside Benjamin, were numbered four hundred thousand men that drew sword: all these were men of war.

eie, v. shout, cry, call, call out; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 87; -ys, 88. Prov. “Cha nee yn wood smooy eieys smooy vlieaunys.” [It is not the cow that calls most that gives the most milk.]
deie, v. shouted or did shout or call. E
eieit, eiet, or eit, 85. called, cried for, called by name.
eit, 85. called, cried to. See eieit.
s’eit, a. how called or shouted for. E
eig, a. stale, flat, vapid.
ie, v. cha n’eig, v. not deaden, get flat or stale; Prov. “Cha n’eig yn choo ta caaeey ny hoyn.” [The greyhound is not sluggish which has seeds in its posterior. G.W. Wood] E
eilkin, s. m. an errand, a message; pl. -yn.
e heilkin, s. her errand. E
eill, v. arm, fit with armour or arms; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’eill* or neillee, v. not arm or equip, -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E
d’eill or deillee, v. did arm or equip with armour. E
eillit, 85. armed, fitted for war.
s’eillit, a. how armed. E
ewley, s. f. armour; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
elley vroghil, s. m. breast armour, harbargeon.
elley chaggee, s. f. armour for war.
eirey, s. m. an heir, an inheritor; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
eirey inneen, s. f. an heiress.
e heirey, s. her heir. E
’sy n’eirey, s. in the heir. E
eiraght, s. m. inheritance, patrimony; pl. 64 [-yn].
e heiraght, s. her inheritance. E
t’sy n’eiraght, s. in the inheritance. E
dy eiraghey, v. to inherit. (Seldom used.)
eirinagh, s. m. a farmer, a husbandman, an agriculturist, a yeoman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
eirinagh, s. pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. See eirinagh.
’sy n’eirinagh, s. in the farmer or husbandman. E
eirinagh mailee, s. m. a farmer that holds a farm on rent.
eirinys, s. m. husbandry, agriculture, farming.

erinys, s. See eirinys.
gerinys, s. 61. farming, husbandry. E
eisht, adv. then, at that time; -agh, then em.
eiy, s. f. the foot lock of a lanket; pl. -ghyn.
eiystyr, s. m. a halter, a tie; pl. -yn.
e heiystyr, s. her halter; pl. -yn. E
eiy, v. drive, follow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’eiyr* or n’eiryree, v. not drive. E
d’eiyr, v. drove or did drive, did follow. E
giyr, v. 61, driving, following. E
dy eiyr, v. to drive, to follow.
eiyr, 85. driven, followed.
s’eiyr, 85. how driven. E
er-eiyr, v. following after, pursuing after; -s, id. em.

er nyn eiyr, adv. p. following after us, in pursuit of.
eiyreyder, s. m. a driver, a follower; pl. -yn. See also eiyrtyagh.
eiyrtys, or eiyrts, s. certain consequences.
eiyrtyagh, s. m. a follower, an imitator or copier; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
e heiyrtyagh, s. her follower; pl. 71. E

eiyr ‘bolster’
kione eiyr or edeiyr, s. the head of the bed.
elgys, s. f. spite, choler, fierceness.
elgys, s. f. spite, choler, fierceness.
e helgys, s. her malignity. E
elgsagh, s. f. spiteful, spitefully; Mat. 22. 6: As ghoy yn choid elley ny shurvaanyn echey, as ghell ad dy elgsagh roo, as varr ad ad. And the remnant took his servants, and entertained them spitefully, and slew them;
choler, fierce; s. m. a spiteful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’elgyssagh, a. how implacable, in anger, choler, or spite.

s’elgyss sce, a. id. em. [comp. and sup.]. 58. E

ellag, s. f. hickup or hiccough; pl. -yn. Ellag aase as ellag y vaase. [Weak hickup and death hickup.]

ellan, s. f. an island; pl. -yn.

e hellan, s. her island. E

’sy n’ellan, s. in the island. E

ny hellan, a. d. of the island. E

ellanagh, s. m. an islander; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ny hellanee, s. the islanders. E

elley, pro. and adv. other, another, else. Aght-elley (otherwise).

ellyn, s. f. manners, behaviour, communications, mein.

emshir or emshyr, s. f. weather, seasonable weather. From imbagh (a season).

’sy n’emshyr, s. in the weather. E

kione emshir, s. a weather head in the air.

emshiroil, a. seasonable, opportune.

emshiroilid, s. m. seasonableness.

enn or ennee, v. feel; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’enn or n’ennee, v. not feel; -agh E

cha denn or denne, v. did not feel. Prov. “Cha dennee rieue yn soogh y shang.”

[The well-fed never felt like the ill-fed.] E

gennagt or gennaghtyn, v. 61. feeling, feels, feeleth. E

dy ennagh, v. to feel, to perceive by touch. E

er n’en[n]aghyn, v. hath, &c. felt. E

ry-ennaghtyn, v. to be felt, or being felt.

ennit, 85. felt.

s’ennit, a. how felt. E

ennaghtyn, s. m. feeling, sympathy; pl. -yn.

ennaghtyn-booisal, s. m. grateful feeling, gratitude.

enneyder, s. m. a feeler; pl. -yn.

ennaghtagh

s’ennaghtagh, a. how feelingly. E

s’ennaghtnee, a. id., [comp. and sup.]. 58. E

neu-ennaghtagh, a. unfeeling, insensible.
named, a little more than nothing;

enmys, v. name; as, ennys y lhiannoo shoh (name this child): -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dennys, v. nominated, named.

genmys, v. 61, naming, nominating. E

er-ny-enmys, v. hath or having, &c. been called or named.

ennysit, 85, named, nominated, called by name.

s’ennysit, a. how named or nominated. E

far-ennyssit, 85, nick named, bye named, falsely so called; 1 Tim. vi. 20: …freill shen ny ta er ny choyrt gys dty chyrum, shaghney glare mee-chauree as fardalagh, as streu mychione yn ynsagh shen ta far-ennyssit creenaught. …keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called.

trentil, v.

gentreil, v. 61, entering.

eoyll or eoyllee, v. dung, manure; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’eoyll or n[’]eoyllee, v. not dung or manure; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins. E

deoyll or deoyllee, v. did dung, dunged.

gooyl or gooyll*, v. 61, dung; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. E

gooyllaghey, v. 61, dunging, manuring.

dy eoylllagh or eoylllaghey, v. to dung or manure.

er n’gooyllaghey, v. hath, &c. dunged. E
gooyllit, 85, dunged, manured.

s’gooyllit, a. how dunged. E

eoyllee, s. f. dung, manure, ordure, muck, excrement; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

eooylleder, s. m. one that dunged, &c.; pl. -yn.

er, pre. on; p. p. on him or on it; -syn, id. em.

When an adjunct, prefixed to verbs, means hath, have, having, has, had, hast, hadst, &c. It is also a contraction of fer, after feminines, which see.

er, in. on, of incitement.

er-hene, a. on himself; reserved, coy.

urrree, p. p. on her; -ish, id. em.

urrree-hene, p. p. on herself.

orroo, p. p. on them; -syn, id. em.

orroo-shid, p. p. on those.

orroo-shoh, p. p. on these.

orrym, p. p. on me; -s, id. em.

orrympene, p. on myself.

orrin, p. p. on us; -yn, id. em.

ort, p. on thee; -s, id. em.

erriu, adv. p. on you or ye; -ish, id. em.

er-aggle, adv. for fear, lest. Er is sometimes translated, for, as in this word, though more literally it should be, on.

er-ash, adv. to appear after being hid, hidden or concealed; to become damp, as such things as have salt in them, will in moist weather; in Ez. xvi. 9 it means, prosper: Myr shoh ta’n Chiam Jee dy ghra, Jig eh er-ash? nagh jean eshyn eh y astyrt ass ny fraueyn, as e vess y yiarey jeh, dy jean eh floghey? Thus saith the Lord God; Shall it prosper? shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it wither?

er-bastal, ad. past, past all.

erbey or erbe, adv. because, lit. on cause.

er-canno, a. enamoured, dotingly fond; Ez. xxiii. 12: Vee er-canno lurg ny Assyrianee naboonyn, captany as fir-reill, coamrit yndysaggh stoamey, markiagh er cabbil, ad oolley deiney aegy aalin. She doted upon the Assyrians her neighbours, captains and rulers clothed most gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men.

er-chema, v. fleeing, fled; roie-er-chema (retreating).

er-chemay-goll, adv. about to go.

er-chemay dy yanno (about to do, about to act).

er-coontey, adv. on account.

er-creau, v. trembling, shuddering, quivering: Hab. iii. 16: Tra cheayll mee, va my chree traishit: va my veillyn er-creau ec yn choraa: ren loauid greimmey my chraueyn, as va mee oolley er-creau: When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips quivered at the voice: rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself.

er-dwooaie, a. determined to resist.

er-dy, adv. ago.

er-dy-henne, adv. since that, since then, ago.

er-dy-rieau, adv. from eternity, for the
ever which is past, all the time that hath been. See rieu.

er-dyn, adv. since.

er-eigin or egin, s. on force; Jud. xx. 5: As dirree deiney Ghibeah m’oï, as ren ad chionney orrym mygeayrt y thie ‘syn oie, er-chee dy my varroo; as my ven ghow ad er-eigin, dy vel ee marroo. And the men of Gibeath rose against me, and beset the house round about upon me by night, and thought to have slain me: and my concubine have they forced, that she is dead.

er-fenniu, adv. furiously, fiercely.

er-fload, adv. on float, afloat.

er-gerrey, a. nigh, at hand, at a short distance, near.

er-ghlee, v. a breaming. A sow pig is said to be so when she wants the boar.

er-giyn, a. next after; laa er giyn (the day after); on again; Luke, vii. 11: As haink eh gy-kione yn laa er-giyn dy jagh eh gys ard-valley va ennysst Nain. And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain.

er-gooil or er-gooyl, adv. in arrear, behind hand, behind.

er-jeid, a. on edge, as teeth; Jer. xxxii. 30: Agh yiow dagh unnane baase son e pheccaghyn hene. dy choolely ghooiney eeys mess soor y villey-feeynyn, bee e eacockly er-jeid. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

er-jerrey, adv. lastly, in line, latterly, behind, not in front.

er-lesh, p. he conceives or imagines; -yn, id. em.

er-lhiee, p. she imagines, &c.; -ish, id. em.

er-lhieu, p. they, &c. conceive, &c.; -syn, id. em.

er-lhiam, p. methinks, I conceive, or imagine.

er-lhien, p. we imagine or conceive; -yn, id. em.

er-lhiat, p. thou conceivest, &c.; -s, id. em.

er-lhiel, p. ye or you conceive, &c.; -ish, id. em.

er-lheh, adv. apart, separately, severally, privately, chiefly; a. private, particular.

er-lhimmey, adv. except, save.

er-liurid, adv. at length, at full length, along on the ground.

er-louyn, adv. on a rope, by the hand, along.

er-mayrn, a. remaining, to fore, left, yet alive.

er-meshety, a. drunk or drunken. Prov. “Laa er-meshety as laa er ushtey.” [A day drunk and a day on water.]

er-nearey, a. ashamed, for shame.

er-niart, adv. by might or force of arms.

er-nonney, adv. else, or else, at least.

er-ny, v. having, being.

er-oie, adv. by night, on the night.

er-shen, adv. on that, thereon, thereupon.

er-shoh, adv. whereupon, on this.

er-skyen, adv. above; super.

er-skyen-earroo, a. innumerable.

er-skyen-ish, a. unutterable, unspeakable.

er-skyen-towe, a. immeasurable.

er-e-skyen, adv p. above him; -s, id. em.

er-my-skyen, p. p. above me; -s, id. em.

er-yn skye, adv. p. above us, you, them.

er-dty-skyn, adv. p. above thee; -s, id. em.

er-sooyl, in. away; pt. gone.

er-sooyl-jee, adv. p. away with you or ye.

er-sooyl-liat, adv. p. away with thee.

er-treaillt, v. travailling in child birth.

er-y-chione, adv. on the head, ahead.

er-y-chooyl, adv. shortly, by and bye, presently.

er-y-fa, adv. therefore, wherefore.

er-y-gherriet, adv. lately, shortly.

er-y-ghrunnt, adv. on the ground, aground.

er-y-lieh, adv. on the half, by the half.

er-y-ny, conj. because, on the cause.

er-y-traa i’ayn ta lhye yn stayd beayn ain. (on our present time depends our future state).

erbee

fer erbee, a. anyone; mas.; cre-erbee (whatever).
Erin, s. f. Ireland. See Nerin.

Nherin, s. Ireland. Prov. Mie Mannin, mie Nherin. [Good for Mann, good for Ireland.]

erin, s. f. vestry; 2 Kings, x. 22: As dooyr eh rishyn va harish yn erin, Cur-jee hieu magh coamraghyn son ooiley ooahslehyderyn Vaal. And he said unto him that was over the vestry, Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal.

erree, a. latter end of, become of, end of.
sʼerree, a. how end, become of, meaneth; Acts, ii. 12: As vʼad ooiley fo atchim as innea, gra yn derrey yeh rish y jeh elley, Cre sʼerree da shoh? And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?; befallen, how will the end be; Deu. xxix. 28: As dʼastyr y Chiarn ad ass y cheer oc ayns e arg, as ayns e chorreel, as ayns e yymmoose voor, as hilg eh magh ad gys cheer elley, myr sʼerree daue jiu. And the Lord rooted them out of their land in anger, and in wrath, and in great indignation, and cast them into another land, as it is this day. E

erreeish (sic: stress), s. f. compassion, pity, sympathy, feeling for, by granting relief to those in distress; pl. -yn.

erreeishagha, a. compassionate, easily affected with sorrow or pain on viewing the calamities or distresses of others as if our own, sympathetic.
sʼerreeishagha, a. how compassionate. E

sʼerreeishe, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. E

neu-erreeishagha, a. incompassionate; s. m. a person void of compassion; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

erreish, adv. after, or after what has been said or done.

errey, s. m. incumbrance, burden, something irksome to be borne, yoke; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
y nʼerrey, s. the yoke, the encumbrance, or burden.
e herrey, s. her burden or encumbrance. E

thie errey, s. m. an infirmary.

erroo, s. m. a ploughman, one that holds the plough when ploughing; pl. -yn.

irroo, s. pl. ploughmen, the pl. of erroo.

erroogh, s. m. a chimb; pl. -yn.

eshlyn or eshlys, s. a shroud.

essyl, s. f. an axle or axis; pl. -yn.

essyn, s. m. a post, jamb of a door, the post of a door frame or gate; pl. -yn.
y nʼessyn, s. the door post. E

detlee or dettyl, v. flew, did fly.
jetlee, v. flew. See also detlee. E
getlagh, v. 61. flying. E

er nʼetlaghey, v. hath, &c. flown or flew. E

eulys, s. f. fury, indignation, rage, madness.
eulysagh, a. indignant, inflamed with anger or rage, furious; s. m. a furious person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
sʼeulysagh, a. how indignant or inflamed with anger, furious. E

sʼeulyssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. E
eunys, s. m. ecstasy, delight, pleasure, rapturous pleasure; pl. -yn.
eunysagh, a. ecstatic, delightful, pleasant, delectable, affording pleasure in the highest degree; s. m. an enjoyer of ecstatic pleasure; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
sʼeunysagh, a. how delectable, with what rapturous delight. E

sʼeunyssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. E

Ew

yn Ew, s. the Jew.
For the sound of this letter see Remark 11, and for its changes see 48; it is an initial in no words except radicals and their derivatives; there are no words from other letters that come under it.

**fa.** This adjunct is affixed to a few words, and signifies, **for**; as, in *cren-fa*, *shen-y-fa*; but the **for** is changed to **fore**, as in wherefore, &c. See also *Faba.*

**er-y-fa.** adv. therefore, wherefore.

**faa**

**faag**, v. leave, quit, abandon; 
- **agh**, 77; - **ee**, 80; - **in**, 83; - **ins**, 84; - **ym**, 86; - **yms**, 87; - **ys**, 88.


**daag.** 8. left, did leave. F

**cha vaag**, v. not leave; - **agh**, - **in**, - **ym**, F

**cha n’aaag**, v. not leave or forsake; - **agh**;
- **ee**, - **in**, - **ins**, - **ym**, - **yms**, 94. F

**faagail**, v. leaving, quitting, &c.

**er vaagail**, v. hath, &c. left. F

**er n’aaagil**, v. hath, &c. left, &c. F

**faagit**, 83. left, abandoned, &c.

**s’faagit**, a. how left or deserted. F

**faagit-moogie**, 85. indicted by the petty or grand jury.

**faageyder**, s. m. one who leaves, &c.

**faaid**, s. m. a turf, a sod; pl. - **yn**.

**faaie**, s. f. (from *fo-hie*), a field called in English, a flat, a field near or under a mansion house better manured than the other fields; pl. - **aghyn**.

**yn n’aaiie**, s. the flat. F

**faanys**, s. a breach in a fence; pl. - **syn**.

**faare**, adv. nigh, near; Ex. xix. 12: *Jeeagh-jee diu hene nagh jed shiu seose er y clieau, ny cheeet faare yn oir echey: quoierbee vennys risch y clieau bee eh son shickryrs er ny choyrt gy baase.* Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it: whoseover toucheth the mount shall be surely put to death. The word **aare** is from this word, which see.

**aare**

- **v.** to come> [pre.] nigh or near to, to approach, <to come> in contact; *Psl. xci*. 7: *Nee thonsane tuittym risch dty lihattee, as jeih thousaneyn ec dty laue yesh: agh cha jig eh dt’aaare.* A thousand shall fall beside thee, and ten thousand at thy right hand: but it shall not come nigh thee.

**faarg** or **faarge**, v. fare, get by; - **agh**, 77; - **ee**, 80; - **in**, 83; - **ins**, 84; - **ym**, 86; - **yms**, 87; - **ys**, 88. The **g** in this word ought to be a **j**.

**cha vaargejagh,** v. would not, &c., fare. F

**farral**, v. fareing, to fare.

**faar-y-chaagh**, a. fate or fare the same.

**faark** or **faarkee**, v. bathe; - **agh**, 77; - **ee**, 80; - **ey**, 82; - **in**, 83; - **ins**, 84; - **ym**, 86; - **yms**, 87; - **ys**, 88.

**cha vaark** or **vaarkee**, v. not bathe; - **agh**;
- **in**, - **ins**, - **ym**, - **yms**, F

**n’aaark**, or **n’aaarkee**, v. not bathe; - **agh**;
- **in**, - **ins**, - **ym**, - **yms**, 94. F

**my aark** or **aarkagh**, v. would, &c. bathe;
- **in**, - **ins**, - **ym**, - **yms**, 86; - **ys**, 88. F

**daark** or **daarkee**, v. did bathe. F

**faarkey**

dy **aarkey**, v. to bathe. F

**er vaarkey**, s. hath, &c. bathed. F

**er n’aarkey**, v. hath, &c. bathed. F

**nyn vaarkey**, s. your, &c. bathing. F

**faarkee**, a. d. of bathing.

**faarkeyt**, 85. bathed.

**s’faarkeyt**, a. how bathed. F

**faarkeyder**, s. m. a bather, or one who bathes.

**faarkey**, s. m. the sea, and sometimes a billow or great wave; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

**yn aarkey**, s. (from *faarkey*), the sea.

**nyn vaarkey**, s. your, &c., sea. F

**faarn**, s. m. rain water dropping through the roof of a house.

**faasaag**, s. f. beard; pl. - **yn**.

**e aasaag**, s. (from *faasaag*), his beard.

**nyn vaasaag**, [s.] your, &c., beard. F

**faasaagagh**, a. having beard, bearded.

**s’faasaagagh**, a. how full of beard. F

**s’faasaage**, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F

**faasaagey**, a. d. of beard or beards;

**faasaagey**, v. getting beard.

**faasagh**, s. m. a wilderness, desert, or desolate place; pl. - **yn**.
yn aasagh, s. the desert, or wilderness. F
s’faasagh, a. how desolate. F

faase, a. faint, feeble, weak, infirm, not strong.
s’faase, a. how weak, slender, faint. F
faase-rea, s. m. a tup that has been only half castrated.
follym-faase, a. desolate; Jer. xxv. 38: 'Teheer jeet mahgh ass e oog, myr lion; son ta’n cheer oc follym faase, kyndagh rish dewilys yn tranlaasagh, as eulys e ymmoomose. He hath forsaken his covert, as the lion: for their land is desolate because of the fierceness of the oppressor, and because of his fierce anger; Acts. i. [2]:0: Son te scrut ayns loar ny psalmyn, Lhig da’ynn-yvaghe echey ve
follym faase, as ny lhig da dooiney erbee cummal ayn: as, Yn aspickys echey lhig da fer elley y ghoail. For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.

faasid, a. how weak, feeble, weak, infirm, not strong.
s’faasa strong.
s’faasa

s. m. debility, weakness, faintishness.
faaselagh, s. m. the weak part or parts of any thing, as of corn not well fed, &c.

faast or faaste, v. wring, twist so as to squeeze the water out; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’aast, v. not wringing; -agh; -ee; -in;
-ins; -ym, 94. F
my vaast, v. if wringing; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. F
dy aast, v. to wringing, (from faast); -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
daast or daastee, v. did wringing, wrung. F
faaste, v. wringing, pressing the water out.
er vaastey, v. hath, &c. wrung. F
er n’aastey, pt. hath, &c. wrung. F
faastee, a. d. of wringing, &c.
faastit, 85. wrung, pressed.
s’faastit, a. how wrung. F
ro aastit, too much wrung, 85. F
faast, s. m. a wringer, &c.; pl. -aghyn.
faasteyder, s. m. a wringer or squeezer.
faastguin, s. f. a sponge; pl. -yn.
faue, s. m. a hint, a suggestion; pl. -yn.
faayl, s. f. a turf spade; pl. -yn.

Faba, a. If we give the fa in this word the meaning it has in cren-fa and ba (of cattle); it might mean, for cattle; or fa part of the word faiyr (grass), and ba as before (grass for cattle, or cattle’s grass). This is the name of a glen or valley in the vicinity of Peel from which that Sheading or Coroner’s District takes its name.

fadane or fadanys, s. m. a place left uncultivated, a lonely or solitary place, solitude.

fadaneagh, a. desolate, solitary, unfrequented, wild, uncultivated; s. m. an uncultivated person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’fadanagh, a. how solitary. F
s’fadanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F
fadanid, s. m. the state of being uncultivated, or of desolation, or solitude.

faggys, a. near, nigh, adjacent.
ro agghys, a. (from faggys), too near.
s’faggys, a. how near or nigh, comp. and sup. See sniessey. F
shilley-faggys, a. purblind.

sniessey or sniessey, a. nearer, nearest; the comp. and sup. of faggys.

by-niessey, adv. because of nearness, nearest; Deut. xxi. 6: As nee oolley shanstyr yn ard-valley shen by niessey da’n varroo, niee nyn laueyn erskyn y chobaghn ta’n chione goit j’ee ‘sy ghlione. And all the elders of that city, that are next unto the slain man, shall wash their hands over the heifer that is beheaded in the valley, and I Chron. xxvii. 7: Yn chiarroo chaptan son y chiarroo vee, va Asahel braar Yoab, as Zebadiah e vac by-niessey da. The fourth captain for the fourth month was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him.

my-niessey, adv. next to, by, nearest to; Num. ii. 20: As my-niessey dasyn vees tribe Vanasseh. And by him shall be the tribe of Manasseh.

faghid, s. m. disdain, derision, contempt, ridicule, mockery; pl. -yn.

faghidagh, a. contemptible, deserving of scorn; s. m. a scorrer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s'faghidagh, a. how deserving of scorn. F
s'faghidee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F
fahney, s. m. a wart; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
lus ny fahn<n>aghyn, s. f. wartwort, purge.
faillaghtagh, a. warty, grown over with warts.
faik, v. see, see thou; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
faik-jee, v. see ye or you.
va shid or vaik shid, in. a. see yonder. F
aik, v. (from faikagh), would see; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
cha naik or nak, v. not see; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
vaik oo, v. didst thou see [?]. F
cha vaik, v. 144. did not see; -agh; -in; -ym, 94. F
faikin, v. seeing, beholding.
faikin, v. seeing. See also faikin.
dy akin, v. to see. F
er vakin, v. hath, &c. seen; Luke, ii. 30:
Son ta my hoolyln er vakin dy hualtys. For
mine eyes have seen thy salvation. F
er naikin, v. hath, &c. seen. This verb and
naik and its declinables are not in Scripture;
it is vaik which is used on solemn or sacred
occasions, but naik in common conversation. F
ry-akin, v. to be seen. Cha jinnagh
dooineyn ta coytr dy ve ry-akin dy bragh
jeirk sy dorraghys. [A man who gives in
order to be seen would never do alms on the
dark.] F
faikin, 85. seen, beheld.
s'faikin, a. how seen or visible. F
fakider, s. m. a seer; pl. -yn.
hee, v. will, wilt, shall, shalt see; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -m; -ms; -ys, 94. The y in ym
and yms is not used; but m and ms in the
pronominals of this verb, 62. F
honnick, v. did see, saw, <see>. Perhaps
from hee (seeing), and naik. See 62.
faill
aill, v. -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys.
cha n’ail or n’aillée, v. not fail; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
nagh vail oo, v. that thou fail not; -agh; &c.
daill, daail or dhail, v. did fail, failed. F
faillé, v. failing, falling short. For another
pronunciation of this word see fajeil.
dy aillé, v. to fail. F
er vail[leil], v. hath, &c. failed. F
er n’ailleil, v. hath, &c. failed.
faicel, v. failing. This word is used by some
instead of failleil, but I cannot say it is
correct, as it is not once used in the
Scriptures, to my knowledge.
faillit, 85. failed.
s’faillit, a. how much failed. F
failléilagh, a. in a failing state, deficient, faulty.
fail-y-vaish, a. the failure of death, past
recovery, sickness to death.
faill, s. m. hire, wages; pl. -yn.
e aill, s. (from fail), his hire, wages.
e haiil (sic). s. her wages or hire. F
yn vaill, s. your, &c. hire or wages. F
faillée, a. d. of hire or wages.
fer-ny-failley, s. m. a hireling [John x. 13.
See below, fer-failt.] The last y in this word
I think is wrong; it ought to be e. [Fer ny
faillee in Isa. xvi. 14, and Isa. xxi. 16.]
fail, v. hire, engage for wages; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
cha vaill, v. not hire; -agh; -in; -ym, 94. F
cha n’aiill or n’aillée, v. not hire; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
daill or dhail, v. did hire, hired. F
faillée, v. hireing, binding to serve.
dy aille, v. to hire. F
er vailley, v. hath, &c. hired. F
er n’ailleé, v. hath, &c. hired. F
failt, 85. hired, bound to service.
s’fait, a. how hired, F
dunver-fialt, s. m. a ruffian.
fer-failt, s. m. a hired man; John, x. 13: Ta
fer-ny-failley chea, er-y-fa dy nee fer-failt oh,
as nagh mooar-lesh son ny kirree. The hireling
fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not
for the sheep.
failleyder, s. m. a hire; pl. -yn.

fainagh, s. f. a chariot; pl. 71 [change -agh to
-e]. I think the plural made use of in Ps1.
xx. 7 (Ta paart coytr ym rarrant gys
fainaghyn, as paart gys cabbl: agh nee shinyn
Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the Name of the Lord our God, to be incorrect, it being the plural of the next word [fainey], and not of this.

e aínagh, s. his chariot; pl. 71. F

fainey, s. f. a ring; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e aíney, s. his ring; pl. 67. F

fairaig (sic; stress), s. f. a lump in the groin or armpit; pl. -yn.

faishnagh or faishnys, s. m. a telling before hand future events, foretelling, fortune telling, what is told by a fortune teller, generally used in a bad sense.

faishnee, a. d. of or belonging to fortune telling, of knowledge before hand in future events of life.
aaishnee, a. d. (from faaishnee), which see.

ben-aaisheen, s. f. a female fortune teller.

faiy, s. f. plastic, asb; pl. -yn.
yn aiýr, s. the grass; Mark, vi. 39: As doardee eh daue ad dy chur orroo oiley soie sheese ayns sheshaghtyn er yn aiýr ghlass. And he commanded them to make all sit down by companies upon the green grass; Jas. i. 10: Agh y vercagh ayms dy vel eh er ny injilaghg; son myr blaa yn aiýr nee eh heile ersooyl! But the rich, in that he is made low: because the flower of the grass he shall pass away. F

faiyr-choonlee, s. f. stubble grass.

faiyr-guiy, s. f. goose grass.

faiyr-feiyr, s. f. See guilley-ting. [The herb coockshead medic.]

faiyr-finan, s. f. a strong grass growing among corn.

faiyr-shoggy, s. f. rye grass.

faiyr-sonnys, s. f. a kind of soft, whitish grass that grows in rich land.

faiyr-voddee, s. f. couch grass.
lheimmeyder-faiyr, s. m. a grasshopper.
thollog faiyr, s. f. a shrew mouse, a field mouse.

faiyragh, s. m. a litter or layer of hay or straw laid under corn on a kiln.

falleays, s. m. the least glimpse of light, a small gleam or glance.
falleaysagh, a. glimpses seen at intervals. I have no English adjective to show this word.

fallogys, s. f. prognostication, divination; pl. -yn.
fallogysagh, s. m. a prognosticator, a diviner.

fam, s. m. stem of wrack or oarweed, a sea pine; pl. -yn.
faml or faméli, v. wrack or manure with sea weed; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’a’mil* or n’a’mlee, n. not manure with sea weed; -agh, -in; -ins; -ym, -yms, 94. F
dam or damlee, v. did wrack or manure with sea weed. F

famlaghey, v. wracking, manuring with sea weed.

famley. See famlaghey.

dy amlag, v. to manure with sea weed. F
er vamlagh, v. hath, &c. wracked. F
er n’a’mlaghey, v. hath, &c. wracked. F

famlit, 85 wracked, manured with sea weed.
s’a’famlit, a. how wracked. F
s’a’amlit, a. how wracked, &c. F

famlagh or famyragh, s. m. sea weed, oar weed, wrack; pl. -yn.
famlee, a. d. of wrack or sea weed.
amlee, a. d. of sea weed. F

famleyder, s. m. one who manures with sea weed.

famman, s. m. a tail; pl. -yn.
e amman, s. his tail; pl. -yn. Cloie rish e amman. [Playing with his tail.] F
e hamman (sic), s. her tail. F

agherey-amman, s. f. a crupper.
fammanagh
s’a’fammanagh, a. how tailed. F
s’a’fammanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. F
fann, v. flay; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
an, v. -agh; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
cha n’an or n’annee, v. not flay; -agh;
-in; -yms, 94. F
ghan, v. did flay, flayed. F
fanney
er vanney, v. hath, &c. flayed. F
er n’anney, v. hath, &c. &c. flayed. All those words from f are initialled by v, as specified under the word naikin.
fannee, a. d. of flaying, peeling or stripping off the skin.
bock-Yuan-fannee, s. m. the horse of one John, who had flayed it, and who afterwards was obliged to travel on foot; hence a man’s own legs and feet, or his stick, are so termed.
fant, 85. flayed, peeled.
s’fant, a. how flayed. F
fanneyder, s. m. a flayer; pl. -yn.
ann, s. (from fann), flay.
fannag, s. f. a crow; pl. -yn.
fannag-varrey, s. f. a cormorant. See also shag.
fannag charragh, s. the scald crow. F
gleiy-fannag, s. f. duck’s meat.
far, a. fresh; as, dullish-far-ushtey (fresh water dillise).
farb, v. fret or inflame, as a sore; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; 
-ys, 88.
farbagh, v. fretting, inflaming.
dy arbagh, v. to fret, rankle or corrode. F
er varbagh, v. hath, &c. fretted; as a sore. F
farbit, 85. fretted or vexed, as a sore.
s’farbit, a. how fretted or inflamed. F
farbyl, s. m. a trail or train, a tail.
e arbyl, s. his train or trail; pl. 76 [farbil]. F
far-chail, s. f. weed or weeds. The far in this word, and in many of those that follow, means, false, or not real.
far-charykl, s. m. a truss hoop.
far-chass, s. f. a piece put on the shaft of a sledge car to lengthen it when worn too short; a false or wooden leg or foot; pl. -yn.
far-chlashtyn, s. m. dulness of hearing, hard[ness] of hearing, not [being] able to hear well.
far-chloie, s. m. foul play. See also droghchloie.
far-chooish, s. f. a fictitious cause, a cause adduced for instance.
far-eashtagh, s. f. the act of lending a deaf ear, pretending to be deaf. Prov. “Cha vel fer erbee cha bouyr, as eslyn nagh jean clashtyn.” [None is so deaf as he who will not hear. (The proverb illustrates the concept, not the word far-eashtagh.]
far[-]ennym, s. m. a bye name, a nick name, an agnomen, a name besides the real one.
far-ennysit, 85. nick named, bye named, falsely so called; 1 Tim. vi. 20: ...freill shen ny ta er ny choyrt gys dty churrum, shagney glare mee-churee as fardalagh, as streuu mychione yn ynsagh shen ta far-ennysit crenagh. ...keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called.
far-folt, s. m. false hair, a wig.
far-guillag, s. f. an artificial leaf.
far-lhey, s. m. a false conception of a calf, said to be generated between a cow and what is called a tarroo-ushtey.
far-screeu, or far-scrieu, s. m. forgery; pl. -yn.
far-scrieder, s. m. a forger; pl. -yn.
far-scryst, s. m. the scarfskin or furfur, the cuticle, the scurf or dandriff.
far-skeel, s. f. a fable; pl. -yn.
far-skeelagh, a. fabulous.
far-uinnag, s. f. a false window, an imitation of one, a recess in a wall.
far-unnish, s. f. a scallion; pl. -yn.
far-vaalys, s. m. from faiyr (grass); and maail (rent); hired or rented grass; Pro. xxvii. 26: Bee ny eayin ta son dty choamrey caillit, as farvaalys aber dty ghuaire. The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of the field; pl. -syn.
far-ven, s. f. The far in this word is taken as a corruption of fer; an amazon, a virago, a woman of masculine appearance, or one
who is master of her husband. The far, taken as false, will be one who is false to her wedded husband, one whom a man has besides his wife; pl. mraane-fir.

far-vlaa, s. m. an artificial flower.

far-voalley, s. m. a partition; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

fardail, s. m. vanity, folly, inanity; pl. -yn.

dy ardail or ardalys, s. of vanity or vanity; pl. -yn, -syn. F

fardailagh or fardalagh, a. vain, of little or no worth, diminutive, insignificant, unavailing.

s’fardalagh, a. how vain, diminutive or insignificant. F

s’fardalee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F

s’ardalagh, a. how vain, insignificant or diminutive. [F]

s’ardalee, a. id., comp. and sup. [F]

dy ardalagh, adv. vainly, insignificantly.

fardaillys, s. m. vanity, folly, emptiness, fruitless desire or pursuit; pl. -syn.

ny nardalys, s. the insignificant or vain thing; pl. -syn. F

fark, v. wait, stay; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’ark* or n’arkiee, v. not wait; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F

dark or darkee, v. did wait or waited. F

fark[i]agh or fark[i]agh, v. waiting, &c.

dy arkiaght, v. (from farkiaght), to wait.

er varkiaghey, v. hath, &c. waited. F

er n’arakiaghey, v. hath, &c. waited. F

farkee, a. d. of waiting.

farkeit er, 85, waited on.

farkeyder, s. m. a waiter; pl. -yn.

farkan-doallan, s. m. blindman’s buff.

farkyl, s. m. a lid, a pot lid; pl. 76 [farkil].

farlane, s. m. a firlot; pl. -yn.

farling or farleng, s. a farthing; pl. farleeyn.

farney, s. m. black alder.

farr, v. last; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

nagh var, v. not last; Psl. 119, (metre):

Hee’m dy bee jerrey er dagh nhee, / Nagh var ad son de bra, / Agh iheead dty leighyn’s goll

rhyt hene, / Cha jeen dy bragh caghlaa. [I shall see that there shall be an end to everything; they shall not last for ever; but the breadth of Thy laws, like Thyself, shall never change. MWW] F

arree, v. will last; as, arree eh choud rish hene (it will last as long as himself).

cha n’arr* or n’arree, v. not last; -agh; -in; -ins, 94. F

arrys, v. shall or shalt, will or wilt last or endure.

darr, v. lasted or did last; 2 Chron. xxix.

28: As hug ooliey’n pobble ooashley, as hie ny arranee lesh nyn giaull, as hied ny trumpeteryn: as darr shoh derrey va’n oural dy slane losht.

And all the congregation worshipped, and the singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded: and all this continued until the burnt offering was finished. F

farraght or farraghtyn, v. lasting, enduring.

dy arraght, v. to last, or endure. F

er n’arraght, v. hath, &c. lasted. F

bragh-farraghtyn, a. everlasting.

foddey farraghtyn, adv. long lasting.

farrain, s. f. the herb avens, colewort, bonet, wild parsnip; pl. -yn.

farrane, s. a fountain, a spring of water, a source, a spring or gentle breeze of wind; pl. -yn.

farraneagh, a. having fountains or springs; a. d. of springs or sources.

farrar, a. a wake, a vigil; pl. -yn.

farrar, v. wake, or forbear sleep; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

farrarey, v. waking the dead, mourning;

Jer. vi. 26: O inneen my phobble, jean aannit-sack y chryssy mood, as seiy oo hene ‘sy leoie; jean farrarey trimshagh myr son ymrycan mac, ynn doobran s’doogh. O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes: make thee mourning, as for an only son, most bitter lamentation.

dy arrarey, v. to wake when dead. F

farrarit, 85, waked.

s’farrarit, a. how waked. F

farrys

farrys-thie, s. m. management in
housekeeping, economy.
e arrys[-thie, s. m. his management of house affairs.

farvane, s. f. a blank; pl. -yn.

farvish, s. f. a forfeit. Far from false, and vish from bish; increase, a false increase.

farvish, v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

farvishit, 85. forfeited.

farvisheyder, s. m. a forfeiter; pl. -yn.

fashagh or faitagh, a. timorous, timid, weakened with fear, fearful.
s'faitagh, a. how fearful or timorous. F

s'fashagh, s. See s'faiagh. F

s'faitee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F

fasn or fasin, v. winnow, fan; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

asn, v. winnow; -in, -ins, -it, -ym. F

asnagh, v. would winnow. F

cha n'asn* or n'asnee, v. not winnow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F

dasin or dasnee, did winnow, winnowed. [F]

fasney, v.

dy asney, v. to winnow.

er vasney, v. hath, &c. winnowed. F

fasnit, 85. winnowed, fanned.

s'fasnit, a. how winnowed. F

fasney, s. m. a winnowing; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

fasnee, a. d. of winnowing or fanning.

asnee a. d. of winnowing; as, geay asnee. F

mwyllin fasnee, s. f. a winnowing machine.

fasneyder, s. m. a winnower, a fanner; pl. -yn.

fass or fasse, v. feed, feed with grass; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

assagh, v. would, &c. feed.

fassaghey or fassaght, v. feeding.

dy assaghey, 82, to feed or graze cattle.

er vassaghey, v. hath, &c. fed with grass. F

fassit, 85, fed, fed with grass.

s'fassit, a. how fed with grass. F

fasseyned, s. m. a feeder; pl. -yn.

fasscagh, s. m. umbrella; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

fast, s. m. quiet, silence, pensiveness; as, fea as fast.

fastagh, a. modest, grave, sedate, serious, pensive, close.

s'fastagh, a. how modest or serious. F

s'faste, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F

fastid, s. m. modesty, seriousness, closeness.

faste, s. a shelter; pl. -yn.

e astee, s. his shelter. F

fasteaagh, a. having shelter, sheltry.

s'faste or s'fasteaagh, a. how sheltry, comp. and sup. F

fasteaedd, s. m. the state of the place of shelter.

fastyr, s. m. evening; pl. -yn.

yn astyr, s. the evening. F

sy n'astyr, s. in the evening. F

fastyragh, a. d. of the evening.

fastyr-beg, s. late in the afternoon.

mrastyr, s. m. an evening meal. Some think this to be the old Manks of dinner.

mrastyr-beg, s. m. a luncheon in the evening.

fea, s. m. quietness, rest, stillness.

dy ea, s. thy rest or quietness. F

yn vea, s. your, &c. quiet, &c. F

feagh, a. quiet, at rest, still.

s'feagh, a. how quiet, still, or silent. F

s'feae, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F

neu-feagh, a. unquiet, restless.

feailley, s. m. festival, feast; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; a. holy, sacred, hallowed.

feiley, s. See feailley.

laa-feailley, s. a holy day, a festive day.

bossan fealoin, s. f. mugwort. [feall ‘Eoin]

laa’l, s. (laa and eail, [i.e. feail]) day and festival, but perhaps ought to be from laa and oie[ ‘l], the day and night of, or the vigil of the festival day.

feailler, s. an almanack, the calendar.

feaillys, s. m. feriation, festivity, sacredness.

feallagh or fealle, s. m. folk or folks.

allagh, s. (from feallagh), folk. This word ought to be written eallagh. See 1 Kings, xx. 3: Lhiam’s ta dty argid, as dty aith, dty vraane myrgeddin, as dty chloan, eer yn allagh
As geay fo ny shiaull.” [The three coldest winds that Finn McCool felt: thaw wind, wind through holes, and wind under the sails.] F

feayrey, a. pl. cold, frigid.

feayr or fearyre, v. cool, make cold; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -yn, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

eayr or eayree, v. make cold, cool; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F

cha n'eayr<s>r> or n'eayree, v. not cool; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F

deayree, v. did cool, or become less warm. F

feayraghey, v. cooling, making cold.

dy eayraghey, v. to cool. F

er veayraghey, v. hath, &c. cooled. F

er n'eayr<s>r>aghey, v. hath, &c. cooled. F

feayree, a. d. of cold or cooling.

fer-feayree, s. m. one above the number wanted in a work, one to cool while the others are working and taking turn about.

feayrit, 85. cooled, made cold.

s'feayrit, a. how cooled. F

ro eayrit, 85. too cooled. F

feayrid e eyrid, s. his coolness. F

feayraght, s. m. cold, coldness, frigidity, frigidness, pl. -yn.

yn veayraght, s. your, &c. cold or coldness. F

feayght, s. (a contraction of feayraght), cold.

feayree, a. d. of cold or cooling.

feayreyder, s. m. a cooler; pl. -yn.

feayragan, s. m. a fan, a parasol; pl. -yn.

feaysl or feayshil, v. loosen, unbind, untie; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

eaysl* or eayshil, v. untie, loosen; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F

cha n'eaysl or n'eyshil, v. not loose or untie; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. E

deyshil, v. did untie, set at liberty. F

feaysley, v. loosening, unbinding, untying, setting free.

dy eaysley, v. to let loose or unbind, to untie or unloose, to set free or at liberty. F

er veaysley, v. hath, &c. loosened, set free or
F

at liberty, untied. F
er n’eaysley, v. hath, &c. loosed. E
feayslit, 85. loosed, unbound, untied, set free.
s’feayslit, a. how loosed or free. F
ro eayslit, 85. too untied, too unloosed. F
feaysley, s. m. looseness, freedom; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
feayslee, a. d. of loosening, unbinding, untieing or setting free; as, blein-feayslee (year of Jubilee).
feaysleyder, s. m. one who unbinds, unties, loosens or sets free; pl. -yn.
e eaysleyder, s. m. his one who unties or unlooses. F
fed, s. m. an emotion of the body in laughing.
fed, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
feddal, v. shaking of the body in laughing.
fed-gailley, s. m. the gurgle in the belly of a horse when rode hard.
feddan, s. m. a flute, fife, whistle, pipe; pl. -yn.
feddan, v.
cha n’eddan or n’eddanee, v. not whistle;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
feddanagh, v. whistling, to play on any musical instrument with the breath.
er veddanagh, v. hath, &c. whistled. F
er n’eddanagh, v. hath, &c. whistled. F
fedjag, s. f. a feather; pl. -yn.
e edjag, s. his feather; pl. -yn. F
ynn vedjag, s. your, &c. feather. F
fedjagagh, a. having feathers, feathered; a. d. of a feather or feathers.
s’fedjagagh, a. how feathered. F
s’fedjagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F
fedjeen, s. f. the feather on an arrow; pl. -yn.

fedjeen, v. feather the arrow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

fedjeenit, 85. feathered as an arrow.

fedjeenagh, a. having feathers as an arrow.
fee, v. weaving, to weave; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
feeit, 85. wove, woven, platted.
s’feeit, a. how wove or woven. F
fiddar, s. m. a weaver; pl. -yn.

Fidderalgh, a. d. of or belonging to a weaver, as, spaal fidderalgh (a weaver’s shuttle, or the shuttle of a weaver).

Cront-fidderalgh, s. m. a weaver’s knot.
Fidderys, s. m. the trade or craft of a weaver.

Feealke or Feeackyl, s. f. a tooth; pl. 69 [Feeacklyn] for the former, and -yn for latter.
Dty eeackle, s. thy tooth; pl. 69. F

Nyn veealke, s. your, &c. tooth. F
E heeackle (sic), s. her tooth. E[F]
’sy n’eeackle, s. in the tooth. F

Bosan feeackle, s. f. dog’s tooth, violet.

Feeackligh, a. snappish, cross, crabbed, apt to bite, having teeth; Isa. xli. 15: Nee’m oo y yannoo myr greïe noa gyere-feeackligh, ry-hoi tasteraght: as nee oo tasteraght ny sleityn, as broo ad dy myn, as nee oo ny croink myr coau. I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.

S’Fee[ak]kligh, a. how snappish or cross, how apt to bite, or use the teeth. F
S’feeacleee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F
Ro eealckagh, a. too snappish. F

Feeagh, s. m. a raven; pl. see fiee and fee;
Prov. “Cur meer da’n feeagh as hig eh reeisht.” [Give a piece to the raven and he’ll come again.]

Feee, s. pl. ravens. See also fiee [deest],
Cass-feeagh, s. f. craws-foot, gold-knobs.
Crae-feeagh, s. m. a scald crow; pl. craue-fiee.

Feeaghy, s. pl. exactions, just debts, disbursements.
E eeaghy, s. pl. his debts; Mat. xviii. 25: Agh son wheesh as nagh row echey dy eek.

Doardee e hiarn eh dy ve creekit as e ven, as e choan, as ooi ley ny v’echey, as e eeaghy dy ve eekit. But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made. F

Feeaith, s. a buck or doe, the deer kind. The sound of the word is the same in sing. and pl. but the pl. -ee is written [i.e. feeathee],

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applied to buck and doe with firryn and bwoirryn.

feed, s. twenty, a score; pl. -yn.  
dy eedyn, s. pl. of twenties. F  
feedoo, a. twentieth.  
yn eedoo, a. the twentieth; 1 Chron. xxiv.  
16: Yn nuyoo yeig er Pethahiah, yn eedoo da Jehezekel. The nineteenth to Pethahiah, the twentieth to Jehezekel. F

feer, adv. very, in a great degree.  
dy feer, adv. truly, verily, really.  
s’feer, a. how true, true that, of a truth; Isa. xxxvii. 18: S’feer eh, Hiarn, dy vel reeaghyn Assyria er stroie ooiyle ny ashoonyn, as ny cheeraghyn oc. Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have laid waste all the nations, and their countries. F  
s’pheer, a. how true; 2 Kings, xix. 17:  
Spheer eh, Hiarn, ta reeaghyn Assyria er stroie ny ashoonyn as ny cheeraghyn oc. Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations and their lands. See s’feer as it ought to be written. P

eer, adv. even, merely.  
sheer, d. true, sure, or about to; as, sheer loayrt er nyn son (about or sure to speak for us). Litany.

beeir, adv. as, my beeir da (if what he says be true or to be heeded); the preterit or past tense of sheeir.

feeu, a. worthy, worth.  
s’feeu, a. how worthy or worthy is. F  
s’feeuey, a. id., comp. and sup. pl. F

sheeu, s. is worth, worthy.  
cha n’eeu, a. not worth, worthless; <Job, xviii. 12> [The reference belongs to neeu, a. q.v.]. F  
neu-feeu, a. unworthy, wanting merit, mean, inadequate, defective.  
beeau, (from by-seeau) worth, would be worth; syn. with beeagh.

feeuid, s. m. worthiness, worth.  
feeagh, a. worth, value.  
s’feeagh, a. of how much value or worth, comp. and sup. F  
sheeeagh, a. is worth; in value.  
cha neecagh, s. not worth, good for nothing. See also cha neeu. This word is written nieeagh (would wash), Jer. xiii. 10: Bee yn pouble mee-choraeue shoh, ta gobbal dy eaishtagh rish my gohan, ta gimmeaught ayns roonid nyn gree hene, as geiyrt er jeeghyn elley dy hiiresh ad, as dy chur ooshley daue, bee ad eer myr y cryss shoh, nagh nieeagh veg. This evil people, which refuse to hear my words, which walk in the imagination of their heart, and walk after other gods, to serve them, and to worship them, shall even be as this girdle, which is good for nothing. F  
beeagh, v. would be worth.

feeudys or feeuid, s. m. discretion, prudence; Pro. i. 4: Dy choyrt keeayll da’n óney, da’n dooninney aeg, toiggal as feeudys. To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion.

feeyn, s. m. wine; pl. -yn.  
dty eeyn, s. thy wine; Eccl. ix. 7: Immee royd, ee dty arran lesh boggey, as iy dty eeyn lesh cree gennal, son ta Jee nish jannoo soiagh jeh dty obbraghyn. Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart; for God now accepteth thy works. F  
feeyney, a. d. of or belonging to wine or vines.  
<feeyney, a. pl. wine or vines.>  
feeyn-geir, s. m. vinegar.  
feeyn-bane, s. m. white wine.  
feeyn-jiarg, s. m. red wine.

fegooish, pre. without, not with.  
<dt’egooaish, pre. without thee. F  
n’egooaish, pre. without, without him or it. F>  
ny ’gooaish, p. p. without him or it. [F]  
nyn vegooish, p. p. without us; 1 Cor. iv. 8: Nish ta shiu jeant magh, nish ta shiu berchagh, ta shiu er reill myr reeaghyn nyn vegooish: as dy baillish Jee dy jannagh shiu reill, dy voddagh shinyn reill myrgeddin mèriu. Now ye are full, now ye are rich, ye have reigned as kings without us: and I would to God ye did reign, that we also might reign with you. F  
feh, s. m. a sinew, a tendon; pl. -yn.

feie, a. wild, not tame, shy.  
feieys, s. m. venison, the flesh of a wild or untamed animal; a. fierce, wild, untame.
Feil, s. f. flesh, butcher’s meat; pl. -yn.

dry eill, s. thy flesh; pl. -yn. F
dy eill, s. of flesh; pl. -yn. F
’sy n’eill, s. in the flesh. F
feilley, a. pl. [?] flesh.
foalley, a. d. of the flesh <or blood>,
goalill-foalley, s. m. incarnation.
foalley, a. carnal, lustful, sensual, corporal.
s’foalley, a. how carnal or sensual. F
feilagh
s’feilagh, a. how fleshy. F
s’feillee, a. more fleshy, most fleshy. F

Feiy, s. m. a fathom; pl. -yn or -ghyn. Perhaps the greatest measure then in use, because we say feiy laa (all or through the day); feiy ny cruinney (through the globe). See car.
feiy, s. a fathom. See feiy.
feai or fey. See feiy.
un eiy, s. one fathom. F

Feiyragh, a. tedious and grievous; Isa. xxi. 2: Ta ashlish feiyragh er ny hoilshaghey dou. A grievous vision is declared unto me.

Feiy, s. m. noise, fragor, din, clamour; pl. -yn.

nyn veiyr, s. your, &c., noise. F
faiyr-feiyr, s. f. See guilley-bing. [The herb cockshead medic.]
feiyr, v. noise, &c.: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

my en* or enys, v. if ask or enquire; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. F

cha n’en or n’enagh (sic), v. not ask or enquire. F
denee, did ask or enquire, asked, &c. F
fenaght or fenaghtyn, v. asking, asketh, &c.
er venaghtyn, v. hath, &c., asked. F
fenit, 85. asked, enquired.
s’fenit, a. how after asked. F
neu-enit or neu-fenit, pt. unasked, unsolicited.

Fend, v. defend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my end* or endys, v. if defend; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. F
cha n’end, v. not defend; -agh; -ee; -in. F
fendeil, v. defending.
dy endeil, v. to defend. F
er endeil, v. hath, &c., defended. F
er n’endeil, hath, &c. defended. F
fendit, 85. defended.
s’fendit, a. how defended. F
fendeilagh, a.
s’fendeilagh, a. how defensive. F
s’fendeiliee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F
fendeilagh, s. m. a defender; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
dty endeilagh, s. thy defender; pl. 71.
fendeilys, s. m. defence; pl. -syn.
dty endeilys, s. thy defence. F
fendevr, s. m. a fender; pl. -yn.

Fenniu
er-fenniu, adv. furiously, fiercely.

Fent, s. m. a waist-band; pl. -yn. This word is opposed to lent.
fent-mhuineel, s. f. a wrist-band.
feo|ghaig, s. f. a periwinkle, a sea snail; pl. -yn.

feoh, s. abhorrence, disgust, aversion, dislike.
feohdagh, a. disgustful, filthy, nauseous; 2 Peter ii. 7: As livrey eh Lot yn dooinney cairagh, seaghnit lesh ymmyrkey-bea
feohdagh ny mee-chrauee. And delivered just Lot, vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked.
s’feohdagh, a. how filthy, foul or nauseous. F
s’feohdee, a. filthier, filthiest. F
feohdol, a. filthy, foul; Psal. xiv. 4: Agh t’ad ooiolley er gholl ass y raad, t’ad ooiolley-cooidjah er jeet dy ve feohdol. But they are all gone out of the way, they are altogether become abominable.
feohojys, s. filthiness, foulness.
feohdys, s. abomination, annoyance; Lev. xviii. 22: Cha jean oo chea marish dooinney, myr marish ben: shen feohdys. Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind: it is abomination.

feoi, a. liberal, free, bounteous, generous, munificent.
s’feoi, a. how free or abundant in giving. F
s’feoitey, a. more or most, &c., id. F
dy feoi, adv. liberally, bountifully, &c.
feoiltagh, a. bountiful, liberal, giving without grudging; s. m. a liberal person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’feoiltagh, a. how liberal or bountiful. F
s’feoitee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F
dy feoiltagh, adv. liberally, bountifully, &c.
feoiltys, s. m. liberality, bounty, giving largely; Acts, ii. 46: As taaghey yn chiamble gagh-laas lesh un aigney, as brishey arran ‘sy the ghew ad ym mee agheey lesh gennallys as feoiltys cree. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.

feoijsagh, a. flimsy, weak, slight, thin, limber, slender.
s’feoisagh, a. how slight, limber, slender, fine. F
s’feoisee, a. slighter, slightest. F

feoijsid, s. m. flimsiness, slightness, slenderness.

fer, s. m. one, one male, a man. The sing. of fir.
fir, s. m. pl. ones, male ones, the pl. of fer, men.
nyn vir, s. your, &c., ones or men. F
fer-[k]jonnee, s. m. & redeemer, a ransomer.
fer-c<s>h>oadee, s. m. a protector; pl. fir-choadee.
fer-croo, s. m. creator.
nyn ver-croo, s. our, &c., creator. F
fer-failt, s. m. a hired man; John, x. 13: Ta
fer-ny-failley chea, er-y-ta dy see fer-failt eh, as nagho mooar-lesh son ny kirree. The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.
fer-gonoaal, s. m. a foreigner.
fer-g<h>erjee or fer-ny-gherjagh, s. m. a comforter, a consolator, or consoler; pl.
fer-gherjee, s. pl. comforters, consolers.
fer-insee
nyn ver-ynee, s. our, &c., teacher, schoolmaster. F
dy ir-ynee, s. thy teachers. F
fer-ny-failley, s. m. a hireling.
fer-lhee, s. m. a physician, a doctor or surgeon.
fer livreyee, s. m. a deliverer; 2 Sam. xxii. 2: As dooyrt eh, Yn Chiam my chreg, my hoor lajer; as my er-livreyee. And he said, The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer.
fer-moomijeray, s. m. a man-servant.
fer-oik, s. m. an officer, a person in office.
fer-oik, s. pl. officers; <Jer. xxvii. 9>
[Fir-oik is not in that verse, though there are many examples elsewhere in the Bible.]

**e ir-oik**, s. his officers. F

**fer-feayree**, s. m. one above the number wanted in a work, one to cool while the others are working and taking turn about.

**fer loayrt as lheh**, s. m. an intercessor.

**fer loayrt er nyn son**, s. m. one speaking for us.

**fer-raauee**, s. m. a monitor, a warner.

**fer-reaghs**, s. m. an umpire.

**fer-reell**, s. m. a ruler, magistrate, or person in authority.

**ir-reil[1]**, s. rulers; *Isaiah*, xlix. [7]: Myr shoh ta'n Chiar, Sauailtagh Israel dy ghra, as e Er-casherick, rishyn ta sleih soiaghaghe beg jeh, rishyn ta dwoaiy an ashoon, rish scharvaant dy ir-reill; Ver reaghyn my-ner as troggee ad orroo, princeyn myrgeddin... Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy One, to him whom man desipeth, to whom whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers, Kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship.... F

**ard-fer[-]reill**, s. m. a supreme; 1 Pet. ii. 1[3]: Jean-jeemy shiu hene y injalaghgy yeys dy choioilley leigh er ny oardaghey liorish deiney er graih yn Chiar; edyr eh ve gys y ree, myr yn ard-fer-reill. Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord’s sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme

**fer-roogh**, s. f. an eye lid, a lid; pl. -yn, [or] **fir[-]roogh**, s. pl. eye lids or lashes, lids.

**fer-shinney**

**yn er-shinney**, s. the eldest one, masculine. F

**fer-sloo**

**yn er-sloo**, s. the least, mas; *Jer*. viii. 10: Shen-y-ta ver-yms ny mraane oc da feallagh elley, as ny magheryn oc da eiraghyn joarree: son ta dy choioilley unnane, veih’n er-sloo gys yn er-smoo, sondaig er cosney.

Therefore will I give their wives unto others, and their fields to them that shall inherit them: for every one from the least even unto the greatest is given to covetousness. F

**fer-smoo**

**yn er-smoo**, s. the greatest, mas. F

**fer-thie**

yn **er-thie**, s. the man of the house; *Mat*. xx. 11: As tra v’ad er ghoaiil eh, ren ad tallagh noi yn er-thie. And when they had received it, they murmured against the goodman of the house. F

**far-thie**, s. m. (from **fer-thie**), the man of the house.

**far-thie-mooar**, s. m. major domo, the great man of the house.

**fer-roeie**, s. m. a deserter, a runner.

**fer-toshee**, s. m. the foremost, the first in procession.

**fer-ynsee**, s. m. a teacher;

**fir-ynsee**, s. pl. teachers, instructors.

**e er-ynsee**, s. his teacher, mas. F

**fir-chiaullee**, s. pl. musicians; *Rev*. xviii. 22: As cha bee kiall classeyderyn, as fir-chiaullee, as piperyn, as fir-chaymee, arragh er ny chlashtyn aynyd’s. And the voice of harpers, and musicians, and of pipers, and trumpeters, shall be heard no more at all in thee.

**fir-chraie**, s. pl. potters; 1 *Chron*. iv. 23: V’ad shoh fir-chraie, as adsyn va cummal mastey ny garaghyn-feeyny, as magheryn. These were the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges.

**fir-obbee**, s. pl. wizards, sorcerers; 2 *Chron*. xxxiii. 6: ...myrgeddin hug eh geill da traaghy, as deiyr eh er obbees, as chlaigheee buitcheraght, as ren eh dallol rish spyr-rydyn-faisheen, as rish fir-obbee. ...also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards.

**fir-vaghee** or **veaghee**, s. pl. livers, dwellers, inhabitants.

**fir-ysyree**, s. pl. astrologers; *Isa*. xlvi. 13: Lhig da nish ny fir-ysyree, ny rollageydee, as ny fallogyssee meeagh, shassoo seose as sauail oo veih shen ta kiariit dy heet ort. Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.

**ard-er**, s. m. a chief; 1 *Chron*. xxvi. 10: Va ec Hosah, jeh cloan Merari, mec; Simri yn ard-er, (son ga nagh row eh yn mac shinney, nyveih ren e ayr eh yn ard-er). Also Hosah, of
the children of Merari, had sons; Simri the chief, (for though he was not the firstborn, yet his father made him the chief).

drogh-er

yn drogh-er, s. m. the evil one, masculine.

ferg, s. f. ferocity, fierceness, anger, spite.

farg. See ferg.

fergagh, a. ferocious, fierce, spiteful, angry.

s’fergagh, a. how ferocious, fierce. F

s’fergee, a. fiercer, fiercest. F

ferish, s. m. a fairy; pl. -yn.

ferish, s. m. a hand steel to strike fire with a flint; pl. -yn.

fess or fest, s. a spindle; pl. -yn.

e ess, s. his spindle. F

y n’ess or y n’ess, s. the spindle. F

fest, v. stick, stuck; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

my est* or estys, v. if st[il]ck; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 84. F

cha vest, v. 144, not stick; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 84. F

cha n’est* or n’estee, v. not stick. F

dest, v. did stick, stuck, fastened. F

festival, v. sticking, adhesive.

dy estal, v. to stick or adhere. F

er vestal, v. hath, &c., stuck. F

er n’estal, v. hath, &c. stuck. F

festit, 85, glued, stuck.

s’fest[it], a. how stuck or fastened. F

ro estit, 85, too stuck or glued. F

festyder, s. m. a sticker, an adherer.

feysht, v. question, examine; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

my eysht* or eyshtys, v. if examine, question, peck out by questioning; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys. F

deysht or deyshttee, v. did examine or questioned, did question or examined. F

feyshtey, dy eyshtey, v. to examine or question. F

feyshtey-tessen, v. cross examining.

er veyshtey, v. hath, &c., examined. F

feyshtit, 85, questioned, examined.

s’feyshtit, a. how questioned. F

ro eyshtit, 85, too questioned, &c., &c. F

feysht, s. a question; pl. -yn or -aghyn.

feyshteyder, s. m. a questioner, an inquisitive person.

yn eyshteyder, s. m. the examiner, &c.; pl. -yn. F

fhynneig, s. f. a pod, a capsule; pl. -yn.

fynneig. See fhynneig.

s’fynneigagh, a. how well podded. F

s’fynneige, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F

fhyt, s. m. a fit, a short time; pl. -yn.

fiddyr, s. fry; brick fiddyr (trout fry).

brick-fiddyr, s. pl. fry trout.

fieau, v. resting or waiting quietly, desisting from doing something; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

fieaueyder, s. m. a rester, a waiter for.

figgagh, a. of a fig or figs.

figgan, s. m. a hoop for a sieve or peck; a figure, a trap to catch birds; pl. -yn.

fill, v. fold, lap up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dhill, v. did fold or folded. F

filley, v. folding, plaits, lapping up, rolling.

fillee, a. d. of folding or lapping up.

fillit, 85, folded, lapped up.

s’fillit, a. how folded. F

neu-fill, v. unfold, unfurl.

filley, s. m. a fold or lap, a double or crease; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; er ny filley (folded).

filleyder, s. m. a folder; pl. -yn

filleag, s. f. a shawl; pl. -yn.

fillosher, s. m. a needless ornament, or manoeuvre.

fine, s. m. a scabbard, sheath, or quiver; pl. -yn.

fingan, s. m. the cliff of a rock, a crag, the sharp point of a rock; oie’l fingan (the night preceding St. Thomas’s Day, said to be the longest night in the year). Perhaps called fingan, because on that day people went to the cliffs to catch venison or mutton for Christmas. Prov. “Faaid mooar moaney son oie’l fingan.” [A big sod of turf for St Thomas’s eve.]
finigagh, s. m. knob grass.
finnan, s. m. a kind of grass.
faiyr-finnan, s. f. a strong grass growing among corn.
fiogh, v. fade, wither; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
fioghey, v. withering, fading.
fioghit or fiogit, 85. withered, faded.
s’fioghit or s’fiojit, a. how faded, how withered. F

firrin, or firriney
yn irrin or irriney, s. the truth. F
ard-losserey-firry, the herb archangel.
sy n’irrin, s. in the truth. F
sy n’irriney, s. in the truth. id. em. Prov. Cha bee breager[ely credit, ga dy ninsh eh y n’irriney. [A liar shall not be believed, though he speaks the truth.]
firriney, a. d. of truth or verity.
firrinagh, a. verily, true, of a truth, faithful.
s’firrinagh, a. how true, true it is; how faithful, genuine, with what veracity or truth. F
neu-firrinagh, a. untrue, unfaithful; s. m. an unfaithful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’firrinee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F
firrinys, s. m. a truism, verity, truth, faithfulness.
anfirrinynns, s. m. untruth; pl. -yn.

flaice, s. m. a fiend, an imp; pl. id.
flaioil, a. fluent, eloquent.
əfləoil (sic), a. fluent or eloquent. F
əfləoiley, a. more fluent, most fluent. F
flaioild, s. m. fluency, eloquence.

flaunys, s. m. heaven, the seat of God, of holy angels, and the blessed, a place of felicity, bliss, or happiness beyond the conception of mortal man. Of the etymology of this word it may be remarked that, as heavenly or spiritual things cannot be understood but by their being compared with things temporal, Mr. JAMES MACPHERSON, in a treatise on the immortality of the soul, page 180, when speaking of the ancient Celts, says that it is from flaith (noble or blessed) and innys (an island) the noble or blessed island. They imagined or believed that the virtuous went after death to some noble, blessed, or happy island; and hence the word flaunys. Our phlaese (a palace) may also be from hence. This word is never made use of for the aerial heaven. See niau.
flaunysagh, a. felicitous, blissful, heavenly, angelic, celestial; s. m. an inhabitant of heaven; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’flaunysagh, a. how heavenly, angelic, felicitous, blissful, &c.; &c. F
s’flaunyssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F

flee or flio, s. f. chicken weed, alsine.

fleshen, s. m. twilled woollen cloth, blanket cloth.
yn vleshen, s. your, &c. blanket cloth. F
fleshag, s. f. a rug; pl. -yn.

fliaqhey, s. m. rain; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
e liaghey, s. his rain. F
fliaqhee, a. d. of or belonging to rain.
liaghey, a. d. of rain. F
scaa[-]liaghee, s. f. an umbrella, a shade to cast off rain.
fliaqagh, a. rainy, given to rain or showers, pluvial or pluvious.
s’fliaqagh, a. how rainy. F
s’fliaqhee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F
ro liagagh, a. too rainy. F

flip, s. m. a fib, a lie; pl. -yn.
flipperagh, v. telling fibs.

flipperagh, v. dropping into water, as fish when playing.

flugh, a. wet.
s’flugh, a. how wet. F
s’flughey, a. wetter, wettest. F
s’liuqhey, a. See s’flugh. L
flugh, v. id; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha liugh, v. not wet; -agh; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
my vliugh, v. if wet; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94. F
flughey, v. wetting, making wet; s. m. a wetting.
dy liugh, v. to wet. F
er vliugh, v. hath, &c. wetted. F
fliughit, 85. wet, watered.
s’fliughit, a. how saturated with wet. F
fliughiedyer, s. m. a wetter, one who wets.
fliugh-niagh te, s. sleet.
fliughys, s. m. wetness; pl. -yn.
e liughys, s. his wet or wetness. F
flood, v. float; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
floadey, v. floating; flowing on the surface, flowing over.
er-flood, adv. on float, afloat.
floadran, s. m. a floatson.
floag, s. f. a jot, a title, an atom.
floagagh, a. having atoms, &c.
flooyr, s. m. flour; pl. -yn.
floit, s. a taunt, scandal, or reproach, a slander, or stigma, an aspersion, or scurrility; pl. -yn.
floit, v. to taunt, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
floutagh, a. scurril, or scurrilous, taunting, reproachful, slanderous, aspersive, lewdly jocular.
s’floutagh, a. how scurrilous or opprobrious. F
s’floute, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F
floutyraght, v. giving reproach, scandal, or contempt, acting with a deceitful grin of civility in speech.
flurt, s. m. a feast, &c., given at the finishing of work, the hiring of a crew on a vessel, &c.
flustynee, v. faddling, doing little or nothing.
fo, pre. under, beneath; p. p. under him; -syn, id. em.
fosyn. See fo.
fo-hene, p. p. under himself.
fo-ee, p. p. under her; -ish, id. em.
fo-ee[-]hene, p. p. under herself.
foue, p. p. under them; -syn, id. em.
foue-hene, p. p. under themselves.
foym, p. p. under me; -s, id. em. Ta foym dy bee eh jeant (I have purposed it shall be done); Jer iv. 28. ...er-y-la dy vel mee er loayrt eh, ta foym dy bee eh jeant, as cha jeanym arrys y ghoall, chamoo nee’m shen y chaghlaa. ...because I have spoken it, I have purposed it, and will not repent, neither will I turn back from it.
foin, p. p. under us; -yn, id. em.
foyd, p. p. under thee; -s, id. em.
feue, adv. under you or ye; -ish, id. em.
feue-hene, pre. under yourselves.
fo-chlea, adv. under house roof, under cover; 1 Sam. xix. 11: Hug Saul myrgeddin chaghteryn gys thie Ghaavid, dy thie fo-chlea er e hon, as dy varroo eh sy vohrey. Saul also sent messengers unto David’s house, to watch him, and to slay him in the morning.
fo-chosh, adv. under foot, beneath, overcome; currit fo-chosh (subdued).
fo-dorrys, s. m. the sole of the door.
fo-harey, adv. under command.
fo-e-laue, adv. under his hand, his subscription; Isa. xlv. 5: Jer fer, Lesh y Chiarn mish; as gowee for elley ennym Yacob er hene; as fer for elley fo-e-laue gys y Chiarn, as siennnooys eh-hene er cowrey Israel. One shall say, I am the Lord’s; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel.
fo-laue-aspick, s. m. confirmation.
folaeu, s. m. a note of hand, a promissory note, a certificate or receipt under a person’s hand, or from his hand; pl. -yn, or foghyn[-]laue.
fo-my-chelley, adv. through others, subverting; 2 Tim. ii. 14: Jeh ny reddyn shoh cur ad ayns cooinaghtyn, coyrt currum orroo kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn, nagh streeu ad mysh focklyn nagh vel gys veg yn ymmyd, agh dy choyrt sleih fo-my-chelley. Of these things put them in remembrance, charging them before the Lord that they strive not about words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers.
fo-raad, a. under way or weigh.
fo-yyn-eayst, a. sublunary.
lane fo, s. defiance; v. to defy.
foaad, v. kindle, light fire; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my oaad* or oaddys, kindle or ignite,
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; 94. F
cha voad or voadd*, v. not kindle; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n’oad or n’oadd*, v. 128, not kindle.
doad, v. 8. kindled, did kindle, lit.
foaddey, v. kindling, lighting fire.
*dy oadddey*, to kindle or ignite. F
*er voadddey*, v. hath, &c. kindled. F
*er n’oadddey*, pt. hath, &c. kindled. F

foaddit, 85, kindled, lit or lighted.
s’foaddit, a. how kindled or lighted. F
*ro oadddit*, 85, too kindled. F

foaddan, s. m. a match to kindle fire; pl. -yn.

foaids, s. m. a sod, a clod; pl. -yn.
*e oaid* s. his sod; pl. -yn. F

foain, s. m. the sward, the green grassy surface of the earth or ground; *fo-ain*, (under us).
*e oain*, s. his sward or grassy surface F

foals[sey], a. false, fictitious, counterfeited, unjust, treacherous, pernicious, hypocritical.
s’foalsey, a. how false. F
s’oalsey, a. how false, comp. and sup. F
*ro oalsey*, too false, &c. F

cassey-foalsey, s. m. a false accuser.
crauweague-falsey, s. hypocrisy, false piety.
crauwee-foalsey, s. pl. hypocrites.

foalsaght or foalsid, falsehood, dissimulation; pl. -yn.
*dy oalsaght*, s. falsehood. F
*e oalsid*, s. m. his falseness. F
foalsey, s. F

*dy oalsey*, s. thy hypocrite or false person; *Job, [x]:i. 3*: *Vel dtv vreagyn dtv choyrt deiney nyn dhost? as tra t’ou dtv oalsey*, vel dooinney erbee dy chur oo gys nearay? Should thy lies make men hold their peace? and when thou mockest, shall no man make thee ashamed?

foast, adv. yet, yet still, over and above what has been mentioned, besides; *-agh, id. em. F

foawr or fowar, s. m. a giant; pl. *foawir*.
foawragh, a. gigantic, huge.

foaynnoo, s. m. the condition, state or circumstances found in; *cren foaynnoo t’ort* (what plighted or condition art thou in, or on thee).
*dy oaynnoo*, s. thy condition or plight found in. F

foayr, s. m. favour, kindness; pl. -yn.
*dy oayr*, s. thy favour. F

foayr, v. favour, be kind to; *-agh*, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

foayral, v. favouring, &c.

foayraghey

er n’oayraghey, v. hath, &c. favoured. F
foayrit, 85, favoured, &c.
s’foayrit, a. how favoured. F

foayroil, a. favourable, kind, tender, conducive to.
s’foayroil, a. how favourable. F
s’foayroil, a. more favourable, most favourable. F

*dy oayroil*, adv. favourably. F [should be *dy foayroil with dy ‘adv.’]

foayroilid or foayroils, s. m.

favourableness, &c.

foays, s. m. good, goodness, benefit, beneficence, perfection; *Job, xxviii. 3*: *T’eh soiaghay cagliaig son y dorraghs, as te’h ronsagh magh dy choolliey foays: cloghyn y dorraghs, as scadoo’n vaaishe. He setteh an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection: the stones of darkness, and the shadow of death; pl. -yn. F

*dy oays*, s. of good, of goodness; *Deu. x. 13*: *Dy reayll annaghyn y Chiarn, as ny slattysyn echey ta mish dy harey dhyt er y laa jiuj son dtv oays hene?* To keep the commandments of the Lord, and his statutes, which I command thee this day for your, &c. good or goodness.

Foaynsagh, a. good, beneficial, profitable.
87; -ys. 88.
cha n’ockl* or n’ocklee, v. not express in words; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym. F
dockle, v. did word, spoke, or utter; Isa.
xlviii. 3: Dockle mee magh ro-laue ny reddyn
va jeant veih’n toshiaght. I have declared
the former things from the beginning. F
docklee, v. did speak or utter in words. F
dockley, v. wording, expressing, uttering
by words.
dockley-magh, v. proclaiming, promulgating.
dockley, v. wording, uttering words. F
er vockley, v. hath, &c. uttered or spoken.
F
er n’ockley, v. hath, &c. spoken or expressed
in words. F
docklit. 85. worded, uttered, spoke,
expressed, pronounced.
s’docklit, a. how worded or spoken. F
docklagh, a. d. of words, or oral testimony,
verbal; Isa. xlv. 8: Vel Jee erbee cheu-
mooie jeem’s? dy firrinhag-focklagh, cha vel
Jee erbee elley dy nhione dooys. Is there a
God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know
not any.
docklagh, a.
s’docklagh, a. how verbose, loquacious. F
neu-docklagh, a. in[e]ffable, unspeakable.
dockleyder, s. m. a person who utters
words; pl. -yn.
dockleyr or docklor, s. m. a dictionary;
pl. -yn.
fod or fodd*, v. may, can; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
foddee, v. may or might, can or could.
foddagh, v. might, could.
my odd* or oddys, v. if can, canst, could
or couldst; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms.-ys. 94.
F
vod or vodd*, v. can, canst, may, mayst,
&c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym. 94. F
cha nod or nodd*, v. can or canst not;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym. -yms. 94. F
dy voddy, p. that I may; -s, id. em. F
cha voddin, p. I could not; -s, id. em. F
dy voddagh, v. that could or couldst, &c. F
cha dod, v. could not; Esther, ix. 2: …as
cha dod dooinney erbee shassoo roue: son
huitt yn aggle oc er dy chooolley phobble. …and
no man could withstand them; for the fear of
them fell upon all people. F
my doddin, p. before I could; -s, id. em. F
foddee, adv. may be, perhaps, peradventure. Prov. “Foddee yn moddey
s’jerree tayrtyn y mwaagh.” [The last dog
may catch the hare. MWW. The proverb
belongs rather with foddee, v. above.]
foddey, adv. far, at a great distance, afar,
remotely, to great extent; foddey as gerrit
(far and near), and when applied to time,
long; as:
foddey dy hraa, adv. for a long time.
foddey er dy henny, adv. long since.
foddey farraghtyn, adv. long lasting.
cha voddey, [adv.]. not long, not far. F
foddey, a. remote, distant, foreign.
s’foddey, a. how far, how long since.
S’foddey beayn y Ree (long live the King).
Comp. and sup. See soddey, F
dy voddey beayn y ree, long live the king,
long may the king live; 2 Kings. xi. 12:
As hug eh lesh magh mac y ree, as hug eh yn
crown er, as livrey eh da lioar y leigh: as ren
ad eh ny ree, as d’ooilee ad eh; as woaill ad
yn massyn cooidjagh, as dooyrt ad, Dy
voddey beayn y ree. And he brought forth the
king’s son, and put the crown upon him, and
gave him the testimony; and they made him
king, and anointed him; and they clapped their
hands, and said, God save the king. F
ry-foddey, adv. by a long time.
surranse-foddey, s. f. long-suffering,
forbearance.
soddey, a. further, furthest, farther,
farthest; the comp. and sup. of foddey.
ny-soddey, adv moreover, furthermore, any
more, no more, no further.
foddiaght or foddceaght, s. longing for,
estate desire, continual wish. This word
seems to convey, that the person or
creature affected by it is far from home.
dty oddeaght, s. thy longing. F
foddid, s. m. farness, distance.
dy oddid, s. of farness, remoteness. F
foddeaght, s. m. the distance of the
furthest arrow shot in archery, farness.
F

foodyr, s. m. fodder.
foodyr, v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
foodyrit, 85. foddered, fed.

foghan, s. m. bruit, the young bud or herbage of any thing; pl. -yn.
foghanagh, a. d. of bruit or bruits.
foghanit, 85. bruited, budded.

foill, s. m. a fault, foible, flaw.
e oil or oill, s. his fault or foible; pl. -jyn. F
foillyn, s. pl. faults, foibles.
yyn voillyn, s. your, &c. faults. F
feddyn-foill, v. finding fault, blaming, accusing.
foillagh, a. faulty, blameable, culpable.
s’foillagh, a. how faulty or criminal. F
s’foilljee, a. id. [comp. and sup.] 58. F
neu-foillagh, a. unblameable, faultless; s. m. a faultless person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

foillan, s. f. a gull; pl. -yn.

foilliu, s. m. mulcture, toll given at a mill for grinding.
foillycan, s. m. a butterfly; pl. -yn.

folder or foldyr, s. m. a mower; pl. -yn.
folderys or foldyrys, s. m. the craft or trade of a mower, or of one who cuts with a scythe.
foldyragh, a. d. of a mower or mowers.
iyarn-foldyragh, s. f. a scythe or sithe.

foll or follee, v. hide, conceal; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my oll or ollys, v. if hide; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
cha n’oll or n’ollee, v. not hide; -agh; -in in F
doll or dollee, v. did hide, hid or concealed. F

follaghey, v. hiding, concealing.
dy ollaghey, v. to hide, to secrete.
er vollahy, v. hath, &c., hid, hidden or concealed. F
er n’ollagh, v. hath, &c. hid. F
follaghtyn, v. hideth, &c.; Prov. xix. 24:
Ta’n litcher liasfey follaghtyn e laue ayns e vroghil, as s’coon nee eh wheesh troggl eh gys e veeal.
A slothful man hideth his hand in his bosom, and will not so much as bring it to his mouth again.
follit, 85. hid, concealed, secreted.
s’follit, a. how hid or hidden. F
follaghtagh, a. clandestine, by stealth.
folleyder, s. m. a hider, a concealer; pl. -yn.
follahght, s. f. secret, mystery, concealment, secrecy; pl. -yn.

follan, a. wholesome, esculent, eatable, hale, sound; and when applied to doctrine, orthodox, &c.
s’follan, a. how wholesome, esculent, how orthodox, comp. and sup., or s’follaney. F
neu-follan, a. unwholesome, prejudicial, insalubrious, corrupt.
follanid or follanys, s. m. wholesomeness, salubrity, orthodoxy.
follyd or follick, s. m. dry meal put on a cake to bake or clap it out.

follym, a. empty, having nothing in, vacant.
s’follym, a. how empty. F
s’follymey, a. more empty, most empty. F
folmey, a. pl. empty. Prov. “Siyn follym smoo sheean nee.” [Empty vessels make the most sound.]

follym-faase, a. desolate; Jer. xxv. 38: Teh er jeet magh ass e oog, myr lion; son ta’n cheer oc follym faase, kyndagh rish dewilyys yn tranlaasagh, as euyls e yymmoose. He hath forsaken his covert, as the lion: for their land is desolate because of the fierceness of the oppressor, and because of his fierce anger;
Acts. i. [2]o: Son le scruit ayns lioar ny psalmyn, Lhig da’n ynnyd-vaghee echey ve follym faase, as ny liyg da dooinney erbee cimmal ayn: as, Yn aspickys echey liyg da fer elley y ghaill. For it is written in the book of Psalms, Let his habituation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein: and his bishoprick let another take.

folm or folmee, v. empty, discharge; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my ollm or olmee, v. if empty; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
cha n’olm* or n’olmee, v. not empty; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
doll or dolmee, v. did empty or emptied. F

folmaghey, v. emptying, disburdening.
golmagh, v. emptieth, &c. F
golmaghey, v. emptying. F
dy olmaghe, v. to empty. F
er volmagh or volmaghey, v. hath, &c. emptied. F
er n’olmagh or n’olmaghey, v. hath, &c. emptied. F
folmit, 85; emptied, discharged.
s’follymit, a. how emptied. F
ro olmit, 85. too emptied. F
folmeyder, s. m. one who empties.
yn olmeyder, s. m. the emptier. F
folmid, s. m. emptiness, nothing; Job. xxvi. 7: T’eh sheeyney magh yn twoaie harrish y leaynif voaor, as t’eh cummal seose yn seihll er y folmid. He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing.
e olmid, s. his emptiness. F
folmidys, s. m. vacancy.
e olmeydys, s. his vacancy. F
folt, s. m. hair, the hair of a person’s head.
dry olt, s. the hair of thy head. F
yny volt, s. your, &c. hair; Ez. xlv. 20: Chamoo nee ad baarey nyn ghing, ny thiggey da nyn volt gaase liauyr, nee ad ynrycan baarey nyn volt. Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only poll their heads. F
far-folt, s. m. false hair, a wig.
fondagh, a. sufficient, stable, firm, solvent, sure, effectual.
s’fondagh, a. how sufficient, &c. F
s’fondee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. This word ought to be used in Exod. iv. 13 instead of s’fondagh: As dooyrt eh, O my Hiarn, cur dry haghteragh, ta mee guee ort liorishyn ta ny fondagh er y hon. And he said, O my Lord, send, I pray thee, by the hand of him whom thou wilt send. [But in the citation fondagh appears in a different construction, not as s’fondagh.] F
neu-fondagh, a. insufficient, incapable, insolvent; s. m. an incapable person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
fondid, s. m. sufficiency, solvency, stability.
e ondid, s. his sufficiency. F
fooillagh, s. m. leavings, remainder, remnant, fragment or fragments. Prov. “Ta fooillagh naareydhagh ny smelley na ee scammyltagh.” [Shameful leavings is worse than disgraceful eating.]
e ooolliagh, s. his leavings.
fooilleyraght, v. fribbling.
fooilleyrey, s. m. a fribblery.
fordr or fordrase, v. afford; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ym, 86, -ys, 88.
ford, v. afford; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
fordrail, v. affording, sparing.
er vordrail, v. hath, &c., afforded. F
fordrit, 85. afforded, spared.
fort, s. m. ability, able to afford.
dty ort, s. thy ability. F
yn vort, s. your, &c. ability. F
fortan, s. m. fortune; pl. -yn.
fortanagh, a. fortunate, lucky.
fosaid, s. m. a faucet; pl. -yn.
fosh or foshil, v. open; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my oshl* or oshlhes, v. if open; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
cha vosh or voshil, v. not open; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n’oshtil* or n’oshle, v. not open. F
doshill, v. opened, did open. F
fosley, v. opening; s. m. an opening; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy osley, v. to open, to disclose. F
er vosley, v. hath, &c., opened. F
er n’osley, v. hath, &c., opened. F
fosdill, 85. open, opened.
s’fosdil, a. how open. F
feyn-fosdil, a. wide, open.
fosleyder, s. m. an opener; pl. -yn.
e osleyder, s. his opener or discloser. F
foster, s. m. a forester; pl. -yn.
fosteragh, a. d. of a forester or forestry.
fosterys, s. m. forestry.
fou, s. m. a rumour, a report; Ecclesiasticus, xxv. 18: Hig fou jeh shoh gys e dooinney, tra t’eh soie marish e naboonyn, as ver eh osnaghy tromey er e chree. Her husband shall sit among his neighbours; and when he heareth it shall sigh bitterly.
foudagh or foudee, a. unsound, morbid, damaged.
foudaghey
er voudaighey, v. hath, &c., become damaged or unsound.
F
e voudeeid, s. his unsoundness.
foudid, s. m. unsoundness, damage, morbidness.
fouyr, s. f. harvest, autumn; pl. -yn.
yn ouyr, s. the harvest; 2 Sam. xxi. 9, 10:
As livrey eh ad gys laue ny Gibeoniteyn, as ren ad croghey ad er y chronk kiognyrty rish y Chiam: as huitt oolley\'n shiaqht cooidjagh, as v\'ad er nyn goyrt gy-baase ayns laghyn yn ouyr, er ny chied laghyn, ayns toshiaght y fouyr-oarn. As ghow Rizpah inneen Aiah aaniit-sack, as skeayl ee eh er y chreg, veih toshiaght yn ouyr derrey huitt fliaqhey neose orroo veih\'n aer, as cha lhig ee da eeanlee\'n aer dy heet orroo \'sy laa, ny beishytn y vagher \'syn oie. And he delivered them into the hands of the Gibeonites, and they hanged them in the hill before the Lord: and they fell all seven together, and were put to death in the days of harvest, in the first days, in the beginning of barley harvest. And Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night.
F
cormid-traa-fouyr, s. m. the harvest, or autumnal equinox.
re-hollys voor y n\’ouyr, s. f. the great harvest moonlight, called so from the moon\’s rising about or near the same time for a week successively, at the time of full, caused by the situation of the earth and moon at or after the autumnal equinox.
fouyragh or fouyir, a. d. of or belonging to harvest.
fouyroil, a. congenial or seasonable to the harvest.
fowan, s. m. a dry scorching wind, a blast, a blight.
fowanagh, a. droughty with scorching wind, withering.
s\’fowanagh, a. how droughty or scorching
dry.
F
s\’fowanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
fowanit, 85. blasted, blighted, dried up with draughty wind.
s\’fowanit, a. scorched or dried up.
F
foyn, a. fine. This and the two following words are, I think, only corruptions of the English, but are often used.
foyiney, a. pl. fine; as, laghyn foyiney (fine days).
foyinid, s. m. finery, fineness.
foyll, s. m. a dog\’s bed, a kennel; a bed in contempt.
foyr, s. m. edge, the edge of a tool or instrument.
foyragh, a. having an edge, sharp-edged.
s\’foyragh or sfoyratal, a. how sharp edged.
F
s\’foyrree, a. id., comp. and sup.
foyrir, 85. made sharp-edged.
s\’foyrir, a. See shleeut. [\'sharpened, whetted\']
F
fragym, a. out of the way of duty, awry. A low word.
franagh
onnane-franagh, s. f. the down or cotton thistle.
Frangagh, s. m. a Frenchman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. any thing French.
Frangish, s. f. the French language.
[y] Rank, s. f. France.
frap, s. m. the sound made by a sudden or quick blow, or explosion of air.
frappal or frapperaght, v. cracking or crackling, as thorns in a fire when burning.
frappagh
s\’frappagh, a. how crackling.
F
s\’frappee, a. id., comp. and sup.
frass, s. m. a shower; pl. -yn.
frassagh, a. showery.
s\’frassagh, a. how showery.
s\’frassee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
fraxe, s. [f]. a root; pl. -yn.
fraxe, v. take root; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ys, 88.
fraxeit, 85. grounded, settled by roots in the ground.
s'frauit, a. how rooted or grounded. F
fraue-ooae, s. f. a feature; pl. -yn.
fraue-ockle, s. f. etymology.
fraueoil, a. radical; having roots, rooty.
fraughr
s’fraugh, a. how rooty or having strong roots F
s’fraue, a. id., comp. and sup. F
fraueag, s. f. a small root or fibre; pl. -yn.
fraueaggh, a. having small roots, fibrous.
s’fraueaggh, a. with how many small roots. F
s’frauegeee, a. id., comp. and sup. F
frea, s. m. some thing given above the common or ordinary usage.
freayn, v. flow or overflow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. s. m. a flow or flow over; pl. -aghyn. [pl. of freayney ?]
freayney, v. flowing above the surface, overflowing; s. m. a flow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
s’freaynity, a. how overflowing or flowed above the surface. F
beael-freayn, adv. (from beael-freayney) in a hasty manner, abruptly. The simile is -taken from an animal that is run or wrought hard, and foams at the mouth.
freaynagh, a. a person ready to reply or answer; [responsive]. F
s’freaynagh, a. how replicative, or ready to do a thing. F
s’freaynagheee, a. id., comp. and sup. F
freill, v. keep, preserve; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
freill-je, p. keep, ye, &c.
dy vereill oo, that thou keep. This word is also spelled reayll and vreayll.
my reayllys, v. if keep or if shall or will keep; Acts, xv. 29: Shiu dy reayll shiu hene veih bee chebbit gys jallooyn, as veih fuill, as veih reddyng toggit as veih maarderys: voue shoh my reayllys shiu shiu-hene, nee shiu dy mie. That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. This word is differently written in 1 Kings, ix. 4: As my nee uuss shooyl kiongoyrt rhym myr ren David dt’ayr, ayns ônid cree, as ayns ynrickys, dy yannoo cordail rish oolilley ny ta mee er harey dhyt, as my reayllys oo my lattysyn as my vriwnysyn:... And if thou wilt walk before me, as David thy father walked, in integrity of heart, and in uprightness, to do according to all that I have commanded thee, and wilt keep my statutes and my judgments:... F
dreill, v. kept, did keep.
dreyll, v. did keep, kept. See dreill. F
freayll or freaylley, v. keeping, keepeth, &c., preserving, conserving, &c.
dy reayll* or reaylley, v. to keep, to preserve; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. F
er nyn vreayll, v. hath, &c., been kept; Est. ix. 28: As dy beagh ny laghyn shoh er nyn vreayll ayns imraa as cooinghyn, trooid dy chooillley heeloghe. And that these days should be remembered and kept throughout
F

friogan, s. m. a fin, a bristle; offence; pl. -yn.
frioganagh, a. finny, having bristles; offensive, easily offended.
frioganagh, a. how finny, how snappish. F

s'frioganagh, a. how finny, how snappish. F

F

friogan, s. m. a fin, a bristle; offence; pl. -yn.
frioganagh, a. finny, having bristles; offensive, easily offended.

s'frioganagh, a. how finny, how snappish. F

s'frioganagh, a. how finny, how snappish. F

every generation. F

er vreaylley, v. hath, &c. kept; N[e]h. i. 7: Ta shin er ghellal feer vee-viallagh d'toi as cha vel shin er vreaylley ny annaghyn, ny slattyssyn, as ny brinnysyn doardee oo liorish dty harvaant Moses. We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses. F

er vreilley, v. hath, &c. kept. F

freilt, 85. kept, preserved.
s'freilt, a. how kept. F

s'reaylt, a. kept, preserved.

Freaylt, or ben-reaylt or ben-freyl, s. f. a midwife, a woman to clear or disentangle; from dy chur reaghey: or if from freaylt, a woman kept for the purpose.

freaylleyder, s. m. a keeper, a preserver. See also freaylleyder.

Freoagh, s. m. frankwort, ling, heath, heather; Jer. xlviii. 6: Role-jeer chea, saue-jee nyn mious, as bee-jee myr y freoagh ayns yn aasagh. Flee, save your lives, and be like the heath in the wilderness.

koinney-freo[a]ie, s. heather ling.

freogaghagh, a. abounding in heather.

s'freoaghagh, a. how full of heather. F

s'freoaghhee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F

Freoagh, s. f. a ling berry.

freoaghanagh, s. f. a bilberry.

s'freoaghanagh, a. how abundant in lingberries. F

s'freoaghanagh, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. F

Freoagh, s. m. a keeper, a preserver.

friooose, s. m. adventure, heedfulness, consideration, attention, respect, esteem, importance, value, consequence, moment, diligence.

meerioose, s. f. (from mee[-]friooose), inattention, inadvertence, negligence.

frioosagh, a. advertent, mindful, heedful, considerate, attentive, respectful; consequential, momentous; adv. advertently.

s'frioosagh, a. how attentive, with how much respect or regard. F

s'frioosee, a. id., comp. and sup. F

Friplas, s. m. a fop, a coxcomb; pl. -yn.

frit, s. m. a frivol, a trifle; pl. -yn.

frittagh, a. trifling, unstable, inconstant.

fritlag, s. f. a rag, a tatter; pl. -yn.

e ritlag, s. his rag; pl. -yn. F

guille-ny-ritlag, s. m. the manifold tripe [the omasum or third stomach of a ruminant].

fritlag, a. ragged, tattered, torn.

s'fritlagh, a. how ragged. F

s'fritlee, a. more ragged, most ragged. F

fritlid e ritlid, s. his raggedness. F

Frooish, s. f. high assuming language of one’s self, swash, egotism, brag.

Frooishagh, a. assumptive, assuming, braggart, egotic; s. m. a braggart, an egotist; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

Frooishid, s. m. bragadocio, assumption.

Froog, a. dry rotten, not tough.

s'Froog, a. how dry, rotten. F

s'frooghe, a. id., comp. and sup. F

frooghe, a. pl. dry rotten.

Frooghid, s. m. dry rottenness.

Frook, s. m. the flook of an anchor; pl. -yn.

Frough, s. f. fog, mist; pl. -yn.

Froughagh, a. foggy, misty.

Froughid, s. m. fogginess.

Frourt, s. f. a freak.

Frourtagh or frow[a]rtagh, a. freakish, froward, peevish, perverse. [Deu. xxxii. 20:] M’eddin neem’s y hyndaa voue, as heeym cre’r erree hig orroo: son sheelogue feer

Frowartagh ad, cloan nagh vel veg y treisht
oroom. I will hide my face from them, I will see what their end shall be: for they are a very froward generation, children in whom is no faith.

s’frourt or s’frowartagh, a. how froward, peevish, perverse; <Deu. xxxii. 20>. F
s’froutte or s’frowartee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. F
froutitd, s. m. frowardness.

fuill, s. f. blood; pl. -yn,

dry uill, s. thy blood. F
folley or foalley, a. d. of blood or bloody;
Luke, viii. 43 and 44: As va ben va roie
foalley er ve eck rish daa vein jeig, v’er vaarail ooiile y cooid-seihil ir fır-thee, as cha daink eh lesh veg jeu y e lheihys, haink ee shoh cheu e chooylooo, as venn ee rish oir e ghamrd: as chelleeragh hyrmee yn roie-foalley eck. And a woman having an issue of blood twelve years, which had spent all her living upon physicians, neither could be healed of any, came behind him, and touched the border of his garment: and immediately her issue of blood stanched.

fuilltagh or fuillaghtagh, a. bloody, eager to spill blood; Psl. cxxix. 19: Nagh jean oo stroie ny drogh-yantee, O Yee? immee-jees ass m’enish, shiuish gheiney fuilltagh. Wilt thou
not slay the wicked, O God? depart from me, ye blood-thirsty men.

fuinn, v. bake; -agh, 77, -ee, 80, -in, 83, -ins, 84, -ym, 86, -ym's, 87, -ys, 88.
my uinn or uinnys, v. if bake; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n'uinn, or n'uinney, v. bake. F
duin, or duinn, v. did bake or baked. F
fuinney, v. baking; s. m. a baking; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy uinney, v. to bake. F
er n'unney, v. hath, &c. baked. F
fuinne, a. d. of baking.
ben uinne, a. d. a bake woman. F
fuinnit or fuinnt, 85, baked, baken.
s'fuint or s'fuinnt, a. how baked. F
ro uinnit, 85, too baked. F
fuinneyder, s. m. a baker; pl. -yn.
e uinneyder, s. his baker. F
fuirr or fuirree, v. stay, tarry, stop; -agh, 77, -ee, 80, -in, 83, -ins, 84, -ym, 86, -ym's, 87, -ys, 88.

fuirree-ort, in. hold thee or thou, stay thou or thee, stop thou or thee.
my uirr or uirrys, v. if stay or tarry; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. F
cha vuir or vuirr*, v. not stay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. F
cha n'uir or n'n'uirree, v. not stay; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. F
duirr or duirree, v. did stay, staid, did wait or tarry. F
fuirraght or fuirraghtyn, v. staying, stopping, tarrying.
dy uirriaght or uirraghtyn, v. to stay or tarry. F
er uirriaght or uirraghtyn, v. hath, &c. stayed; Acts, xxv. 6: As tra v'e h uirraght
ny mast' oc mysh jeih laa, hie eh sheese gys Cesarea. And when he had tarried among them
more than ten days, he went down unto Caesarea. F
er n'uirraghtyn, v. hath, &c. stayed. F
fuirrit, 85, stayed. Not used.
fuirreyder, s. m. a stayer, &c.
dty uirreyder, s. thy stayer. F
fuirraghtagh
s'fuirraghtagh, a. how much for staying or tarrying. F

**fuygh**, s. m. wood, timber. I think the orthography would be better *foiee.*

fuighagh, a. wooden. *Obsolete.*

fuight
s'fouig or s'fyght, a. how timbered. F

fy-
fy-yerrey, adv. lastly, at last, finally, in fine.
fey-yerrey, adv. at last, lastly, finally. See also fy.
fy-yerrey-hoal, adv. at long last, &c.

fynneragh, s. m. frigidness, coolness, cool breeze.

fynney, s. m. fur, hair, the hair that covers the body of an animal.
fynnagh, a. hairy, having hair.
fyn-ruy, a. having brown hair or fur.
fynnit
s'fynnit, a. how well furred, or grown over with hair or fur. F

fynnican, s. m. the glaire or white of an egg.

 fyrryn, a. he, male, masculine.
s'fyrryn, a. how he or masculine. F
Jees yr[r]in, s. two males or he ones [?]; Dan. viii. 5: ...cur-my-ner, haink goyryr-yrryn
veih n neear, er fey-ry-crinney, as s'coan
venn eh rish y thalloo: as va eaik chroynn cal y ghooar, eddyr e hoolllyn. ...behold, an he goat
came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground. F

fyrrynagh, s. m. one of the male sex, one of the masculine gender; pl. 71 [change
-agh to -ee].
fyrrynid, s. m. masculineness.
e yrrynid, s. his he-ness, masculineness. F

fys, s. m. knowledge, knowing; as, *ta fys aym*
(I have knowledge or I know); *hug eh fys hym* (he sent or gave me knowledge or let me know).
gyn-yss, a. unknown, without knowledge of.
cha s'echey, p. he does not know; -syn, id. em. E
cha s'ec, p. she does not know; -ish, id. em. E
cha saec, p. p. she does not know; -ish, id.
This word ought to end with *k*, as *eck*, and not *ec* (at).

*cha s’oc*, *p.* they do not know; *-syn*, *id. em.*

*O*

*cha s’aym*, *p.* I do not know, I know not;

*John ix.* 12: *Eisht dooyrt ad rish, Cre vel eh? Dooyrt eshyn, Cha s’aym.* Then said they unto him, Where is he? He said, I know not; *-s*, *id. em.*

*cha s’ain*, *p.* we know not; *-yn*, *id. em.*

*cha s’ayd*, *p.* thou dost not know; *-s*, *id. em.*

*cha s’eue*, *p.* ye or you know not; *-ish*, *id. em.*

*E*

*cha saeu*, *p.* ye or you do not know; *-ish*, *id. em.*

*fyssyree*, *s. f.* foreknowledge, prescience, anticipated knowledge of what is to come to pass.

*yn ysseree*, *s.* the knowledge, the fore knowledge; *Luke*, xi. 52: *Smerg diu fir-ynsee yn leigh: son ta shiu er ghoaill ersooyl ogher yn ysseree: cha jagh shiu stiagh shiu hene, as adsyn va goll stiagh, ren shiu y lhiettal. Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.*

*F*

*fir-yssyree*, *s. pl.* astrologers; *Isa.* xlvii. 13: *Lhig da nish ny fir-yssyree, ny rollageydee, as ny fallogyssee meeagh, shassoo seose as saual oo veih shen ta kiarit dy heet ort. Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.*

*kevys*, *adv.* (a corruption of *cre fys* or *cre’n-fys*) what knowledge or knowing [*?]*. Though I do not wish to support corruptions, yet, this word being so often used in this form in the language it may not be amiss to take notice of it.

*kevys da*, *adv.* how does he know [*?]*; *-syn*, *id. em.*

*kevys jee*, *adv.* how do[es] she know [*?]*; *-ish*, *id. em.*

*kevys daue*, *adv.* how do they know [*?]*; *-syn*, *id. em.*

*kevys dou*, *adv.* how do I know [*?]*.

*kevys dooys*, *adv.* the emphatic of *dou.*

*kevys dhyt*, *adv.* how does thou know [*?]*; *-s*, *id. em.*
G

G, for its sound, see Remarks 12 and 13, and its changes, see 49; it is an initial as shown in 43, 45, 46, 51, 54, and 61. S, when changed to c, changes also to g, by placing nyn before it.

gae, conj. though, although.

gaeig, s. f. a crack or chaff; pl. -yn.

gaeig, v. id., -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88

gaeigey or gaegey, v. cracking, chaffing; Jer. xiv. <1>4: Er-yn-oyr dy vel y thaloo

gaegey, gyn fishey er yn ooir, va ny errooyn ass cree, choodee ad nyn ghing. Because the ground is chapt, for there was no rain in the earth, the plowmen were ashamed, they covered their heads.

gaeigit, 85, cracked, chaff.

s’gaeigit, a. how cracked or chafed. G

gaeigagh, a. having cracks or chaffs.

s’gaeigagh, a. how full of cracks or chaffs. [G]

s’gaeigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

gaeillagh, s. f. a disease in the mouths of cattle.

gaeue, s. m. a smith; pl. -yn.

gaeue-doo, s. m. a blacksmith.

gaeuenys, s. m. smithery, smith craft.

gaid, s. f. a wanton as thou art. G

gadyree or gadyrey, a. jolly, hot, &c.; a bitch is said to be so when she wants the male.

Gaelic, Gaalig, or Gaelg; s.f. Erse or Manks.

Gaelgagh, a. Manks or Erse, exclusively applied to the languages.

s’Gaelligagh, a. how much for Manks or Erse. G

s’Gaelligee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

gaer, s. m. short dung, ordure.

gah, s. m. a sting; pl. -yn.

gahagh, a. having a sting, venomous.

e gah, s. his sting. G

gaghey, v. stinging, stingeth, &c. [Pro.

xxiii. 32.: Ec y jerrey nee eh lhottey myr ard-nieu, as gaghey goll-rish adder. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.]

gaid, s. m. a heath or heather rope; pl. -yn.

gaid, v. -agh, &c.

gaidey, v. roping with heath rope.

gaidit, 85, roped with heather ropes.

gaih, s. m. a toy; pl. -aghyn, or casting the final h away [i.e. gaiaghn].

e ghaih, s. his toy or gewgaw; pl. -aghyn.

G

gaiagh, a. toyish.

gailley, s. m. the gizzard or stomach.

e gailley, s. his gizzard; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G

Gailley-pern, s. m. a fish which I do not know the English name of [anglerfish, devilfish, frogfish].

fed-gailley, s. m. the gurgle in the belly of a horse when rode hard.

gorley-gailley, s. the colic or belly ache.

gall, s. f. gall; the same written as in English, but the English is sounded gawl; pl. -yn.

gall-verg, s. f. bitter spite, or fury accompanied with revenge.

gall-vergagh, s. f. or it may be goal-chreeagh, the ending furrow.

gallagh

s’gallagh, a. how gusty. G

s’galle, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

gallar, s. m. a disease, of the same meaning with gorley, which see.

gall-chreeagh, s. f. or it may be goal-chreeagh, the ending furrow.

gamley, v. speaking ironically.

gamman, s. m. game, sport; Jud. xvi. 27: ...as va er mullagh y theis myth three thousand dys gheiney as mraane, va jeceaghyn er Samson, tra v’ad jannoo gamman jeh. ...and there were upon the roof about three thousand men and women, that beheld while Samson made sport; pl. -yn.

e gamman, s. his game. G

gammanagh, a. full of game or sport.

s’gammanagh, a. how gamesome. G

s’gammante, a. id., comp. and sup. G
ganglanys, v. jangling, bickering, &c.

s’ganglanagh, a. how much for jangling. G

s’ganglanaecc, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

gannidagh or gannider, s. m. a mocker or derider.

s’gh<h>annidagh, a. how derisory or derisive. G

s’gh<h>annidee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. G

e ghanidagh, s. his despiser, scorners; pl.

71 [change -agh to -ee]; Acts, xiii. 41: Cur-

-jee my-ner, shiuish ghannidee, gow-jee yndys,

as jean-jee cherraghtyn. Behold ye despisers,

and wonder, and perish as jean.

77 a garden; guarded, protected.

and when the king entered

ghannider, s. m. a garden; 2 Chron. xii. 11: As tra hie

yn ree gys thie yn Chiam haink y gard dy gharran.

And when the king entered

into the house of the Lord, the guard came and

took &c.;

shamyr y ghard. And when the king entered

into the house of the Lord, the guard came and

fetched them again into the

guard chamber.

e ghard, s. his guard. G

gard, s. m. guard; 2 Chron. xii. 11: As tra hie

yn ree gys thie yn Chiam haink y gard dy gharran.

And when the king entered

into the house of the Lord, the guard came and

fetched them again into the

guard chamber.

e ghard, s. his guard. G

gard, v. guard; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;

-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha ghard, v. did or didst not guard; -agh;

-in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94 G

gardey, v. guarding, protecting.

gardit, 85, guarded, protected.

s’gardit, a. how guarded. G

ro ghardit, 85, too well guarded. G

gardar, s. m. a very strong gust of wind; pl.

-yyn gharder, s. the violent gust of wind. G

garee-breck, s. f. the bird sea-pie.

garey, s. m. a garden; pl. 67 [change -ey to

-aghyn].

e gharey, s. his garden. G

kiebbey garey, s. m. a garden spade.

garagh

gharagh, a. d. of a garden or gardens. G

gareyder, s. m. a gardener; pl. -yn.

gareydys, s. m. gardening.

e ghareydys, s. his gardening. G

garg, a. acrid, hot and bitter.

gargey, a. pl. acrid, hot and bitter.

s’garg, a. how acrid, comp. and sup. G

gargagh, v. making acrid or tart.

gargagh, a.

s’gargagh, a. how acrimonious. G

s’gargee, a. id., comp. and sup. G

gargid or gargys, s. m. acritude, tartness.

garleid, s. f. garlic; pl. -yn.

garmad, s. garment; pl. -yn.

e garmad, s. his garment. G

garmin, s. m. a weaver’s beam that the warp

is rolled on in weaving; pl. -yn.

garrad, s. m. garret; pl. -yn.

garran, s. m. a galloway, a pony; pl. -yn.

e gharran, s. his galloway or pony; pl. -yn.

Prov. “Eshyn nagh bee mie rish e gharran,
shegin da’n phollan, y chur lesh er e vuin.”

[He who will not be good to his pony must

bring the saddle cloth on his back.] G

garrey, s. m. a heat, turn, or spell of work.

garraghyn, s. pl. heats, or spells, or turns

of work; the pl. of garrey. C.

e gharrey, s. his heat or spell of work; pl.

67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G

garroo, a. coarse, rugged, uneven, not fine.

s’garroo, a. how coarse or rough. G

s’girroo, a. coarser, coarsest, comp. and

sup. of garroo. G

ro gharroo, a. too coarse or rough. G

geinnagh-gharroo, s. f. gravel, coarse

sand.

garrooid or gerrooid, s. m. roughness,

unevenness.

gart, s. m. the last reaper on the standing corn

side of a company of reapers in a field.

gartthan, v. weeding corn, &c.

garvain or garveinn, s. groats.

garveigagh or garveighey, v. roaring,

bellowing as a lion or bull, &c.

e ghareigagh, v. his howling, roaring, or

yelling. G
garryroie, a. parboiled. This word may be from garrey dy vroie or from giare vroie.
gaskeydagh, a. hasty; Hab. i. 6: Son cur-my-
ner, nee’em greinnaghey seose ny Caldeaneey,
yn ashoon elgyssagh shen as gaskeydagh,
nee marchal trooid theead y cheer, dy ghoaill
daue hene cummallyn, nagh vel yn eiraght.
For, lo, I raise up the Chaldleans, that bitter and
hasty nation, which shall march through the
bordth of the land, to possess the
dwellingplaces that are not theirs; s. m. a
person who can work with despatch; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
gass
gish, s. pl. stems, stalks; Josh. ii. 6: Agh va
ish er choyrt sh’ee ad seose gys mullagh y thie,
as er vrollaghey ad lesh gish dy liver, vee er
chiarlaghey er mullagh y thie. But she had
brought them up to the roof of the house, and
hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had
laid in order upon the roof.
gast, 85, chaffed, deased, the skin rubbed off
by running, walking, or riding.
gastey or gasthag, a. agile, nimble, clever,
expert; Jer. i. 9: ...bee ny sideyn oc myr
sideyn dooinney lajer gastey; cha bee side jue
lheigh tayns faraid. ...their arrows shall be as of
a mighty expert man; none shall return in vain.
s’gastey, a. how agile or nimble, comp. and
sup. G
feer ghastey, a. very agile or nimble. G
gastid, s. m. agility, cleverness.
gaeu, s. m. hazard, risk, peril; pl. -yn.
geaugh, a. hazardous, perilous.
s’geaugh, a. how hazardous. G
s’geaue, a. id., comp. and sup. G
gaeuid, s. m. perilousness.
gauin, s. m. a young beast of the cow kind,
between the age of a calf and a heifer.
gounie, s. pl. young cattle, between calves and
heifers; the pl. of gauin.
gounagh, s. f. a cow is so called, strictly
speaking, on being a quarter of a year done
calving; a stripper; pl. 72 [change -agh to
-een].
gouniee, a. d. of a stripper or strippers.
gear, v. laugh; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ey, 82; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
garagheet, v. laughing.
 gearit er, 85. laughed at or on.
geareyder, s. m. a laugh; pl. -yn.
geay, s. f. wind; pl. -ghyn.
y gheay, s. the wind; pl. -ghyn. Prov. “Cha
daink lesh y gheay, nagh ragh lesh yn
ushtey.” [Nothing came with the wind but
what would go with the water.] G
geayee, a. d. of the wind, or of wind.
bun-ny-geayee, s. the wind’s eye, where
the wind blows from.
gollan-geayee, s. a swallow; pl. gollany-
geayee. Prov. “Cha jean un ghollan-
geayee sourye, ny un chellagh keyley
geurey.” [One swallow will not make a
summer, nor one woodcock a winter.] G
lus ny geayee, s. f. an[m]o[n]e.
geayeeagh, a. windy, flatulent.
s’geayeeagh, a. how windy. G
s’geayee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. G
geyeeild, s. m. windiness, flatuosity.
geayl, s. m. coals; pl. -yn.
geayl, a. d. of or belonging to coals.
geaylin, s. f. a shoulder; pl. geayltyn.
e gheayllin, s. his shoulder. G
e gheayltyn, s. his shoulders. G
gayney, a. green.
s’gayney, a. how green, comp. and sup. G
gaynyd, s. m. greenness.
geaynaghey, v. making green.
geaysh, s. f. long strong hair, as the hair of a
horse’s tail or mane.
geaystteen, s. f. long strong hairs in wool.
geaystteen. See geystteen.
geaystteenagh, a. hairy, having strong
hairs.
geaystteenagh, a. hairy; Gen. xxvii. 23: As
cha dug eh enney er, er-yn-oyr dy row e laueyn
gaystteenagh, myr laueyn e vraar Esau. And
he discerned him not, because his hands were
hairy, as his brother Esau’s hands.
geaystteenendid, s. m. hairiness.
geddyn, v. getting, procuring.
ry gheddyn, v. to be had, to be got, or
found. G
dy gheddyn, v. to get, procure, or find. G
er n’gheddyn, pt. hath, &c. got or gotten. G
geill, v. spring; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -it, 85; -ys, 88.
geheill, v. did spring; <Jas. iii. 11.> [see citation above, s.v. geill, s. m.] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
gill, s. m. heed, notice.
gell. See geill.
geinagh, s. f. sand; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
sy gheinagh, s. in the sand. G
gheinagh-gharroo, s. f. gravel, coarse sand.
gineene, a. d. of sand.
geirr, s. f. tallow, suet.
geirr-vill, s. f. bees’ wax, honey wax.
geirr, v. <crowed, did crow.> [sc. crow]

gheir, v. did crow; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
gherr, v. did crow, crew; Mark, xiv. 68: Agh dob eh, gra, Cha vel lys ny toiggal aym, cre t’ou dy ghra. As hie eh magh ayns y phorh; as gheerr y kellagh. But he denied, saying, I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest. And he went out into the porch; and the cock crew; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

guirrym, v. crowing.
gerry, v. crowing. See also geirrym.
er gheerry, v. hath, &c. crowed or crew. G
gerjagh, s. m. comfort, consolation, happiness. That this word is derived from ard or yr in yrjid or yrjaghay, I have not the least doubt, and of that class of words spoken of in the 61st Remark; so comfort raises and alleviates the heart to whom administered. It is rather of a higher meaning than the English, as it is very seldom used temporally; for which see souirid and souir.

e gherjagh, s. his comfort. G
gerjee
ger-g<h>erjee or fer-ny-g<h>erjagh, s. m. a comforter, a consoler, or consoler; pl. fir-gerjee, s. pl. comforters, consolers.
gerjee or gerj*, v. comfort, console; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
gheerjee, v. did comfort, comforted. G


**G**

**geul**, v. comforting, consoling, &c.  
**dy** **gherjaghey**, v. to comfort, to console. **G**

**gerjit**, 85. comforted, consoled.

**gerjeyder**, s. m. a comforter or consoiler; **pl. -yn.**

**yn** **gherjeyder**, s. the comforter. **G**

**gerjoll**, or **gerjollagh**, a. comfortable, consolatory, joyful, happy.

**s'gerjollagh**, a. how comfortable. **G**

**s'gerjolliee**, a. **id., [comp. and sup.]** 58. **G**

**feer** **gherjoll** or **gherjollagh**, a. very comfortable, joyful, happy. **G**

**gerjollid**, or **gerjoll</ys**, s. m. comfortableness, &c.

**gerrey**

**er-gerrey**, a. nigh, at hand, at a short distance, near.

**gerrid** or **gerrit**, adv. shortly, soon.

**s'gerrid** or **s'gerrit**, a. how shortly. **G**

**s'gerje**, a. **id., comp. and sup.** **G**

**gerrid** or **gerrit**, s.

**yn** **gherryd** or **ghrrit**, s. the short time. **G**

**er-y-gherryd**, adv. lately, shortly.

**aa-gerrid** or **aaghrrid**, s. m. a shorter way, a shorter cut; **pl. -yn.**

**geu**, s. a gibstaff, a setting pole.

**geuggh**, a. forked, branchy.

**geul**, v. gyve, fetter, bind, shackle; -**aggh**, 77;

-**ee**, 80; -**in**, 83; -**ins**, 84; -**ym**, 86; -**yms**, 87;

-**ys**, 88.

**g</h>euel** or **g</h>euleygh**, v. to gyve or fetter; -**agh**; -**ee**; -**in**; -**ins**; -**ym**; -**yms**; -**ys**, 84. **G**

**geulit**, 85. fettered, gyved.

**s'geulit**, a. how bound with shackles. **G**

**geuley**, s. m. a gyve, a fetter; **pl. 67** [change -**ey** to -**aghyn**].

**e** **geul**, or **geuleygh**, s. his gyve or fetter.

**geuleydagh**, s. m. one who is bound; **pl. 71** [change -**agh** (to -**e**)]; **Isa. Ixi. 1**: *T'eh er my choyrt dy theihys ny creaghyn brish, dy okckley-magh reamys da ny cappe, as fosley'n phrysson da ny geuleydee*. He hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

**geuleyder**, s. m. one who fetters or binds.

**geurey**, s. m. winter. Probably from the trees then being bare as poles; **pl. 67** [change -**ey** to -**aghyn**]. See **geu**.

**yn** **geurey**, s. the winter. **G**

**e** **yeurey**, s. his winter. **G**

**doo-gheurey**, s. m. the dead of winter.

**geuree**, a. d. of winter.

**oie** **gheuree**, a. d. the winter’s night. **G**

**geuragh**

**s'geuragh**, a. how winterly. **G**

**s'geuree**, a. **id., [comp. and sup.]** 58. **G**

**gew**, s. f. a severe pain.

**lus y ghew**, s. f. purging flax.

**gewagh**, a. painful.

**s'gewagh**, a. with what acheing. **G**

**s'gewee**, a. **id., comp. and sup.** **G**

**gha**, adv. not. In all probability, from cha; as, *my va dy gha* (if it were not). The sound of the gh is not in the English language, as shown in Remark 13.

**ghaw**, s. f. a creek or cove; **pl. -ghyn.**

**giou** or **gliaw**, s. f. a creek. See **ghaw**.

**e** **yaw**, a. his creek. **G**

**gial**, s. white, glittering, bright.

**s'gial**, a. how bright, glittering or white. **G**

**s'gille**, a. brighter, brightest; whiter, whitest; the comp. and sup. of gial. **G**

**feer** **gliahl**, a. very white or bright. **G**

**feer** **yial**, a. very glittering, bright, or white. **G**

**gialley**, a. **pl. white, bright, or glittering.**

**yialley**, a. **pl. white, bright, &c.** **G**

**giall** or **glialee**, v. whiten, or make white or bright, bleach or full; -**aggh**, 77; -**ee**, 80; -**in**, 83; -**ins**, 84; -**ym**, 86; -**yms**, 87; -**ys**, 88. **G**

**ghiall** or **glialee**, v. did bleach, cleanse, or full. **G**

**yial** or **yiallee**, a. did bleach, whiten, or make bright; -**aggh**; -**in**; -**ins**; -**ym**; -**yms**; -**ys**, 94. **G**

**giallagheh**, v. whitening, bleaching, fulling.

**er** **ghiallagh** or **ghi[al]lagheh**, v. hath, &c. bleached, made bright or white. **G**

**gliall**, 85. bleached, whitened, fulled.

**s'gliall**, a. bleached, whitened, or brightened. **G**

**ro** **gliallit**, 85. too bleached. **G**

**ro** **yiallit**, a. too bleached or whitened. **G**

**glialee**, a. d. of whitening, or bleaching.
yialleyder, s. m. & bleacher, a fuller, one that whitens. G

yn yialleyder, s. the fuller or bleacher. G

yn yialleyder, s. the bleacher or fuller. G

gillid, s. m. brightness, whiteness. G

giallit, 85. promised, granted. G

er n’ghialdyn, pt. hath, &c. promised or granted. G

er n’ghialtaghey, pt. hath, &c. granted. G

ghiare, a. short, momentary, brief, not long. G

s’ghiare a. how short, or short it is. Prov. “S’ghiare y jough na yn skeyal.” [Shorter is the drink than the story.] G

s’ghirrey, a. shorter, shortest, comp. and sup. of giare. G

feer yiare, a. very short. G

ro ghiare, a. too short. See yiare. G

ro yiare, a. too short. G

ghiare-chooat, s. m. a jacket. G

yn ghiare-veinn, s. the groats. G

yn yiare-choonlagh, s. the stubble; Isa. [xl]vii. 14: Cur-my-nen, bee ad myr y yiare-choonlagh; nee yn ad y lostey. Behold, they shall be as stubble; the fire shall burn them. G

giarey, a. pl. short, brief. G

yiarey, a. pl. short. G

giarrey, a. pl. short; as, deiney giarrey (short men). G

ghiari, a. pl. short.

giiraghey, v. shortening, abridging.

er ghiiraghey, v. hath, &c. shortened, or abridged, abbreviated. G

giirrid, s. shortness, brevity. G

e ghirrid, s. his shortness. G

e yirrid, s. his shortness. <J>[G]

giar, v. cut, hew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghiari or ghiare, did cut. See yiare. G

yiare or yiarr*, v. did cut; -agh; -in; -ys, 94. G

yiari, v. cut, hewing, &c.

yiaryd, a. cut, shortened; Exod. xxxiv. 13: Agh nee shiu stroie ny altaryn oc, brishey ny jallooy, as giarrey sheeshe ny bilyyn foue v‘ad coyrt oashley. But ye shall destroy their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves.

giarrey, v. cutting, hewing, &c.

dy ghiarey, v. to cut; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G

dy yiarey, v. to cut. G

giarrey magh, v. excluding, cutting out.

dy yiarey-seose, v. to carve or cut up meat. G

giarit, 85. cut, shortened; Exod. xxxii. 16: As va ny bruir obyr Yee, as va’nn sceu, jeant liorish Jee, giiirit ayns ny bruir. And the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables.

giarrit, 85. cut, hewn.

ro yiarrit, a. too cut. G

anghiarit, uncut, unhewn; 85.

giarreyder, s. m. a cutter; pl. -yn.

yn giarreyder, s. the cutter; pl. -yn. G

e yiareyder, s. his cutter. G

giare, s. m. a cut; the flux; an edge; xxxiv. 13: to carve or cut up meat. G

<71> [? 67 change -ey to -aghyn],

giarrey-folley, s. m. the bloody flux. G

yn yiarey-folley, s. the bloody flux.
giarey-chymmyl ‘circumcision’
anghiarey-chymmyl, s. m. uncircumcision.

giastyllagh, a. charitable, liberal, bountiful.
s’giastyllagh, a. how charitable or generous. G
s’giastylye, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G
ro giastyllagh, a. too liberal, charitable, or bountiful. G
ro yiastyllagh, a. too charitable or liberal. G

giastylid, s. m. charitableness.

e giastyllid, s. his charitableness. G
giastyllys, [s.] charity, bounty, liberality, generosity.

e giastyllys, s. his charity, bounty, &c. G
e yiastylys, s. his charity, liberality, or bounty. G

giat, s. m. a gate, a field; [pl. -tyn].
dy giat, s. thy gate. G
e yiat, s. his gate; pl. -tyn. G
giattey, a. d. of a gate or gates.

gibbagh, a. pointed, sharp pointed.
s’gibbagh, a. how sharp or pointed. G
s’gibbee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G
ro ghibbagh, a. too sharp pointed. G
feer yibbagh, a. very pointed, sharp, &c. G

gibbee[-]chiu or gibbee[-]chiow, s. f. a chilblain, a kibe; pl. -yn.
yn ghibbee[-]chiu, s. the kibe; pl. -yn. G

ro yibbee[-]liu, a. his chilblain. G

gien or giens, s. m. a feast or gala; 2 Peter. ii. 13: She spoit ad as iheamysyn, cloiee rish y volteyragh oc hene, choud’s t’ad ec gien mérìu. Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings while they feast with you. Prov. “Gien nonney gortey.” [Either a feast or a famine.]

gien, s. m. cheer, festivity; temper of mind.
gen, s. cheer. See gien.
yn gien mie, s. the good cheer. G

ro yien, a. his cheer; drogh yien (sad); Gen. xl. 6: As haink Joseph stiagh huc ’sy voghrey, as yeeagh eh orroo, as cur-my-ner, va drogh yien orroo. And Joseph came in unto them in the morning, and looked upon them, and, behold, they were sad. G
gen-eddin, s. m. countenance.

gennal, a. cheerful, affable, jovial, having sweet engaging looks.
G

G

gioal, 86. pawned, pledged, mortgaged.
s’gioal, a. how mortgaged or pledged. G
gioaleyder, s. m. the pawner, pledger, or mortgager.
yn ghioaleyder, s. the mortgager, pawner, or pledger. G
eyoioleyder, s. his mortgager. G
gioalelyer, s. m. the mortgagee, one who takes a pledge, &c. [mortgage lender, pawnbroker]
yn ghioaleyder, s. m. the mortgagee. G
eyoioleyder, s. his taker of pawn, pledge, or mortgagee. G
eyoioleyers, s. his practice of mortgagee or mortgaging. G

gioot, s. m. a gift; pl. -yn.
gioot, v. -agh, -ee, -in, -ins; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ghioot, v. did gift, gifted; -agh, -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G
yioot, v. did gift or gifted; -agh, -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G
giootal or gioootey, v. gifting, bestowing.
dy yiootal, v. to gift or bestow. G
er ghiootal, v. hath, &c. gifted, given; Acts, xxvii. 24: ...cur-myner ta Jee er ghiootal or ooolley adsyn ta shialulley mayrt. ...lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. G
giootit, 85. gifted, bestowed.
s’giootit, a. how gifted. G
ro ghiootit, 85, too much gifted. G
ro yiootit, a. too gifted. G
gio[ol]teyder, s. m. a gifter, one who gives gifts.
yn ghiooteyder, s. the gifter, giver, or bestower. G
yn yiooteyder, s. the gifter or bestower. G

giuag, s. f. a gullet; pl. -yn.
giuag, s. m. a gullet or gullettes. s. m. a gullet or gullettes. G
giuag, s. m. a gullet; pl. -yn.
giuag, s. m. a gullet or gullettes. s. m. a gullet or gullettes. G
giuag, s. m. a gullet; pl. -yn.
giuag, s. m. a gullet or gullettes. s. m. a gullet or gullettes. G
giuag, s. m. a gullet; pl. -yn.
giuag, s. m. a gullet or gullettes. s. m. a gullet or gullettes. G

eyn, s. m. a gullet or gullettes. s. m. a gullet or gullettes. G

G

birth, regeneration.
aa-ghiennaghyn, s. m. regeneration.

gigleragh, v. giggle, tittering.
dy gigleragh, v. to giggle. G
giglerys, s. m. giggle.

gimlad, s. a wimble or gimlet.
e gimlad, s. his wimble. G
gimmagh, s. m. a lobster; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
e gimmagh, s. his lobster; pl. 71. G
eyimmagh, s. his lobster. G
gimman
gimman, s. m. an admirer, a suiter or lover; pl. -yn; Ezk. xvi. 33: T’ad cur faill da streebeeyn elley, agh t’ou uss stowal dty yiootyn da oille sy dy ghimman, as failley ad dy heet hood veih dy choolleley ard, son dty vaaer dys. They give gifts to all whores: but thou givest thy gifts to all thy lovers, and hirest them, that they may come unto thee on every side for thy whoredom.
gliminagh, s. m. a sweetheart, a lover.
giyn

gioal, s. m. pledge, pawn, mortgage, security.
e gioal, s. his pledge, pawn, or mortgage; pl. -yn. G
eyoioal, s. his pawn, pledge, or mortgage. G
gioaldee, a. d. of pledge, pawn, or mortgage; Amos, ii. 8: As t’ad hene lhie sheese er eaddagh gioaldeey, lirish dagh altar. And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar.
pooar-gioal, s. m. an execution.
gioalteeaght or gioalteeyys, s. m. the premises or article pawned, or given in pledge.
yn gioalteeyys or gioalteeayth, s. the premises mortgaged, pawned, or pledged. G

gioalteeaghtyn, gioaalteenyn, gioaaleeyyn, s. pl. mortgages, &c.
e gioaalteenyn or gioalteeayth, s. his pawn or mortgages. G
eyoialteeyyn, s. his mortgages, &c. G
eyoialteeyyn, s. his pawn or mortgages. G
gioalteeagh, v. to mortgage, pawn, &c. G

dy yioalteeagh, v. to mortgage, pawn, &c.
valley va enmyssit Nain, as hie ymmodee jeh e
ynseydee marish, as mooarrane sleih. And it
came to pass the day after, that he went into a
city called Nain; and many of his disciples went
with him, and much people.

glaare-eddin, s. f. forehead; pl. -yn.
  e ghaaare-eddin, s. his forehead. G
glabbag, s. f. a poultice; pl. -yn.
glack, s. f. the hollow of the hand; the loof; as
much hemp in stalks as can be held in the
hand at once; pl. see glick [deest].
glack, v. hold fast in the hand; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
glackey, v. holding fast in the hand.
glackit, 85, held in the hand.
s’glackit, a. how pressed in the hand. G
glackeyder, s. m. a holder in the hand.


glaare, s. f. tongue, speech, language; pl.
glaraghyrn or -yn.
  e ghlare, s. his language, tongue &c. G
  ghaare vrasnee, a. d. provoking, or
affronting language, &c.

glashtin, s. m. a goblin, a sprite; pl. 72
[change -in to -eeyn].
glass, s. m. a lock; pl. glish.
  gleish, a. d. of a lock or locks.
glass-aileagh, s. m. a firelock.
guilee[-glass or -glesh, s. m. a lockman,
more literally a lockboy. Were this the
name of a turnkey, it would seem more
applicable for the meaning of glass or glesh
in this word. See the proverb on ghlass.
glass, v. lock or make sure; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 85; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys,
88.


ghlass, v. did lock, or make sure; -agh, -in;
-ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. Prov. “Tra ta’n
gheay sy villey yiow shiu magh yn ghlass
ghuiley.” [When the wind is in the tree
you will get the lockman.] G
dy ghlassey, v. to embrace, to lock. G
glast, 85, locked, made sure under lock.
s’glast, a. how locked. G
ro ghaast, 85, too locked. G
glasseyder, s. m. a locker.


gleash, v. stir, move; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha ghleash, v. not stir; -agh, -in, -ins;
-ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G
glashaghey, v. stirring, moving.
er ghlashaghey, v. hath, &c. stirred. G
glashit, 85, stirred, moved.
s’gleashit, a. how stirred. G
ro ghaishit, 85, too stirred. G
glasheyder, s. m. a stirrer, a mover; pl.
-yn.

gleck, v. wrestle, wrestling; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys.
ghleck, v. did wrestle; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym;
-yms, -ys, 94. G
glekith son, 85, wrestled for.
gleckeyder, s. m. a wrestler; pl. -yn.
yn ghleckeyder, s. the wrestler; pl. -yn. G
gleih, s. m. a position in which to place corn
to dry when cut; a handful of corn; Jer. ix.
22: Dy jarro myr eoylley tuitte kipr deiney er y vagher foshtit, as myr gleih-arroo lurgy beaynee, as cha jean unanne erbee ad y haglym. Even the carcasses of men shall fall as dung upon the open field, and as the handful after the harvestman, and none shall gather them; pl. -yn.

gleiy, s. f. a fibre of slime or of any glutinous matter.

yn gleiy, s. the fibre of slime, &c. G

gleiy-nag, a. fibrous, slimy.

gleiy-fannag, s. f. duck’s meat.

glen, a. clean, clear, pure, perfect.

s’glen, a. how clear, or pure. G

s’glen[ney], a. id., comp. and sup. G

glenney, a. pl. clean, clear, pure, perfect.

glenn, v. cleanse, clear, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghlen or glhnen*, did cleanse or clean;

-agh, -ee; -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G

glenny, v. cleansing, cleaning, clearing.

er ghlenney, v. hath, &c., cleansed, &c. G

glenn, a. d. of cleansing or making clean.

glenn, a. d. of cleansing. G

glennit, 85, cleansed, purified.

glent, 85, cleaned, cleared; a contraction of glenit.

glennit, pt. cleansed, cleaned. G

ro ghlennit, 85, too cleansed or cleaned. G

ghlennyder, s. m. a cleanser, &c.

yn ghlennyder, s. the cleanser or cleaner. G

glennid, s. m. 89, cleanliness, purity, &c.

gless, s. f. glass; pl. -yn.

glessar, s. m. a glazier; pl. -yn.

gless-uhrystal, s. m. a looking-glass, a mirror.

glib, a. pert, fluent.

s’glib, a. how fluent, comp. and sup. G

glick, a. pat, coming in quick succession.

gliee

er-ghlee, [adv]. a breaming. A sow pig is said to be so when she wants the boar.

gliee[-]mian, s. f. concupiscence, lust.

glion, s. f. a glen, a valley, a hollow between mountains; pl. -teyn.

glione, a. d. of the glen or valley.

glionnagh, a. having glens or vallies.

glionnan, s. f. a small valley.

yn ghliornan, s. the small valley, the dim. of glion. G

glioon, s. f. a knee, a crooked timber, as a knee when bent.

yn ghlioon, s. the knee; pl. -yn. G

glioon, v. kneel; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

glioonagh, v. did kneel; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G

glioonagh, s. f. a disease in the knees; pl. -yn; a herb, arsmart, lakeweed, water pepper.

yn ghlioonagh, s. the &c. See glioonagh. G

cloagagh gliwnagh, s. f. gladwin or stinking gladwin.

glioonagh, s. f. a garter; pl. -yn.

glistyr, s. m. clyster; pl. -yn.

gloas, v. polish, gloss; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gloasaghgy or gloasey, v. polishing, glossing.

gloasit, 85, polished, glossed.

s’gloasit, a. how glossed or polished. G

glaseyder, s. m. a polisher; pl. -yn.

gloo, s. m. warp, the order of thread lengthways in a web; pl. -yn.

e ghloo, s. his warp; pl. -ghyn. G

gloog, s. f. a lump of something to wind yarn on, to make a ball or bottom; pl. -yn.

gloooie, a. close texture in weaving, closely or thickly wove.

glout, s. m. a shapeless lump of any thing.

Prose. Surrée eh yn flout, my yioe eh yn glout. [He’ll suffer the taunt if he gets the lump.]

gloye, s. f. straw taken from the flails after being threshed, without being ruffled, to make straw ropes of.

gloy, s. m. glory; pl. -aghyn or -yn.

e ghlory, s. his glory; pl. -aghyn. G
G

gloyrey, a. d. of glory.
gloyr, v. glorify; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88
ghloyr, v. did glorify; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. G
gloyraghey, v. glorifying.
dy ghloyraghey, v. to glorify. G
gloyrit, 85. glorified, gloried.
gloyreyder, s. m. a glorifier.
yn ghloyreyder, s. the glorifier; pl. -yn. G
gloyroil, a. glorious.
s’gloyroil, a. how glorious. G
s’gloyroiley, a. id., comp. and sup. G
feer ghloyroil, a. very glorious. G
gloyrolid, s. m. gloriousness.
e ghloyrolid, s. his gloriousness. G
glug, s. a gurgle; pt. -yn.
glugeragh or glugereen, v. gurgling, the
noise made on emptying a cask, bottle, &c.
when there is no passage for the air but that
from which the liquid comes.
glut, s. a piece of timber nailed on a larger to
hinder some thing passing any further.
glutteraght, v. gluttoning.
glutterey, s. m. a glutton; pl. 67 [change
-ey to -aghyn].
yn ghlutterey, s. the glutton. G
gow, v. take, receive, go, take thy way; Prov.
“Gow coytle bleb son keyt.” [Take a
fool’s advice for once.]
gow hood hene eh, adv. pl. take it or him
thyself.
gow-leth, adv. say on; 1 Sam. xv. 16: Eish
doooyt Samuel rish Saul, Fuirree, as insh-ym
dhyt, cre ta’n Chiam er ghra rhym’s noght. As
doooyt eh rish, Gow lesh. Then Samuel said
unto Saul, Stay, and I will tell thee what the
Lord hath said to me this night. And he said
unto him, Say on.
gowee, v. will or shall take; Gen. xx. 11: As
doooyt Abraham, Er-y-fa dy smooin ee me,
son shickrys, cha vel aggle Yee, syn ynnyd shoh,
as gowee ad ersooly my vios er choontey my
ven. And Abraham said, Because I thought,
Surely the fear of God is not in this place; and
they will slay me for my wife’s sake. Prov.
“Gowee bleb rish e voylley as cha; gow
dooimin ye creeneey rish e phlaiynt.” [A fool
will acknowledge his praise, and a wise
man will not acknowledge his complaint.]
goym, v. I will, &c. take; -s, id. em.
gowym, v. See goym.
gowyms. See goyms.
goys, v. shall or will take or receive, take,
takes, taketh, receive, &c.
gowys. See goys.
ghow, v. did take. See gow. G
my ghowym, p. if I take. See goym. G
my ghowyms, p. id. em. See goyms. G
my gowys, v. see goys. G
goghe, v. (from gow-agh), would take.
gowagh, v. See goghe.
ghoghe, v. (from ghowagh), would take. G
goin, v. (from gow-in), I would take; -s, id. em.
gowin. See goin; gowins. See goins.
ghoin, p. (from ghowin), I would take. G
ghoins, p. idem. em. G
goail, v. (gow al), taking. This verb is
much used in composition in the Manks, as
in the following words.
goal, v. See goail.
dy goail, v. to take, to partake. G
goail ayns laue or goail as laue, v.
presuming to say, undertaking or engaging
doing, taking in hand, to suppose or say.
goail-er, v. to arrogate or assume.
goail-foalley, s. m. incarnation.
goail-lhuiningys, v. embarking; s.
embarkation.
goail-niart, v. prevailing; a. prevalent.
goail-raad, v. prevailing; 1 Chron. xxii. 4:
Ny-yeih, ghow goan y ree raad noi Joab.
Nevertheless the king’s word prevailed against
Joab.
goail-riish, v. acknowledging, admitting;
dy ghoin y riish (to acknowledge or admit).
goail-stiagh, v. including, taking in.
goail-toshaig, v. beginning,
commencing.
goail-yindys, v. wondering. See also
gindys.
goit, 85. (from gow-it), taken.
gowit. See goit.
goailagagh or goailtagh, a. contagious.
goaillys, s. contagion; pl. -syn.
goal, s. the fork of any thing between
where the branches, prong, or legs branch out or
diverge; pl. -yn.

e ghoayl, s. big fork, or divergence of the thighs. G

goal-thoo, s. thatch held or made sure on a house, &c., by forks made of briars or wattles, which are cut in short junks, bent, twisted and pointed, and pushed through the thatch into the straw to bind the thatch on; whence. I suppose. this kind of thatching takes its name.

goal-thoo, v. thatching in the above manner; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gallthoo. See goal-thoo.

goal-thooit, 85. thatched in the above manner.

gollage, s. f. a fork of any kind but a flesh-fork; pl. -yn.

yn ghollage, s. the pitch-fork, or any fork of timber, &c.; pl. -yn. G

gollageagh, a. forked, branched.

goaldagh, s. m. a guest; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

goan, or (as Dr. Kelly has it in his grammar)
goaun, a. scarce, hard to be had; it is the latter spelling which is in the prayer book; Psl. xii. 1: Cooin liham, Hiam, son cha vel un dooinney crauee faagit: son cha vel y voinir ymrnick agh goaun mastey cloan gheiny. Help me, Lord, for there is not one godly man left: for the faithful are minished from among the children of men.

s’goan, a. how scarce. See s’coan. G

s’coan, a. how scarce or scant, scarcely. This word ought to be written s’goan. C

ro gohaun, a. too scarce. G

s’ghenney, a. scarcer, scarcest; the comp. and sup. of goan.

goanney, a. pl. scarce; Gen. xli. 50: As da Joseph va er ny ruggey daa vac roish my daink ny bleantyn goanney; ren Asenath, inneen Potipherah prince jeh On, gymmyrkey da. And unto Joseph were born two sons before the years of famine came, which Asenath the daughter of Potipherah priest of On bare unto him.

ghonney, a. scarce. See also gohan; Jer. xvii. 8: Son bee eh myr billey soit rish oirr yn ushtey, as ta skeayleye magh e fraueyn rish yn awin, as cha nennee eh tra ta’n chiass loshtee cheet, agh bee e ghuillag glass; as ‘sy vleyn ghonney cha bee eh anveagh, chamoo nee eh scuirr veih gymmyrkey mess. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. This ought to be a pl. G

yn ghenney, s. the scarcity. G

gennish, a. barren.

gennish, a. how barren, comp. and sup. G

ro ghenney, a. too barren. G

bossan gennish, s. [m], barren wort. G

e ghenneishid, s. his barrenness. G

goanlys, s. f. spite, malice, hatred, malignity.
goanlyssagh, a. spiteful, malicious; s. m. a spiteful or malicious person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’goanlyssagh, a. how malicious. G
ns’goanlysssee, a. id., [comp. and sup..] 58. G

Goanstyrnee or gounstyrnee, v. barking, yelping.

goayr, s. f. a goat; pl. 76 [goair].
goayrey, a. d. of a goat or goats.
goayragh, a. goatish.

gob, s. m. beak, neb, bill; the mouth in contempt.

e ghob, s. his mouth in contempt. G

gob doo, s. m. a muscle [sc. mussel].
gib, s. pl. beaks; a. d. of mouths in contempt.

e ghib, a. d. of his mouth; as, dy huit tym gour e ghib (to f[al]l mouth ways, or with the mouth foremost). See gob. G

gobbaghyyn, s. pl. muzzles on the mouth.
gobbag, s. f. a sea dog, a dog fish; pl. -yn.
gobbag-oayll, a species of dogfish, that stays on frequented places. I believe this to be the word, and not gobbag-ghoal, as the fish is not blind.

gobbcy, v. budding, springing out of the ground, coming out of the shoot.
goblaghyyn, s. pl. compasses, dividers.
goblan-marrey, s. f. a red-shank.
goggan, s. f. a noggin or piggin; pl. -yn.
goll, v. going.
goll er mullagh ching, v. going at short notice, in a hurry or bustle.
golleyder, s. m. a goer; pl. -yn.
goll-twoaie, s. m. a rainbow; pl. -yn.
e gholl, v. his going. G
er-gholl, v. hath, &c. gone; when after va, had, &c. gone.
er-n’gholl, v. hath, &c. gone, gone.
er n’gholl, pt. hath, &c. gone. G

hed, v. will, wilt, or shall, shalt go.
em, p. p. I will go; -s, id. em. G
hem-mayd, p. p. we will or shall go. G
hed oo, v. (pronounced he’oo) thou wilt go.
jem or jedym, v. shall or will I go [?]; -s, id. em.
jem-mayd, p. shall we go; 2 Chron. xviii. 5: ...as dooyrt eh roo, Jem mayd dy chaggey noi Ramoth-gilead, ny lhig-ym shagheey? As dooyrt ad, Immee seose, son nee yn Chiarne y livrey eh gys laue yn ree. ...and said unto them, Shall we go to Ramothgilead to battle, or shall I forbear? And they said, Go up; for God will deliver it into the king’s hand.
jed oo, or je’oo, v. wilt thou go. The answer in the affirmative would be hed; in the negative, cha jem.
jeu, p. (a contraction of jig oo), wilt thou go or come.
hed is used for go, hig for come. See 62.

hie, v. went, did go.
hiee, p. she went or did go.
hieish, p. she went, em.

jagh, v. went, did go; Prov. “Cha jagh moylley ghooinney hene rieau foddey voish e ghorrys.” [A man’s praise for himself never went far from his door.]
ragh, v. would go; cha ragh (would not go).
roin, p. I would go; -s, id. em.
raghin, p. I would go.
raghins, p. id. em. See ro’in.

goll-rish, adv. p. like him; -yn, id. em.

goll-ree, adv. p. like her; -ish, id. em.
goll-roo, adv. p. like them; -ish, id. em.
goll-rhyym, adv. p. like me; -s, id. em.
goll-rooin, adv. p. like us; -yn, id. em.
goll-rhyt, adv. p. like thee; -s, id. em.
goll-ry-chieley, adv. like one another, alike.

gollage, s. f. an earwig; pl. -yn.
yn ghollage, s. the ear-wig; pl. -yn. G

gollan-geyee, s. a swallow; pl. gollannya-geyee. Prov. “Cha jean un ghollan-geyee sourey, ny un chellagh keyllay geurey.” [One swallow will not make summer, nor one woodcock winter.]

goo, s. m. word; fame, reputation.
e ghoo, s. his word, his fame. G

goan, s. pl. words. There are scarcely any two words in the Manks that mean exactly the same thing. Focklyn is nearly syn. with this, but focklyn only means a few words; goan means a series of words, a continuation of words, speech; the pl. of goo.

goo-Yee, s. m. the word of God, the Scripture.

anghoo, s. m. ill fame, infamy, disgrace.
anghoogh, a. infamous, disgraceful.
ard-ghoo, s. m. fame; Num. xvi. 2: As hass ad seose noi Moses, marish shiartanse dy chloan Israel, daa cheead as jeah as da-ead prince jeh’n cheshaght, jeh ard ghoo mastey’n pobble, deiney oosale. And they rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel, two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

drogh-ghoo, s. m. ill fame, reproach, scandal, disgrace, discredit.

gooddin, s. m. a tubercle, pimple, or small bile [i.e. boil].
goan, s. m. a minister’s gown or surplice; pl. -yn.

goorlagh, s. m. the grume of the eye.
goot

yn ghoot, s. the gout; pl. -yn. G
ro ghootagh, a. too gouty. G

gorley or goarley, s. m. a disease.
goarley. See gorley.
G

yn ghorley, s. the galling. G
gorley-cadlee, s. lethargy.
gorley-carragh, s. the scurvy. gorley-craugh or -crouagh, s. a disease in the feet or hoofs of cattle.
gorley-gailley, s. the colic or belly ache. gorley-ghollagh, s. a disease causing blindness, or dimness of sight.
gorley-ploogehey, s. the quinsy.
gorley-scoaldee, s. the lues venerea. gorley-shymlee, s. a consumption.
coshee-gorley, s. pl. travellers that have some ailment in their feet, lame travellers.

Gorree
bhow-Ghorree, s. m. the Galaxy or Milky Way.

gorrym, s. m. blue. See also gorm [deest].
fir ghormey, a. pl. blue ones. G
s’gorrym, a. how blue. G
s’gorrymey, a. id., comp. and sup. G
gorrym-jiarg, s. purple.
gorrym-glass, s. azure blue, light blue.
doo-gorrym, a. purple.
doo-gorrymid, s. m. purpleness.
freoaghane-ghorrym, s. f. a bilberry.
gorm, v.
ghorm, v. did make blue; -agh; -ee; -in;
-ins; -ym; -ys, 94. G
gormaghey, v.
dy ghormaghey, v. to colour blue, or make blue. G
gorrymit, 85, blued, made blue.
ro ghormit. 85, too much blued, G
yn ghormeyder, s. the dyer of blue. G
gormid
e ghormid, s. his blueness. G
girmid, s. m. blueness. See also gormid.
gort or gorteey, v. hurt; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ghort or ghortee, v. did hurt; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
gortagh or gortaghey, v. hurting.
s’gortit, a. how hurt. G
gortagh, s.
yn ghortagh, s. the hurt; pl. -yn. G
gorteyder, s. m. one who hurts.
gort, a. stale, flat; sour, bitter.
s’gort, a. how stale. G
s’gortey, a. id., comp. and sup. G
gortagh, a. parsimonious, stingy, scant.
ro gortagh, a. too sparingly. G
gortey, s. m. famine, dearth, scarcity.
yn ghortey, s. the famine; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G

gosh, s. m. what is said to call geese.
goshtiu or goshtoo, s. m. f. a sponsor at the baptismal font, a gossip; pl. -yn.
goull, s. a beam or ray; John’s day collect.
e ghoull, s. his beam or ray. G

grai, s. f. love; pl. -yn.
e ghrai, s. his love. G
grai-my-chree, s. my heart’s love.
graiagh, a. loving, lovesome.
dy graiagh, adv. lovingly.
s’graiagh, a. how loving, with what love. G
s’graihee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58; Mat. x. 37: Eshyn ta ny s’graihee er ayr ny moir na orrym’s, cha vel eh feeu jee’m: as eshyn ta ny s’graihee er mac ny inneen na orrym’s cha vel eh feeu jee’m. He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me. G
feer ghraiagh, a. very loving or lovingly. G

kenjallys-graiagh, s. m. loving kindness.
graihedder, s. m. a lover.
e ghraihder, s. his lover; pl. -yn. G
graihaltagh, s.
e ghraihaltagh, s. his lover; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. G
graihaltee or graihteryn, s. pl. lovers.
graihoil, a. lovely.
s’graihoil, a. how lovely. G
s’graihoilley, a. id., comp. and sup. G
dy graihoil or graihoilagh, adv. lovingly
feer ghraihoil, a. very lovely. G
graihoilid or graihoilys, s. m. loveliness.
e ghraihoilid or graihoilys, s. his loveliness. G

grain, s. m. oat-grist.
grainn or gra[yn]nee, s. grave, carve; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ghrain or ghrainne, s. v. died grave or carve; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
**G**

glarinnee, v. did, &c. grave. See glrain. G
glairnagh, y. graving, carving. 
dy glairnagh, v. to grave or carve. G
er glairn, v. hath, &c. graven, &c. G
glairn, 85. graved, carved.
s’glairn, a. how graven. G
ro glairnin, 85. too graven or carved. G
glairnneyder, s. m. a carver, a graver.
yn glairnneyder, s. the graver, &c. G
glairney, a. ugly, deformed, not pretty.
s’glairney, a. how ugly or deformed, comp. and sup. G
feer glairney, <s.> [a.] very ugly or deformed. G

glairnagh, v. getting ugly or deformed.
glairn, s. m. ugliness, deformity.
e glairn, s. his ugliness or deformity. G

glairnagh, a. a cross peevish person; pl. -yn.
glairnanagh, a. crabbred, peevish.
glairnan gh, s. m. crabbredness.
glairnee, s. f. a grandam.
glair, s. f. an instrument to lift dung.
glairsh, s. f. a bout of sickness; a job or turn of work.
glair, s. f. grief.

glair-aash, s. f. uneasiness, restlessness.
glair-aashagh, a. uneasy, restless.

glairse, s. f. grace, pl. -yn.

e glairse, s. his grace; pl. 69 [change -e to -yn]. G

glairse-lhietdlaagh, s. f. preventing grace.
gain-grayse, adv. graceless.
glairsoe, a. gracious, graceful.
s’glairsoe, a. how gracious. G
s’glairsole, a. id., comp. and sup. G
feer glairsoe, a. very gracious. G

glairsolid, s. m. gracefulness, graciousness.

e glairsolid, s. his graciousness. G

glairn, s. f. grudge, aversion; a smart felt through the nervous system of the body, on hearing or seeing any thing sudden or awful.

glairn voght ort, s. (an imprecation), that thy nerves may be poor.

greas, s. industry in making clothing.
dy gres, s. thy industry, &c. G
gresad, a. industrious [in] housewifery.
ben gresad, a. an industrious woman for spinning and making clothing. G

greasee, s. m. a shoemaker; pl. -yn.
gresееys, s. m. shoemaking, the craft of a shoemaker.

gred-hiass, s. m. a glowing, grilling, scorching heat. Perhaps the gred in this word is the Manks of the word grid in English; as, gridiron (yarn greddee).
gred or gred*, v. parch, grill, or roast; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

gredde, a. a hot fulsome smell or stink, when applied to smell; as, soar greddee.
greddan, s. f. parched corn; meinn greddan (meal of parched corn).

greddanit, 85. parched, grilled, roasted.

greeish, s. f. a stair; pl. -yn.

grees or grees, v. stir up to action, kindle to wrath, stimulate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

grees* or greesee, v. did stir up to action, or kindle to wrath; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

greese, v. stirring up, agitating.
greesagh, v. kindling, stirring, stimulating, provoking to action.
dy greesagh, v. to kindle or stir to action or wrath; Exod. xxxii. 19: ...as greesagh corre Voses, as hilg eh ny buird ass e laueyn, as vrish eh ad ec bun y clieau. ...and Moses’ anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount; and Lam. iv. 11: Ta’n Chiarn er choolleeneey e eulys, t’eh er gheayrtey magh dewlyys e ymmoose, as er gresееes aile ayns Zion, as t’eh er stroie ny undinyn eck. The Lord hath accomplished his fury; he hath poured out his fierce anger, and hath kindled a fire in Zion, and it hath devoured the foundations thereof. G

greessit, 85. stirred, agitated, provoked.
s’greessit, a. how stimulated. G

ro gresit, 85. too stirred or agitated. G

greeseysder, s. m. a stirrer, a poker; pl. -yn.
gresagh, s. f. live ashes, red hot ashes or
coals.
yn grheasagh, s. the embers, the live coals or ashes. G
greie, s. m. a tool, gear, instrument, utensil, or implement; pl. -yn.
e grheiy, s. his tool or instrument. G
e grheighbyn, s. his tools. G
greigh or greie, v. gear, harness, furnish with tools, gear, or implements; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
greighkey, v. gearing, harnessing.
greit, 85. geared, harnessed; furnished with tools.
s'greit, a. how geared or harnessed; how well stocked with tools. G
greigheyder, s. m. a gearer; a furnisher of tools or implements; pl. -yn.
greim or greme, s. m. a bite, hold, stitch, gobbet, or bit; pl. -yn. Prov. “Ta greme ayns traa cooie saulail muy.” [A stitch in time saves nine.]
e grheim or ghreme, s. his hold, grasp, stitch, or bite; pl. -yn. G
greim-collane, s. f. a grip.
greim or greimm*, v. bite, hold; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ghreim, v. did hold, grasp, stitch, &c.;
-agh, -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
greimnney, pt. biting, stitching, grasping, holding; Exod. xv. 14: Clynnee yn pobble, as bee aggle orroo; nee seaghyn greimnney cummatee Phalestina. The people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina.
er ghreamey, v. hath, &c. bit, grasped, caught hold of, stitched. G
greimnit, 85. bit, stitched, grasped.
s'greimmit, a. grasped or bit. G
ro ghreamit, 85. too much stitched, grasped, &c. G
greimneyder, s. m. a biter, stitcher, holder.
grein, greimm*, or greinne, v. encourage, incite, or prompt to action; Isa. xiii. 17: Cur-my-ner, greinne-yns seose ny Medeyn nyn'oi, nagh bee scansh oc jeh argid; as er son ainh, cha vel ad goaill taiyns ayn. Behold, I will stir up the Medes against them, which shall not regard silver; and as for gold, they shall not delight in it; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
grheinn* or grheinne, v. did urge or stimulate, did encourage or raise the mind to action; <Ezra, i. 5> [See below, er grheinnaghey]; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G
greinnaghey, v. encouraging, inciting to prompt to action.
er ghreinnaghey, v. hath, &c. stimulated or encouraged to something; Ezra, i. 5: Eiisht hrog orroo ard-grheiney ayraghyn Yudah, as Venjamin, as ny saggryyn, as ny Leviteyn, màoosyn ooliley, ny spyrrydyn oc va Jee er ghreinnaghey dy gholl seose, dy hroogg thie'n Chiam, t'ayns Jerusalem. Then rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised, to go up to build the house of the Lord which is in Jerusalem. G
greinney, v.
yn grheinney, v. the urging, &c. G
gre[i]nmit, 85. encouraged, prompt.
greinneyder, s. m. an encourager or enciter.
grein-aadjyn, s. pl. greaves.
griaght, s. a group, a drove.
e grhiaght, s. his group, or drove; pl. -yn. G
griaghtagh, a. gregarious.
s'griaghtagh, a. how gregarious or in droves, G
s'griaghtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. G
grian, s. m. sun; pl. -yn. I have marked this word of the masculine gender; see Psl. xix. [5]: Ayndoo t'eh er hoiaghye cabbane son y ghrian; ta cheet magh myr dooinneey-peedee ass e hiamy, as goaill boggye myr dooinney lajer dy roie e chooarse. In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun: which cometh forth as a bridgeman out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a giant to run his course; although common usage is against it.
yn ghrian, s. the sun. Prov. “My ta'n ghrian iar tra gherree t'eh, foddee shiu jerkal rish fliaqhey.” [If the sun is red when it rises, you may expect rain.] G
greiney, a. d. of, or belonging to, the sun.
cassan-ny-greiney, s. m. the zodiac.
irree-ny-greinney, [s.] m. the rising of the sun.

lhie-ghreiney, s. m. sunset, the setting of the sun.

breck-sy-ghrian, s. f. spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the heat of the sun.

grianey, v.

dy ghrianey, v. to sun, or air in the sunshine. G

grianagh, a. sunny, sun-shiny.

s’grianagh, a. how sunny. G

s’grianee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

feer ghrianagh, a. [very] sunny. G

gribbey, s. m. the hollow for dung in a cow-house; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

grig, s. m. the beat of a clock or watch, a second.

grigyarght, v. beating as a clock or watch.

griinder, s. m. a satirist, a taunter; pl. -yn.

grynder. See griinder.

yn ghrynder, s. the giber. G

griinderagh, v. taunting, talking contumeliously.

s’griinderagh, a. how much for taunting. G

s’griindere, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

grindee or grinderyn, s. pl. mockers, taunters, ridiculers; Psal. xxxv. 16: Marish ny brynnyree va griinderagh vorn snaggeragh orrym lesh nyn veeacklyn. With the flatterers were busy mockers: who gnashed upon me with their teeth.

griinderys, s. f. sarcasm.

grine, s. m. a grain; pl. -yn.

e ghrine, s. his grain; pl. -yn. G

grine-achlish, s. m. a small grain of oats that grows with another.

grineagh, a. grainy.

s’grineagh, a. how grainy. G

s’grinee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. G

ro ghrineagh, s. too grainy. G

grineen, s. f. very small grain, a grit.

grineenagh, a. gritty.

grineenid, s. m. grittiness.

grinney, s. f. a gate, a gateway; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn ghrinney [sic], s. the gate. G

griu, s. f. the goods that are found in the possession of a thief or felon; that which crinimates a criminal; Gen. xxx. 33: Dy choolilly unnane nagh vel breck as spotagh mastey ny goair, as loaghtyn mastey ny kirree, lhig da shen ve coonlit myr griu vaarlee. Every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats, and brow among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me; pl. -ghyn.

yn griu, s. the goods stolen that crinimate the felon; as, yn griu vaarlee. G

groam, s. m. a sad, sorry, or sullen look; Gen. iv. 5: Agh jeh Cain as jeh e oural cha ren eh soiagh: as va Cain feer jymmoosagh, as va groam er e eddin. But unto Cain and to his offering he had no respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

groamagh, a. sorrowful, sorry, dejected, sullen countenance; Gen. iv. 6: As dooyrt y Chiamr rish Cain, Cre’n-fa t’ou jymmoosagh? as cre’n-fa t’ou jeaqghyn cha groamagh? And the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? and why is thy countenance fallen?

s’groamagh, a. how sad or low hearted, how sullen. G

s’groamee, a. id., comp. and sup. G

groamid, s. m. sullenness, dejectedness.

groo, s. m. curd; pl. -ghyn.

groo[-s]niuys or groo[-]noays, s. m. blessings or new curd, made of the milk of a cow newly done calving.

grissniuys. See groosniuys.

groobin, s. m. a cooper’s tool, crowis, groover.

groudle, s. m. a crowder; pl. -yn or 76 [groudil].

grouw, a. gloomy, gruff, sulky.

feer ghrouw, a. very gloomy; grim, sullen, &c. G

grouwid, s. m. gloom, sulkiness.

dy ghroooid, s. of gloominess; Zeph. i. 15: Ta’n laa shen, laa dy yymmoomose, laa dy hirmshey, as dy arykys, laa dy hraartys as toyrtoomow, laa dy ghorraghys as dy ghroooid, laa dy vodjallyn as dorraghys duilly. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness. G

grouig, s. f. a frown; pl. -yn.
e ghrouig, s. his frown; pl. -yn. G

grouig, v. frown: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
grouigey, v. frowning.
grouigagh, a. having frowns.
gruaie, s. f. grimace, a grief worn face, a grim, sad, or sorry countenance; Isaiah, xxv. 8: Nee eh snuggey seose baase ayns barraight, as nee yn Chiam Jee glenney ersooyl jeir veih dy chooilley gruiaie. He will swell up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces.

e ghruiaie, s. his grimace; his ghastly or grief worn countenance. G
gruane, s. m. the gill of a fish; pl. -yn.
grammag

keyllagh-ny-grummag

grundsyl, s. f. groundsel. [l. grundsyl ?]
grunt, s. m. ground, bottom, sole; as, grunt my chass (the sole of my foot).

yn gruntit, s. the ground. G

er-y-grunt, adv. on the ground, aground.

gyn-grunt, adv. bottomless, without bottom.
grunt-thie, s. m. housestead, the ground the house stands on.
gruntit

s’gruntit, a. how grounded. G
gryle, s. f. a griddle; pl. -yn.
gubb or gubbon, s. f. a young gull, guillimot.
guee, v. praying, beseeching, intreating: -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; Jer. xi. 14: Shen-y-fa ny jean uss guee ass lieh yn phobble shoh, chamoo jean aghin ny padjer y hebbal er nyn son. Therefore pray not thou for this people, neither lift up a cry or prayer for them.
ghuee, v. did beseech, besought, or intreat, did pray or prayed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. G

gueeit, 85. prayed, besought.
yn ghuueeder, s. the beseecher or intreater. G

guess, s. m. a time observer; 2 Kings, xxi. 6: As hug eh er e vac dy gholl trooid yn aile, as deiyr eh er guessyn, as hug eh rish butcheragh, as ghell eh rish spyrrydyn

faishnee as fir-obbee. And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with familiar spirits and wizards.

guillag

yn ghuillag, s. the leech. G

guille, s. m. a boy; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].

yn guille, s. the boy; pl. 69. G

e yuille, s. his boy; pl. 69. G

guille [-bing, s. m. the herb cockshead medic.

guille [-glass or -glesh, s. m. a lockman, more literally a lockboy. Were this the name of a turnkey, it would seem more applicable for the meaning of glass or glesh in this word. See the proverb on ghlass.

guille-ny-ritlag, s. m. the manifold tripe.

guille-ny-ushtey, s. m. the smallest of the young at a litter or birth.

Gilchreest, s. m. Christopher.

guinn, s. m. a pain, an acute pain. This is thought to be the original Manks of pain.

faastguinn, s. f. a sponge; pl. -yn. [?]

guinneyg, a. painful, sore. We pronounce this word gonnagh.

gonnagh, a. (from guinagh), sore, painful; saucy, peevish.

s’connagh, or more properly s’gonnagh, a. how sore, how crabbed. C

s’connee, a. id., comp. and sup.

s’gonnagh, a. how sore. G

s’gonnagh, a. id., [comp. and sup. ] 58. G

ro ghonnagh, a. too sore, too crabbed. G

gonnid or gonnys, s. m. soreness, as expressed in the following Prov. “Cha vel sonnys gonnys” (Store is no sore).

guin or guinn*., s. m. a pain, an acute pain. This is thought to be the original Manks of pain.

faastguin, s. f. a sponge; pl. -yn. [?]

faistguin, s. f. a sponge; pl. -yn. [?]

guinney, v. to pain or give pain; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

guinney, v. paining, giving pain.

quent, 85. painsed, a sudden pain as shot in some part of the body, an elf shot.

s’quent, a. how racked with pain, how wounded or pained. G

guintagh, s. m. one who is pained or wounded; the pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee], is in Ez. xxvi. 15: Nagh jean ny ellany craa
G

leth feydr dyth liggey, tra ta ny guinte
gyllaghey, tra vees traarts jeant cheu-sthie jeed? hall not the isles shake at the sound of thy fall, when the wounded cry, when the slaughter is made in the midst of thee? and xxvii. 23: Son ver-yms stiagh yn phlaid urree, as full stiagh ayns ny straidyn eck, as bee ny guinte er nyn mriwnys ayns y vean eck, liorish yn chliwe urree, er dy chooilley heu. For I will send into her pestilence, and blood into her streets; and the wounded shall be judged in the midst of her by the sword upon her on every side.

guurr, v. hatch, hatching, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghuir or ghuirr*, v. did hatch, hatched; -agh, -ys, 94. G
dy ghuirr, v. to hatch. G

guir, 85. hatched.

guirragh, a. ad[d]le, rotten; clucking; fowls are said to be so when in a hatching state.

s’guirragh, a. how addle or rotten; as eggs when so, how much in a hatching state, as a hen or fowl when so. G

s’guirree, a. id., comp. and sup. G

ro ghuirragh, a. too adle or rotten as eggs, too much in a hatching state. G

guiy, s. m. a goose,
yn yuiy, s. the goose. G

faiyr-guiy, s. f. goose grass.

guoiee, s. pl. geese, the pl. of guiy.

gioee, s. pl. geese, the pl. of guiy.

e ghuoee, s. his goose. G

gull, v. howl, yell; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; Jer. xxv. 34: Gull-jee, shiuish vochillyn, as keayn-jee as seiy-jee shiu hene ‘sy joan, shiuish leedilee y chioltane. Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock.

gull, v. did yell, yelp, or howl; -agh, -in; -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G

gullal or gullyrnee, v. howling, yelling; Jer. ii. 15: Ren ny lionyn aegey garveigagh n’oi as gullyrnee. The young lions roared upon him, and yelled.

e gullyrnee, pt. his yelling, howling, &c. G

gur eh mie eu, God send you good, thank you.

gurneil
dy gurneil, v. to govern; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -ys, 94. G
e gurneillys, v. his governing. G

gwee, v. curse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ghwee, v. did curse; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G

wee, v. did curse or beseech; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. G

gweeaghyn, v. cursing.
dy weeeaghyn, v. to curse. G
e ghweeaghyn, s. his cursing. G

gweeit, 85. cursed.

ro weeit, a. too cursed. G

gweeder, s. m. a curser; pl. -yn.
yn ghweeeder, s. the curser. G

yn weeder, s. the curser. G

gyere, a. sour, tart, sharp, strict, rigid, rigorous.

geyre, a. sharp. See also gyere.

geayr, a. sour, acid; Isa. xviii. 5: Son roish yn ouyr, lurg da’n bla v’er jeet gys slane aase, as y berrish-feeyney geayr er n’appaguey ayns y vlaa, giare-ee eh jeh ny slattagyn lesh corranyng-polal, as gowee eh ersooly, as giare-ee eh sheese no banglaynyn. For afore the harvest, when the bud is perfect, and the sour grape is ripening in the flower, he shall both cut off the sprigs with pruning hooks, and take away and cut down the branches.

s’gyere, a. how sharp. G

s’gyerey, a. id., comp. and sup. of gyere. G

s’geayr or s’geir, a. how sour, sharp or tart. Isaiah, xviii. 5 [see geayr above]. G

s’geayrey, a. id., comp. and sup. G

ro ghyre or glyeir, a. too sharp, sour, tart; sharp edged, strict, acidous. G

ro yere, a. too sharp, tart, or sour. G

gyerey, a. pl. sour, sharp, strict.

geayrey, a. pl. sour, acid.

guir
dy gheir, s. of smart or pain. G

bainney geir, curdled or sour milk.

feeyn-geir, s. m. vinegar.
gyereaghey, v. souring, sharpening.
geayraghey, v. making sour or souring.
dy yereagh or yereaghey, v. to sharpen or sour. G
gyerit, 85. soured, sharpened.
geayrit, 85, soured.
ro yereit, s. too sharpened or tart. G
gyerid, s. m. sourness, sharpness.
e yereid, s. his sharpness or sourness. G
gayridd, s. m. sourness, acidity.
gyersnagh, s. m. a smart; pl. -yn.
garagh, a. sourish, acrimonious. Only made use of when speaking of land.
geayree. See garee, a sour piece of land.
garee, s. f. a sour piece of land, (from geayr sour).

Gyn, pre. without.
gyn-dooyt, adv. without doubt.
gyn-eie, adv. without meddling, besides.
Jud. xx. 17: As va earroo cloan Israel, gyn-eie er cloan Venjamin, kiare cheead thousane deiney-clive. And the men of Israel, beside Benjamin, were numbered four hundred thousand men that drew sword.
gyn-grayse, adv. graceless.
gyn-grunt, adv. bottomless, without bottom.
gyn-lheihys, adv. incurable; 2 Chron. xxi.
18: As lurg shoh ooilley woail y Chiam eh 'sy volg lesh doghan gyn-lheihys. And after all this the Lord smote gyn-lheihys him in his bowels with an incurable disease.
gyn-loght, adv. without crime or guilt, innocent.
gyn-loghtynid, s. m. guiltlessness.
gyn-oayl, a. foreign.
fer gynoayl, s. m. a foreigner.
gyn-oayltagh, s. m. a foreigner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
gyn-oayltys, s. m. foreignness.
gyn-oyr, adv. without cause.
gyn-tort, a. without thought or consideration; s. incircumspection.
gyn-yss, a. unknown, without knowledge of.
dyn, pre. un[-], without, of the same import as gyn.
dyn-blayst, a. insipid, without taste.
dyn-yss, a. unknown, without knowing or knowledge, by surprise.
gyrnal, v. snarling, grinning.
gys, pre. to, till, until. This is not the word used before verbs. See dy. Gys and dys are used before other words; dys in colloquial, and gys in sacred and solemn.
dys, pre. to, until, unto; of the same meaning as gys.
gy, pre. to; a contraction of gys.
As H is not a radical initial in the Manks language, it is not to be expected that all the branch words which might be brought under it will appear here; so many, however, are inserted as will show how the changes are effected. See Remark 14, and also 40, 44, 55, 56, 69, 139, and 163.

**ha**, *in.* of abhorrence or dislike.

**halley**

*ny halley, a. d.* of the hall; *Luke, xxii.* [55]

As *tra v'ad er voaaddey aile ayns mean ny halley, as er hoie sheese cooidjagh, hoie Peddyr sheese ny mast' oc.* And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter sat down among them.

**hannah**, *adv.* already, before now, heretofore.

**harrish**, *p. p.* over, over him; *in, id.* em.

**harrysin**, *p. p.* over him, *em.* See also *harrishin.*

**harree**, *p. p.* over her; *-ish, id.* em.

**harroo**, *p. p.* over them; *-syn, id.* em.

**harrystoo**, *p. p.* over them. See *harroo.*

**harrym**, *p. p.* over me; *-s, id.* em.

**harrin**, *p. p.* over us; *-yn, id.* em.

**harrid** or *harryd, p. p.* over thee; *-s, id.* em.

**harrishdiu**, *p. p.* over you or ye, or *harriu, p. p.* over you or ye; 1. *Cor. ix.* 12: *My ta firynsee elley er ghooayl y phoar shoh harriu, nagh vel eh ny s'cooie dooinyn?* If others be partakers of this power over you, are not we rather? The *em.* of this and the preceding word is *-ish.*

**harrish y chione,** above value.

**hault,** *v.* halt, stand still; 2 *Sam. ii.* 28: *Myr shen ren Joab sheidey trumpet, as hault ooilley’n poble, as cha deiyr ad er Israel ny sodjejy, as va’n caggey ec kione.* So Joab blew a trumpet, and all the people stood still, and pursued after Israel no more, neither fought they any more.

**heckyl,** *s.* m. a hackle; *pl.* -*yn.*

**heear, a.** in the west, western. S

**my-heear, a.** westward, to the west.

**heear-ass, a.** in the south-west. S

**sheear, s. f.** west, westward.

**sheear-ass, s. f.** south-west.

**sheear-hwoaie, s. f.** north-west.

**neear, a.** from the west. Sh

**neear-ass, a.** from the south west. Sh

**neear-hwoaie, a.** from the north-west. Sh

**heese, adv.** down, below

**sheese, adv.** down.

**neese, adv.** from below, up. It is also used when you ask—is the cow dry from milk? *(vel y vooa neese?)* When she is dry the word is *shast.*

**neese sheese, adv.** up and down.

**hene,** *pro.* self, own selves.

**pene, pro.** self, own. *Hene* changes to *pene* after the letter m.

**heose, adv.** up, above.

**seose, adv.** upwards, up.

**neose, adv.** from above, down.

**neose seose, adv.** down and up.

**heurin, s.** a he-goat; *pl.* -yn.

**hiar, s.** east, eastern. See also *har.* S

**har, s.** east; *kione-har* (eastward); *Gen. iii.* 24: *Myr shen deiyr eh magh yn dooinney: as hoie eh kione-har garey Eden Cherubim, as clive ailagh va chyndaa er dy chooilley heu, dy lhiettal y raad gys billey yn vea.* So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life. S

**my-hiar, a.** eastward, to the east.

**shiayr, s.** east, eastward. *Prov. “Giare sheear liauyr shiyar.”* [Short west, long east.]

**shiayr-ass, s. m.** south-east.

**shiayr-hwoaie, s. m.** north-east.

**niar, s. f.** from the east. S

**niar-ass, s. f.** from the south-east. S

**niar-hwoaie, s. f.** from the north-east. S

**hibbyn,** *s.* ivy; *pl.* -yn.

**hoal, adv.** hence, over, beyond; *hoal as noal* (hence and thence); *hoal as wass* (over and here).

**hoght, s.** eight; *pl.* -yn.

**hoght-cheead,** s. eight hundred.

**hoght-jeig,** s. eighteen.


hoght-jeig as feed. s. thirty-eight.
hoghtoo, s. eighth.

hollyn, s. f. holly.
hollyn[-]straie, s. f. sea holly, eringo.
holt, s. m. a hold or grasp.
holt, v. did [sic] hold or grasp; -agh, 77:
-ey, 82; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy hoftal, v. to hold or grasp.

horlth, v. to call a cow or cattle.

hug, pre. to. This word is used instead of gys.
huggey, p. p. to him, unto him; -syn, id. em.

huic, p. p. to her; -ish, id. em.
hic or huic, p. p. to her; -ish, id. em.
huc, p. p. to them; -syn, id. em.

hym, p. p. to me; -s, id. em.
hympene, p. p. to myself.

hooin, p. p. to us, let us go. See dooin; -in, id. em.

hood, p. p. to thee; -s, id em.
hoodhene, p. p. to thyself.
hiu, p. p. to you or ye; -ish, id. em.
huggey as veih, adv. hither and thither, to and fro.

hullad, s. f. an owl; pl. -yn.

hurjuck or hurjucks, adv. away pig, or away with thee pig.

hurley-burley, adv. higgledy-piggledy, confusedly.

hut, in. of dislike.

hyss, v. to set a dog on any thing; -agh; -in;
-yms, &c.
I

This letter is radical in all words under it when it is initial, except a few from f.

ick, uick, or auick, s. f. a creek or gullet. In looking over Dr. Borlase’s vocabulary of the Cornish language, (which is now nearly extinct), I found a word which exactly answers to our ghow, giau, quick or guaeg, a creek or gullet. There are not less than nine places in the south of this Island, the names of which end in ick viz. —Fleshick, Spoldrick, Parwick, Dressick, Saundrick, Grenick, Soderick, Pollick, and Garwick.

-id, s. This, in the Manks is only an ending syllable to adjectives, and makes them substantives; its meaning is, for the most part, the same as the English -ness. See 89, &c.

idle or idley, s. m. a string. Perhaps from a hat string.

Iliam, s. m. William.

illish, s. f. the handle or loop in a creel, hand basket, or reticule; pl. -yn.

imbagh, s. m. season; pl. -yn.

imbagh, a. d. of the season or seasons.

imbaghoid, s. m. seasonableness.

imbea, s. carriage, character, conduct. No doubt a contraction of immeaght-bea.

imbyl, v. brew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’iml or n’imlee, v. 126. not brew; -agh, -in, -ym, -yms, 94. I

dhimbyl, v. did brew or brewed. I

dybyl, v. brewed or did brew. Y.

gimbyl, v. 61. brewing. I

er n’imbyl, v. hath, &c. brewed. I

thie imbyl, s. m. a brew house.

imlit, 85. brewed.

imleayer, s. m. a brewer; pl. -yn.

ilmagh, s. the fine of groats.

ilmagh, s. the strange sheep to be turned off.

imlee, a. humble, not proud.

ny himlee, s. the humble. I

s’imlee, a. how humble; comp. and sup. of imlee. I

imlee, v.

dimlee, v. [did] humble, humbled.

gimlagh or gimlaghey, v. 6[1]. humbling. I

er ny imlaghey, v. hath, &c. been humbled.

imlit, 85. humbled.

imleed, s. m. humbleness, humility.

e himleed, s. her humility. I

imleig, s. f. navel; pl. -yn.

e hemleig, s. her navel. I [l. himleig ?]

imman, s. m. a drove; pl. -yn.

imman, v. drive; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’imman, v. not drive; -agh; -in. I

dimman, v. did drive, drove. I

gimmman, v. 61. driving. I

er n’imman, v. hath, &c. driven. I

e himman, v. her driving. I

immanit, 85. driven, drove.

s’immanit, a. how drove or driven. I

immanagh, s. m. a driver; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

y n’immanagh, s. the driver. I

lorg-immanagh, s. f. a goad;

<Ecclesiasticus, xii. 11> [the only Bible example is Judges, iii. 31: As ny lorg-syn hrog Shamgar, mac Anath, verr jeh ny Philistin ey vy chee[a]d dooimney lesh lorg-immanagh: as ren eshyn myrgeddin livrey Israel. And after him was Shamgar the son of Anath, which slew of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad: and he also delivered Israel.]

imree, v. i. go, begone, -agh, 77, &c.

jim, p. will I go? -s, id. em. The answer in the affirmative would be imme; in the negative cha jem.

dimme, v. departed, did depart or walk away, did go. I

jimme, v. did go, departed, went. I

immeaght, v. going, acting.

gimmeeaght, v. 6[1]. going; pl. -yn. I

er n’immeaght, v. hath, &c. gone, departed, gone away. I

immeit or imnit, 85. gone.

immyr, s. f. a bed or butt of land, as many furrows as are put together between the
ending furrows, a bed of seed in a garden.  
imraghyn, s. pl. lands or beds.  
imnea, s. m. anxiety, solicitude, concern, uneasiness for anything; pl. -yn, or -glyhn.  
imneagh, a. anxious, solicitious, uneasy; Mat. vi. 25: Ny bee-jee ro-imneagh son nyn mea, cre ee-ys, ny cre ui-ys shiu: ny foast son nyn gip cre ver shiu miu. Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.  
s’imneagh, a. how anxious.  
s’imneace, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. I  
dy imneagh, adv. anxiously, &c.  
imneavs, s. m. anxiouslyness, anxiety.  
neu-imneavs, s. f. ins solicitude; inanxiety.  
imraa, v. mention, rehearse, speak of, repeat;  
-agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yi, 86;  
-yms, 87: -ys, 88.  
cha n’imraa, v. not mention or speak of;  
-gh; -ee; -in; -ins, 94. I  
dimraa, v. did mention or express, &c. I  
gimraa, v. 61, mentioning, repeating. I  
imraait, 85, mentioned, spoken.  
s’imraait, a. how often mentioned. I  
neu-imraait, a. unexpressed, unspoken of.  
imraader, s. m. a mentioner, &c.  
y n’imraader s. the mentioner. I  
imshee [‘diabolical, hellish’]  
amshee, s. m. See imshee. [deest]  
Macimshee, s. m. the son of discord or false peace.  
inchnyn, s. pl. brains. See also enneeyn.  
ingagh, s. f. a train of nets; pl. 72 [change  
-agh to -eeyn].  
y n’ingagh, s. the train. I  
ingee, a. d. of a train or trains of nets.  
ingan, s. m. an anvil; pl. -yn.  
ingan, s. m. the issue, increase, or offspring of sheep, cattle, fowls, &c.; Job, xxxix. 2  
Vod uss goardrail ny meehaghyn t’ad golli; as nee foyd’s ta’n traa daue dy ymmrrykey nyn ingan? Cansth thou number the months that they fulfill? or knowest thou the time when they bring forth?; pl. -yn.  
ingin, s. f. the nail of a finger or toe, a hoof.  
y n’ingin, s. the nail, the hoof. I  
yngyn, s. pl. nails, hoofs, or hooves, claws, Zech. xi. 16: …agh ee-ys eh feill ny roauyree, as raippoh eh ny yngyn oc ayin peeshyn. …but he shall eat the flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces.  
ingney, a. d. of the nail or nails, or hoof.  
bossan ing[ney], s. m. nailwort, or whitlow.  
dy ingney, v. to cut with the nails or hoofs.  
dy yngney, v. to cut with hoofs or nails.  
ingnit, 85, cut with nails or hoofs.  
yngnit, 85, cut with hoofs, nails, claws, &c.  
ingyr, s. f. pus, ichor, corrupted matter of a sore.  
yngyr, s. f. pus, matter, ichor, corrupted matter.  
ingyragh, a. d. of pus or corruption.  
yngyragh, a. d. of pus, matter, &c. See also ingyr and ingyragh, &c.  
ingyr, v.  
cha n’ingyr, v. 126, not gather pus, matter, or corruption as a sore; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins;  
-ym; -yms, 94. I  
dinglyr, v. did gather pus, or matter. I  
dinglyr, v. did gather pus, ichor, corruption, or matter. Y  
ginglyragh or ginglyraght, v. 61, gathering pus or matter, as a sore. I  
ginglyraght, v. 61, gathering pus or matter, festered, hatching some ill. Y  
dy ingraght, v. to gather pus or matter, to fester.  
dy yngraght, v. to gather pus, matter, &c.  
er n’ingragh, v. hath, &c. gathered pus, ichor, matter, &c. I  
yngryt, 85, gathered, festered.  
ginglyragh, a. pussy, ichorous, gathering pus.  
injeg, s. f. a pringle, a paddock, a small enclosure of land; pl. -yn.  
injegagh, a. being in pringles, &c.  
injil, a. low, not high.  
s’injil, a. how low. I  
s’injailely or s’<h>ins[h]ley, a. id., comp. and sup. I  
b’ishley, a. lowest, lowermost.  
by-sins[ley], adv. lowest or lowermost.  
ins[ley], a. d. of lowness or low; cheu ny ins[ley] (the low side).  
Injili or injilee, v. make low, lower; -agh,
inneen, a. d. daughter of, girl of.

inneey-veyl, s. f. a maid or girl that is hired for wages, a handmaid; I Kings, iii. 20: As ren ee girree ec y vean-oie, as ghow ee my vac’s veih my lhiattree, tra va dy inneey-veyl ny cadley, as ghow ee eh ‘syn oghrish eck, as hug ee yn thianno marroo eck hene ‘syn oghrish aym’s. And she arose at midnight, and took my son from beside me, while thine handmaid slept, and laid it in her bosom, and laid her dead child in my bosom.

Innyd, s. f. Lent. See Laa-Innyd.

Laa-Innyd, s. m. Ash Wednesday, the first day of lent; from aoin or oine (a fast); it ought to be Laa-Aoinyd (a day of fasting); though we have it not for fasting, It is in the Erse.

Oie-Innyd, s. f. the night before Ash Wednesday. Prov. “Oie-Innyd bee dyt volg lane; my jig laa Caiisht yiow traast son shen.” [On Shrove Tuesday (the eve of the fast) thy belly shall be full; before Easter day comes thou shalt fast for that.]

insh, v. tell or announce; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

V. a. told, announced.

insh dou cre va mee, agh insh dou cre ta mee.” [Do not tell me what I was, but tell me what I am.]

insh dou cre, a. rising in rebellion.

insh, s. f. a maid or girl.

insh magh, v. rising in rebellion.

irr or irree, v. rise; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Prov. “Eshyn lhiye’s marish moddee, irrys eh marish jarganyn.” [He who lies with dogs will rise with fleas.]

irree, v. s. f. a passion, rising.
irreeyn, s. pl. risings, passions of the mind or soul. They are called passions, no doubt, on account of their passing in the mind; yeearreeyn, no doubt, is from hence.

irree-magh, s. a rebellion, pl. -yn.

irree-ny-greinney [s.] m. the rising of the sun.

irree-reesht or irree-seose reesht, s. resurrection; Mat. xxii. 31: Agh mychione

irree-reesht ny merriu, nagh vel shiu er lhaih shen va loayrit riu liorish Jee? But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God?

Irree-seose; John, xi. 24: Dooyrt Martha rish, Ta fys aym dy n’irree eh reesht ec yn irree-seose ’sy laa jerrinagh. Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day.

irreyder, s. m. a riser; pl. -yn.

irreyder[-]magh, s. m. a rebel.

irrit, 85. risen. Obsolete.

ish, pro. she, her; the em. of ee.

-it, s. a. postfix of the same import as ed.

English, and requires to be sounded -iht.

See 85.

iu, v. drink, swallow liquid; -agh. 77; -ee, 80;

-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’iu, v. 126. not drink; -agh. I
diu, v. drunk, did drink.

j’iu, v. did drink, drank. See also diu. I
giu, v. 61. drinking. I

er n’iu, pt. hath, &c. drank. I

iuit or iut, 85. drank, drank.

iuder, s. m. a drinker; pl. -yn.

s’iuit or s’iut, a. how drank up. I

neu-iuit, a. undr[u]nk.

iu[-]-laynt, s. m. a toast, something said before drinking in company; pl. -yn.

siyn-iu, s. pl. drinking vessels.

iuoil, a. drinkable, fit to drink.

neu-iuoil, a. undrinkable.

iuoilid, s. m. drinkableness, fitness to drink.

iyn, s. m. a tie on a thievish beast’s forelegs.
jargan, s. f. a flea; pl. -yn. Perhaps it should be jerkan, from its leaping.

eyargan, s. his flea. J

bossan jargan, s. m. fleawort.

cadley-jargan, s. m. a sensation of pain generally felt in the foot or feet attended with slight prickling pains all over the member, which is quite torpid at the time. [Pins and needles.] Perhaps it ought to be written ghallar-jerkan.

jarganagh, a. pulicose.

jargane, s. pl. small worms found in the gravel, on the sea shore, and used for bait to catch fish.

jargan-leighyr, s. m. a lizard.

jarroo, adv. indeed, in truth, in verity; it is often used with dy before it; as, dy jarroo-firrinagh (indeed, and in verity, or truth); Exod. ix. 16: As dy jarroo-firrinagh, er yn eer oyr shoh ta mee er dty hroggal seose, dy hoilshaghey aynyd my phooar, as dy vod m’ennym v’er ny ockley-magh trooid ooiilley’n theiilh. And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power; and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth.

dy jarroo-ta, adv. yes indeed, indeed it is, in reality it is so.

dty yarrou, s. thy indeed. J

jarrood, v. forget, forgetting; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

jarrood, s. m. a forget; pl. -yn.

dy yarroud, v. to forget; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 86; -ys, 94. J

e yarroudey, v. his forgetting. J

jarrooedit, 85.

s’jarrooedit, a. how forgotten. J

ro yarroudoth, a. too forgotten. J

jarroodeyder, s. m. a forgetter; pl. -yn.

jarroodagh

s’jarroodagh, a. how forgetful. J

s’jarroodee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

ro yarroudoth, a. too forgetful. J

neu-yarroudoth, a. unforgetful.

Jasdi or Jasdyl, a. this word is used as an adjective after Jerdein, for Ascension-day or Holy Thursday. Some will have it that Frasdyl is the proper word. If Jasdi is the
correct word it may be from *Jee as y theihl*, as Christ ascended to heaven on that day. If *Frasdyl*, it may be from *faeailles tooil*, as some say it is improper to look or gaze as far as you can on that day. It may have some reference *Acts*, i. 11 [the Ascension narrative, but the word does not occur there].

**jastan**, s. m. a course or row of ling or heather laid on the ground from the hand of the puller; pl. -yn.

*e yastan*. See *jastan*. J

**jastanagh**, a. in courses or rows.

**jastee**, s. m. barm, yeast; pl. -yn.

*dy yastee*, a. of yeast or barm. J

**jasteeit**, 85. barmed, yeasted.

**jatter** or **jautter**, s. m. a debtor; a dealer.

*e yatter*, s. his debtor, his dealer with. J

**jatter** or **jautter**, s. m. an author.

*e yatter*, s. his author. J

**jea**, s. m. yesterday.

*e yea*, s. his yesterday. J

**jeadagh**, a. diligent, careful, assiduous, prudent.

**jeidagh**, a. See *jead<slag>agh*.

*ro yeidagh*, a. too snug and tidy. J

**neu-yeidagh**, a. not assiduous, indiscreet.

**jeadid** or **jeadys**, s. m. diligence, care, spruceness.

**jeidid** or **jeidys*. See *jeadid*.

*e yeidid*, s. his tidiness, &c. J

**jeaid**, s. m. on an edge, as teeth by eating acids.

*e yeaid*, s. his sharpness of teeth. J

**er-jeid**, a. on edge, as teeth; *Jer.* xxxi. 30: *Agh yiow dagh unnane baase son e pheccaghy n hene: dy chooilley ghooiney ee-ys mess soor y villey-feyney, bee e eacklyn er-jeid*. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

**jean**, v. do, act, make, perform; it is used also for have; as, *jean myghin orrin*, (have mercy on us). *Prov.* “*Jean traagh choud as ta’n ghrian soilshean.*” [Make hay while the sun shines.]

**jean-jee**, p. do ye or you.

**jin** or **jinn**, v. do, perform, &c.; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87. See also *jean*.

**jeannagh**, v. See *jinnagh* [deest].

*my yinnin*, v. if I would, &c. do; -s, *id. em.* J

*my yinnagh*, v. if would or wouldst do. J

**jannoo**, v. doing, making, make, &c. acting, practising.

*dy yannoo*, v. to do, act, make, &c. J

*er n’yannoo*, v. hath, &c. done, made, performed.

**drogh-yannoo** or **-yantys**, s. m. evil doings.

**jeant**, 85. done, finished, performed, acted, made, rendered.

*s’jeant**, a. how done or performed. J

**jeant-magh**, v. endued, made out.

**neu-yeant**, a. undone, unmade.

**nee’m** or **neeym**, p. I will; -s, *id. em.*

**nee**, v. will or wilt, will or wilt do.

**nym**. See *nee’m*.

**ne’oo**, p. thou wilt; -s, *id. em.*

**ren**, v. did, didst; the preterit of *jean*.

**jeantagh**, s. m. a doer, actor, maker, performer, &c.; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

**drogh yantagh**, s. a sinner, an evil doer or actor, a transgressor; pl. 71. J

**drogh-yantagh**, s. m. an evil doer, a sinner.

**drogh yeanthagh**, s. an evil doer, a sinner.

Though this word is more analogous; yet, see *drogh-yantagh*. J

**jeantagh**, a.

**s’jeantagh**, a. how diligent. J

**s’jeantee**, a. *id.*, [comp. and sup.]. J 58. J

**jeayst**, a joist; *H[a]b. ii. 11: Son nee’n chlagh geamagh uss y voalley, as nee’n yeayst mastey’n fuygh freygryt eh*. For the stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it; pl. -yn.

**jeaist**, s. f. a joist. See *jeayst*.

**Jecrean**, s. Wednesday, (dies Mercurii), the day dedicated by the heathen to Mercury, the day of Mercury.

*e Yeecrean*, s. his Wednesday. J

**Jedoonee**, s. f. (*Jedominis, dies dominica*), the Lord’s day, the Sabbath. This was the day dedicated by the heathen to the sun—
Sunday, as the English name shows.

e Yedoomee, s. his Lord’s day or Sunday. J

jee, pro. (added to verbs), ye or you, as
jean-jee (do ye); tar-jee (come ye); gow-boo (go ye or take ye).

Jee, s. m. God, the creator and upholder of all things; pl. -aghyn.
dy Yee, s. thy God. J

jeeghyn, s. pl. gods; jeegh[y]n jaloo (idol gods).

e yeeghyn, s. his idol gods. J

anjee, s. m. an atheist.
anjeeagh, a. atheistical.

ben-boo, s. f. a goddess; “yn ven jee,” Acts, xix. 37: Son ta shiu er chur thi eu kionfenish ny deiney shoh, nagh vel edyr roosteyryn dy hiambllyn, ny foast er loastey goan moliaghtag nojyn ven-boo eu. For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddess.

goo-Yee, s. m. the word of God, the Scripture.

chingey-boo, s. f. 5. a ringworm; pl.

chingaghyn-boo.
ye yeeys, s. m. the Deity, the Godhead.
e Yeeys, s. his Godhead. J

jecoil, a. divine, god like. This, and the two words following, I have never seen nor heard, but as the language stands in need of them, and the words purely Manks and appropriate, I have inserted them.

jecoilagh, s. m. a divine, a theologian; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

jecoilys, s. m. divinity, theology.

jeea, v. look, examine by sight, show, visit; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ys, 87; -ys, 88.

jeea, in. look, see, behold.

yeea, v. did look, show, showed or appeared; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94.

jeeaghyn, v. looking, showing, seeming.
dy yeeaghyn, v. to look; visit, or show. J

jeea, s. m. a looker, a spectator, one that looks.

jeea, a. earnest, fervent, zealous, sudden.
sjeea, a. how fervent or ardent, how much in earnest, in a hurry. J

sjeeaney or sjeeaney, a. id., comp. and sup.; Mark, xiv. 31: Agh loayr esthyn ny sjeeaney, Dy beign dy gholl yd gaase mayrt, cha robmin oo er coontey erbee. But he spake the more vehemently, If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise. J
dy jeea, adv. hastily, earnestly, suddenly.
ro yeean, a. too earnest, zealous or fervent. J

neu-yeean, a. not zealous.

jeanid, s. m. earnestness, fervor, zeal.
e yeanid, s. his earnestness, zeal, ardency. J

jeea, mwing-jeea, s. m. a horse halter; pl. -yn.

jeea, s. (from eearree), the desire, on oath by the desire.

jeeas, s. f. an ear or head of corn.

e yeeas, s. his ear or head of corn. J

jeetdrym-jeea, s. f. the herb horse tail.

jeis.

my-boo, a. in ear, out of the blade.

jeaasagh

sjeeaasagh, a. how full of ears or heads of corn. J

sjeeaassee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

jeaassrugh, v. cleaning, gathering ears or heads or corn.
dy yeeassrugh, v. to glean, to gather ears or heads of corn. J

jeesayder or jeeasserey, s. m. a gleaner; pl. -yn.

jebin, s. f. a deeping of nets, net.
e yeebin, s. his deeping of nets. J

jebinagh, a. d. of network.
sjebinagh, a. how full of net work. J

sjebine, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

ro yeebinagh, a. too much deepings, too much in mesh or net work. J

jebinys

e yeebinys, s. his net or mesh work. J

jee, s. f. Luke xiv. 5: Quoi j’iu vees dow ny assyl echey er huit tym ayns jeeg, nagh jean
jeeragh y hayrn ass eh er y dooneragh? Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the sabbath day?; jeelig, 2 Sam. xx. 15, a ditch, a moat, or drain: As haink ad, as chruinnee ad stiagh eh [Sheba] ayns Abel jeh Beth-maachah, as hrog ad yijd noin ard-valley, as liheen eh yn jeelig, as chleiy ooilley’n pobble va marish Joab fo’n voalley dy bheggal eh. And they came and besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a bank against the city, and it stood in the trench: and all the people that were with Joab battered the wall, to throw it down; pl. -yn or -iny.

e yeelieg, s. his ditch or drain. J

jeelig, s. f. the twig of the ditch, called or corrupted by some to treebey-yeelig, the twig of sallix or sally that grows spontaneously in marshy places.

jeelig, v. drain, ditch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 84; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

yeelig, v. did ditch or drain; -agh, -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. J

jeelig, v. draining, ditching, tilting.

dy yeelig, v. drain or make ditches; to tilt a cask. J

jeeligit, 85, drained, ditched, tilted.

ro yeelig, a. too drained or ditched. J

jeelig, s. m. a hollow or bend in, as a hollow or bend in the ridge of a house, the back of an animal, &c.; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yeeligeyder, s. m. a drainer or maker of ditches.

yeeligeyder, s. his drainer, &c. J

yeeligagh, a. having ditches or drains.

s’jeeligagh, a. how full of ditches. J

s’jeeligee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J

ro yeeligagh, a. too full of ditches, &c. J

yeeligean, s. f. a rill, a very small stream of water.

yeelig, s. his small ditch or rill, J

yeeligeanagh, a. having rills or small streams.

ro yeeligeanagh, a. too full of small ditches drains or rills of water. J

jeeill or jeell, s. f. havoc, waste, destruction, trespass, desolation; Micah, iv. 11: Nish myrgeddin ta ymmoddee ashowonee chaglit d't'oii, ta gra, lhig dooin jeell y yannoo ayn-jee, as lhig da’n sooll ain jeaegyn er Zion. Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, Let her be defiled, and let our eye look upon Zion.

jeell or jeell, v. commit havoc or waste; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

yeel, v. did havoc or waste; -agh: -in, -ins; -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. J

jeelital or jeelley, v. committing havoc, waste or trespass.

dy yeelital, v. to make havoc, &c. J

jeellet, 85, worried, mangled, dirtied.

s’jeellett, a. how worried, mangled, what havoc done to. J

ro yeellet, a. too much made havoc of, wasted dirtied, &c. J

jeelleyder, s. m. one that commits havoc, &c.

yeelleyder, s. his damager or waster. J

jeelt, s. f. a saddle; pl. -yn.

jeelt ben, a woman’s saddle.

jeelt lhiattagh, a side saddle.

jeelt eairkagh, a horned saddle.

jeellt, v. saddle; -agh, 77; -al, 79, or -ey, 82; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

yeell, v. did saddle or saddled; -agh, -in; -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. J

dy yeelltal or yeelleyte, v. to saddle. J

yeellet, 85, saddled, covered with a saddle.

s’yeellet, a. how saddled. J

ro yeellet, a. too saddled. J

yeelteyr, s. m. a saddler; pl. -yn.

e yeelteyr, s. his saddler. J

jeelym, s. m. any thing that is lost in the gathering, as corn when reaping or stacking; drops from a vessel on bringing a liquid; a remnant; Jer. xlvii. 5: Ta Gaza er naase meayl; ta Askelon er ny yiarey jeh marish jeelym ny gloinney: caïd nee oo lhottey oo hene? Baldness is come upon Gaza; Ashkelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou cut thyself?; pl. -yn.

markym-jeelym, s. m. the shaking or vibration of the sun shine on the ground on a hot sun shiny day.
J

**jeen. a.** stanch from leak, drop dry, a house is said to be so that takes no rain in ['watertight'].

**s’jeen. a.** how drop dry, how tight from leak. J

**s’jeeney, a. id., com. and sup. J**

**ro yeen. a.** too stanch from rain or leak. J

**jeenagh. s. m.** the rinsing of the milking vessels, after the milk has been drained.

**e yeenagh, s.** his rinsing of the milking vessels. J

**moo[i]r[-]ljeenagh, a.** murky, dark, gloomy, of a sea colour, cloudy, looking for rain, watery.

**jeenys, s. f.** a wedge; pl. -syn.

**e yeenyns, s.** his wedge; pl. -syn. J

**jeenys, v.** wedge; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymns, 87; -ys, 88. J

**yeenys, v.** did wedge; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yns; -ys, 94. J

**jeenysey or jeenysal, v.** wedging, &c.

**dy yeenynsey, v.** to wedge. J

**jeenysit, 85.** wedged.

**s’jeenysit, a.** how wedged. J

**ro yeenysit, a.** too wedged. J

**jeer** or **jeeree, v.** make straight; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymns, 87; -ys, 88. J

**jeeree, v.** straighten, make straight.

**yeer** or **yeeree, v.** did straighten; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yns; -ys, 94. J

**jeeragh, v.** straighten, &c.

**dy yeeragh, v.** to straighten. J

**jeerit, 85.** straightened, made straight.

**ro yeerit, a.** too straightened. J

**jeereyder, s. m.** a straightener; pl. -yn.

**e yeereyder, s.** his straightener. J

**jeerid, s. m.** straightness, directness, uprightness.

**jeerys, s. m.** justice, right, equity.

**e yeerid or yeeris, s.** his straightness or uprightness. J

**neu-yeerys, s. f.** injustice, iniquity, crookedness.

**jeeragh, a.** straight, direct.

**s’jeeragh, a.** how straight or direct. J

**s’jee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J**

**anjeeragh, a.** not straight. Notwithstanding the etymology given under the word oainjyr, I hesitate not to say that oainjyragh came from this.

**neu-yeeragh, a.** indirect, not fair, not straight.

**jees, a.** two. This is the two used in counting no doubt a corruption of daas.

**e yees, s.** his two. J

**jees-as-feed, a.** twenty-two or two and twenty.

**jees-as-daeed, a.** two and forty.

**ny-neesht, a.** the two, the both [i.e. nyn nees].

**neesht, adv.** besides, also, too; ro too, is nearly syn. T[ ]’eh shoh neesht ro veg (this also is too little); -agh, id. em.

**jeestyr, v.**

**yeestyr, v.** did creak; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yns; -ys, 94. J

**jeestyrnae, v.** creaking, as the creaking of tough wood on breaking, or a new saddle or new shoes on being wrought.

**dy yeestyrnae, v.** to creak, &c. J

**jeetdrym-jeecas, s. f.** the horse herb tail.

**jeh**

**yeh, (from jeh), of; yn derney ye[h] (the either one of).** J

**jeh, pre. of; adv. off.**

**jeh, p. p. of him; -syn, id. em.**

**jeh-hene, p. p. of himself, of itself, spontaneous.**

**j’ee, p. p. of her; as, te j’ee, (it is of her); -ish, id. em.**

**jew, p. p. of them, of those, these; -syn, id, em.**

**jeem, p. p. of me; -s, id. em.**

**jeempene, p. p. of myself.**

**jin, p. p. of us; -yn or jeeyn, id. em.; Gen. iii. 22: Cur-my-ner ta’n dooinney myr-yien er jeet dy ve myr unnane jynin, dy toiggal mie as sie. Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil.**

**jeed, p. p. of thee; -s; id. em.**

**jeedhene, p. p. of thyself.**

**j’iu, p. p. of ye or you; perhaps a contraction of jeh-shiu; Gen. xxxiv. 15: Agh shoh myr choardys mayd riu: My vees shiuish myr ta shiyn, dy bee dy choollie mac dooinney jiu er ny iarey chynnlyt. But in this will we consent unto you: If ye will be as we be,**
that every male of you be circumcised.

jeh-chash, a. wild, unruly. The metaphor in this word is no doubt taken from jeh, (of), and chash, or chosh (of the feet); a horse or other unruly beast that rears its feet off the ground.

jeh-raie, a. ungo vernable, hard to deal with.

jeh-shen, p. of that, thereof.

jeh-voyley, p. dispraise, censure, dishonour.

cur jeh
cur-jeel’d, v. undress, put off thee; cur-jeel’d dty eaddagh, put off thy clothes.

Jeheiney s. m. Friday; (dies veneris), the day of Venus as the heathens dedicated it; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

e Yeheiney, s. his Friday. J

Jeheiney-Cheays or Jeheiney Chaish, s. m. Good Friday; the Cheays or Chaish is from Casherick, no doubt.

jeï, p. coming after, behind.

jeï shoh; adv. henceforth.

my yeï, adv. after me, abafit me. J


ny-jeï, p. p. abafit or behind them, after them or us.

ny-yeïh, adv. nevertheless, notwithstanding.

yeïh. See ny yeïh.

jeidey

gleidey or rather jeidey, s. m. a godfather, a man who stands sponser for a child at the baptismal font.

e gleidey, s. his godfather; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. G.

jeigh, v. shut, close up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80.

yeïgh, v. did shut; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J

dy yeïgh, v. to shut. J

jeight

s’jeight, a. how shut or closed. J

ro yeight, a. too shut. J

neu-yeight, a. unshut.

jeighder, s. m. a shutter; pl. -yn.

e yeighder, s. his shutter. J

jeih, a. ten; jeih as feed (thirty); pl. -yn.

e yeih, s. his ten. J

dy yeih, a. of ten; Psl. xxxiii. 2: Moyleley-jeel ynh Chiam lesh y chaasagh: gow-jeel arraneyn-moylee da chaasagh y lesh y lute, as y ghrle-chiaull dy yeih streyn. Praise the Lord with harp: sing praises unto him with the lute, and instrument of ten strings. J

jeih as daeed, a. fifty, or ten and forty.

jeih thousanyn as feed, a. thirty thousand.

The jeig in this number [‘jeih thousanyn jeeg as feed”] must be wrong in Num. xxxi. 45.

jeihoo, a. tenth.

e yeihoo, s. tenth. J

jeig, a. [-]teen, a postfix used after ten to twenty.

jeigo, a. [-]teenth; a postfix to ordinals from ten to twenty.

jeir, s. tear, tears. This word is alike in sing. and pl., except the diaeresis i is used in the pl., as, jeïr; for a few tears we say pl. -yn.

e yeir, s. his tear; pl. yeir. J

jeirree, a. d. of tears, as in the phrase, ayns y doo as y jeerree (in blankness of tears).

e yeirree, a. d. of his tears. J

jeirk, s. m. an alm; pl. -yn.

jeirk, v. beg; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87.

e yeirk, s. [his] alm[s]; pl. -yn. J

yeirk, s. did give alms; -agh; -in; -ins; -yn; -yms; -ys, 94. J

jeirkit, 85, given in alms.

ro yeirkit, a. too given in alms. J

jeirkagh, s. m. a beggar, a pauper, a receiver of alms; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

e yeirkagh, s. his beggar; pl. 71. J

jeirkeydagh, s. m. an almoner, a giver of alms; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

e yeirkeydagh, s. his giver of alms or almoner.

jeirkid, s. m. beggary, paupery.

e yeirkid, s. his beggary. J

jeirkys, s. m. a collection of alms.

Jelhein or Jelune, s. m. Monday; (dies Lunae), the day dedicated to the moon, the moon’s day.

e Yelhein or Yelhuin, s. his Monday. J

Lhein or Lheiuin, s. Monday; as, Doonaght as Lheiuin (Sunday and Monday).
jelliu, v. warp, warping; -aghn, 77.
yelliu, v. did warp a web; -aghn; -in; -ins;
-agm; -ynms; -ys, 94. J
jelliuit (sic: stress), 85, warped.
ro yelliiut, s. too warped. J
jelliuder (sic: stress), s. m. one who warps; pl. -yn.
e yelliiuder, s. his warper; pl. -yn. J
Jemayrt, s. m. Tuesday; (dies Martius), the
day dedicated to Mars, the day of Mars.
e Yemayrt, s. his Tuesday. J
Jerdin or Jerdune, s. m. Thursday; (dies
Joves), Jupiter’s day, or the day dedicated to Jupiter.
e Yerdein, s. his Thursday. J
jerk, v. expect, hope; -aghn, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
aghn; -ins, 83; -yn, 84; -ynm, 86; -ym, 87.
yerk* or yerkee, v. did expect, trust, or
hope; -aghn, -in, -ynm, -ynms; -ys, 94. J
dy yerkal, v. to expect, trust, or hope. J
jerkit, 85, expected, hoped.
ro yerkit, a. too expected or hoped. J
neu-yerkit, a. unexpected.
jerkedeyr, s. m. an expecter; pl. -yn,
e yerkeyder, s. his expecter. J
jerkalsys, s. m. expectation, hope; pl. -yns.
e yerkalysys, s. his expectation, &c. J
jerlyn, s. f. darnel; pl. -yn.
dy yerlyn, a. of darnel. J
jerrey, s. m. end, conclusion, hinder ends. [pl.
67: change -ey to -aghyn].
gerrey, s. m. the end; Psl. Ixxvii. 8: Vel e
vyghin dy slane er n’immeeqaht son dy bragh:
as vel e yiałdyn er jeet dy bollagh gys gerrey
brá? Is his mercy clean gone for ever: and his
promise come to an end for evermore? I
suppose the G in this word is a mistake. See
jerrey.
e yerrey, s. his end, his last, his hinder
ends; pl. 67. J
er-jerrey, adv. last, in line, latterly,
behind, not in front.
fy-gerrey, adv. lastly, at last, finally, in
fine.
fey-gerrey, adv. at last, lastly, finally. See
also fy.
fy-gerrey-foal, adv. at long last, &c.
jerree, a. d. of hindmost or last.
s‘jerree or stierree, a. the last, the latest. J
e yerree, s. his hindmost or last; as, fy-
yerree (at last, lastly, finally). J
jerrinagh, a. dernier, last; a. d. of or
belonging to the latter end.
s‘jerrinagh, a. how much tending to the
last or latter end. J
s‘jerrinee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J
yerrinagh, a. d. of the last or latter; as,
thiabbeeyerrinagh (of the death-bed, or the
bed that ends, or is final); Mat. xii. 45: …as
ta stayd yerrinagh yn dooimney shen ny
s’doogh na’n toshignt. …and the last state of
that man is worse than the first. J.

Jesarn, s. Saturday; (dies Saturni), the
day dedicated to Saturn, Saturn’s day.
e Yesarn, s. his Saturday. J
Sarn, s. m. a contraction of Jesarn,
Saturday.
Harn, s. (from Sarn) Saturday; Prov. Ta
ayns Harn sy Vayrnt dy liooar ayns
shignt bleaney. [A Saturday’s moon in
March is enough for seven years.] S

jesh, a. right, proper, suitable, neat, nice.
s‘jesh, a. how right, becoming, suitable or
proper. J
s‘jeshey, a. id., comp. and sup. J
laue yesh, a. right hand. J
ro yesh, a. too right, proper, suitable, &c. J
neu-yesh, a. improper, unbecoming,
unsuitable, unseemly, inapplicable,
awkward.
jesh, a. pl. right, suitable, proper, neat.
jeshid, s. m. propriety, suitableness.

jeshaght, s. an instrument, implement.
e yeshaght, s. his implement, instrument,
or utensil. J

jeshal, s. f. water agrimony, water hemp.

jesheen (sic: stress), s. m. an ornament,
garnish, or embellishment; pl. -yn.
e yesheen, s. his ornament, &c. J
yesheen, v. did ornament, embellish; -aghn;
-in; -ins; -ym; -ynms; -ys, 94. J
jesheeney, v.
dy yesheeney, v. to adorn, embellish, &c. J
ro yesheenit, a. too ornamented, &c. J
jesheeneyder, s. m. one who ornaments.
jesheenys, s m. trimmings, embellishments;
pl. -yn.
*e yesheensys, s. his ornamenting, &c. J
jesheenagh
ro *yesheenagh, a. too ornamental, too
decorated, or set off. J

jeushan, s. f. a hinge; pl. -yn.
*e yeushan, s. his hinge. J
jeushanagh, a. having hinges.
ro *yeushanagh, a. having too many hinges.
J
jeushanit, 85. hinged.
s’jeushanit, a. how hinged. J
ro *yeushanit, a. too hinged. J

jeyd, s. m. dad, dada, or daddy.
dy *yeyd, s. thy dad, dadda, or daddy. J

[jiarg]-[jaids], a. red[,] ruddy.
s’jiarg, a. how red. J
s’jiargey, a. id., comp. and sup. J
j[a]rgy, a. pl. red[,] ruddy.
yargey, a. pl. red. J
jiarg[-]-rooisth, [a.] stark naked.
feen-jirg, s. m. red wine.
gorrym-jirg, s. purple.
jiarg* or *jiargee, v. reddened, make red;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
yiagey, a. pl. red. J
yiargagh or yiargaghkey, v. reddening, blushing, becoming red.
dy ytirargagh or yiargaghkey, v. to redden. J
yiargit, 85. made red, reddened.
ro *yiargit, a. made too red or reddened. J
yiargeyder, s. m. one that makes red.
e *yiargeyder, s. his reddener. J
jiherd, s. m. redness; Mat. xvi. 2: Tra t’na
fastyr er, jir shiuish, Bee emshyr aalin ayn: son
dy vel *jirgyn’ syn aer. When it is evening, ye
say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red.
e yirgyn, s. his redness. J

jiass [‘south’]
my yiass, adv. southward., to the south.
jiassid
e yiassid, a. his southernness. J

jing, v. jam, throng, press; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86.
ying, v. did jam, cram, throng, press,
rushed; Acts, xix. 29: As va ooielie yn ard-
valley bun-ry-sky:n: as erreish daue v’er ghoail
Gaius as Aristarchus, Macedonianee,
sheshaghyn troaite Phaul, ying ad stiagh
ooliey dy cheliey ayns y theater. And the
whole city was filled with confusion: and having
cought Gaius and Aristarchus, men of
Macedonia, Paul’s companions in travel, they
rushed with one accord into the theatre; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
jingey, v. pressing, thronging, &c.
dy yingey, v. to jam, cram, throng, rush,
press, &c, &c. J
jingit
s’jingit, a. how pressed or thronged. J
ro *yingit, a. too crammed, stuffed, &c. J
neu-yingit, a. unpressed.
jingeyder, s. m.
e *yingeyder, s. his rusher, presser, &c. J

jingleyr, s. m. a jangler; pl. -yn.
jingleyrys, s. m. a jangling.

jinnair, s. m. dinner; pl. -yn
dy yinnair, s. thy dinner. J
jinnairagh, a. d. of dinner.
yinnairagh, a. d. of dinner or dinners. J

jiole, v. suck, sucking; -agh, 77.
yiole, v. did suck or sucked; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
jiolit or jiol, 85. sucked.
s’jiolit or s’jiol, a. how sucked. J
ro *yiolit, a. too sucked. J
jioleyder, s. m. one that sucks, a sucker.
e *yioleyder, s. his sucker. J

jioold, v. discard, cast off, dismis[s], thr[ru]st
out; -agh, 77; -ee, 83.
yioold or yiioolt, v. [did] discard, turn off,
cast off, or dismiss; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. J
dy *yooldey, v. to discard or cast off, to
dismiss on account of disgust or aversion. J
jioolidt, 85. turned off by dislike.
s’j[i]oo-sid, a. how discarded or turned
off. J
ro *yioolidt, a. too discarded, &c. J
jioold[e]yder, s. m. a discarer, &c.
e *yiooldeyder, s. his discarer, &c. J
jiooldagh, a. disgustful, cloyish, raising
nauseousness in the stomach, raising dislike
by some offensive action.
s’j[i]oo <i>dagh, a. how disgusting or nauseous. J
s’j[i]oo <i>dee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. J
ro yiooldagh, a. too cloyish or apt to turn on the stomach. J

jirkin, s. m. a coatee or short jacket; pl. [deest].
e yirkin, s. his jacket or coatee. J

jishig, s. m. papa, father; pl. -yn.
dy yishig, s. thy papa, thy father, colloquially. J
liass yishig, s. m. a step father.
jysick, s. father. See jishig.

jiu, s. m. to day, this day.
jiulean or jiuleanagh, s. m. a sojourner, a person that stays but a day or two, as the word would indicate, a cotler, or tenant. e yuilean, s. his sojourner; pl. -ee [of jiuleanagh]. J
ro yiuleanagh, a. too sojourner-like, too cotter or tenant-like. J
jiuleanyys, s. m. sojourning, cotlery, living as not at home.

joan, s. m. dust, any dry thing pulverised to powder or dust; pl. -yn.
joan, v. dust; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.
yoan, v. did dust or dusted; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94, J
joaney, v. dusting.
dy yoaney, v. to dust. J
joanit, 85. dusted, powdered.
s’joanit, a. how dusted. J
ro yoanit, a. too dusted. J
joaneyder, s. m, a duster; pl. -yn.
e yoaneyder, s. his duster. J

joanagh
s’joanagh, a. how dusty. J
s’joanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. J
ro yoanagh, a. too dusty. J
joanlagh, s. m. dust of rain, mizzling or drizzling rain; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
dy yoanlagh, s. of misling or drizzling rain. J
joanlaguey, v.
dy yoanlaguey, v. to missle or drizzle rain. J

joarey
toshiagh-jioarey, s. m. a coroner or sheriff, a man sworn under the crown or king to cite before judges, hold inquests, execute writs, executions, &c. The etymology of this word, like many other, is hard to find; the Scotch Gaelic has taooseach for a chieftain, the Irish have the same word for chieftain and captain, from either or both it may have been derived; but whence the joarey or joaree which is added? Is it a corruption of jeh-ree (of the king), or fo-ree (under the king), and changed to jo-ree or jo-rey?

joarree, s. m. a stranger; pl. -yn.
ny yoarree, s. a stranger. J

joarree, a. strange, remarkable, outlandish; Neh. xiii. 26: Nagh ren Solomon ree Israel peccah liorish ny reedyn shoh? ga, mast' ymmodsee ashooyn cha row ree goll risshyn, va graih ec yee er, as ren yee eeh ny ree harrish Israel: ny-yeih, eer eeshin ren mraane joarree y chleayney gys peccah. Did not Solomon king of Israel sin by these things? yet among many nations was there no king like him, who was beloved of his God, and God made him king over all Israel: nevertheless even him did outlandish women cause to sin.
s'sjoarree, a. how strange. J
ro yoarree, a. too strange. J

joarreeaght or joarreeys, s. m. estrangement, strangeness, a foreign or strange place.
e yoorreeaght, s. his strange or foreign place. J
e yoorreeys, s. his estrangement. J

jok, v.
yok, v. yoke; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms -ys, 94. J
jokal, s. m. a yoking, what a team can do at once whilst yoked together.
daa yokal, s. two yokings. J
dy yokal, v. to yoke. J
jokit
v'eh yokit, 85, he was yoked. J

jolg, s. f. a thorn; one of a set of knitting needles.
e yolg, s. his thorn or knitting needle. J
jilg, s. pl. thorns; knitting needles; the pl. of
Jo[l]g.

dy yilg, s. of thorns; of knitting needles. J
jolga[h], a. thorny, full of thorns.
jolg-vrasnee, s. f. some will have it that this is the proper Manks for spur; pl. jilg.
jollys, s. f. voracity, ravenousness.
e yollys, s. his voracity or greediness.
jollyssagh, a. ravenous, glutinous, immoderately fond of food, or in the gratification of any sensual desire.
ro jollyssagh, a. too voracious, greedy, too ravenous; s. a ravenous person; pl. 71.
s’jollyssagh, a. how ravenous or immoderately eager after any sensual gratification.

s’jollysssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J
jollyssagh, s. m. a [a]venous person or beast; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
jollyssid. See jollys.

joltagh, v. traversing; Jer. ii. 23: Jeeagh reesht gys dty raad ’sy choan, cooinee er shen
	t’ou er n’yanoo: t’ou myr dromedaree bieau
joltagh er y raad. See thy way in the valley, know what thou hast done: thou art a swift dromedary traversing her ways.
joltee, a. hasty, rash.

Jonée or Joney, s. f. Judith.
jonse, s. m. a jolt, or wince.
jonse, v.
yons* or yonse, v. did jolt or wince; -agh; -in; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
jonseragh, v. wincing, acting in a wild and untamely manner, said of a horse that winces.
dy yonseragh, v. to jolt or wince. J
jonsit
ro yonsit, a. too much jolted or winced. J
jonseyder
e yonseyder, s. his wincer, &c. J

jooigh, a. this and jollyssagh are nearly syn. but with this difference, that jooigh is only to be applied to eagerness of appetite, jollyssagh to that and all other intemperate desires.
s’jooigh, a. how voracious or greedy. J
s’jooighey, a. id., comp. and sup. J
ro yooigh, a. too greedy. See jooigh. J
yooighey, a. pl. greedy; as, moddee yooighey (greedy dogs). J
jooid, s. f. greediness, eagerness of appetite.
e yooid, s. his eagerness of appetite. J
jooighid. See jooid.
jough, s. f. drink. The Manks here surpasses the English, as that language has only the one word for verb and noun; the Manks verb of drink is tu; pl. -yn, or -inyn.
dy yough, s. of drink. J
beggan-jou-ee-ort, a bad wish; it either means too little drink, or too little appetite.

jouis, s. f. shears; pl. -yn.
e youis, s. his shears. J
joushag, s. f. a sharper, a termagant; pl. -yn.

jouyl, s. m. devil. The j from jee and ouyl from dewil cruel, the cruel or evil god. The English I supposed to be formed in like manner, d from dia or deus, and evil added, the evil or bad god; diabolus, &c.
y youyl, s. [the] devil. J
jouyi, s. pl. devils, diabolians.
dy youyl, s. pl. of devils. J
jouyllagh, a. devilish, diabolical.
s’jouyllagh, a. how devilish or diabolical J
s’jouyllee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. J
ro youyllagh, a. too devilish or diabolical. J

jou[yll]id, s. m. devilishness, devilment.
joyn, v. join; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.
yoyn, v. did join or joined; -agh. -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
joynal, v. joining.
dy yoynal, v. to join. J
joynit, 85, joined.
ro yoynit, a. too joined. J
joyneday, s. m. a joiner; pl. -yn.

juail or juailys, deprivation, total loss.
dy juail, s. of deprivation or loss. J
er juail, v. hath, &c., deprived or lost. J

Juan, s. m. the familiar of John.
Yuan, s. John, voc. of Juan. J
Juan-moor, s. m. the black -backed gull.
Juan-teayst, s. m. the jack-daw.

jummal, v. wasting, destroying, embezzling, squandering, lavishing, consuming by riot;
-agh, 77; -ee, 82; -in, 83.
J

er yummal, v. hath, &c., wasted, lavished or squandered; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. J
jummalit, 85. wasted, squandered, lavished.
ro yummalit, a. too wasted, destroyed, &c. J
neu-yummalit, a. unwasted, unlavished.
jummalagh or jummalagh, s. a squanderer, &c.; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
jummalagh, a. wasteful, lavish, destructive; prodigal.
s’jummalagh or s’jummalagh, a. how wasteful or lavishing.
ro yummalagh or yummalagh, a. too wasteful or lavish, &c.; J
jummal, or jummalys e yummal or yummallys, s. his wastefulness, his lavishing or squandering. J
junt, s.
drogh yunt, s. a bad scam or joint in wood, stone, &c. J
junt, v.
yunt, v. did joint or jointed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. J
dy yuntal or yuntey, v. to joint together in joints, to join in seams. J
juntit, 85. jointed, having joints.
ro yuntit, 85, too jointed. J
junteyder, s. m. a jointer.
e yunteyder, s. his jointer. J
juntagh, a. having joints or seams.
jurnaa or jurnah, s. m. a journey; pl. -ghyn.
e yurnaa or yurnah, s. his journey; pl. -ghyn or -yn. J
jurnahgey, v. journeying.
dy yurnahgey, v. to journey. J
jurnahys e yurnahys, s. his journeying. J
jus-nish, adv. just now.
juys, s. m. fir timber, fir, Ez. xxxi. 8: Cha row ny cedaryn ayns garey Yee ny syrjey na eshyn: cha row ny billyn-juys dy ve soylit rish eer e vanganyyn, as cha row yn billey-chesnut casley rish e vanglaneyyn, cha row billey erbee ayns garey Yee casley rishyn son aalid. The cedars in the garden of God could not hide him: the fir trees were not like his boughs, and the chestnut trees were not like his branches; nor any tree in the garden of God was like unto him in his beauty.
dy yuys, s. of fir. J
jym[moose, s. f. wrath, ire, anger, indignation; pl. -yn.
e yummoose, s. his wrath, anger, fury, rage, pl. -yn. J
jymmoosey, v.
dy yummoosey, v. to make wroth or angry. J
jymmoosagh, a. wrath, ignignant, inflamed with anger, furious, raging.
s’jymmoosagh, a. how wroth. J
s’jymmoosee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. J
ro yummoosagh or yummoosagh, a. too wroth or wrathful, angry. J
yummoosagh, s. m. a wrathful, &c. person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
neu-yummoosagh, a. not wrathful.

jyst
clooid-just, s. m. a dish clout.
juistey, a. d of a wooden dish or dishes.
juistey, a. d. of a wooden dish. J
This letter, like f, has no word from other letters. For its sound, see Remark 17; and its changes see 51.

kaart, s. m. a card; pl. -yn.

kaart, s. m. a quart; the weight of 7lbs. of wool; pl. -yn.

e chaart his quart. K

nyg gaart, s. your, &c. quart. K

kaart, v. card; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in.

chaart, v. did card. K

kaarteey, v. his carding. K

kaartee, a. d. of carding, or to card.

karit, 85, carded.

kaarteyder, s. m. a carder; pl. -yn.

kahngyr, s. f. a cancer; pl. -yn.

kail, s. f. cole, cabbage, colewort.

yn chail, s. the cole or cabbage. C.

nygail, s. your, &c. cole or cabbage. K

bwillen-kail, s. f. a cabbage; pl. -yn.

farchail, s. f. weed or weeds.

kairdeey, s. f. a smithy, a forge; pl. -yn.

nyg gairdeey, s. your, &c. smithy; pl. -yn. K

kairdagh, a. d. of a smithy or smithery.

kairdeees, s. f. smithery or smith craft.

kalk, v. calk, stop, the leak of a ship or boat;

-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.

kalkey, v. calking, stopping leaks.

kalkit, 85. calked.

kalkeyder, s. m. a calker; pl. -yn.

kalkin, s. m. a calking iron; pl. -yn.

Kargys, s. f. Lent, forty days before Easter set apart by the Church for fasting. Is the word from kiar (provide), and gys (to) ?to provide for that festival; or is it from kaire (four), and jeih (ten) ? —the number of days it contains.

yn Chargys, s. the Lent. K

karr or karree, v. mend, repair; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

Karree ['punish'] is in Isaiah, Lxi. 4, for repair, when it ought to have been karree: As troggee ad ny shenn tholtany, kerree ad traartys ny shenn earishyn, as coamree ad reesht ny ard-valyn treigit, traartys ymmodee sheelogheyn. And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.

my charrys, v. if shall, &c. repair. K

cherree, v. did mend or repair. K

karragh or karraghay, v. mending, repairing.

er charragh or charraghay, v. hath, &c. repaired and mended. K

karrit, 85, repaired, mended. [Kerrit] is in Josh. ix. 4, for mended or repaired where it ought to have been karrit: Hie ad gys obbyr dy cooshagh, as lhig ad orroo hene dy ve chagtleyne reeoei, as ghow ad shenn saick er nyn assylin, as siyn-feeneey, shenn, raipur, as Gerrit. They did work willily, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon their asses, and wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up.

s’karrit, a. how mended or repaired. K

feer charrit, pt. 6. very much repaired or mended. K

karreyder, s. m. a mender, &c. pl. -yn.

kirt, s. f. a cart; pl. -yn.

kirt, v. muck, rake; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

yn chart, s. the cart. K

karrey, v. carting; raking muck or mire.

kartin

s’karrit, a. how carted or raked with a coal-rake. K

karreyde[r], s. m. a gatherer of muck or mire.

kay, s. f. mist, fog.

yn chay, s. the mist or fog.

nyg gay, s. your, &c. mist. K

kayeeagh

s’keayeeagh, a. how misty, comp. and sup. K

feer chayeeagh, a. very misty, &c. This word is used by aged Manks people when they wish for particular weather at the approach of the different seasons of the year; as, arragh chayeeagh: sourey ouyragh; fouyr ghrianagh; as geurey rioeeagh: [a misty spring, a gloomy summer, a sunny autumn and a frosty winter]. K

K
Kayid, s. m. mistiness, fogginess. Yn chayid, s. the mistiness. K

Kayt, s. m. a cat; pl. kiyt. Yn chayt, s. the cat. K Nyn gayt, s. your, &c. cat. K Keiyt, s. pl. cats; the pl. of kayt. E cheiyt, s. pl. his cats. K Nyn geiyt, s. your, &c. cats. K Crow-cheiyt, s. f. the herb bird’s foot. Kaytlag, s. f. a cat fish; pl. -yn. Yn chaytlag, s. the cat fish. K

Kease, s. f. buttock, ham. Yn cheays, s. the ham or buttocks. K Nyn gease, s. your, &c. buttock. The pl. is in 2 Sam. x. 4: Shen-y-fa ghow Hanun sharvaantyn Ghavid, as ren eh baarey yn derrey lieh jeh ny faasaagyn oc, as yiare eh jeu nyn goamraghyn ’sy vean, kiart rish nyn geasyyn, as lhig eh’n raad daue. Wherefore Hanun took David’s servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, and cut off their garments in the middle, even to their buttocks, and sent them away. K

Keayn, s. m. ocean, sea. Yn cheayn, s. the ocean, the sea. K Nyn geayn, s. your, &c. ocean or sea. K Keayin, a. d. of the sea or ocean. Blest keayin, s. m. a sea blast. Ynsagha-keayin, s. f. navigation.

Keayn, v. cry, weep; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84. Cheayn, v. did cry, or cried; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. K Cha geayn, v. not cry; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. K Keayney, v. crying, weeping. Nyn geayney, s. your, &c. crying, &c. K Er cheayney, v. hath, &c. cried, K Keayneyder, s. m. a crier, one that cries; pl. -yn. Keaynit as, 85, cried out.

Keayrt, adv. once, one time; pl. -yn. Un cheayrt, adv. once, one time. K Keayrt elley, adv. one time more. Keayrt dy row, adv. once on a time. Keayrt ny ghaa, adv. many a time.

Keck, s. m. the excrements or dung of any animal; pl. -yn.

Keck, v. dung; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88. Check, v. 6. did dung, dunged; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. Yn cha gekk, v. not dung, or go to stool; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. Yn cheddin, a. excrementitious. Keekeyder, s. m. a voider of dung; pl. -yn. Keekease, s. m. one that is besmeared with excrements, a dirty fellow.

Keddin

Cheddin, a. same; wheesh cheddin (so much); choud cheddin (so far); aght cheddin (likewise). Myngeeddin, adv. also, likewise, in like manner.

Keead

Un cheead, s. 6. one hundred. Nyn geead, s. your, &c. hundred; pl. -yn. Yn cheeadoo, a. the hundredth. K Nyn geedoo, a. our, &c. hundredth. K

Keeagh, s. f. breast or pap, the breast that gives milk; pl. -yn. Yn cheeagh, s. the breast or pap. K Nyn geeagh, s. your, &c. breast. K Kee, a. d. of breast milk. Ben chee, a woman that gives suck. K Ben-chee, s. f. a woman that gives suck. Boandyr kee, a wet nurse.

Keeaght, s. m. a plough; pl. -yn. Yn cheeaght, s. the plough. K Nyn geeagh, s. their, &c. plough. K Kione keeaght, s. a plough head.

Keeak, s. m. a cake; pl. -yn. Yn cheeak, s. the cake. K Nyn geeak, s. your, &c. cake. K

Keeayl<e> or keeail, s. f. sense, wit; pl. -yn. Yn cheeayl, s. the sense. Prov. “Keeayl chionnit yn cheeayl share, mannagh vel ee kionnit ro gheyryr.” [Bought wit is the best wit, if it be not bought too dear.] K Nyn geeayl, s. their, &c. sense or wit. K Keilley, a. d. of sense or wit. Nyn geiley, a. d. of your, &c. sense or wit. Ec kione nyn geiley (at their wits end). K Prov. “Kione mooar er y veggan cheilley, as kione beg gyn veg edyr. Towse cheilley rish.” [A big head on the little (of wits), and a little head with none at all. Measure
s

sense with it.]

merre-cheille
y, s. f. deadness of wit or sense.

e cheille, s. [of] his wits. K

keeayll-vairey, s. f. mother's wit.

bun[-ch]eeayl, s. m. a moral; pl. -yn.

meecheayl, s. f. silliness, simplicity, nonsense.

keeayllagh, n. sensible, witty.

s'keeayllagh, a. how sensible or witty. K

s'keeayllee, a. id., comp. and sup. 58.

feer cheeayllagh, a. very sensible or witty. K

neu-cheeayllagh, a. unvary unwittingly.

raa-keeayllagh, s. m. a maxim, an adage.

keeil, s. f. jaw, jamb, side or cheek.

yn cheeir, s. the jaw, the jamb or side of a place; as, keeil dorrysh (the cheek or jamb of the door). K

yn geeil, s. your, &c. jaw; pl. -yn. K

keeilley, a. d. of the jaw or cheek; caingey-keeilley (chewing the cud). Though in common conversation we say caingey keerey.

che[es]jille, a. d. of the jaw. K

keeil chiollee, s. hearth side, or fire side.

keeil doarlish, s. side of the gap.

keeil dorrysh, s. side of the door or door side.

keeil or keeihll, s. f. church, kirk.

yn cheeir, s. the church. K

yn geeil or geeilley, s. your, &c. church. K

kiealteenyn, s. pl. churches.

e chialeenyn, s. his churches. K

yn gialteenyn, s. your, &c. churches. K

kieilagh, a. d. of a church; Prov. Cha boght as lugh kilagh [As poor as a church mouse]; and, Clagh ny kilagh ayns kione dty hie woowar. [A stone of the church be in thy big house, i.e., the kitchen.] This was once thought the greatest curse.

recortys-kilagh, s. f. church register.

keeilagh, a. d. of the church. K

kile, a. d. near the church, but not belonging to.

cheille, a. d. of the church. K

keileig, s. f. an enclosure belonging to a church or chapel; pl. -yn.

keeir, yn cheeir, s. the cud. K

keeir, a. a dark colour, the natural colour of what is called in English a black sheep.

s'keeir, a. how dark coloured, sable. K

s'keeirey, a. id., comp. and sup. K

feer cheeir, a. very misty or dark; <as,> [keeir, v.]

cheeir ym oie orrin (the night darkened on us). K

keeirit, 85. ma[d]e dark or black; vel ym oie keeirit ? (is it nightfall, or is the night as dark as it will be)?

keeir as gorrym, s. m. blue and the colour keeir mixed in wool being spun and wove into cloth so called.

keeir-lheeah, s. m. those two colours of wool spun and wove into cloth are so called, and which was formerly the garb generally worn by the Manks peasantry.

yn cheeir-lheeah, s. the russet, or dark gray woollen cloth. K

keeiragh or kayragh, s. the darkness of the night, or night fall. Is this word from kay (mist)?

yn cheeiragh, s. the night fall. K

kee, s. m. a peep; pl. -yn.

keek, v. peep; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.

keekeyder, s. m. a peeper; pl. -yn.

keep, s. m. a sort of strong grass of the bent kind.

keesh, s. f. tax, fee, tribute; pl. -yn.

yn cheeesh, s. 6. the tax or due. K

yn gees, s. your, &c. tax or tribute. K

thie keesh, s. m. a custom house.

keeshagh, a. tributary.

keeges, s. [f.] fortnight; pl. -yn. Prov.

"Three keegesyn dy cheegesyn slane, Ta voish laa'l Thomys sy Nollick gys laa'l Breeshey Bane." [Three fortinights of fortnights whole; these are from St. Thomas' Day in Christmas to White St. Bridget's Day.]

yn cheeges, s. 6. the fortnight. K

yn geeges, s. your, &c. fortnight. K

keil or keil*, v. conceal, bide, secrete; -agh; 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83.

cha geil* or geil, v. not conceal or hide;
-agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. K
cheil or cheill*, v. 6. did conceal or hide;
-agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94. K
keil, v. concealing, secreting, &c.
er cheil, v. hath, &c. concealed. K
yn geil, v. your, &c. concealing, &c. K
keillit
s’keillit, a. how concealed or hid. K
ro cheillit, pt. too concealed or hid. K
keilleyder, s. m. a concealer, a hider, purloiner.
keilleig, s. a fish called kellack or kellag; pl. -yn.
yn cheilleig, s. the kellag. K
keim, s. f. amble an ambling pace; Prov. “My
ta keim sy laair, bee keim sy [I]hiy.” [If
there is an amble in the mare, there will be
an amble in the colt.]
keimagh, a. able to amble.
keimeragh, ambling, pacing.
keint, s. m. kind, sort, species, somewhat like.
yn cheint, s. 6. the sort, the kind. K
yn geint, s. your, &c. kind, sort. K
keird, s. f. trade, employment, occupation,
business; pl. -yn.
yn cheird, s. the trade. K
yn geir, s. your, &c. trade. K
keirdey, a. d. of a trade, or business.
cheirdey, a. d. of a trade or trades. K
keirdagh, s. m. a tradesman, a craftsman.
keirn, s. m. the round tree, the mountain ash,
a berry of its fruit; a kind of bird.
yn cheirn, s. the mountain ash. K
keish, a. obese, fat; s. f. a fat pig.
yn cheish, s. the obese, the fat. K
keishid, s. m. obeseness, fatness.
keiyen, a. kind, delicate, &c.; Prov. xxix. 21:
Eshyn ta dy keiyen trogall e harvaant veih e
eaegid, gowee eh er dy ve e vac ec y jerrey. He
that delicately bringeth up his servant from a
child shall have him become his son at the
length.
feer cheiyn, a. very kind, or kindly. K
dy keiyn, adv. kindly, delicately; [L]am. iv.
5: Adsyn va beaghdy keiyn, t’ad treigyt ayns
ny straíydyn: adsyn va coomrit lesh scarleod t’ad
lhie er ny torranyn. They that did feed delicately
are desolate in the streets: they that were
brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills.
keiyen, adv. kindly or kind.
kelk, s. m. chalk; pl. -yn.
yn cheil, s. 6. the chalk. K
yn geil, s. your, &c. chalk. K
kelk, v. chalk; -agh, 77; -ee, 80: -in, 88.
kelkal or kelkey, v. chalking.
kelkit, 85, chalked, scored with chalk.
kelledder, s. m. a chalker; pl. -yn.
kellagh, s. m. a cock; a wooden anchor with a
stone in it. [pl. 71; change -agh to -ee]. The
male[s] of many fowls are called kellagh;
as kellagh guiy (a gander); kellagh tunnag
(a drake)
yn kellagh, s. the cock. K
yn gellagh, s. your, &c. cock; pl. 71. K
kelleed, s. d. of a cock or cock.
kelleed, s. d. 6. of the cock or cocks. K
kemmyrk, s. f. refuge, protection.
yn chemmyrk, s. 6. the refuge. K
yn gemmyrk, s. your, &c. refuge. K
kemmyrkaigh, s. m. a refugee, one who
stands in need of refuge or protection; pl.
71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chemmyrkaigh, the refugee; pl. 71. K
kenjal, a. kind, benevolent, mellow.
s’kenjal, a. how kindly, mellow. K
s’kenjailey, a. id., comp. and sup. K
feer kenjal, a. 6. very kindly, or mellow. K
neu-kenjal, a. unknot, not kindly.
kenjallys, s. m. kindness, benevolence,
kindliness.
e kenjallys, s. his kindness, gentleness,
benevolence. K
yn genjallys, s. your, &c. kindness. K
kenjallys-graihagh, s. m. loving kindness.
e kenjallys-graihagh, s. his loving-kindness. K
kennip, s. f. hemp; pl. -yn.
yn chein, s. 6. the hemp. K
yn genip, s. your, &c. hemp. K
kennipey, a. d. hempen, of hemp.
genipey, a. pl. hemp [??]; a. d. of hemp. K
keioe, a. wild, mad, in a rage, not tame.
s’keioe, a. how wild or mad. K
s’keioe, a. id., comp. and sup. K
feer cheioe, a. 6. very wild, mad, or in a
rage.

eaghcheoy, s. f. sciatic, rheumatism. [‘mad horse’]

keoeid or keoeys, s. m. wildness, &c.
e chooieid, s. his wildness, &c. K

yn geo-id, s. your, &c. wildness, &c. K keagh

er keagh, a. (from keoi), wild, raging.
goail cheagh, v. getting mad or in a rage. K

keoyeagh, a. fulsome, musty.

feer cheoyagh, a. very fulsome, or musty. K

kercheen, s. f. m. a cullion, a cringe, an underling, a very dependent being.
yn chercheen, s. the underling or cullion. K

feer chercheenagh, a. in a very cullionly manner. K

kercheeny, s. f. the act of doing the meanest actions for hire, much dependancy, slavishness, base, meanness.
e cherchee{yn}ys, s. his cullionness. K

kere or khere, s. f. a comb, wax; pl. -yn, or -yny; <Psalm, xix. 10> [see kere-volley below].
yn cher, s. the comb.
yn-ver gere, s. your, &c. comb. K

kere-{v}ol<ey, s. f. honey comb, or rather a sweet comb; as the volley here comes from millish? [Psalm, xix. 10]: Ny smoo t’ad dy v’er nyn yeearee na airn, dy jarroo, na mooarane airn ghlen: ny s’milje neesht na mill, as y khere-volley. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey, and the honey-comb.] K

kere, v. comb.

cha gere, v. not comb: -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. K

chere, v. did comb: -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. K

kerey, v. combing, teasing, hackling.
dy cherey, v. to comb, to tease, or hackle. K

kereit or keret, 85. combed, teased, &c.
s’keret, a. how well teased or combed. K

kereyder, s. m. a comber, teaser, &c.
yn cher<er>eyder, s. the comber, the teaser. K

kerr or kerrée, v. punish; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86. Kereer is in Isaiah, lxi. 4, for repair, when it ought to have been kareer.

cha gerrre or gerr*, v. not punish; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. K

cherr or cherrée, v. did punish; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. K

kerrit, 85. punished. This word is in Josh. ix. 4, for mended or repaired where it ought to have been karrit [q.v.].
s’kerrit, a. how punished. K

kerraghhee, v. punishing, taking vengeance.
kerraghhe, s. m. punishment, vengeance; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].
e cherraghhee, s. his punishment. K

yn gerragh or gerrage, s. your, &c. punishment. kerrin, s. m. a square of anything, a pane.
kerriny[n], s. pl. the pl. of kerroo and kerrin.
kern[-]riaghyl, s. m. a square; pl. 76 [i.e. kern-riaghil].

kesh, s. f. froth, foam; pl. -yn.
yn chesh, s. the froth or foam. K

kesh, v. froth, foam; -agh, 77. -ee, 80; -in, 83.

cha gesh, v. not froth or foam; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. 94. K

chesh, v. did froth or foam; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms. 94. K

keshal, v. frothing, foaming, &c.
er cheshal, v. hath, &c. frothed, or foamed. K

kesheyder, s. m. a frother, &c.; pl. -yn.
keshagh

s’keshagh, a. how frothy or foamy. K

s’keshee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. K

keshag, s. f. a bunch of froth or foam that fly together. This word is applied to snow when it comes down like feathers.
yn cheshag, s. the bunch of froth, &c. K

keshaghagh, a. in bunches, having bunches.

kesmad, s. m. a step, a pace; pl. -yn. [cf. tesmad]
yn chesmad, s. 6. the step; pl. -yn. K

yn gesmad, s. your, &c. step; pl. -yn. K

keshad-coshey, a foot step.
kessey

yn chessey, s. the cast off piece of land. K

yn gessey, s. your, &c. c[a]st of[f] piece of land. K

kest, s. m. a turn or cast, a length spun by a roper at a time; pl. -yn.

yn chest, s. the turn, or length spun by a roper at once.

kest, v. cast or struggle; -agh, 77: -ee, 80.

kestal, v. struggling in wrestling.

kestit, 85. cast, turned off.

kesteyder, s. m. one who gives a cast, turns or struggle; pl. -yn.

kewyl, s. a keel; pl. -yn.

yn chewyl, s. 6. the keel. K

mackewyl, s. m. a kelson or keelson.

key, s. m. a quay; pl. -ghyn.

keyee, a. d. of a quay or keys.

key, s. m. cream; pl. -ghyn.

yn chey, s. the cream. K

ryn gey, s. your, &c. cream. K

keyjenn, s. a cock’s comb, a hen’s comb; pl. -yn.

keyjennagh, a. having a comb as a cock.

keyl, a. fine, small, slender.

s’keyl, a. how fine or slender. K

s’keyley, a. id., comp. and sup.

feer cheyl, a. very fine or slender. K

keyley, a. pl. fine, small, slender.

keyl, v. to make fine, small, or slender; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87: -ys, 88.

keylagh, v. growing or getting fine, small, or slender.

keylit, 85. made fine or slender.

keylid, s. m. fineness, &c.

keylid-mean, s. the waist.

keyll, s. f. a wood, a forest.

yn cheyll, s. the wood or forest. K

keylljyn, s. pl. forests, woods.

keyllEy, a. d. of the wood or forest.

keyley, a. d. of the wood or forest. K

cassan-ayns-keyll, s. m. a grove.

keyllagh or keylallah, s. f. a dryad, a wood nymph; a fabulous deformed old woman; as, keyllagh-ny-grummag, and y cheyllagh ghaney myr t’ou. [Ugly hag as thou art.]

yn cheyllagh, s. the Dryad or wood-nymph. K

keyllys, s. f. a strait, a firth, a narrow neck of sea, a sound; pl. -yn.

sy cheyllys, s. in the sound or strait. K

keyym, s. a stile, or steps to go over a fence.

yn cheym, s. the style or step. K

keyymyn, s. pl. steps on which to step over a river; the pl. of keyym.

keym-Chreest, s. f. the herb centuary.

keynnagh, s. f. moss; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

keynnée, a. d. of moss.

keyrrey, s. f. a sheep; pl. kirree.

yn cheyrrey, s. the single sheep. K

kirree, s. pl. sheep; the pl. of keyrrey.

e chirree, s. 6. pl. his sheep. K

kirree voaarey, a. pl. big sheep. M

keyrragh, a. d. of sheep.

cheyrragh, a. d. 6. of sheep. K

meeyl cheyrtragh, s. f. a sheep-louse.

ny geyrragh, a. d. of sheep; John, x. 1: Eshyn nagh vel goll stiagh er y dorrys ayns ins meeyl cheyrragh, agh ta drappal seose er aghj ennagh elles, t’e shen yn vaarlagh as ny roostey. He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. K

khennough, v. carping, cavilling.

Kherree, s. f. Kitty.

khyrloghe, a. unsound, carious.

s’khyrloghe, a. how unsound in body. K

s’khyrloghey, a. id., comp. and sup. K

khyrloghey, a. pl. unsound, &c.

khyrloghid, s. m. unsoundness, gourdiness.

kiadd, v. form; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87: -ys, 88.

chiar or chiadd*, v. 6. did form; -agh; -ee; -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys; Job, xxxiii.

6: Cur-my-nen, ta mish cordail rish dty yeearee ayns lieh Yee; ta mish myrgeddin er my chiadd ey ass yn ooir. Behold, I am according to thy wish in God’s stead: I also am formed out of the clay. There is no doubt but this word is from chied (first). K

kiaddey, v. forming, modelling; [Isa. xlv.

7. Ta mee kiaddey yn sosley, as croo yn
dorraghys; ta mee jannoo shee as reill yn olk. Mish yn Chiam ta bun ooilley ny reddyn shoh. I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.

kiaddey, 85. formed; <Isa. xliv. 7> [See above, kiaddey].

kialg, s. f. guile, deceit, craft, subtlety, wile, cunning; pl. -yn.
yn chialg, s. 6. the guile or deceit. K
kialgagh, a. hypocritical, crafty, deceitful, wily, sly.
s’kialgagh, a. how hypocritical, crafty, deceitful, or subtle. K
s’kialgee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. K
feer chialgagh, a. very hypocritical or deceitful. K
kialgeyr, s. m. a hypocrite, a deceiver, a subtle deceitful person; pl. -yn.
yn chialgeyr, s. the hypocrite or deceiver. K
kialgeyrrys (sic: stress) or kialgyys, s. m. subtleness, craftiness, deceitfulness.
e chialgeyrys or chialgyys, s. his hypocrisy or subtlety. K
yn gialgeyrrys (sic: stress), s. your, &c. subtleness, craftiness.

kialter, s. m. woolen cloth before it is milled or tucked.
yn chialter, s. 6. the unmilled woolen cloth. K
kialteragh, a. d. of woolen cloth unmilled.

eggey chialteragh, s. a web of unmilled woolen cloth. K

kiangleys or kiangle, v. tie, bind, make fast, or secure; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Prov.

“Kiangle myr noid, as yiow myr carrey.”
[Bind as an enemy, and you will have as a friend.]
cha giangl or giangle, v. not tie or bind;
-agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. K

chiangleys or chiangle, v. 6. did bind or tie;
-agh: -ey; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94; Mat. xvi. 19: As ver-ysms dyh’t soghyn reeraghit niau: as cre-erbee chianglys oo er y thalloo, bee eh kianlt ayns niau: as cre-erbee eayslys oo er y thalloo, bee eh er ny eaysley ayns niau. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. K

kiangle, v. binding, tying, astringent.
kiangleys, a. d. of binding or tying.
dy chiangle, v. to bind, tie, or make costive. K
er giangle, v. hath, &c. tied or bound. K
kiangleys or kianlt, 85. tied, bound, made fast, secure; costive.
s’kianlt, a. how tied or bound. K
ro chiangleys or kianlt, pl. too bound, or too costive. K
feer chianlt, pt. very bound or tied. K
kiangleys booose, bound in thanks or bound to thanks.

kiangleys, s. m. a tie, a bandage; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].

kiangleys or kianlt, s. a tyr or binder; pl. -yn.
yn chiancey, s. the binder or tyr. K

kiannoort, s. m. a governor; pl. -yn.
yn chianoort, s. the governor. K
yn giannoort, s. our, &c. governor. K
kianoortagh, a. d. of a governor.
kianoortys, s. m. government; pl. -syn.

kiap, s. m. a block; <Isa. lvii. 14>, <[Lev.]
xix. 14> [See below, kiap-snapperal]; a last; pl. -yn.
yn chiap, s. the block or last. K
kip or kipp, s. pl. blocks or logs; the pl. of kiap.
e chip, s. 6. his blocks or lasts. K
feer chiapit, a. very blockaded or confined. K

kiap-snapperal
[Lev.] xix. 14: Cha jeen oo gwreeaghyn da’n bouyr, ny kiap-snapperal y choyrt roish y doal; agh goowe oo aggle roish Jee: Mish y Chiam.
Thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumblingblock before the blind, but shalt fear thy God: I am the Lord

yn chiap (sic)-snapperal, s. the stumbling block; Isa. lvii. 14: Tilg-jeen seose, tilg-jeen seose, kiartee-jeen yn raad, scugh-jeen yn kiap-snapperal ass raad my phobble. Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way, take up the stumblingblock out of the way of my people. K

kiar or kiare, a. left.

laue chiare, s. left hand. K
kiare*, or kiare, v. provide, resolve; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
kiare-jee, p. provide ye.
kiare-jee diu-hene, provide ye for yourselves.
cha giare, v. not provide or resolve. K
chiare*, or chiare, v. did resolve, intend, did purpose, or provide; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. K
kiarail, v. care, cares, careth, &c.;
determine, &c.
er chiarail, v. hath, &c. intended, purposed, provided, or resolved. K
kiarit, 85. provided; resolved, determined, designed, settled to be.
s’kiarit, a. how designed or resolved. K
slane kiarit, adv. wholly resolved.
kiareyder, s. m. a provider; one that resolves.
kiarail, s. f. care, purpose, design, carefulness; pl. -yn.
carail, s. f. care; pl. -yn.
kiaralagh, a. careful, circumspect, industrious; s. m. a careful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
e chiarailagh, s. his careful one; pl. 71. K
carailagh, a. careful.
s’kiaralagh, a. how careful. K
s’kiiaree, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. K
s’cairaialagh, a. how careful. C
s’carailee, a. more and most careful. C
ro chiairalagh, a. too careful. K
neu-chiaraialagh, a. uncareful, careless.
caraileys, s. f. carefulness.
ard-chiaraile or ard-chiarailys, s. f. the providence of God, foresight displayed in taking measures before hand; pl. -yn; -yn. meechiaraile
e veecchiaraile, s. his carelessness. M
kiare, a. four. This word cannot be better pronounced than kr, or care, English.
nyn giare, s. your, &c. four. K
kiare-jeig, a. fourteen.
yn chiajeig, s. the fourteen. K
kiare as feed, a. four and twenty.
yn chiare-as-feed, s. the Twenty-four Keys, the Manks House of Commons. K
kiare as daeed, a. four and forty.

Kiare feed, a. fourscore.
yn chiarfeed, s. the eighty, or four score. K
kiare-feed as nuy persoynyn jeig, a. s.
ninety-nine persons; Luke, xv. 7: Ta mee gra
riu, dy bee boggey myrgeddin ayns niau, jeh un
pheccagh ta goail arrys, ny smoo na jeh kiare-
feed as nuy persoynyn jeig cairagh, nagh vel
feme arrys. I say unto you, that likewise joy
shall be in heaven over one sinner that
repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just
persons, which need no repentance.
kiare chassagh, a. four-footed, quadruped.
kiare-filley, adv. four-fold.
kiarrou, a. fourth, the ordinal of four.
yn chiarrou, s. 6. the fourth; Dan. vii. 23:
Bee yn chiarrou veisht yn chiarrou reeiragh
er y thalloo, agh bee casley rish reeiragh erbee
elley as stroie-ys eh yh slane seihl, as nee eh
stampey sheese eh, as brishey eh ayns
peeshyn. The fourth beast shall be the fourth
kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse
from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole
earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in
piece. K
nym giarrou, a. your, &c. fourth. K
kerrou, s. m. a quarter, the fourth part.
kerriny[n], s. pl. the pl. of kerrou and
terrin.

kiarck, s. f. a hen, the female of fowl; pl. -yn.
yn chiarck, s. the hen; pl. -yn. K
nyn giarck, s. your, &c. hen; pl. -yn. K
kirk, a. d. of a hen or hens.
kirkey, a. pl. [??] hen or hens.
kiarck my-leydee, s. f. a goldfinch.
kiarck rhennee, s. f. a partridge.
kiarck ushtey, s. f. a coot.
breck-kiarck, s. f. chicken pox.
connagh-ny-g-sh>iarck, s. f. the herb
henbane.

cron-tione-kiarck, s. m. a knot made by
putting the two ends together as if one, and
turning a knot on.
shirragh-ny-giarck, s. m. the falcon, a
hawk.

thie kiarck, s. m. a hen house.

kiarkyl, s. m. a hoop; a circle; pl. 76
[kiarckyl].
carkyl, s. m. a hoop, a circle; pl. 76 [carkyl].
yn charkyl, s. the hoop, &c. C
yn garkyl, s. your, &c. hoop; pl. -yn, or 76. K
far-charkyl, s. m. a truss hoop.
lieh-charkyl, s. m. a semicircle.
carkylag, a. <a> circular.
s’karkylag, a. how circular. K
s’karkylee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. K
kiart, a. even, right, just, exact, flat, accurate.
cairt, a. correct, exact, just, even, flat.
s’kiart, a. how even, exact, just, level, flat.
K
s’cairt, a. how even, exact, accurate, just, level, flat.
C
s’kiarthe, a. id., comp. and sup. K
s’cairte, a. more and most even, exact, &c. C
feer chiart, a. very correct, exact, even, &c.
feer cairte, a. very exact, just, even, flat.
C
cairte, a. pl. just, right, even, exact.
anchiart, a. uneven, unequal.
lieh-kiart, s. m. the even half.
lieh-chiart, a. uneven, odd, rough.
neu-chiart, a. uneven, not level, dissimilar.
kiart* or kiartee, v. make even, right, accurate, flat, &c.; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cairte, v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha giart, v. not make even, fix or adjust.
K
kiartagh or kiartaghey, v. adjusting, fixing in order, preparing, getting ready, rectifying.
dy chiartaghey, v. to adjust or fix in order.
K
yn giartagh, s. your, &c. char or job.
K
cairtaghey
dy chiartaghey, v. to fix, prepare, make even; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
kiartit, 85, made right, even, just, or exact, fixed, finished.
cairtit, 85, fixed, finished.
s’kiarit, a. how fixed, prepared, made even.
K
Kiarteyder
kiartaghyn, s. pl. chars, jobs, fixings.
K

yn giarteyder, s. your, &c. adjuster, &c.
K

kiaull, s. clamour, noise, din; pl. -yn.
yn chiaull, s. 6. the clamour, noise; music.
yn giaull, s. your, &c. clamour, noise, or din.
K
kiaulle, a. d. of music or melody.
chiaulle, a. d. of music or noise.
K

fir-chiaulle, s. pl. musicians; Rev. xviii.
22: As cha bee kiaull claaseyderyn, as fir-chiaulle, as piperyn, as fir-chayrne, arragh er ny chlashtyn aynyd’s. And the voice of harpers, and musicians, and of pipers, and trumpeters, shall be heard no more at all in thee.

kiaull-regyrt, s. f. echo.
yn chiaull-regyrt, s. the echo.
K

kiaull, v. make clamour or noise; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

chiall, v. [did make clamour or noise]
-agh; -aghey; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. K

kiaulley, v. noising, making music.
K

kiaullit, 85, made to sound.

kiaulleyder, s. m. a musician, a maker of noise, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn chiaulleyder, s. the musician.
K

kiauullagh, s. m. music with instruments or voice; dancing, singing; Luke, xv. 25: Nish va’n mac shinney mooie ‘sy vagher: as trahaink eh er gerrey da’n thie, cheayll eh kiauullagh as daunsin. Now his elder son was in the field: and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing; pl. -yn.
yn chiauullagh, s. the noise or music.
K

niauullagh, s. your, &c. music.
K

kiauullane, s. a bell; a clarion; a clamourer; pl. -yn.
yn kiauullane, s. the bell or hand-bell.
K

kiauullane[yder], s. m. a bellman, a crier; pl. -yn; Ecclesiasticus, xx. 15: Son y veggan t’e hagh dy choyrt, t’e hooaraghdy dy creoi, t’e hossley e veel myn kiauullane[yder]: t’e hgeeasagh jiu, as shirrey reesht maragh: ta lheid y fer dwoaiagh fenish Jee as dooinney.
He giveth little, and upbraideth much; he openeth his mouth like a crier; to day he
lendeth, and to morrow will he ask it again:
 such an one is to be hated of God and man.
yn chiaullaneyder, s. the bell-man. K
kibbin, s. m. a stake, spike, or peg driven or
put into some thing to tie to; pl. -yn.
yn chibbin, s. 6. the peg, pin, or stake. K
kickl or kickil, s. f. tickle, titillation.
kickl or kickil, v. tickle or titillate; -agh,
chickil, v. 6. did tickle; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins;
it: -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. K
kickley, v. tickling, titillating.
kicklit, 85. tickled.
kicklagh, a. ticklesome.
s’kicklagh, a. how ticklesome. K
s’kicklee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. K
kiebbey, s. m. a spade; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
yn chiebbey, s. 6. the spade; pl. 67. K
kiebbagh, a. d. of a spade or spades.
kiebbey cleiiyee, s. m. a hedge spade.
kiebbey garey, s. m. a garden spade.
kied, s. leave, permission, allowance to do,
&c.; pl. -yn.
yn chied, s. the leave or permission. K
ynn gied, s. your, &c. liberty, or
permission. K
kimmagh, s. m. a criminal, culprit, felon,
malefactor; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
kymmagh. See Kimmagh.
yn chimmagh, s. 6. the criminal or culprit. K
kimmeeys, s. m. criminality, felony.
yn chimmeys, s. the criminality. K
Kingees, s. f. Pentecost, Whitsuntide. Is this
word from chengees (tongues in two), or
from quinquaqist, Latin, (fifty)? — the
number of days from Easter to this feast.
yn Chingeesh, s. the Pentecost. K
ynn Gingeesh, s. your, &c. Pentecost or
Whitsuntide. K
Kinjagh, a. constant, still, continual, regular,
incessant.
s’kinjagh, a. how constant or regular. K
s’kinjee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. K
ro chinjagh, a. 6. too constant. K
meein-chinjagh, a. moderate.
nieu-chinjagh, a. irregular, inconsistent,
unsteady.
Kinjid, s. m. constancy, continuance,
regularity.
yn chinjid, s. the regularity, the constancy.
Kink, s. m. a wrinkle or double in a rope,
yarn, or thread with too much twist, pl. -yn.
Kione, s. m. a head, an end; pl. see king. This
word is also used for pass; as, haink eh gy-
k[io]ne (and it came to pass).
as-haink eh gy-kione and it came to pass,
or to an end.
yn chione, s. 6. the head, the end. K
ynn gione, s. your, &c. head. K
King, s. pl. heads, chiefs, ends; the pl. of
kione.
ynn ghing, s. your, &c. heads. K [i.e. ging]
Ching, a. d. 6. of the head or heads. gour e ching
(headlong).
er-e-chione, adv. p. on his head.
er-y-chione, adv. on the head, ahead.
kione ardy
e chione-ardy
d, s. his haughtiness; Pro.
xxv. 27: Cha vel eh follan dy ee rouyr mill; myr shen cha vel eh son goo dooinney, dy ve geiyrt
dy gyere er e chione-ardy
d hene. It is not good
to eat much honey: so for men to search their
own glory is not glory. K
Kione enee, a. present, or in presence.
Kione eiyrt or edeiyrt, s. the head of the
bed.
Kione emshir, s. a weather head in the air.
Kione fenish, adv. in audience of, present.
Kiongoyr, pre. before, in presence of.
Kione hallooin, s. a cape or promontory.
Kione keeaght, s. a plough head.
Kione lajeragh, a. headstrong; Hos. iv. 16:
Son ta Israel creoi-wannallagh, myr colb
gone-lajera: nish nee yn Chiam fassaghey
ad myr eayin ayns aber aalin. For Israel slideth
back as a backsliding heifer: now the Lord will
feed them as a lamb in a large place.
Kione-my-lace, s. the drooping or lower end.
Kione rouyrr, s. the best part, the thick end
or head.
Kione tramman, s. m. the fish bull-head.
Kione y cheille, adv. through others, mixed.
K

ard-chione, s. m. superior.
cront-kione-kiark, s. m. a knot made by
putting the two ends together as if one, and
turning a knot on.
dooan-y-chione-cast, s. f. the herb self-
heal

kionnan, [s.] the dim. of kione, a lump less
than a head, a bundle; Acts, xxviii. 3: As
heih Paul kionnan dy vrasnagyn, as hug eh ad
er yn aile, as haink ard-nieu ass y chiass, as
thian eh rish e laue. And when Paul had
gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on
the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and
fastened on his hand; pl. -yn.
yn chionnan, s. 6. the lump less than a
head. K

ny-chione, adv. by the hand; Jud. xvi. 26:
As dooyrt Samson rish y yuilley va ny-chione,
Lhig dou leochtsey ny pillaryn ta cummal seose
y thie, dy voddym goaill my aash. And Samson
said unto the lad that held him by the hand,
Suffer me that I may feel the pillars whereupon
the house standeth, that I may lean upon them;
literally, a-head. of, mingled among; Num.
xvii. 6. and 9: Ny son rea, nee oo kiarail son
oural-arran, yn wheiggoo ayrn jeh ephah dy
flooyr mestit lesh yn trass ayrn jeh hin dy ooil
ny-chione. Or for a ram, thou shalt prepare for
a meat offering two tenth deals of flour mingled
with the third part of an hin of oil.
Eisht ver eh lesh marish y dow, oural-arran jeh
three omeryn dy flooyr, lesh lieh hin dy ooil
ny-chione. Then shall he bring with a bulklock a
meat offering of three tenth deals of flour
mingled with half an hin of oil.

kin-oie, s. (the kin from kione), the end of
the night.

kin mairagh, s. the end of to-morrow
night.

kin nuyr, s. the end of next night.

kionn® or kionnee, v. buy, purchase; -agh.
77: -ee, 80: -in, 83: -ins, 84: -ym, 86: -yms,
87: -ys, 88.
cha gion or gionn®, v. not buy; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94.
chionn® or chionnee, v. 6. did buy, bought;
-agh; -aghey; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys,
94. K

kionnagh or kionnaghey, v. buying,
purchasing.
er gionnaghey, v. hath, &c. bought or
purchased. K
kionnee, a. d. of buying or purchasing.
chionnee, a. d. of buying, &c.; as, Ta
feeagh y phing chionnee feer llome. [The
purchasing value of a penny is very bare.] K
fer-<ch>[k]jionnee, s. m. a redeemer, a
ransomer.

aa-chionnagh, v. buying again,
repurchasing.
kionnit, 85. bought, purchased.
s’kionnit, a. how purchased or bought. K
kionneeaght, s. m. a purchase; pl. -yn.
yn chionneeaght, s. the purchase. K
kionneyder, s. m. a buyer or purchaser.
yn chionneyder, s. 6. the buyer or
purchaser.
yn gionneyder, s. your, &c. purchaser.

kip or kipp, s. f. a whip; Pro. xxvi. 3: Ta kip
son y chabbyl, streean son yn assyl, as slat son
dreeym yn ommydan. A whip for the horse, a
bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool’s back;
pl. -yn.
yn cipp, s. the whip; pl. -yn. K
kip or kipp, v. whip; -agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in,
kippit
s’kippit, a. how whipped. K

kirbyl, s. m. a lunch or luncheon; pl. 76
[kirbil].

kirkin, s. m. an unsteady, inconstant person;
pl. -yn.
kirkinanagh, a. wavering, fluctuating.
kirkinys, s. m. inconstancy.

kirt, v. make speed, away; -agh, 77: -ee, 80:
kirtagh, v. making haste or speed.

kishan, s. m. a measure of eight quarts, a
peck. Prov. “Sheeu kishan dy yoan Mayrnt
maill bleeaney Vannin.” [A peck of
March dust is worth a year’s rent of Man.]
yn chishan, s. 6. the peck; pl. -yn. K
yn gishan, s. your, &c. peck, pl. -yn. K
kishan shellan, s. [m.] a bee hive.
kishaney, v. hiving.
kishtey, s. m. a chest; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn chishtey, s. the chest; pl. 67. K
kit, s. a piece of wood made small in both ends to play with.
kiun or kiune, a. calm, tranquil.
s’kiun, a. how calm or serene. K
s’kiune, a. id., comp. and sup. K
feer chiun or chiune, a. 6. very calm.
kiun* or kiunee, v. calm, tranquillize;
-aghy, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha giune, v. not calm; -aghy: -e; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. K
chium* or chiune, v. [idi] calm; -aghy;
-agheey: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. K
chiuneey, v. did become calm. K
kiunagh or kiunaghay, v. calming.
kiuney, s. f. a calm; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghy]. The gender of this is settled under the proverb. See chiuney.
yn chiuney, s. the calm; Prov. “Yn chiuney smoo erbee geev jiasx sniessy jee.” [The greatest calm of all, the South wind nearest to it; i.e. the greater the calm the nearer the South wind.]
yn giuney, s. your, &c. calm; pl. 67. K
kiunit, 85, calmed or becalmed.
s’kiunit, a. how calmed. K
kiuneyder, s. m. a calmer.
kiuttagh, a. left handed; Jud. iii. 15: Agh tre ren cloan Israel accan gys y Chiam, hrog y Chiam seose daue lendeilagh, Ehud mac Gera, Benjamite, dooinney kiuttagh: as leshyn hug cloan Israel giot gys Eglon ree Voab. But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded: and by him the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon the king of Moab.
kyttagh, a. See kiuttagh, left handed.
lau chiuttagh, a. the left hand. K
koinney, s. m. ling, heather, gorse.
yn choinney, s. the heath, ling, or gorse. K
yny goinn, s. your, &c. heath, ling, &c. K
koinnee, a. d. of ling or gorse.
choinnee a. d. of heath or gorse. K
koinney-aadjin, s. gorse ling.
koinney-freaie, s. heather ling.
koir, s. f. a box, a chest; pl. koiyr.
kred, s. m. a grunt, a hem, the act of discharging the breath with force; a sigh is made by drawing in the breath, this by forcing it out, a weak cough.
yn chred, s. the hem, &c. See kred. K
kred, v. hem, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
kredal or kredyragh, v. grunting, or discharging the breath short with force.
krink, s. m. a knight; Par. Lost; pl. -yn.
krinkys, s. m. knighthood.
kritlagh, s. m. the refuse of a worn out garment. [See also fritlag.]
kuckl or kucklee, v. dry after rain; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
kuckley, s. m. an interval of dry weather after rain; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghy].
kurn, s. m. a can; pl. -yn.
yn churn, s. the can. K
kuse, s. f. a quantity; pl. -yn.
e chuse, s. his quantity. K
kute, a. keen, acute, cunning.
kutremys, s. m. a selected portion.
kyndagh, conj. because of, on account of.
kyndagh, a. ‘guilty’
s’kyndagh, a. how much because of, how criminal or guilty. K
s’kyndee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. K
kyndagh, s. m. the guilty one; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chyndagh, s. 6. the guilty person or thing. K
by-chyndagh, adv. because of.
by-dty-chyndagh, adv. because of thee, in consequence of thee; Jer. xxxviii. 23: …as by-dty-chyndagh loshtee ad yn ard-valley sho lesh aile. … and thou shalt cause this city to be burned with fire.
meechydagh, a. inculpable; s. m. an inculpable or an unblamable person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
neu-chyndagh, a. 6. unblamable, free from crime; s. m. a blameless, person.
**K**

**kyndid.** s. m. guilt, guilt[less].

**e chyndid,** s. 6. his guilt or guiltiness. K

**kynney.** s. m. kindred; pl. 68 [change -ey to -eeyn].

dry chynney, s. thy kindred. K

**kys,** adv. (from quis or fys), how.

- **kys te,** adv. p. how is it [?].
- **kys t’ee,** adv. p. how is she [?]; -ish, id. em.
- **kys t’eh,** adv. p. how is he [?].

- **kys teshyn,** adv. p. id. em.
- **kys t’ad,** adv. p. how are they [?]; -syn, id. em.

- **kys ta mee,** adv. p. how am I [?]

- **kys ta mish,** id. em.

- **kys tou,** adv. p. how art thou [?]; -uss, id. em.

- **kys ta shiu,** adv. p. how are you or ye [?]; -ish, id. em.

- **kys v’ad,** adv. p. how were they [?]; -syn, id. em.

- **kys v’oo or vou,** adv. p. how wert thou [?]; -uss, id. em.
This letter is one of the immutable consonants as set forth in first Remark, and also in 18th.

**laa**, s. m. day. *Prov.* “Tra hig y laa hig e<sh> choyrle lesh.” [When the day comes its counsel will come with it.]

**laghyn**, s. pl. days; the pl. of laa.

**laa jeh’n veey**, s. day of the month.

**laa ny nyur’,** s. the next day after tomorrow.

**laa ny vair<s>agh**, s. lit. the morrow day.

**laa-bleeney**, s. m. anniversary day.

**laa-chaaie**, s. the other day. This *chaie* comes from *caghlaa* (change), the change of a day.

**laa-feailley**, s. a holy day, a festive day.

**Laa-Innyd**, s. m. Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent; from *aoin* or *oine* (a fast); it ought to be *Laa-Aoinyd* (a day of fasting); though we have it not for fasting, it is in the Erse.

**laa’l**, s. (laa and eail), day and festival, but perhaps ought to be from laa and oiel, the day and night of, or the vigil of the festival day.

**Laa’l Breeshey**, s. the feast of St. Brede or Bridget, kept on the first of February. *Prov.* “Laa’l Breeshey bane, dy choolley yeeig lane, dy ghoo ny dy vane;” [White St. Bridget’s Day; every ditch full of black or of white] and,

“Choud as hig y scell greinney stiagh Laa’l Breeshey, hig y snaibhgey my jig Laa Boodlynn.” [As long as the sunshine appears on St. Bridget’s Day, the snow will come before May Day.]

**Laa’l Chybbyr-Ushkey**, s. m. Epiphany-day. This ought to be *Laa’l chebbal ooashley*, the day of offering worship, as the wise men of the East did, of which it is a commemoration.

*Laa’l mac’can*; (Innocent’s day),

**Laa’l Moirrey ny Gianle**, s. m. Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February. *Prov.* “Laa’l Moirrey ny Gianle, lieh foddyr as lieh aile.” [Mary’s Feast Day of the candle[s], i.e., Candlemas, half fodder and half fire.]

**Laa’l Moirrey ny Sansh** or *Sanish*, s. m. the Annunciation-day, kept by the church on the 25th day of March.

**Laa’l Parick**, s. m. St. Patrick’s day or Patrick-mas day, the festival of St. Patrick, kept on the 17th day of March. “Laa’l Parick arree yon dow gys e staik as y dooinney gys e liabbee.” [St. Patrick’s Day in spring the ox to his stake and the man to his bed.]

**Laa’l Paul**, s. m. St. Paul’s day, held the 25th day of January.

“Laa’l Paul ghorrinagh gheayee, Ghenney er y theihl as baase-mooar sleih. Laa’l Paul aaln as glen, Palchey er y theihl dy arroo as meinn.” [St. Paul’s Day stormy and windy, famine in the world and great mortality among people; St. Paul’s Day fair and clean, plenty in the world of corn and meal.]

**laa-shynnee**, s. a fox day.

**ard-laas**, s. m. a high day; *John*, xix. 31: *Shen-ya-fa* son dy nee laa yn aarlaghvee, as nagh beagh ny kipr er y chrosh er laa yn doonaght (son va’n doonaght shen ny **ard-laa**) ghuee ny Hewnyn er Pilate, ny lurgaghyn oc dy ve brishi, as ad dy ve goil ersooyl. The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

**cour-y-laa**, a. daily, by the day, diurnal.

**laaoil**, a. daily, diurnal; *Dan.* viii. 11: *As va pooar-caggee er ny choyrt daughters noy oural-laaoil, kyndagh rish drogh-yannoo, as cheau eh sheeze yen nrickyys gys y thaloo.* And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground.

**laad**, s. m. a load, burden; pl. -yn.

**laad**, v. load, burden: -agh, 77 -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**laadey**, v. loading, burdening.

**laadit**, 85. loaded, laden.

**s’laadit**, a. how loaded or laden. K

**anlaadit**, unloaded; disburdened: 85.

**laadedyer**, s. m. one who loads; pl. -yn.
laaee
  my[ла]аее, a. with the descent, drooping.
  kione my-laaee, s. the drooping or lower end.

laag
  camlaagagh, a. crooked, or contrary to law, (perhaps from camleagagh), intricate, perverse; s. m. a froward person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; Job, v. 13: "Teh goaill y vooinjer chuilcagh ayns y chialgeyrys oc hene; as cur shaghryns er coyrel ny camlaagee. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness: and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong.

laagh, s. f. mire, mud, slush; pl. -yn.
  laagh, v. to cover with mire, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  laaghey, a. d. of mire or mud.
  laaghit, 85, mired, mudded.
  laagagh, a. miry, full of mud.
  s’laghagh, a. how miry.
  s’laghee or s’laghey, a. more or most miry.
L
  laaghan, s. a slough, a place of mire.

laair, s. f. a mare; pl. -eeyn.

laan, s. m. a stud, a mould; pl. -yn. Cant. v.
  1[5]: Ta ny lurgaghy dh chye myr pillaryn marble soyl er laanyn dy airh ghlen, ta’n eddin echoy myr Lebanon, thollee myr ny cedaryn. His legs are as pillars of marble, set upon sockets of fine gold: his countenance is as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars.

laare, s. f. a floor; pl. -yn.
  laarey, a. d. of the floor.
  laare-voōie or laare-voailee, s. the threshing or winnowing floor.
  mwyllin laare, s. f. a floor mill.
  laareyder, s. m. a floorer; pl. -yn.
  laareagh, s. f. a flooring; pl. -yn.
  laare, v. floor; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  laareagh, v. putting on the floor.
  laareit, 85, floored.

laatçh, v. lace; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  laatçhey, v. lacing.
  laatçhit, 85, laced.
  s’laatshit, a. how laced. L

laatçhey, s. m. a lace; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
  laatçhagh, a. d. of lace.
  s’laatshagh, a. how laced or covered with lace. L
  s’laatshhee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. L
  laatçheyder, s. m. a lacer; pl. -yn.

labb, s. m. a blow, a severe blow.
  lab, s. m. a lot, a great quantity.
  labb, v. strike severe[ly]; -agh, 77; -ys, 88.
  labbal, v. striking with something heavy.
  labbit, 85, struck, &c.
  labbeyder, s. m. a striker with weight.

labr or labree, v. labour, work; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  labrit, 85, laboured, wrought.
  s’labrit, a. how laboured. L
  labree, s. m. a labourer, a worker.
  labree or labreeyn, s. pl. workers, helpers; Rom. xvi. 3: Barnee-jee Priscilla as Aquila my cho-labree ayns Creest Yeese. Greet Priscilla and Aquila my helpers in Christ Jesus.
  laboraght, s. m. labour, work; pl. -yn.

laccal, s. m. want, lack.
  laccal, v. wanting, lacking. Prov. "Tra ta fer laccal ben, cha vel eh laccal agh ben, Agh tra ta ben echey, t’eh laccal ymmodee glen." [When a man wants a wife, he wants nothing but a wife; but when he has a wife, he wants many (things) clean.]

laccallagh, s. m. one in want; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. See also ymmyrchagh.

lagg, s. m. a hollow; pl. see ligg.
  ligg, s. pl. hollows; the pl. of lagg.
  laggan, s. a hollow, a dimple; pl. -yn.

lah, s. m. lad. Dr. Kelly in his Manks grammar says lah means sir; but I think it cannot mean that, as it is only used in familiar conversation; the feminine of which is yah.

lahn, v. mash; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  lahney, v. mashing.
  lahnit, 85, mashed.
  lahnayder, s. m. a masher.
laiy, v. lay; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.
laiyal, v. laying.
laiyt, 85, laid; Exod. xxvi. 32: As nee oo crogh ey ad er kiare pillaryn dy fuygh-shitthim layt harrish lesh airh. And thou shalt hang it upon four pillars of shittim wood overlaid with gold.

lajer, a. strong.
s’lajer, a. how strong. For the comp. and sup. of this word see stroshey. L

stroshey, a. stronger, strongest, the comp. and sup. of lajer and troshagh.

lajerey, a. pl. strong.
lajeragh or lajerys, a. d. of strength; Ez. xliv. 9: …cur-jeve tranlaase as spoillley, as jean-briwnys as cairys, trog-jeve nyn lauerys veih my phobble. …remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice, as jean-briwnys as cairys, trog-jeve nyn lauerys veih my phobble.

kione lajeragh, a. headstrong; Hos. iv. 16: Son ta Israel creoi-wannallagh, myr colbagh kione-lajeragh. For Israel slideth back as a backsliding heifer.

lajerid, s. m. strength, potency.

lane, a. full, much; s. a deal, much. Prov. “Ta lane eddyr raad as jannoo;” [There is much between saying and doing] and, “Ta lane caillit eddyr y laue as y veal.” [There is much lost between the hand and the mouth.]

laane. See lane; Luke, v. 36: Cha vel dooinney erbee cur peesh dy eaddagh noa er shenn ghrmad: er-nonney, ta chammah yn noa raipey yn laane lesh, as cha vel yn pheesh va goit ass yn noa coardail rish y chenn. No man putteth a piece of a new garment upon an old; if otherwise, then both the new maketh a rent, and the piece that was taken out of the new agreeth not with the old.

laney, a. pl. full.

lane-doarn, s. f. a handful.

lane-duirn or laneyn-duirn, s. pl. handfuls, fistfuls.

lane fo, s. defiance; v. to defy.

lane marrey, s. m. high water.

lane marrey traie, s. turned on the ebb.

lane vie, a. indifferent, middling, very well.

baare-y-lane, s. m. high-water-mark.

lung-lane, a. quite full; Ez. xxviii. 16: Liorish ymmodoe dty varchantys, t’ad er dty hhieneey lung-lane dy hraniase, as t’ou er n’yannoo pecah. By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned.

laneid, s. m. fullness, repletion, satiety.

lannoon, s. m. a twin; pl. -yn.

lannoonagh, a. d. of twins.

lansh, s. m. a great deal; pl. -yn.

lant, s. f. the lap of one board on another in clinch built vessels. pl. -yn.

laue, s. f. a hand; pl. -yn.

lauey, a. d. of the hand or hands.

laue-ry-laue, adv. hand in hand.

laue-scriuee, s. f. manuscript.

laue yn eaghtyr, adv. the upper or whip hand, victory.

laue my height, s. m. a hand suit, bound to prosecute by giving the hand to the coroner or lockman on searching for stolen goods.

argid-laue, s. m. ready money, cash.

ass-laue, adv. p. without delay, quickly.

barrey laue, s. f. a hand barrow

fo[-]-laue, s. m. a note of hand, a promissory note, a certificate or receipt under a person’s hand, or from his hand; pl. -yn; or fogh<->yn[-]-laue.

fo-e-laue, adv. under his hand, his subscription; Isa. xliv. 5: Jir fer, Lesh y Chiarn mish; as gowee fer elley ennym Yacob er hene; as ver fer elley fo-e-laue gys y Chiarn, as slienooyos eh-hene er cowrey Israel. One shall say, I am the Lord’s; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel.

fo-laue-aspick, s. m. confirmation.

maidje laue, laue, s. m. a walking stick.

mwannal laue, s. f. the wrist, pl.

mwannallyn laue.

mwyllin laue, s. f. a hand mill.

my-laue, after cheet it is an adv. going on, coming on, going forward, getting better in health or circumstances.

rolaue, adv. before, beforehand.

sollaghey-laue, s. a bribe, something put into the hand to pervert the judgment;
Micah, vii. 3: Dy vod ad dy jeean cur-rish olk, lesh nyn ghaa laue: ta’n prince geearree leaugh, as yn briw shirrey sollaghay-laeue. That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a reward.

leaue, a. handy, dexterous.
s’lauee, a. how handy, comp. and sup.

lhag-laeue, a. faint-handed, feeble-handed.
lhome-laeue, a. empty-handed.

laueys, s. m. handiness, speed; <v.>

lauean, ‘glove’

lauenyn, s. pl. gloves.

leac, s. f. a flat stone, a slate; pl. -yn.

lhic, s. pl. slates, flat stones.

leagh, s. m. reward, price, recompense; compensation; in Ez. xxii. 12 it is gifts: Amony’d t’ad er ghoail leaugh son deayrtey fuill. In thee have they taken gifts to shed blood.

leagh-shiaullue, s. fare, payment of passage; Jonah, i. 3: ...as hoor ah lhong goll gys Tarshish: myr shen deec el yn leagh-

shiaullue, as hie eh er boayr, dy gholl maroo gys Tarshish, veih fenish y Chiar. ...and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord.

leagh-mooar, a. precious, valuable.

mooar-leagh, a. precious, valuable; Pro. vi. 26: Son lornish drogh-ven ta dooinney tayrnyt shees y boghnid: as nee ben adultrinagh shelg son y viyys mooar-leagh.

For by means of a whorish woman a man is brought to a piece of bread: and the adulteress will hunt for the precious life.

leaghyr or laghyr, s. f. coarse grass like rushes; from laagh (mire), and aiyr (grass), it grows in meadows in miry places.

jargan-leoighyr, s. m. a lizard.

leh, adv. soon, early.

s’leah, a. how soon or shortly. L

s’leaie, a. id., comp. and sup; Heb. xii. 9:

Ny-sodjey, ta er ve ain ayraghyn dooaghysagh, dreil shirn lo smaght, as tug shirn arym daue: nagh der mayd eisht foddey sleaie biallys da

Ayr ny spyrtydyn, as ve bio? Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? L

leauum, s. m. a sudden heavy shower of rain, a squelch.

leayr or lheear, a. clear, evident.

[s’leayr], v. seeing, perceiving. See Remarks 167 and 168. <S>

b’[l]eayr, v. saw clearly, did see.

chionn[-]leayrtys, s. m. the time between day-break and sunrise, and sunset and night; pl. -yn.

co[-]leayrtys, s. twilight, partaking of light and darkness.

com[-]leayrtys, s. m. the time between day-break and sunrise, and sunset and night.

The word is in its aspirated state in Josh. ii. 5: As haink eh gy-kione mysh tria dooneyn ny giattey, ‘sy chomleayrtyys, dy jagh ne deiny magh. And it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out; pl. -yn.

leayst, v. rock, reel, swing, stagger; -agh, 77;

-e. 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;

-ys, 88.

lheayst. See leayast.

leaystey, v. rocking, reeling, staggering;

Job, xii. 25: Tad rasey ‘sy dorraghys fegooish solishey, as t’eh cur orroo dy leaystey myr dooinney meshtal. They grope in the dark without light, and he maketh them to stagger like a drunken man.

leaystyt, 85, rocked, swung.

leaysteyder, s. m. one who rocks, &c., a rocker.

leaystane, s. m. a thing to rock or swing on; pl. -yn.

leeid, v. lead, conduct; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,

83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

leeideil, v. leading, conducting.

leeidit, 85, led, guided.

s’leeidit, a. how led or directed. L

leeideilagh, s. m. a leader, a conductor; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

leeideilagh purtey, s. m. a pilot.

ard-leeid[eil]agh, s. m. a captain; Josh. v.

13-14: Vel uuss er y cheu ainy, ny son nyn
noidyn? As dooyt esthy, Cha nee nyn ‘o; agh
myr ard-leideilagh sheshaght caggge yn
Chiar n ta mish er jeet. Art thou for us, or for our
adversaries? And he said, Nay; but as captain
of the host of the Lord am I now come.

leideilys, s. m. guidance, direction.

leggad, s. m. a legacy; pl. -yn.

leggad, s. m. a person to liking; a custom in
former times of calling a lad and lass to be
together at a supper, &c.; pl. -yn.

leigh, s. f. law; pl. -aghyn: French, loi.

leigh ny hagglish, s. f. canon law.

anleigh, s. m. partiality in law.

anleighagh, a. contrary to law.

leghder, s. m. a lawyer, a pleader; pl. -yn.

leghderaght, v. at law, suing at law,
pleading at court.

leghderys, s. m. practice at law.

leghoii, a. lawful.

leghoiiid or leghoiylys, s. lawfulness.

leih, s. m. forgiveness.

leih, v. forgive; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dy leih, v. to forgive; Mat. vi. 14: Son my
leihys shuish da deiney nyn loghtyn, leihye
yn Ayr flaunyssagh myrgeddin diuish. For if ye
forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly
Father will also forgive you.

leith, 85, forgiven, pardoned.

s’leith, a. how forgiven.

lent, s. m. the lower edge of any thing that
dangs down, the skirt; pl. -yn; opposed to
fent.

leoai, s. f. lead, metal; pl. -yn.

leoaiy, a. pl. leaden. [?i.e. a. d.]

leoaiy, a. d. of lead.

leod, v. derogate, detract, disesteem,
undervalue, dislike; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

leodaghey, v. becoming less in esteem or
value, becoming disliked; Eccl. x. 1: Myr ta
beishteigyn marroo breinnaghey ooi chostal yn
photecaree: myr Shen ta kuse dy ommiyes
leodaghey eshy, ta ayns gooo mie son
creenaght as oosahlye. Dead flies cause the
ointment of the apothecary to send forth a
stinking savour: so doth a little folly him that is
in reputation for wisdom and honour. Prov.

“Ta rouyr čhebbyn mie leodaghey
mitc’hoor.” [Too many good offers degrade
a rogue.]

leodit, 85, disesteemed, disrespected,
disliked, derogated.

s’leodit, a. how derogated. L

leoie, s. f. ashes.

leoh, a. d. of ashes.

lesh, pre. with, towards; p. p. belonging to
him, his.

liesh, p. See lesh. Both words are used.

leshyn, id. em.

lesh[-]hene, p. p. his own, belonging to
himself.

lh’ee, p. her own, belonging to her, hers;
Job, xxxix. 16: T’ee creoghit noi e eeanlee,
myr nagh beag th ad lh’ee hene: ta’n obbyr eck
ayns fardail gyn aggle. She is hardened against
her young ones, as though they were not her’s:
her labour is in vain without fear; -ish, id. em.

lhieu, p. p. with them, theirs; -syn, id. em.

lhiam, p. mine, my, belonging to me, with
me; -s, id. em.

lhiam-lhiat, s. an inconstant or unsteady
person.

lhien, p. p. with us, ours, belonging to us;
-yn, id. em. See also lhian. Heb. xii. 25:
Jeeagh-jee nagh der shin cooyl rishyn ta loayrtyt:
son mannagh ren adsyn scapail hug cooyl
rishyn ren loayrtyt er y thaloo, foddey smoo cha
jig eh thiynyn, my hyndaas-yis mayd ersooyl
voisheyn ta loayrtyt veih niayu. See that ye refuse
not him that speaketh. For if they escaped not
who refused him that spake on earth, much
more shall not we escape, if we turn away from
him that speaketh from heaven.

lhian, pro. our, ours, belonging to us, with
us; -yn, id. em.

lhiat, pro. thine, belonging to thee, with
thee, and sometimes thou; as, cur lhiat eh
(bring thou him or it); -s, id. em. Prov.

“Lhiat myr hoil oo.” [(Be it) to thee as thou
deservest.]

lhieu, p. p. with you or ye, yours; -ish, id. em.

lesh-traa, adv. deliberately.

lesh-y-choonid, adv. one with another.

lesh y choonid, adv. rather narrow.

s’leish or s’leish, v. belonging to, owning.
owneth, &c. L.

bi’lesh or by-leshe, s. m. ownership.

by-leshe, adv. belonging to, owner or owners of.

by-leshi, his, belonging to him; -yn, id. em; Obadiah, 14: Chamoo lhisagh oo v’er hassoo ‘syn aa-gherrit, dy yiarey jeh adsyn by leshyn ren scapail; chamoo lhisagh oo v’er livrey seose adsyn by-leshyn va er-maym ‘sy laa seaghnagh Neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress.

bi’leshin, v. belonging to him.

by-lhieiu, adv. belonging to them.

cur-leshe, v. bringing, carrying, &c.

er-leshe, p. he conceives or imagines; -yn, id. em.

er-lhiee, p. she imagines, &c.; -ish, id. em.

er-lhieu, p. they, &c. conceive, &c.; -syn, id. em.

er-lhiiam, p. methinks, I conceive, or imagine.

er-lhien, p. we imagine or conceive;

-yn, id. em.

er-lhiat, p. thou conceivest, &c.; -s, id. em.

er-lhieu, p. ye or you conceive, &c.;

-ish, id. em.

leshtal, s. m. (from lieh skeeal) an excuse. Prov. “Cha daink rieau yn baase gyn leshtal.” [Death never came without an excuse.] leshtal croobagh, s. a lame excuse. leshtalagh, s. m. an excuser; a. excusable or excusatory.

lesson, s. f. a lesson; pl. -yn.

leydee

kiark my-leydee, s. f. a goldfinch.

lhag, a. loose, slack.

lag, a. loose, slack, not tight. See lhag. s’lag, a. how slack or loose.

s’laggey, a. id., comp. and sup.

lhag-chreagh, a. faint-hearted.

lhag-hastagh, a. weak in knowledge or understanding; Pro. xvii. 18: [NB the citation has lhag-hushtagh, to which the
definition rather corresponds, not lhag-hastagh] Ta’n dooinney lhag-hushtagh coyrt e laue, as t’eh goll raane fenish e charrey. A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend].

lhag-lauee, a. faint-handed, feeble-handed.

lhag-laynt, s. m. indisposition.

lhag-layntagh, a. indisposed, slightly disordered.

lhag-stayd, a. impotent; Jud. vi. 6: As va Israel er ny injillaghey gys lhag stayd kyndagh rish ny Midianiteyn; as deïe cloan Israel gys y Chiarn. And Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites; and the children of Israel cried unto the Lord.

lhagg* or lhaggee, v. slacken, loosen; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lhaggaghey, v. loosening, slackening; Dan. v. 6: Eisht va eddin y ree er ny chaghlaa, as va sneihr er e aigney, myr shen dy row juntyn e veeghyn er ny lhaggaghhey, as woaill e ghlioonyn noi-ry-hoi. Then the king’s countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosened, and his knees smote one against another; 2 Kings, iv. 24: As yeelt ee assyl, as dooyrt ee rish e sharvaant, EIyr, as cur er dty hoshiaght; ny lhaggee dty imman er my hon’s, mannaghe jir-ym ryht. Then she saddled an ass, and said to her servant, Drive, and go forward; slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee; Isa. xxxiii. 23: Ta dty choyrden er ny lhaggaghhey; cha row fort aynadoo dy yannoo shickyr yn chroan; cha row dy niart aynadoo dy skeayley yn shiaull. Thy tacklings are loosened; they could not well strengthen their mast, they could not spread the sail.

s’lhagggit, a. how slackened or loosened. L s’laggit, a. how loosened or slackened. L
Lhampanid or Lhampanys, s. m. langour, want of stiffness, debility.

Lhangeid, s. m. a lanket; pl. -yn.

Lhanee, s. f. church-land, glebe-land; as, thaloo lhanee.

Lhap, v. lap, double; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Lhappal, v. lapping, doubling, folding.

Lhappit, 85. lapped, doubled, folded.

Lhargagh, s. f. a descent, declivity, a sloping side of a hill or mountain, down the hill; opposed to ughtagh; pl. liargeyn.

Liargagh, s. m. a declivity or descent. See also lhargagh.

Lhargee, a. d. of descent or declivity, of declining or sloping ground.

Liargee, a. d. of declivity or going down; Jer. xlviii. 5: Son ec ughtagh Luhith, nee keayney kinjagh goll seose; as ec liargee Horonaim, ta ny noidyn er chlashtyn eam dy hoyrt-mow. For in the going up of Luhith continual weeping shall go up; for in the going down of Horonaim the enemies have heard a cry of destruction.

Lhead* or Lheadee, v. starve with cold; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Dy lheadey, v. to starve with cold.

Er lhea, v. hath, &c. starved with cold.

Lheamys, s. m. a blemish; pl. -yn.

Lheamysagh, a. defective, having blemishes.

Lheamysid, s. m. defectiveness.

Lheamysit, 85. blemished, deformed.

Lhean, a. broad, wide.

S‘lhean, a. how broad or wide. L

S‘lhea, a. id., comp. and sup. L

Shlea, a. broader, wider, broadest, widest; the com. and sup. of lhean.

Lheaney, a. pl. broad, wide.

Colhean coiltuayr (as broad as long).

Jiulean or Jiuleanagh, s. m. a sojourner, a person that stays but a day or two, as the word would indicate, a cotler, or tenant.

Scaalhean (sic: stress), s. f. dispersion, shed abroad; Jer. xxv. 34: Gull-jee, shiuish

vochillyn, as keayn-jea as seiy-jee shiu hene ’sy joan, shiuish leeideilee y chioltane: son ta laghyn ryn stroie as ryn scaalhean er jeet mygeayrt; as tufttee shiu ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie costal. How, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock: for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel. See also scaalhean.

Lheanagh or Lheanaghey, v. widening, &c. Lheanit, 85. sprained; widened.

Lheaney, s. a sprain; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Lus y Lheaney, s. f. bindweed, convolvulus.

Lheead, s. m. breadth, width; pl. -yn.

Lhee

Fer-Lhee, s. m. a physician, a doctor or surgeon.

Lheihys, v. heal, cure a wound.

Gyn-Lheihys, adv. incurable; 2 Chron. xxi. 18: As lugr shoh ooiiley woail y Chiam eh ‘sy volg lesh doghan gyn-Lheihys. And after all this the Lord smote him in his bowels with an incurable disease.

Lus-Lheihys, s. f. Solomon’s seal or heal; a species of bell-wort.

Saase-Lheihys, s. m. medicine; Jer. xlvi. 11: …ayns faraidi nee oo goaill ymmodee saaseyn-Lheihys; son cha bee oo er dty laanaghey. …in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured.

Dy lheisysagh, a. medical, healing.

Lheeah, a. hoary, gray, mouldy.

S‘lheerah, a. how hoary or gray, comp. and sup. L

Lheearh-rio, s. f. hoar-frost.

Cleaysh-Lheearh, s. f. a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

Keeir-Lheearh, s. m. those two colours of wool spun and wove into cloth are so called, and which was formerly the garb generally worn by the Manks peasantry.

Lheaghey, v. getting hoary, gray, or mouldy.

Lheaghys, s. m. hoariness, grayness, mouldiness.

Lheean, s. m. the floor on which the meal falls from a flour mill.
lheeannee, s. f. a meadow.
lheeanlyn, s. pl. meadows.
lheeanagh, a. d. of a meadow or meadows.
lheeanmag, s. f. a small meadow.
lheegh, s. f. a ladle; pl. -yn.
lheh
er-lheh, adv. apart, separately, severally, privately, chiefly; a. private, particular.
lheibeiddjagh, a. unwieldy, cumberous.
s’lheibbidjagh, a. how unwieldy, &c. L
s’lheibbidjee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. L
lheibeiddjys or lheibeiddjid, s. m. unwieldiness.
lheid, pro. such, like, of that kind.
lheie, v. melt, dissolve, soften, grow tender; disappear; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
lheieder, s. m. a melter, a dissolver, a founder; Jer. vi. 29, it is spelled lheieder: Ta ny buigl-sheidee losht, ta’n leoei er n’gholl naardey ’syn aile; ta’n lheieder lheie ayns faraill; son cha vel ny meechrauee er ny ghaartlian ass. The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away; but in Jer. li. 17, it is lheieder: ...ta keeayl dy chooille lheieder lheie ersooyi marish e yalloo grainin; son cha vel y jalloo lheit agh faraill, as cha vel ennal ayndoo.
...every founder is confounded by the graven image: for his molten image is falsehood, and there is now breath in them; pl. -yn.
lheie er sooyl, v. to dwindle away by degrees; to wear off, to vanish.
lheicht or lheit, 85. melted, dissolved, liquified.
lheih, s. f. a place at sea noted for fishing on, by some called aahley.
lheihill or lheil, v. move, stir about slowly or heavily, use of limbs; Acts, xiv. 8: As va ny hoie ec Lystra dooinney dy row va er choayl lheihill a choshey, va ny vaccagh veih brein e vayrey, as nahg ren nieu shooyl. And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother’s womb, who never had walked.
lheiltagh, s. m. a mover, one who can use or exercise his limbs; pl. -yn.
annelitagh, s. m. a person unable to move or help himself; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
lheiltys, s. m. exercise, motion.
anneliel orannelietys, s. m. [inability] to move about, imbecility, helplessness.
lheim, s. m. a leap, jump, limp, an embrace of animals; pl. -yn.
lheim, v. leap, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
lheimyragh or lheimyraght, v. skipping, hopping, leaping, &c.; Acts, iii. 8: As lheim eh seose, as hass eh, as huiil eh, as hie eh stiaeg ayns y chiamble maroo, shooyl as lheimyragh, as cur moylley da Jee. And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God; Nah. iii. 2: Feiyr y chipp, as sheean freaney ny queeylyn, as lheimyragh ny cabbil, as leaystey ny fainee. The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the pruning horses, and of the jumping chariots.
lheimmeyder, s. m. one who leaps, a jumper; pl. -yn.
lheimmeynder-faiyr, s. m. a grasshopper.
lheimmit, 85. leaped, leapt, covered.
lheim-surley, s. m. a standing-jump.
blein[-]-lheim, s. f. a leap year.
corlheim, v. hop, leap on one foot.
tarlheim (sic: stress), v. alight, alighting, coming down from a horse or beast on which a person rides; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
harlheim, v. did alight; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tarlheimit, 85. alighted.
tarleheiman, s. m. a stile or step, made use of when mounting on, or alighting off, a beast.
lheiney, s. f. a shirt.
lheintyn, s. pl. shirts.
lheiy, s. m. a calf; pl. -ee; Prov. “Ta booa vie ny gha as drogh lheiy ec.” [Many a good cow has a bad calf.]
far-lheiy, s. m. a false conception of a calf,
said to be generated between a cow and what is called a tarroo-ushthey.

lhiannoo or lhemyn, s. a moth; pl. -yn.
  lhiannanagh, a. mothy, having moths.

lheng, s. f. a halfpenny; pl. -yn.

lherrym, s. the larboard quarter of a boat or vessel; pl. -yn.

llesh, s. f. the hip; pl. -yn.
  lheshey, a. d. of the hip or hips.
  lleshagh, a. rocking in walking, as if the hips were weak.

lheunican, s. a sty on the eye lash; pl. -yn.

liabbagh, s. f. a bed. Some say from liehbee (half meat).
  liabbaghy, s. pl. beds.

liabbagh, a. d. of a bed or beds.
  col[-]liabbagh, s. m. f. a bed-fellow; a concubine; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

liann, v. flatten; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

liannaghey, v. flattening by pressure, mangling, or pressing.

liannit, 85. pressed flat, flattened.

liannag, s. f. a flake; any thing flattened, pressed, or made flat; a pea-pod, &c. before it is full; as, liannag phisheragh.

liannah-shee, s. f. a familiar spirit.

liannoo, s. m. a child. Some say this word is from lieh-noo (half a saint).

liiennoo, a. d. of children, of the child; Mark, ix. 24: As chelleeragh deie ayr y liiennoo, as dooyt eh lesh jeir, liarn, ta mee credjal; niartee lesh my chredjue faase. And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief, and Mat. ii. 16; the pl. of liiennoo: Eiseht Herod toiggal dy row eh mollit liorish ny deiney-creeneey, v'eh erskyn-towe eulysaaggh, as hug eh magh sarey, as varr eh oolley ny liiennoo-mec v'ayns Bethlehem, as ayns oolley ny ardyn shen, veih daa vein dy eash as fo, corrym rish y tra a v'eh dy innagh er vraight jeh ny deiney creeneey. Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wrotch, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently enquired of the wise men.

liianooagh, a. childish, puertile.

liiant, v. cleave, adhere to, stick close to; -agh, 77, &c.

liiann, v. cleave; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

liiantyn, v. cleaving, adhering to, sticking close to.

liiathagh, a. attached, adherent, united with, sticking to.
  s'liiathagh, a. how attached. L
  s'liiantee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. L
  liiaynts, s. m. attachment, adherence.

liiare or liiare, s. m. leather. The orthography of both these words is used.

liiareagh, a. leather; of leather.

liias or liiassee, v. atone, ransom, amend, correct; replenish, manure; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. This verb is supposed to be from lheithys and aghey (healing, making amends, making up what was lost, mending, atoning, healing up the breach); and in this way it is understood in manuring land, putting something on to make it as good as before.

liiasagh, v. atoning, ransoming, amending, correcting; manuring, replenishing.

liiasit, 85. atoned, amended, recompensed; manured.

liiasagh, s. m. atonement, ransom, restitution.

liiasagh, s. m. manure; amends, recompense. Prov. "Ta dty liiasagh dty ghooarn." [Thy recompense is thy fist.]

liiasee, a. d. of atoning, amending, &c.

liiaseyder, s. m. an atoner, amender, recompenser; Jer. li. 56: Er-yn-oyr dy vel y spooilleyder er jeet urree, eer er Babylon, as ta ny deiney niartal eck goit; ta oolley ny bow'ghyn oc brisht, son nee yn Chiam Jee, yn Lhiaseyder, dy shickyr coolleeney. Because the spoiler is come upon her, even upon Babylon, and her mighty men are taken, every one of their bows is broken: for the Lord God of recompenes shall surely requite; manurer; pl. -yn.
idle, sluggish, loath to do a thing, indolent, slow of speech, slow of tongue, slow to speak; slow of action, slow to do, sluggish.

inactive. See also idle, sluggish, loath to do a thing, indolent, slow of speech, slow of tongue, slow to speak; slow of action, slow to do, sluggish.

This word would be meaning with alleged for truth; nearly of the same meaning with falsely, laid against in untruth; alleged, invented, contrived; falsely, laid against in untruth; alleged, invented, and contrived lies, and tell what is not true of thine own heart done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. There are such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. See [Lxxxx].

When I am laid against in untruth, I am not accused falsely, laid against in untruth; alleged, invented, contrived; falsely, laid against in untruth; alleged, invented, and contrived lies, and tell what is not true of thine own heart done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. There are such things done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. See [Lxxxx].

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...myr shen vees cloan Israel, ta cummal ayns
Samaria as Damascus, er ny livrey myr veih
cornell liettrimysagh, ny cooll liaght...so shall
the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in
Samaria in the corner of a bed, and in
Damascus in a couch.
liaght, v. lay in a place, &c.; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
liaghtey, v. laying or lodging in a place.
liaghteyder, s. m. a layer down or
depositor.
liieen, v. fill, make full; -agh, 77 -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
liieent, 85, filled, made full.
lieg-lieient, a. half-flood or flowed.
liieeney, s. m. a filling; pl. 67 [change -ey
to -aghyn].
liieeney-aigney, s. m. satisfaction.
aa-liieeney, s. m. second filling, laying
eggs the second time; to replenish, to fill
again.
mooir liieeney, s. m. the flowing of the sea,
the flood tide.
lieeneyder, s. m. one who fills; pl. -yn.
liieeney, s. m. a spasm, pl. 67 [change -ey to
aghyn].
lieyg or lieegg*, v. fell, bring to the ground,
fall, cast or throw down; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
lieggit, 85, fallen, felled.
liegey, s. m. a fall, degradation; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn]. Prov. “Yeow moyrn
lieggey.” [Pride will have a fall.]
liegey-ushtey, s. m. a waterfall, a
cataract.
liegeyder, s. m. a feller, one who throws
down.
lieyt or liiitt*, v. let, hinder, prevent, stop;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
liiittal, v. hindering, stopping, preventing,
staying; Job xxxviii. 37: Cre’n chreenaght
oddsy towse ny bodjallyn? ny qui odys moir
ushtaghyn yn aer y liiittal? Who can number
the clouds in wisdom? or who can stay the
bottles of heaven.
litatalagh, s. m. a hinderer, a prevention;
pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. preventive,
obstructive.
lieitrimys, lietrimys, or lietrimys, s.
m. a hinderance, obstacle, or impediment.
This word, the orthography of which is
varied in three instances in the Manks
Scriptures, is used for difference in Exod.
xi. 7: Agh noi veg jeh cloan Israel, cha jean
moddey hene gleashagh e hengy, noi
dooinney ny baagh: dy vos fy ‘ve eu cre’n
lietrimys ta’n Chiam dy yannoo, eddyr ny
Egyptianee as Israel. But against any of the
children of Israel shall not a dog move his
tongue, against man or beast: that ye may
know how that the Lord doth put a difference
between the Egyptians and Israel; Mal. iii. 18.
Eisht nee shiu chyndaas, as ver shiu
lietrimys eddyr y dooinney cairal, as mee-
chairal; eddyr eshy na shire Vish ees as eshy
nagh veish Vish eh. Then shall ye return, and
discern between the righteous and the wicked,
between him that serveth God and him that
serveth him not; Acts, xv. 9: As cha dug eh
lietrimys erbee eddyr adsyn as shunyn,
casherickey ny creeaghyn oc liorish credjue.
And put no difference between us and them,
purifying their hearts by faith; Rom. iii. 22: Dy
jarroo cairys Yee, ta liorish credjue Yeesey
Crest, dauesyn oolley, as orroosyn oolley ta
credjal; son cha vel liettrimys erbee: Even the
righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus
Christ unto all and upon all them that believe:
for there is no difference: Would not
caghlua or anchasly, or neuchasly, have been a
better word? [Perhaps barrier conveys the
sense that the translators intended with
liettrimys.]
lieitrimysagh, a. obstructive, hindersome.
lieuan, s. m. elm; pl. -yn.
lieuanagh, a. d. of elm timber.
lig or liigg*, v. let, permit, suffer, allow,
gallop, shoot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
ligort, adv. pretend, feign thyself.
ligey, v. galloping. ligey’n laair vane,
(running from service).
liggey, v. letting, permitting, shooting.
The pl. which is according to 67 [change
-ey to -aghyn], is in Zec. iv. 2, for
discharges, pipes, &c.: *Ta mee er yeeaghyn, as cur-my-ner cainline slane airhey, as claare er e vullagh, as ny shiaght lampyn echey er, as shiaght lhiggaghyn gys ny shiaght lampyn va er e vullagh.* And I said, I have looked, and behold a candlestick all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof.

lhiggit, 85. let, allowed, suffered to be.

lhiggit-shaghey, 85. postponed, procrastinated, let by, delayed.

lhiggeyder, s. m. one who lets, permits, &c.

lhiggeyder, s. m. one who gallops; pl. -yn. 'slhig, v. and let or permit. L cha b[**]lhig, v. 167. will not let or permit. cha b[**]lhigagh, v. would, &c. not let, &c.

lhimmey, adv. save, except.

er-lhimmey, adv. except, save.

lhing, s. m. life time, days of life; Psl. lxii. 7: Ayns y *thing* echeysyn nee yn vooinjer chairagh bishaghey: dy jarroo, as palchey dy hee, choud as ta’n easyt farraghtyn. In his time shall the righteous flourish: yea, and abundance of peace, so long as the moon endureth; Acts, xi. 28: *As hass seose fer jeu enmyssit Agabus as hoilshee eh lioyish y Spyrryd dy beagh geny vooor er feal-ny-cruinneyn; shen haink myrgeedinn gyn-kione rish thing Claudius Cesar.* And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar; 2 Kings, xxi. 22: *Shickyr cha row lheid y chaisht er ny reayll er-dy laghyyn ny briwlyn ren Israel y vriwnys, ny rish thing reeaghyn Israel, ny reeaghyn Yudah.* Surely there was not holden such a passover from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah.

lhingey, s. f. a lise or cavity in a river between rocks.

lhiondaig, s. f. an even grassy plot in a valley; pl. -yn.

**lhionnaig,** s. f. a strand or part of a rope or cord twisted by itself before it is topped; pl. -yn.

**lhis** or **lhisagh,** v. should, ought; -in, 83; -ins, 84.

**lhiv,** s. f. a colt; pl. -aghyn, or -yn. The latter is in Jud. x. 4: *As va echey jeih mec as feed, va markiagh er jeih lhynyn assyl as feed, as va oc jeih ard-vallyn as feed.* And he had thirty sons that rode on thirty ass colts, and they had thirty cities.

**lhiyagh,** a. coltish; ticklish.

**lhoau** or **loau,** a. rotten, putrid; Prov. “*Leah appee leah lhoau.*” [Soon ripe soon rotten.]

s’loau, a. how rotten. L

s’loauey, a. id., comp. and sup. L

lhoaune, a. pl. rotten, putrid.

lhoaou, v. rot, putrify; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yns, 87; -ys, 88. Num. v. 22: *As dy jed yn ushtey shoh, ta cur lesh y mollaght ayns dty wynagh, dy chur er dty volg dy att, as dty heeassid dy lhoau.* And this water that causeth the curse shall go into thy bowels, to make thy belly to swell, and thy thigh to rot.

lhoauee, a. d. of rottenness.

yn veishteig loauee, s. the palmer worm. B

lhoauid, s. m. rottenness.

**lhoauys,** s. f. rottenness.

**lhon,** s. m. a blackbird; pl. -yn.

**lhong,** s. f. a ship; pl. -yn.

**lhuingey,** a. d. of ship or ships, naval; Rev. xviii. 17: *As ren dy chooilley vainghter, as shesahght lhuingey,* as shiolteyryn, as ooliley ny va dellal er yn aarkey, sshassoo foodey jeh. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off.

**lhong-chaggee,** s. f. a man of war.

**lhong-spoolee,** s. f. a pirate [sc. ship].

**lhong-vree,** s. f. a steam-vehel.

lout-eaghtyrhong, s. f. a ship’s deck.

lhuingys, s. f. shipping.

Lhuingys Chaggee Reeoil Hostyn, s. the Royal Navy of Great Britain.

**goall-lhuingys,** v. embarking; s. embarkation.
L

lhongey, s. m. a meal; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
lhongee, a. d. of a meal or meals.
traa-longee, s. f. meal-time.
lhoo, s. m. a shaft or thill; pl. -ghyn.

lhoo, s. m. a loop; pl. -yn.
lhoo-byarn, s. m. a link.
lhoo, v. bend, bow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
lhookey, v. bending.
lhoo-bit, 85, bent, made crooked.
lhookey, s. m. a bend, a bow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
lhookeyder, s. m. one who launches; pl. -yn.

lhott, s. m. a wound; pl. -yn.
lhott, v. wound; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
lhottle, v. wounding, hurting so as to cause a wound.
lhottit, 85, wounded.
lhotteyder, s. m. one that wounds.

lhoys
cha lhoys, v. dare not. <S>
loys dhyt, p. darest thou.
b’loys, v. durst, darest.
by-loys, <ad>v. 167. durst or darest. See b’loys.
my v[‘]loys, v. if darest or durst. B

lhuan, s. f. any weak thing that comes out of due time, such as a lamb, calf, swarm of bees, &c.; pl. -yn.
loon, s. See lhuan.

Lhuans or Lhunys, s. m. Lammas.

lhuddyry, v. mau, mangle, hack and dirty withal; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy lhuddyraghey or lhuddycral, v. to mau, mangle, &c. in an unskilful manner.
lhuddyrit, 85, mangled, dirtied, dragged in dirt.
lhudrrey, s. m. a mangler, &c.; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].

lhun or lhunn*, v. launch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. The but[t] end of an oar is called lhun, because used to draw or launch a boat on.
lhuney, v. launching.

lhoobey, v. to launch.
lhun<yn>ynit, 85, launched.
lhun, s. See lhunn.
lhunneyder, s. m. one who launches; pl. -yn.

lhune, s. m. ale, strong drink.
lhionney, a. d. of ale or beer.
thie lhionney, s. m. an ale house.

lhuss, s. leeks, lentils, herbs.
lus. See lhuss, an herb, leek.
lus-blaystal, s. f. savory.
lus feie y tooll, s. f. wild clary.
lus-lheihys, s. f. Solomon’s seal or heal; a species of bell-wort.
lus-luna, s. f. moonwort.
lus millish ny lheanag, s. f. meadow sweet.
lus-skeilley, s. f. loosestrife, or willow-wort.
lus-thie, s. f. loosestrife, or willow-wort.
lus ny binjey, s. f. dropwort.
lus ny binjey lheanagh, s. f. meadow trefoil.
lus ny binjey mooar, s. f. crudwort.
lus ny chroshey, s. f. cudwort, cotton weed, chaffweed, or dwarf cotton.
lus ny fahnaghe, s. f. wartwort, spurge.
lus ny freenaghyn mooarey, s. f. dove’s foot, crane’s bill.
lus ny gayee, s. f. ane[m]o[n]e.
lus ny minnag, s. f. dandelion, piss-a-bed.
lus ny moal moirrey, s. f. common mallows.
lus ny moil moirrey, s. f. marsh mallows.
lus y chengey veg, s. f. mouse-ear.
lus y chiolg, s. f. golden maiden hair.
lus y chollare, s. f. the herb robin run over the hedge.
lus y chorran, s. f. sickle weed.
lus y cramman doo, s. f. knapweed or button wort.
lus y daa phing, s. f. money-wart, the herb twopence.
lus y dreight, s. f. sun-dew.
lus y ghew, s. f. purging flax.
lus y ghoot, s. f. gerrard, goutwort.
lus y lheaney, s. f. bindweed, convolulus.
lus y ryptar, s. f. allseed, rupture wort, little flax.
lus y tooill, s. f. clary or clear eye, eye bright.
lus y volley, s. f. lady’s bed-straw.
lus y vooin or cloaagagh gliwnagh, s. f. gladwin or stinking gladwin.
lus y wee or wuigh, s. f. woald or wold, dyer’s weed, for dying yellow.
lus y yiarey, s. f. flux weed.
lus yn aile, s. f. burnet.
oayl-luss, s. f. the science of botany.
slaan-luss, s. f. ribwort.
slane-luss or slan-luss. See also slaanluss, ribwort, called so in Manks on account of its quality in assisting nature to heal, when applied.
liack, a. like, equal. See also liak [deest].
  laik, adv. like.
  co[-]liack, adv. alike, equal. See also colia.
  co[-]liak, adv. alike, of the same likeness.
liack, v. approving of, liking; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
liak, v. to choose, to approve.
  s’liack, v. do or doth like. L
by-liack or by-laik, adv. See also bliack,
  167, did or didst like; Gen. xlviii. 17: As tra honnick Joseph, dy dug e ayr e laue yesh er kione Ephraim, cha by-laik lesh eh. And when Joseph saw that his father laid his right hand upon the head of Ephraim, it displeased him.
b[*]liack, v. did or didst like.
liackal, v. liking.
liackit, 85, liked.
liace, v. (from liack), liking; as, cha vel liaee aym er (I have no liking for it).
liass, s. (from liehys or leighys), law-step, or a step by law or marriage.
liass huyr, s. f. a step sister.
liass inneen, s. f. a step daughter.
liass vac, s. m. a step son.
liass voir or liass ummug, s. f. a step mother.
liass vraar, s. m. a step brother.
liass yishig or liass-ayr, s. m. a step father.
The latter of these is seldom used.
liauyr, a. long, prolix, lengthy.
  s’liauyr, a. how long. L
  s’lihiurey, a. longer, longest, the comp. and sup. of liauyr. L
liauyrey, a. pl. long, lengthy.
cleysh-liauyr, s. f. a long ear, slow in answering, forbearing.
co[-]liauyr, adv. as long, equal in length.
liiuree, v. lengthen, make long.
liiuragh or liiuraghey, v. lengthening.
liiurid, s. m. length, procerity; pl. -yn.
er-liiurid, adv. at length, at full length, along on the ground.
lickly, adv. likely, probable, but not altogether certain, more for than against.
s’lickly, a. how likely, comp. and sup. L
lieckan, s. f. (from lieh kione), cheek; 1 Kings, xxii. 24: Ag hie Zedekiah mac Chenaanagh er-gerrey, as woall eh Micah er y lieckan, as dwoort eh, Cre’n raad ghow Spyrryd y Chiarn voym’s dy loayrt rhyt’s? But Zedekiah the son of Chenaanagh went near, and smote Micaiah on the cheek, and said, Which way went the Spirit of the Lord from me to speak unto thee?; Job, xvi. 10: T’ad er vlakey orrym lesh nyn meeal: t’ad er haglym ad-hene cooiaghagh m’oi. They have gaped upon me with their mouth; they have smitten me upon the cheek reproachfully; they have gathered themselves together against me; and Luke, vi. 29: As huggysyn woaillys oo er y derrey lieckan, chyndaa myrgeddin yn lieckan elley: as eshygh goys ersooyl dty chloagey, ny bee noi dty choot y hivgey lesh myrgedd. And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh away thy cloak forbid not to take thy coat also; what is seen in a profile view of the head; pl. -yn.
lieckanagh, a. d. of the cheek or cheeks; caslys lieckanagh would be a profile likeness.
lileen, s. m. lint, flax, linen; pl. -teeyn or -teenyn. The pl. is used for nets, perhaps because they are made of flax; Eccl. vii. 26: As hooar mee ny shirroo na’n baase yn ven ta’n cree eck ribbaghyn as lieenteenyn, as e laueyn myr geulaghyn: quoi-erbeet pa dy wooyys Jee shaghyny ee, agh bee’n drogh yantagh goit lioree. And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands: whose pleaseth God shall
escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her; and Mark, i. 18: As chelleeragh hreig ad nyn fleenteenyn, as deyir ad er. And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him.

**mwyllin lien**, s. f. a flax mill.

**lieh**, s. m. half, moiety; pl. -**ghyn**.

yb derrey-[lieh], s. m. the one half.

**liegh**, a. half gone, half done, mid way.

**lieh-charkyl**, s. m. a semicircle.

**lieh-chiart**, a. uneven, odd, rough.

**lieh-chiartys**, s. m. unevenness.

**lieh-chraue**, s. f. a gristle.

**lieh-booost**, s. m. threshing with one flail.

**lieh-kiart**, s. m. the even half.

**lieh-fooilagh**, a. monocular, one eyed.

**lieh-hliencent**, a. half-flood or flowed.

**lieh my lieh**, adv. half each, half apiece.

**lieh-s copey** or **lieh-skew**, a. slopewise, obliquely.

**cur-ny-lieh**, v. impeaching, accusing.

**er-y-lieh**, adv. on the half, by the half.

**fer loayrt as lieh**, s. m. an intercessor.

**my-lieh**, adv. my behalf; Deu. xxxi. 19: Shen-ya lish, scieu-jee yn arrane moyllle shoh diu hene, as ynsee-jee ed da cloan Israel: dy vod eh ve oc dy ghooall, as dy vod yn arrane shoh ve son feanish my-lieh noi cloan Israel.

Now therefore write ye this song for you, and teach it the children of Israel: put it in their mouths, that this song may be a witness for me against the children of Israel.

**liehid or liehdd**, s. f. half a breadth.

**liehbage**, s. f. a flook, a flat fish; pl. -**yn**.

**liehneen**, s. m. the lining of a hedge, &c.

**liggar**, s. m. liquor, spirits; pl. -**yn**.

**liggin**, s. m. slack water, eddy water, dead water, where or when there is no tide or stream; pl. -**yn**.

**limmer**, s. the passage for water under the floorings of a boat or vessel.

**lindey**, s. f. a lintel; pl. -**yn**.

**lioar**, s. f. a book; pl. -**yn**. This word is used as an oath, and it may seem strange that it is so used in our excellent translation of the Scriptures; Isa. xl. 24: Dy jarroo, cha bee ad er nyn soiaghgy; **lioar**, cha bee ad er nyn guirr.

Yea, they shall not be planted; yea, they shall not be sown; and Mal. ii. 2: …yer-yem eer mollaght erriu, as yer-yem mollaght er ny bannaghtyn eu; **lioar**, ta mee hannah er chur mollaght orroo, er-yem-oyr nagh vel shi goaill eh gys nyn gree. …I will even send a curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings: yea, I have cursed them already, because ye do not lay it to heart, for yes or yea.

**Cleragh-ny-Lioaryn**, s. m. the Clerk of the Rolls.

**lioaragh**, a. d. of book or books; as, ynsagh lioaragh (book learning).

**ynsagh-lioaragh**, s. m. book learning, the use of letters, in contradistinction to the learning of any thing else.

**lioaran**, s. f. a small book, a pamphlet.

**lioar-hasht**, s. f. a library; pl. -**yn**.

**lioarlahan**, s. f. (lieh-arlane), half a firlot, a quarter of a boll.

**lioar**

**dy lioar**, adv. enough.

s[*]lioaar or s[*]lioaar, adv. hardly enough, enough, what sufficeth; John, xiv. 8: Dooyrt Philip rish, Hiam, jeeagh dooin yn Ayr, as s’lioaar dooin eh. Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

by-lioar or by[-]liwoar, adv. 1[67], would be enough. See also blioar.

b[*]lioaar, v. it would, &c. be enough.

**lioarish**, pre. and adv. by; p. p. by him, by the, beside; 2 Kings. xi. 20: As ghow oolley pobble ny cheerree boggie, as va’n ard-valley ayns shee: as va Athaliah er ny varroo lesh y chiwe liorish thie’n ree. And all the people of the land rejoiced, and the city was in quiet: and they slew Athaliah with the sword beside the king’s house; -in, id. em.


**liorym**, p. p. by me; -s, id. em.


**liort**, p. p. by thee; -s, id. em.


**lieriu**, p. p. by you or ye; -ish, id. em.
loaghty, or lugh-dhoan, a. brown; Gen. xxx. 33 and 35: ...dy chooilley unnane nagh vel breck as spottagh mastey ny goair, as loaghty mastey ny kirree, ihig da shen ve coooint myr griu vaarlee. ...every one that is not speckled and spotted among the goats, and brown among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me. As scarr eh yn laa shen ny goair fyrryn va schimmeigagh as spottagh, as ooilley ny goair woirryn va breck as spottagh, as dy chooiolley unnane va red ennagh dy vaneyd ayn, as ooilley ny va loaghtyn mastey ny kirree, as hug eh ad fo laueyn e vec. And he removed that day the he goats that were ringstraked and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled and spotted, and every one that had some white in it, and all the brown among the sheep, and gave them into the hand of his sons. There is no word in English by which to express loaghtyn or keeir. Lugh dhoan is very descriptive of the colour — lugh (mouse), and dhoan (brown). These colours mixed will produce the shade which is understood by loaghtyn, or the word may be from loshti dhoan (burnt brown).

s’loaghtyn, a. how dun and brown. L

loam, a. shorn, bare. See also lhoam. Both are used. Prov. “Cronk ghlass foddoy voym, Loam loam tra roshym eh” [A green hill far from me. Bare, bare, when I reach it]; and another, “Yn loam leigh yn loam chair;” though some will have it to be, yn loam aggair. [The bare law, the bare right (or wrong).]

s’loam, a. how bare or shorn. Prov. “S’loam ta laare y valle vargee.” [Bare is the ground of the market town.] L

s’loamey, a. id., comp. and sup. L

loamey, a. pl. bare.

loam-choshagh, a. bare-footed.

lhome-lauve, a. empty-handed.

loam-liaste, a. very reluctant or loath.

lhoamid, s. m. bareness.

loam, v. bare; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

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lhoam or lhome, v. bare; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
layr, v. speaking.
layrit, s. spoken.
s'layrit, a. how much spoken. L
fer layr as lheh, s. m. an intercessor.
fer layr er nyn son, s. m. one speaking for us.
layreyder or layrtyagh, s. m. a speaker.
layrtyys, s. m. utterance to speak, or of speech.
co[-]layr, v. conversing; -agh, 77, &c.
co[-]layrtyagh, s. m. converser; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
co[-]layrtyys, s. m. conversation; pl. -yn.
loggir, s. f. something got or allowed above expectation, or for luck.
logh, s. f. a lake, a pool; pl. -yn.
loghan, s. f. a small lake; pl. -yn; the dim. of logh.
loghanagh
s'loghanagh, a. how full of lakes. L
s'loghanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. L
loght, s. m. crime, offence, trespass, guilt, transgression, sin; pl. -yn.
ard-loght, s. m. felony, capital offence; pl. -yn.
gyn-loght, adv. without crime or guilt, innocent.
loghtyyn, s. m. criminality, guiltiness.
neu-loghtyyn, s. m. innocence, not guilty.
loghtal, a. severe, violent, stern; deep as a cut, &c.; strong as a gale of wind.
s'loghtal, a. how severe or heavy. L
s'loghtaly, a. id., comp. and sup. L
loghtalyd, s. m. severity, violence.
loomcane, a. alone, deprived of company.
londeyr, s. f. a lantern; pl. -yn.
londeyragh, a. d. of a lantern.
londerney or londyne, v. glaring, dazzling with lustre; Nah. ii. 4: Nee ny fainee freaney ayns ny straidyn, nee ad roie noy-ry-roi ayns ny raaidyn lheaney, nee ad londerney myr lossey aile, nee ad roie myr ny tendreilyn. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings.
loo, s. m. an oath; pl. -ghyn.
looe, a. d. of an oath or oaths.
louisa (a false oath)
lo, v. swear; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
loot, 85 sworn.
s’loot, a. how sworn. L

loor, a. lusty, stout; Gen. xlix. 14: Ta Issachar ny assyl loor, cromymey eddyr daa errey.
Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens.
loorid, s. m. lustiness.

lorg, s. m. a staff.
lotg, s. pl. staves; the pl. of lorg.
lorg-howshan, s. f. a measuring rule.
lorg-immanagh, s. f. a goad;
<Ecclesiasticus, xii. 11> [The only Biblical example of lorg-immanagh seems to be this one: Judges, iii. 31: As ny lorg-syn hrog Shamgar, mac Anath, varr jeh ny Philistineey shey cheetey[!] dooinney lesh lorg-immanagh: as ren eshyn myrgeddin livrey Israel. And after him was Shamgar the son of Anath, which slew the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad: and he also delivered Israel.]
lorg-reoil or lorg-reill, s. f. a sceptre.
lorg* or lorgge, v. drive or urge forward with a staff; -agh 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy lorgaghey, v. to excite or drive forward.
lorgit, 85 excited, urged.

losgan, s. f. a lamp; pl. -yn.

losht, s. f. a bake stone, or baking board.

losht, v. burn; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lostey, v. burning; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lostey-c<h>ainley, s. m. the churching of women. Called so, perhaps, from the practice of burning a candle during the service in former times.

loshtee, a. d. of burning.

losh or loshtit, 85 burnt, burned.
s’losh, a. how burned. L

cri[e]yain-losh, s. m. burning ague; Lev. xxvi. 16: Shoh myrgeddin neem’s y yannoo riish, ver-yms hiham eriu atchim, consumption, as crayn-losh, ver naardey’n solshey, as cur sneih er y chree. I also will do this unto you; I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart.

losteyder, s. m. one who puts things to burn.

loshtagh

neu-losthag, a. incombustible.

loshtagh

s’loshtagh, a. with what burning smart. L

s’loshtee, a. id., 58. L

loss, v. blaze, flame; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lossey, v. flaming, burning in a blaze; s. m. a flame; Luke, xvi. 24: Ayr Abraham, jean myghin orrym, as cur Lazarus, dy voed eh baare e vair y humpmey ayns ushtey, as my hengey y eayraghey; son ta mee er my horcaghey ayns y lossey sho. Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.

lossaghyn, s. pl. burnings, flaminings.
sossey, a. d. of flame or flaming, blazing.
lossag, s. f. a small flame or flash.
lossan, s. f. luminous particles seen in the sea by night, and on fish that are not dry, in the dark; the aurora borealis or northern lights.

lossanagh, a. having luminous qualities, or aurora borealis.

s’lossanagh, a. how luminous. L

s’lossane, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. L

losserey, s. f. an herb; pl. 72 [change -ey to -eeyn] [pl. losseeyn in the Bible].

lossere, s. f. herbage, herbs.

ard-losserey, s. m. ground-ivy, alehoof.

ard-losserey-firryn, the herb archangel.

lott, s. f. a lot.
lott, v. to allot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lourane, s. m. a leper; pl. -e.
louranagh, a. leprous.
s’louranagh, a. how leprous. L

s’lourane, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. L

lourany, loihrey, or lourey, s. f. leprous.
lout, s. m. a loft; pl. -yn.
lout-eaghtyr, s. f. a deck.
lout-eaghtyr[-]llong, s. f. a ship’s deck.
lout, v. loft; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
bakers’ street, until all the bread in the city were
commanded that they
ard
fuinneyder, derrey veagh ooilley’n arran ‘syn
dy ve ayns cooyrt y phryssoon, as dy choyrt da
lowanse
lowaltys
immodest, illtimed.
neu
of. L
s’lowal
sabbath day?
Phar
answering spake unto the lawyers and
dy lheihys er laa yn doonaght?
leigh as rish ny Phariseeyn, gra, Vel eh
lowl
83
mee
s’lowit
83
slether
s. f.
rottten and stinking.
before brought forth, so that it is partly
casting which has been some time dead
along.

louyr
s. f. an abort or abortion; a wink or
casting which has been some time dead before brought forth, so that it is partly
torn and stinking.

louyran
s. f. a small casting. Prov.
“Lhiannoo ny louyran.” [A child or a
casting.]

low
v. allow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lowit
a. how allowed. L

neu-lowit
a. disallowed.

meelo
v. disallow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lowal
a. lawful, allowable; Luke, xiv. 3: As
dreggyr Yeesey, as loayr eh rish tir-ynsee y
leigh as rish ny Phariseeyn, gra, Vel eh lowal
dy lheihys er laa yn doonagh? And Jesus
answering spake unto the lawyers and
Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the
sabbath day?

s’lowal
a. how much approved or allowed of. L

s’lowale
a. id., comp. and sup. L

neu-lowal
a. disallowable, unfit immoral,
immodest, illtimed.

lowaltys
s. m. approbation.

lowanse
s. m. a thing allowed; Jer. xxxvii.
21: Eisht doardee Zedekiah yn ree Jeremiah
dy ve ayns cooyrt y phryssoon, as dy choyrt da
gagh-laa lowanse arran veih straid y
fuiinneyder, derrey veagh ootley’n arran ‘syn
ard-valley baarit. Then Zedekiah the king
commanded that they should commit Jeremiah
into the court of the prison, and that they should
give him daily a piece of bread out of the
bakers’ street, until all the bread in the city were
spent.

loweyder
s. m. an allower; pl. -yn.

lubban breck
s. f. a sea nettle.

luddan-mee
s. f. a luminous oily spot on the
surface of water; Job xli. 32: T’eh cur er
luddan-mee dy hollishean ny yel; heillagh fer
yn duinid dy ve lheai. He maketh a path to
shine after him; one would think the deep to be
hoary.

luff
v. loof [i.e. luff], bear close to the
windward; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lugg
s. f. a sea or sand worm used for bait.

lugh
s. f. a mouse, a mole; pl. -ee: Isa. ii. 20:
Nee dooinney ayns y laa shen ceau gys ny
lughee as ny craintagyn, e yallooyn argid as e
yallooyn airhey, ren ad, dagh dooinney da
hene, dy ooashlaghey. In that day a man shall
cast his idols of silver, and his idols of gold,
which they made each one for himself to
worship, to the moles and to the bats.

loagh
s. See lugh.

lughagh
a. d. of a mouse or mice.

lught
s. m. load, cargo, burden; what any
can hold; pl. -yn.

lught-thie
s. m. a household, a family.

lught
v. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84;
-ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

lughtar
or lughtaghey
v. taking in a
cargo or load.

lughtit
loaded, loaden.

neu-lughtit
unladen, unloaded.

anlught
v. unload.

anlughtit
unladen.

lughteydor
s. m. one that loads; pl. -yn.

lune
v. slander; -agh, 77; -e, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

luney
v. slandering; 2 Sam. xix. 27: As ’eh
er luney dty harvaant gys mi hiarn y ree. And
he hath slandered thy servant unto my lord the
king.

lunit
slandered.

lunagh
a.

lughteydor
s. m. one that loads; pl. -yn.
lunagh n’oi, craa nyn ghing, as gra, Ah, uss ta lhieggal y chiamble, as dy hrogal eh reesht ayns three laa. And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, Ah, thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days.

lung-lane, a. quite full; Ez. xxviii. 16: Liorish ymmodee dty vchantys, t’ad er dty lhieeney lung-lane dy hranlaase, as t’ou er n’yannoo peccah. By the multitude of thy merchandise they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned.

Lunnin, s. m. London.

lurg, pre. after, after him or it; -syn, id. em. lurg-ooolley, adv. after all. lurg y thooilley, a. postdiluvian.

lurgey, s. f. a leg; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. lurgagh, a. d. of the leg or legs. camlurgagh, a. bow legged.

lurgeydish, s. f. the herb penny-royal.

lutçh, v. to carry in a clumsy slovenly manner; -agh, 77, &c. lutçhey, v. lubbering. dy lutçhagh, adv. loobily. lutçhynagh, s. m. a looby, a lubber, an awkward clumsy fellow; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
M

This letter is an initial in words primarily initialled by b, by placing the pronoun nyn before them, as shown in Remark 41; for its own changes see 52.

Note. —It may be well here to observe that a train of substantives and verbs radically in b, by placing nyn before them, might be here inserted, but for brevity’s sake are omitted, except a few, as reference may be made to the radicals in b, and change the b to m, the meaning being the same.

maaig, s. f. a paw, a claw; pl. -yn.
yn vaaiq, s. the paw or claw. M
maaigagh, a. unhandy, clumsy with the hand.
s’maaigagh, a. how awkward in handling. M
s’maaigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M
feer vaaiqagh, a. very unhandy. M
maaigerey, s. m. a person handling awkwardly.

maarderagh, s. m. a fornicator; a whoremonger; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]: [1 Cor. v. 11: Ny-yeith cha nee ooilley-cooidjagh rish maarderey yn theihill shoh, ny rish ny sayntoilee, ny ny tranlaasee, ny roosyn ta cur ooashley da jallooyn. Yet not altogether with the fornicators of this world, or with the covetous, or extortioners, or with idolaters.]
yn vaarderagh, s. the fornicator; <1 Cor. v. 11>.

maarderys, s. f. fornication, whoredom, adultery; Mat. v. 3[2]: Quoi-erbee scarrys rish e ven, agh son oyr maarderys, dy vel eh cur uree poosee y vrishey: as quoi-erbee phoosys ish ta scart, t’eh ny vaarderagh. Whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.
dy vaarderys, s. of fornication or whoredom. M

maaliliagh, s. m. a thief, one that steals.
yn vaaarliagh, s. the thief; pl. 71 [change -iagh to -ee]. M
maallee, s. pl. thieves, marauders.
dy vaarlee, s. of thieves. M

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maase, s. m. cattle, kine.
e vaase or vaanse, s. his cattle or kine. M

maaiagh, s. m. a paw, a claw; pl. -yn.
maaig, s. the paw or claw. M
maaigagh, a. unhandy, clumsy with the hand.
s’maaigagh, a. how awkward in handling. M
s’maaigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M
feer vaaiqagh, a. very unhandy. M
maaigerey, s. m. a person handling awkwardly.

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maase, s. m. cattle, kine.
e vaase or vaanse, s. his cattle or kine. M

maaiagh, s. m. a paw, a claw; pl. -yn.
maaig, s. the paw or claw. M
maaigagh, a. unhandy, clumsy with the hand.
s’maaigagh, a. how awkward in handling. M
s’maaigee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M
feer vaaiqagh, a. very unhandy. M
maaigerey, s. m. a person handling awkwardly.

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M

maalys or maarleey, s. theft; Mark, vii. [21]-[22]: Son veih cheu-sthie, magh veih creeaghyn deiney, ta cheet drogh-smooinaghyn, brishey-poosey, maardeyrs, dunverys, Maarly, saynt, olkys, molteyrs, rouany, drogh-hooil, goan mollaghtagh, moyrn, omnit. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders. Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. dy vaarleey or vaalys, s. of theft. M
madyran or madran, s. m. the morning dawn, the twilight; pl. -yn.
yn vadaran or vadyran, s. the dawn; Matt. xxviii. 1: Tra va’n doonaught harrish, as y vadaran cheet rish er y chied laa jeh’n chiaigthin, haink Moirrey Malaine, as Moirrey elley dy voddagah ad yn oale y akin. In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre; the morning; Isaiah, xiv. 12: Kys t’ou er duittym veih niuu, O Lucifer, mac y vadaran! How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! M

mag, s. m. a failure in a rope.
maggane, s. m. numbness.
  e vaggane, s. his numbness. M
  magganagh, a. numb, clumsy, not acute in feeling.
  s’maganagh, a. how numb. M
  s’magane, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M
  feer vagganagh, a. very numb. M
  maggany, s. torpor, numbness.
  dty vagganeys, s. thy numbness. M

maggle, s. m. a testicle; pl. -yn.
  e vaggle, s. his testicle; pl. -yn. M

magh, adv. out, forth; opposed to stiagh.
magh-voish, pre. except, without, exclusive.
  feddyn magh, v. finding out, discovering.
  fockley-magh, v. proclaiming, promulgating.
  irree-magh, s. a rebellion, pl. -yn.
  trooid-magh, pre. throughout, quite through.
  tuittym-magh, v. falling out, quarrelling.
  maghey, adv. forth, from hence forth, hence forward; Isa. xli. 22: Lhig daue soiaghey magh nyn yallooyn, as faishnagh dooin cre vees maghey shoh: Let them bring them forth, and shew us what shall happen.

magher, s. m. a field; pl. -yn.
yn vagher, s. the field; pl. -yn. M
  magheragh, a. d. of the field; Cant. [iii]. 5: Ta mee cur currym erriu, O shiuish inneenyn Yerusalem, liorish y taitnys t’eu ayyns shelg ny feeaihee sleitagh as magheragh, nagh brish shiu e chadley, as nagh jean shiu doostey my ghraih, derrey saillish hene. I charge you, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, by the roes, and by the hinds of the field, that ye stir not up, nor awake my love, till he please.

y vagheragh, a. d. of the field or fields. M

maidjey, s. m. a stick or pole; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn]; a. anything made of timber in opposition to other stuff; as, claare maidjey (a wooden dish).
dty vaidjey, s. thy stick; pl. 69. M

maidjagh, a. d. of sticks or timber.

maidjey laue, s. m. a walking stick.

maidjey mastee, s. m. a mixing stick.

maidjey raue, s. m. an oar; pl. 69 [i.e. maidjyn rauę].

maihaighy, v. pardoning; Micah, vii. 18: Quoi ta ny Yee castley rhyt’s, ta leiih mee-chairys, as maihaighy yn shaghrynys ocsyn ta er-mayrn ayys e eiraght? Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage?

maiht, 85. pardoned; Hymn 160. Eish tra ta’n obbyr niartal jeant, As slane nyn beccah maiht.
Gow shin gys niuu as cur dooin ayrn,
Marish dty vooinjer reiht.
[Then when the mighty work is done,
And our sin completely pardoned.
Take us to heaven and give us part,
With Thy chosen people. MWW]

Mail, s. m. Michael.

mainstyr, s. m. master; pl. -yn.

yn vainshter or vainshtyr, s. the master; pl. -yn. M

ben-aintoshyr, s. f. a mistress.
mainstyragh, s. m. mastery.

yn vainshtyragh, s. the mastery. M

mair, s. f. a finger.

meir, s. pl. fingers.
e vair, s. his finger. M

e veir, s. his fingers. M

mair chass, s. f. a toe.

mairagh, s. m. morrow, to-morrow; pl. -yn.

kin mairagh, s. the end of to-morrow night.

laa ny vairagh, s. the morrow or morrow
day. M
læ na veiragh, s. lit. the morrow day.
mam, s. f. the hands full when placed together by the little fingers.
mamm, s. f. a blain; Exod. ix. 9: As hig eh dy ve joan myn ayns oolley cheer Egypt, as bee eh ny askaid brisheyn magh ayns mammyn, er dooinney as er baagh, fud oolley cheer Egypt. And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt; pl. -yn.
e vam, s. his blain. M
manjoor, s. m. a manger; pl. -yn.
y n manjoor, s. the manger; pl. -yn. M
mannaigh, conj. (a compound of my, if, and nagh, not), if not, or not, unless, except. The translators of the Scriptures have spelled this word exactly as it is sounded; why did they not spell my (if) ma, throughout?
mannan, s. m. a kid; pl. -yn.
um vannan, s. one kid; pl. -yn. M
Mannin, s. f. the Isle of Man, the Island called Man or Mona; Mannin veg veen (little dear or favourite Isle of Man).
Ellan Vannin, s. Isle of Man. M
Manninagh, a. Manks, of or belonging to the Isle of Man.
Manninagh, s. m. a native of Man or Mona; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
dy Vanninagh, s. of a Manks person; pl. 71. M

Manninan Mac Lear, s. m. Neptune, son of the sea.
marane, s. f. a thimble; pl. -yn.
y n varane, s. the thimble. M
marchan, s. m. a merchant; pl. -yn.
y n varchun, s. the merchant. M
marchanys, s. m. merchandise.
ev varchunys, s. his merchandise. M
margy, s. m. a fair, mart, market.
y n vargy, s. the fair or market; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. M
margey, a. d. of a fair or market.
vargy, a. d. of the fair or market. Cha vel y Vanninagh dy bragh creeneey, dys y laa lurg y vargy. [The Manxman is never wise till the day after the fair.] M
balley-mergey, s. m. a market town.
thie mergey, s. f. a market-house.
mergey, a. d. of a market or fair.
marsh, p. p. with, with him, besides; -yn, id. em.
maree, p. p. with her; -ish, id. em.
maroo, p. p. with them; -yn, id. em.
marym, p. p. with me; -s, id. em.
marin, p. p. with us; -yn, id. em.
mayrt, p. p. with thee; -s, id. em.
meriu, p. p. with you; -ish, id. em.
mark
yn vark, s. the mark. M
markish, a. d. of mark.
mark* or markee, v. ride; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in 88; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vark* or varkee, v. did ride or rode; -agh, -in, -ins, -yn, -yms, -ys, 94. M
markiahey, v. riding.
er varkiahey, v. [hath, &c.] rode or ridden. M
er varkaigh, v. hath, &c. rode. M
markit, 85. rode, rid[ed].
agh-markiaigh, s. m. a riding horse.
markiaigh, s. m. a rider; pl. 71 [change -iagh to -ee].
y n varkiaigh, s. the rider; pl. 71. M
markym-jeelym, s. m. the shaking or vibration of the sun shine on the ground on a hot sun shiny day.
marr, v. kill, slay; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
marr-gee, v. i. kill ye, slay ye.
varr, v. did kill, slay, or slew; -agh, -in;
-ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. M
marroo, v. killing, &c.
marroo, a. dead, slain, killed; cha marroo as clagh (as dead as a stone).
s'marroo, a. how dead, how lifeless, comp. and sup. M
ro varroo, a. too dead or lifeless. M
yn varroo, s. the dead or deceased person. M
merriu, pl.
clag-merriu, s. a knell.
shiu verriu or verroo, s. ye dead. M
merriuid, s. m. deadness. 
e verriuid or verrooid, s. his deadness. M
marreyder or marrooder, s. m. a killer, a slayer, an avenger.
yn varrooder, s. the killer or slayer. M
marragh
ard-marragh, s. m. an admiral; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
marran, s. mistake, error; wrong; Psl. lvi. [5]: Tad gagh-la a goaill my ghoan marran: ooilley ny t’ad smooinaghtyn er te dy yannoookolk dou. They daily mistake my words: all that they imagine is to do me evil.
yn varran, s. the error or mistake. M
marranagh, s. m. one in error; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
feer varranagh, a. very erroneous, &c. M
marranys, s. m. mistake, error; Job, xix. 4: As abbyr dy vel mee fo marranys, ta myvarranys thie orrym pene. And be it indeed that I have erred, mine error remaineth with myself.
marr-r-vaaiash, s. a pall, or covering used in olden times before the use of coffins, to put over the dead body on the bier.
e var-vaaiash, s. his pall. M
marrinagh, s. m. a mariner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee], Acts, xxvii. 30: As mjr va ny marrinnee mysh cosney ass y lhorn, as er lhiggey yn baatey sheese er yn ushtey… And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea.
mart, s. m. a beef.
yn vart, the beef. M
feill vart, s. beef. M
muirt or muirht, s. pl. beeves.
e vuihrt, s. his beeves. [M]
martar, s. m. a cripple; pl. -yn.
yn vartar, [s], the cripple. M
martarys, s. m. crippleness.
e vartarys, s. his decrepitude. M
martlan, s. f. a maw worm; pl. -yn.
yn vartlan, s. the maw-worm. M
marvanagh, a. mortal.
s’marvanagh, a. how mortal or frail. M
s’marvanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. M
feer varvanagh, a. very mortal or frail. M
neu-varvanagh, a. immortal.
marvanys, s. m. mortality, frailty, frailness. e varvanys, s. his mortality, &c. M
masoonagh, s. m. a mason; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
masoonys, s. m. masonry.
mast, v. mix, churn; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
mest, v. mix; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vast, v. did mix or stir together; -agh, -in; -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. M
masty, v. mixing, stirring, churning.
dy vastey, v. to mix or stir together. M
mastit, 85. mixed, churned, stirred.
ro vastit, 85. too mixed. M
mestit, 85. mixed; Deu. xv. 4 and 6. [Mestit is not in Deu. xv. 4 and 6, though Deu. xv. 4 and 7 have examples of mast’ (see below).] No doubt Cregeen intended Numbers, xv. 4 and 6: Eish ver eshyn, ta chebbal gys y Chiarn lesh oral-arran, omer dy flooyr mestit lesh yn chiarroo aynn jeh hin (mysh three pyntyn) dy ool. Then shall he that offereth his offering unto the Lord bring a meat offering of a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of oil.
Ny son rea, nee oo kiarail son oral-arran, yn wheiggoo aynn jeh ephah dy flooyr mestit esh yn trass aynn jeh hin dy ool ny-chione. Or for a ram, thou shalt prepare for a meat offering two tenth deals of flour mingled with the third part of an hin of oil.] masstee, <pl. > [a. d.] of mixing or churning.
laue vastee, a. d. a hand to mix, &c. M
maidjey mastee, s. m. a mixing stick.
mastey-bainney, v. churning milk.
masteyder, s. m. a mixer, a churner.
yn vasteyder, s. the mixer. M
masty, pre. among or amongst, amid or amidst, mingled.
mast’, pre. a contraction of mastey before a word beginning with a vowel; as, mast ain (among us); mast’eu (among you); mast’eckey (among it or him); mast’eck (among her). This last is odd in the English, but the Manks requires it, as if a liquid of
the feminine gender is mixed with something.

mayl, pro. we; see mayd (we will).
main, pro. us, we; -yn, id. em. See mayd.

mayl or mayle, s. m. rent. This word is written no less than four different ways in the Scriptures, the first of these is in Cant. viii. 11: Va garey-feeoney ec Solomon ayns Baal-hamon, hoeih ynh yn garey-feeoney rish juleany; va dagh fer jeu son mayl y troar dy eeck thousane peesh dy argid. Solomon had a vineyard at Baalhamon; he let out the vineyard unto keepers; every one for the fruit thereof was to bring a thousand pieces of silver; the latter in Ezra, iv. 13: Lhig da fys ve ec y ree nish, my vees yn ard-valley shoh troggit reesht, as ny voallaghyn soil seose, eisht cha jeann ad geeck mayle, keesh, ny custom, as myr shen bee cooyl as assee ayns cheet-stiagh y ree. Be it known now unto the king, that, if this city be bee cooyl as assee ayns cheet geeck as ny voallaghyn soit seose, eisht cha jean ad nish, my vees yn ard

maail, s. m. rent; pl. -teeyn. e vaail, s. his rent; pl. -yn. M
maailh, a. d. of rent.
maill, s. m. rent; pl. -yn.
mailee, a. d. of rent, having on rent; Acts, xxviii. 30: As chum Paul ry daa vlein magh ayns e hie meilee hene, goail-rish dy chooleey unnane va cheet huggey. And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him.

eerinagh mailee, s. m. a farmer that holds a farm on rent.

maalys far-vaalys, s. m. from faiyr (grass); and maail (rent); hired or rented grass; Pro.

M

xxvii. 26: Bee ny eayin ta son dty choamrey caillit, as farvaalys aber dty ghooir. The lambs are for thy clothing, and the goats are the price of the field; pl. -syn.

maynrey, a. happy.
s’maynrey, a. how happy, comp. and sup. M
feer vaaynrey, a. very happy. M
meevaaynrey, a. unhappy.
neu-vaynrey, a. unhappy, miserable.
maynrys, s. f. happiness.
e vaynrys, s. his happiness. M
maynragh, s. m. a happy person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

mayrn. See er-mayrn.
er-mayrn, a. remaining, to fore, left, yet alive.

Mayrnt, s. f. March.
yn Vayrnt, s. the [M]arch. Prov. “Ta’n Vayrnt chionney as yn nah vee fanney.” [March tightens, and the next month flays.] M

mea, a. greasy, fat, luxuriant.
meay, a. See mea.
s’mea, a. how fat or greasy, how luxuriant, comp. and sup. M
ro vea or vaa, a. too fat or greasy, too luxuriant. M

coll-mea, s. f. the herb lamb-quarter. Perhaps it ought to be kail-mea (a fat or luxuriant cole or cabbage).
luddan-mea, s. f. a luminous oily spot on the surface of water; Job, xli. 32: T’eh cur er luddan-mea dy hoilshean ny yei; heillagh fer yn diund dy ve liheah. He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary.

meeaylys, s. m. fatness.
yn vealys, s. the fatness. M

meaig, s. f. whey; pl. -yn.
yn veaig, s. the whey. M
meaigagh, a. wheyish.

meain or meayn, s. f. mine, ore.
yn veain or veayn, s. the mine. M
meainagh or meainey, a. d. of ore, mine, &c.

meaineyder, s. m. a miner; pl. -yn.
yn veaineyder, s. the miner. M
meaish, s. f. a mease, five hundred of herrings.

un veaish, s. one mease. M

mean, s. m. middle, interior.

yn vean, s. the middle. M

mean-oie, s. m. midnight.

chesh-vean
munlaa, s. m. mid-day, noon, twelve o’clock.

yn vunlaa, s. the mid-day or noon. M

sy chesh-vean, s. 5. in the exact middle.

keylid-mean, s the waist.

meanagh, a. middlemost, of the middle.

mee veaannagh, s. the middle month. M

meayl, a. bald, without hair or horns, depilous.

ro veayl, a. too bald or bare. M

meayl* or meayll, v. make depilous;

meayllagh, v. making bald, baring of irregularities.

er veayllagh, v. hath, &c. made bald or bare of hair, horns, &c. M

meayllit, 85. made bald or bare.

meayll, s. f. a general name for a cow without horns.

yn veayll, s. the cow void of horns. M

mee, pro. me, my; as mish meehene (me, myself).

meehene, pro. myself.

mee, s. f. a month; pl. -aghyn or -ghyn. That the Manks had names of their own for the months is evident, as mee ny Mannan, mee ny Meayllagh, &c.

yn vee, s. the month; pl. -ghyn. M

meaagh

ben veeagh, a. a monthly woman. M

meeoill

ben veeoill, a. a menstruous woman. M

mee, s. f. loin; pl. -ghyn. Scarcely used but in the pl.

dy vee, s. thy loin; pl. -ghyn. M

e veeghyn dy hymmey, s. his bowels of compassion: 1 John, iii. 17: Agh quo-i-erbe a cooid y theihll shoh echey, as fakin e vraar ayns feme as ta dooney seose e veeghyn dy hymmey voish; kys ta graih Yee tannaghyn

ayn? But whoso hath this world’s good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? M

meeley, s. f. a mile; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

un veeley, s. one mile; pl. 67. M

mheele, s. a mile; pl. 67. See also meeley.

yn vheeley, s. the mile. M

my veeley mhillie ort, my dirty mile on thee, or my bad wish on thee.

meein, a. tame, not wild, fine, soft; 2 Kings, xxiii. 6: As hug eh lesh magh jalloo ny keylley veih thie yn Chiar, cheu-moio jeh Jerusalem, yrs strooan Kidron, as losht eh eh ec strooan Kidron, as vroo eh eh cha meein as joan, as spreih eh yn joan er oiaaghyn cloan y phobble.

And he brought out the grove from the house of the Lord, without Jerusalem, unto the brook Kidron, and burned it at the brook Kidron, and stamped it small to powder, and cast the powder thereof upon the graves of the children of the people.

meen, a. patient, dear, fine, mild, meek.

s’meein or s’meen, a. how tame, meek, mild; or how fine, as flour, powder, &c. M

s’meeiney or s’meeney, a. id. comp. and sup. M

dy meen, adv. patiently, meekly.

veein, s. pet, dear, darling, favourite, &c. M

ro veein or veen, a. too fine, small, or tame. M

veen, s. See veein. Mannin veg veeen (little dear Isle of Man). M

feer veeen, a. very patient, mild, &c.

clagh-bliheh[-]meayn, s. a grindstone.

neu-veein, a. untame; coarse.

on[n]ane-veein, s. f. the sow-thistle.

meeiney, a. pl. tame, fine, soft.

veeniey, a. pl. tame; fine, small, &c. M

meeney, a. pl. patient, fine, dear, &c. M

veeney, a. pl. patient, meek, &c. M

meein, v. tame, assuage, abate; -agh, 77;


veein or veen, v. did tame; make fine,
small, or smooth; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
veenee, v. did abate, appease, &c. M
meenaghey, v. taming, getting tame, fine or soft.
meenaghey, v. getting patient, mild, &c. dy veenagh or veenaghey, v. to tame, make fine, small, or smooth; to moderate. M
dy veenagh or veenaghey, v. to abate, assuage, appease, allay, or moderate. Meer veenaghey, v. hath, &c. abated, allayed, moderated, &c. M
meeninit, 85. tamed, abated, softened.
meeninit, 85. See meeninit.
ro veeninit, 85. too tamed, &c. M
meineyder, s. m. one who tames, a tamer.
yn veineyder, s. the tamer, &c. M
meen-chinjagh, a. moderate.
mein[-]chinjid, s. m. moderation.
meenid, s. m. patience, meekness.
veenid, s. his patience, meekness. M
meef, v. meet. Though this word is a corruption of the English, yet it is made use of in the Manks hymns. For its Manks see quail and quallagh.
meek, s. f. a wink, a twinkle or twinkling of the eye; <Psl. xxyv. 19> [for citation, see below, meekyey].
meek, v. to twinkle; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
veek, v. did wink, winked; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94. M
meekyey or meekyragh, [v.], winking, peeping; [Psl. xxyv. 19: O ny lhig dauesyn ta my noydyn boggysagh harrym dy aggairagh: chamblog hie daue meekyey lesh nyn sooillty ta dwoaie oc orrym gyn oyr. O let not them that are mine enemies triumph over me ungodly: neither let them wink with their eyes that hate me without a cause.] Isaiah, viii. 19. Gow-jeecoylre jeusyn ta spyrredyn faishnee oc, as jeh ny fir-obbee, ta meekyragh as tassane. Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter.
meekit, 85. winked.
ro veekit er, a. too winked at. M
meekyey, s.
yn veekey, s. the wink of the eye. M
meekey-sooill, s. the twinkling of an eye.
meekeyder, s. m. a winker; pl. -yn.
meekah, a. a person is said to be so that keeps his eye lashes nearly closed.
s’meekah, a. how meek eyed. M
ro veekagh, a. too meek eyed. M
meel* or meelee, v. moisten, soften; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
veel* or veelée, v. did soften, softened; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
meelagh, v. softening, &c. dy veelagh or veelaghey, v. to soften. M
meelit, 85. softened, moistened.
ro veelit, 85. too softened. M
meeleyder, s. m. a softener.
yn veeeleyder, s. the softener. M
meeley, a. soft, moist, fine to the touch; a. pl; id. em. (sic).
s’meeley, a. how moist, soft, yielding to the touch. M
feer veele, a. very soft or moist. M
meer, s. f. a piece; pl. -yn. We have this word still retained in our language agreeable to that meaning, 1. Sam. xiii. 20: Agh hie oolley ny Israeliteyn sheese gys ny Philistinee, daagh dooinney dy choyrt skian er e hock, as meer er e choulter, dy shleeu e heigh, as e chiebbey. But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his axe, and his mattock; it is the proper Manks of piece; the word peeish, which is too often made use of, is only a corruption of the English. Why some insist that it means bread may be easily accounted for; as, give the child a piece. Cur meer da ’n Iliannoo (give a piece of bread to the child). The above ellipsis may account for it. It is often the case that an article used in an action is called the action itself; for instance, tea for the meal, &c. dty veer, s. thy piece; pl. -yn. M
meer, v. piece; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
meeraghey, v. piecing, or putting pieces together.
dy veeragh, v. to piece. M
meereyder, s. m. piecer; pl. -yn.
meely, s. f. a louse; pl. -yn.

yn veely, s. the louse; pl. -lyn. M

meely cheyrragh, s. f. a sheep-louse.

meely chreen, s. f. a small worm or grub that eats away timber, also one that burrows under a person’s skin and causes great itch, and on which is the following couplet:

“Dy beagh ee er e bolg myr t’ee er e dreemy.
Shimmey mac dooinne yinnagh ee harrish y cheym.” [If it were on its belly as it is on its back, many a small worm or grub &c., balanced or weighed, balanced.

meeyl, s. f. a lip; pl. -lyn.

dhy veil, s. thy lip; pl. -lyn. M

meil-baa, s. f. cowslip, preagle, polliander.
money should have been given him of Paul, that he might loose him: wherefore he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him. M
ro vennick, a. too often, too frequent. M
an vennick, ad[v], seldom, not often.
menkid or mennickid, s. m. frequency.
meoir, s. m. a moar, a man sworn to collect the Lord’s rent of a parish.
yn veoir, s. the moar or collector of crown rent. M
meoir-agghlish, s. m. a beadle.
meoirsny, s. m. the moarship.
yn veoirsnys, s. the moarship. M
merg
s["merg, in. wo, a denunciation of calamity.
s["mergey, a. more or most woful.
gall-verg, s. f. bitter spite, or fury accompanied with revenge.
mergagh
gall-vergagh, a. spiteful to an extreme, most ferocious.
yn veishteig vergagh, s. the canker worm. B
merg* or mergey, v. rust; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
mergit, 85, rusted.
ro vergit, a. too rusty or rusted. M
mergagh, a. rusty.
s’mergagh, a. how rusty. M
s’mergey, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. M
feer vergagh, a. very rusty. M
mergeyder, s. m. something that rusts.
mergey or mergys, s. m. rust.
mergid or mergys, s. m. rustiness.
yn vergid, s. the rustiness. M
yn vergys, s. the rust. M
mergey, s. m. ensign; Isa. xxx. 17: …derrey vees shiu fagyt myr aile son cowrey-caggye er mullagh sleieu, as myr mergey er cronk. …till ye be left as a beacon upon the top of a mountain, and as an ensign on an hill.
merre, s. f. stupor, deadness of design to what is right, and, as it were, propelled to do what is wrong.
merre-cheilley, s. f. deadness of wit or sense.
merrioose, s. f. stupor, sluggishness.
meshtal, a. drunken.
feer veshtal, a. very drunken. M
meshtey. See er-meshtey.
er-meshtey, a. drunk or drunken. Prov. “Laar er-meshtey as laa er ushtey.” [A day drunk and a day on (i.e. drinking) water.]
meshtalagh or meshteylagh, s. m. a drunkard; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn veshtallagh or veshteylagh, s. the drunkard. M
meshtallys < or meshteylagh>, s. m. drunkenness; Rom. xiii. 13 [NB meshtylys in the text cited]: Lhig dooin gimmeeaght dy onneragh myr ayns y laa: cha nee ayns rouanys as meshtylys, cha nee ayns cloie as reaid, cha nee ayns streuu as troo. Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.
meshteylys, s. m. inebriation, intoxication, ebriety, ebriosity. See also meshtallys.
e veshtallys or veshteylys, s. his drunkenness. M
mess, s. m. fruit.
yn vess, s. the fruit. M
messoil, a. fruitful, fertile.
s’messoil, a. how fruitful, comp. and sup. M
feer vessoil, a. very fruitful. M
neu-vessoil, a. unfruitful, infertile, infecund
messsolld, s. m. fruitfulness.
yn vessoilld, s. the fruitfulness. M
mettey, a. tender, delicate.
feer vettey, a. very tender. M
mettey-s, s. m. delicacy, delicateness;
Deu. xxviii. 56: Yn ven seyr as mettey ny mast’ eu nagh jinnagh e cass y choyrt er y laare son moyrn as mettey-s, bee drogh hooill eck gys sheshey e oghrish, gys e mac, as gys e inneen. The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness, her eye shall be evil toward the husband of her bosom, and toward her son, and toward her daughter.
e vetteyid or vettys, s. his tenderness. M
meydlagh, a. (from mooad), heavy and slow in moving on account of size.
mhdhyl, s. m. slowness and inactivity in moving.
e veyhdly or veyhldys, s. unwieldiness. M
mhdhyl, s. f. a pail, a vessel like a noggin.
yn vheddyr, s. the pail, or piggin. M
mhiel, s. f. a company of reapers or shearers in a field cutting corn; pl. -yn. The Welsh has medal for the same.
yn vheil, s. the company of reapers. M
mhielwea, s. f. the term is used for the finishing of reaping corn; from mheil (a company of reapers), and ea from fea (the reapers’ rest).
yn vheillea, s. the harvest feast. M
mhill, v. mar, moil, spoil, dirty; or render useless. This word is written mill: Jam. iii. 6: As ta’n chengey ny aile, seihyll dy vee-chairs: myr shen ta’n chengey mastey ny oltyn ain, dy vel ee milhey yn slane corp, as cur yn seihyll bun-ry-skyn; as t’ee soit er aile lioirish niuirn. And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell; but for the better sound’s sake and a difference from mill (honey), the h is inserted; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vhill, v. did dirty, spoil, or render useless; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
mhielley, v. marring, spoiling, dirtying.
dy vhielley, v. to spoil, mar, moil, or dirty. M
mhilea, a. d. of marring or spoiling.
my veeley mhillea ort, my dirty mile on thee, or my bad wish on thee.
mhiliit, 85. spoiled, marred, &c.; Jer. xviii.
4: As va’n saagh craie v’eh dy yannoo mhiliit ayns laue yn phasheyder; myrshen dy ren eh jeh reeest saagh elley, myr s’mie lesh hene dy yannoo eh. And the vessel that he made of clay was marred in the hand of the potter: so he made it again another vessel, as seemed good to the potter to make it.
s’mhiliit, a. how spoiled. M
ro vhiiliit, a. too spoiled, &c. M
mhilleyder, s. m. a marrer, spoiler, &c.
yn vhielleyder, s. the spoiler, &c. M
mhinoogh, v. yawning, gaping.
dy vhiinoogh, v. to yawn or gape. M
mhinoor or minovagh, a. mellow, mealy.
menoor or menoveragh, a. (myn and ooir), mellow, mealy, goodly; Jer. xi. 16: Ren y Chiaorr uss y emnyss, Billey-olive glass, aalin, as lesh mess menoor; lesh feiyr anvagh t’eh er voaddey aile er, as ta ny banglanyeck er ny vrishe. The Lord called thy name, A green olive tree, fair, and of goody fruit: with the noise of a great tumult he hath kindled fire upon it, and the branches of it are broken.
mhinoory, a. pl. mellow, mealy.
feer vhiinoor or vhiinovagh, a. very mellow or mealy. M
s’mhinoor or s’mhenoovagh, a. how mealy or mellow. M
s’mhenoory or s’mhe[n]oyree, a. id., comp. and sup. M
mhinoorid, s. m. mellowness, mealiness.
menoorid, s. m. mellowness.
e vhiinoorid or vhiinoorid, s. his mellowness. M
mhiory, s. m. the sense of feeling and touch acuteness of feeling, &c.
mioyr, s. See mhiory.
e vhiior, s. his feeling or use of faculties. M
mhioryral, a. having the power and sense of feeling, and the use of the members.
feer vhiioral, a. very acute of feeling. M
mhollim, a. friable, earthy, ready to fall to pieces when applied to earth; when applied to fruit, mellow or getting rotten.
mhollay, a. pl. friable, brittle, mellow.
ro vhollim, a. too friable or brittle. M
mholmagh, a. too friable or brittle. M
mholmaghey, v. mouldering, making friable, earthy, or mellow.
er vhollmagh, v. hath, &c., got friable. M
mholmeyder, s. m. a crumbler, a moulder, or something that renders friable.
mholmid, s. m. friableness, mellowness.
e vholmid, s. his friability. M
mhuinneel, s. f. a sleeve.
e vhuinneel, s. his sleeve. M
e whuineel, s. his sleeve. M
M

doarn mhuinneel, s. f. a cuff.
fent-mhuinneel, s. f. a wrist-band.
mhuinneelag
smock whuinecellagh, a. a shift having sleeves. M
mial, a. mansuete, mild, gentle, lenient, good natured.
mialys, s. m. mansuétude, mildness, clemency, lenity.
mian, s. m. (sounded mean), appetite, eager wish for something, a fond or hankering desire.
e vian, s. his eager wish or fond desire;
Isaiah xxix. 8: 
Bee eh eer myr tra ta dooinney accrystagh dreamal, as er-lesh dy vel eh gee; 
agh t'eh doostey, as ta e volg shang: ny myr tra ta dooinney paagh dreamal, as er-lesh dy vel eh giu; 
agh t'eh doostey, as cur-my-ner t'eh annoo as cha vel e vian jeant magh. It shall even be as when an hungry man dreameth, and, behold, he is faint, and his soul is empty: or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and, behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and, behold, his soul is empty: or as when an hungry man dreameth, and, behold, he is faint, and his soul is empty: or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and, behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and, behold, he is faint, and his soul hath appetite. M
by-vian, v. would fain; 
Luke, xv. 16: As by-vian lesh e volg y hilieene y lesh ny bleaystyn va ny muckyn dy ee: as cha row dooinney erbee hug cooney da. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and, behold, he eateth; but he awaketh, and, behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and, behold, he is faint, and his soul hath appetite. M

Mian, s. m. Matthew, Matthias. The both names are so called according to the old phrase: “Laa’l Mian carragh skaa yn arroo sy n’ouyr, as marroo ny eayin sy n’arragh.” [St. Matthew’s Day scurvy sheds the corn in the autumn, and kills the lambs in the spring. The feast of St. Matthias is held on the 25th of February, and that of St. Matthew on the 21st of September.
e Vian, s. his Matthew or Matthias. M
mie, a. good; s. m. good, weal.
yn vie, s. the good. M
mienyn, s. pl. virtues; <Ecclesiasticus> 
[Wisdom of Solomon] viii. 7: As my ta dooinney graihagh er yn ynrickys, t’ee gymmyrykey mieyn (sic): son t’ee gynsagh sheeley, as tushtey, cairys as dunna; lleid ny giotyn as nagh vod ny s’vondeishee ‘ve ec deiney ayns oolley nyn mea. And if a man love righteousness her labours are virtues: for she teacheth temperance and prudence, justice and fortitude: which are such things, as men can have nothing more profitable in their life.
e vienyn, s. his virtues. M
dy mie, adv. well.
feer vie, a. very good, very well. M
mie-ey, a. pl. good.
fir vie-ey, a. pl. good ones. M
s’mie, a. how good, well of. Prov. “S’mie ve daaney agh s’olk ve ro ghaaney.” [’Tis good to be bold, but bad to be too bold.] M
mie-chreegh, a. well disposed, good hearted.
mie dy liooar, adv. well enough.
chammah, adv. (from cho-mie), as well.
lane vie, a. indifferent, middling, very well.
thurn-mie, s. a good turn or job.
mieys, s. f. goodness.
e vieys, s. his goodness. M
share, a. better, best; as, ny share (better) yn dooinney share (the best man) the comp. and sup. of mie (and so for all the adjectives). See also 58.
*The possessive pronouns might here be all joined to this, as in the case of bare [see below], and the meaning the same, but in the present tense; as, share-da, share-lhiam, share-lhia, &c. Prov. “Share soie son veg, na roie son veg.” [Better to sit for little than run for little.]
share, v. to better, improve, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sharagh or sharaghhey, v. getting better, improving, getting in a state of convalescence. shareit, 85. bettered, improved. shareid, s. m. preferableness, superiority. cha cha Lê-hiam, I would not rather. S. nhare, a. is it not better or best. S bare, a. best, the <future> [past] of share. ny bare, better. bare da, best for him. bare dasyn, best for him, em. bare j’ee, best for her. bare j’eeish, best for her, em. bare daue, best for them. bare dauesyn, best for them, em. bare dou, best for me. bare dooys, best for me, em. bare dooinyn, best for us, em. bare dhyt, best for thee. bare dhyts, best for thee, em. bare diu, best for you or ye. bare diuish, best for you, em. bare lesh, he would rather. bare leshyn, he would rather, em. bare lehe, she would rather. bare leheish, she would rather, em. bare lhieu, they would rather. bare lhieusyn <or lhieuish>, they, &c., would rather, em. bare liham, I would rather; Prov. “Cha row rieau bare-liham jeant magh.” I would rather was never satisfied. bare lihams, I would rather, em. bare liiat, thou wouldst rather. bare lihats, thou wouldst rather, em. bare lhieus, you &c., would rather, em. bare lhien, we would rather. bare lhienyn, we would rather, em. 
mill, s. m. honey; mill er meer (honey on a piece). 
yn vill, s. the honey. M geirr-vill, s. f. bees’ wax, honey wax. millich, a. sweet. Prov. “Millich dy ghoail agh sharroo dy eek.” [Sweet to take but bitter to pay.] feer villish, a. very sweet. M s’millish a. how sweet, with what sweetness. M 
smiljey, a. sweeter, sweetest, the comp. and sup. of millish (sweet). 

duillag villish, s. f. costmary, alcost. 
lus [v]illish ny lleeanagh, s. f. meadow sweet. 
milley, a. pl. sweet; Cant. i. 3: Son blass dt y oolyn milley, ta dt y ennyn myr ool or ry gheayrtey: shen-y-fa ta ny moidynyn ayns graih rhyt. Because of the savour of thy good ointments thy name is as ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love thee. 
milljaghey, v. sweetening. 
miljeyder, s. m. a confectioner; pl. -yn. 
milljid or milllys, s. f. sweetness. e viljid, s. his sweetness. M 
milljag, s. f. (from milljough), a sweet drink, ale before the hop is added, mead. 
molley, a. d. of sweetness; Psl. xix. 10, Manks metre. 
S’baght soylit huc ta meanyn airh, 
Ny’n airh hene ta rôit voue. 
Yn vill, ny kereyn-molley hene, 
Cha vel cha millish roo. 
[They (the judgements of the Lord) are directly comparable to mines of gold, or the gold itself that flows from them; honey, or honeycombs themselves, are not so sweet as they. MWW] kere volley, a. sweet comb, honey comb. This word volley comes from millish, (sweet); and means a. d. of sweetness. M kere-[v]ol<v>ley, s. f. honey comb, or rather a sweet comb; as the volley here comes from millish. 
lus y volley, s. f. lady’s bed-straw. 

millchea, s. m. mildew. Some might think this word an Anglicism, but I rather think the English word a Gaelicism, the mill from mar or moil, and kay mist (millkay). 
millcheait, 85. mildewed. 

milley, s. m. a million; 1 Chron. xxi. 5: As oolley adsyn jeh Israel v’ad, milley as keead thouzane dy gheiney va son tayrn y ciowe. And all they of Israel were a thousand thousand and an hundred thousand men that drew sword. 
yn viley. See yn ville, the million. M un ville, s. one million. M 
dy vhillaghyn, s. of millions. M
mimmey, s. f. a godmother; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dty vimmey, s. thy female sponsor at the font. M
ming, v. pinch, nip; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vung, v. did bite or pinch; -agh; -in; -ins;
ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
mingeyder, s. m. a pincher, a nipper.
mhingag, s. f. a pinch, a nip; pl. -yn.
yn vhingag, s. the pinch or nip. M
minjeig, s. f. a bundle of heather, &c.
yn vinjeig, s. the kid of a hind. M
minnag
lus ny minnag, s. f. dandelion, piss-a-bed.
minnagh, s. m. guts, bowels, entrails, pith.
yn vinnagh, s. the guts, entrails or bowels, the pith of timber. M
evynnagh, s. his bowels; Job, xx. 14: Ny-yeiht e vee eyns e vynnagh jooldagh da, te gall ard-niegyn chou sthie jeh. Yet his meat in his bowels is turned, it is the gall of asps within him. See vinnagh. M
minnag
minnagh, s. m. a young hind or roe.
yn vinjeig, s. the kid of a hind. M
minnagh
minnagh, s. f. a minute; pl. -yn.
yn vinnagh, s. the minute. M
miol, v. tempt, entice; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
viole or viollee, v. did tempt o tempted.
-vagh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
miolaghey, v. tempting, enticing, &c.
dty violley, v. thy tempting. M
dy viollagh, v. to tempt. M
er viollagh, v. hath, &c., tempted. M
miolit, 85. tempted, tried.
ro viollit, a. too tempted. M
mioleyder, s. m. a tempter, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn violleyder, s. the tempter. M
miolagh, s. m. a temptation, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn viollagh, s. the temptation. M
mirril, s. f. a miracle; pl. -yn.
mirrilagh, a. miraculous.

s’mirrilagh, a. how miraculous. M
s’mirrile, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M
mish, pro. me, emphatically.
missilagh, a. precarious, fickle.
feer vissilagh, a. very precarious. M
missilid, s. m. uncertainty, &c.
yn vissilid, s. the uncertainty, &c. M
mitchoor, s. m. a rogue.
mitchooragh, a. roguish, mischievous.
s’mitchooragh, a. how roguish, mischievous, or fraudulent. M
s’mitchooree, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
mitchooragh, s. f. roguishness, mischief.
mithan, s. f. a mitten, a glove; pl. -yn.
yn vitthan, s. the mitten or glove. M
moal, a. mean, meagre, poor, gaunt, despicable, sorry, dim.
s’moal, a. how mean, poor, male, despicable. Some persons use smoailley as the comp. and sup. of this word, but I prefer smelley. M
s’melley, a. more or most mean, male, poor, despicable, the comp. and sup. of moal. M
feer voal, a. very poor, mean, or despicable. M
moalley, or, as in Deu. xxviii. 65,
moaldey, a. pl. poor, mean, meagre, despicable, sorry, and when applied to sight, dim: …agh ver Y Chiarum dhyt ayns shen cree er-creaw, as sooillyn moaldey, as sou-aigney. …but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind.
voalley, a. pl. mean, despicable. M
yn voal-eushtagh, s. the person having no great share of knowledge, a fool; Prov. xxix. 20: Vel oo cur-my-ner dooinnay ta saiyrh ayns e ghoan? ta caslys shwa jejh’na voal-eushtagh na jehsyn. Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. M
meilid, s. m. (from moal), despicableness, meanness, degeneracy, poorness.
e veillid, s. his despicableness, &c. M
mellid-chree. s. f. melancholy.
moandagh, a. blunt, not acute, dull on the edge, faultering, stammering, feeble; 
Isaiah, xxxii. 4: Nee yn cree ocsyn myrgeddin ta gyn tort toiggal tushtey, as nee yn chengey moandagh loaeyt dy floaill. The heart also of the rash shall understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly.
s’moandagh, a. how blunt, dull, feeble, not acute. M
s’moanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M
feer voandagh, a. very faultering; blunt, feeble, dull. M
fer moandagh, s. m. a fumbler.
moandid or moandyss, s. m. dul[l]ness, bluntness.
moar, v. moor, or tie in a harbour; -agh, 77;  
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; 
-ys, 88.
voar, v. did moor; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94
M
mooral, v. mooring.
er vooral, v. hath, &c. moored. M
moarit, 85, moored.
ro voarit, a. too moored. M
moareyder, s. m. one that moors.
moaryn
e voar, s. his moorings. M
moayn or moayyn, s. f. turf.
yn voayn, s. the turf or peat. M
moaynagh, a. d. of or belonging to turf.
moaney or moaynagh, a. [d.] turfry, of turf; 
as, grunt moaney (turfy ground).
creagh voaney, a. d. a stack of turf. M
s’moanagh, a. how turfry. M
s’moaneey, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M
feer voaynagh, a. very turfry. M
moaney, s. f. a turbary, a field of turfy soil; 
pl. moaintyn [? pl. of moayn] or 
moaneeyn.
yn voaneey or voayneey, s. the turbary, the field of turfy soil. M
moddey, s. m. a dog.
yn voddy, s. the dog. Prov. “Ceau craue ayns beeaal drogh voddy.” [Throwing a bone in a bad dog’s mouth] and “Baas y derrey voddey grayse y voddey elley.” [The death of the one dog is the grace of the other.] M
moddee, s. pl. dogs. Prov. “Ta ny moddee er chur nyn gioney sy phot” [The dogs have put their heads in the pot]; and, “Rouyr moddee as beggan craueyn” [Too many dogs and few bones.]
e voddee, s. his dogs. M
moddey airh, s. m. a mock sun.
moddey oaldey, s. m. a wolf.
creayn-voddee, s. f. the herb dog’s mercury.
faiyr-voddee, s. f. couch grass.
moddagh, a. dogish.
moggyl, s. m. a mesh; pl. -yn, or mogglyny [or moggil, see below].
yn voggly, s. the mesh. [M]
e voggl, s. his meshes. M
moggylagh, a. of mesh or net.
moghey, a. early.
s’moghey, a. how early, comp. and sup. M
feer voghey, a. very early. M
mogheyid or moghid, s. m. earliness.
e voghid, s. his earliness. M
moghey, s. m. morning. A contraction of this word is used when Manks people meet each other of a morning; they say mo’rey, which is so like morrow that people who do not understand the language imagine they speak of tomorrow. To pluralize, the y changes to eyn [i.e. moghreyyn]. Prov. “Foddee faystyr grianagh ve ec moghey bodjalagh.” [Maybe a sunny evening will follow a cloudy morning.]
yn voghrey, s. the morning. M
mohlt, s. m. a mutton.
muihlit, s. pl. muttons. The pl. of mohlt.
yn vohlit, s. the mutton. M
yn voult, s. the mutton. M
e vhoult, s. his mutton. M
mhuiiltchin, s. m. a two year old mutton.
moidyn, s. f. a virgin, a maiden.
yn voidyn, s. the virgin or maiden. M
moidynagh, a virginal.
voidynagh, a. virginal. M
moidynys, s. f. virginity, maidenhead.
voidynys, s. virginity. M
moir, s. f. mother, a female parent, a dam;
Exod. xxii. 30: Nee oo er yn aqht cheddin rish dty ghew, as rish dty chiree; rish shiaaght laa
M

bee eh er e voir, er yn hoghtoo laa ver oo dooys eh. Likewise shalt thou do with thine oxen, and with thy sheep: seven days it shall be with his dam; on the eighth day thou shalt give it me.

e voir, s. his mother. M
liass voir, s. f. a step mother.
mayrey, a. d. of a mother, maternal.
vayrey, a. d. of a mother. M
keewayl-vairey, s. f. mother’s wit.
moir-ny-ushtaghyn, s. f. a source of the waters; 2 Kings, ii. 21: As hie eh magh gys moir ny ushtaghyn, as hlig eh yn sollan ayns shen, as dooyrt eh, Myr shoh ta’n Chiaran dy ghra, Ta mee er lheihys ny ushtaghyn shoh, cha bee ad veih shoh magh neu-follan, ny’n thalloo gennisn. And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters; there shall not be from thence any more death or barren land.
moiragh or moirail, a. motherly, maternal.

Moirrey, s. f. Mary.
Oie’l Woirrey, s. Mary’s night. M
Laa’l Moirrey ny Gianle, s. m.
Candlemas-day, kept on the second of February. Prov. “Laa’l Moirrey ny Gianle, lieh foddy as lieh aile.” [Mary’s Feast Day of the candles, i.e., Candlemas, half fodder and half fire.]
Laa’l Moirrey ny Sansh or Sanish, s. m.
the Annunciation-day, kept by the church on the 25th day of March.

onnan-Voirrey, s. f. the cardus-thistle.

mol, s. m. a nave, a mould; pl. -yn.
yn vol, s. the nave, the mould to cast anything in. M

molg, s. f. a milt; pl. -yn.
yn volg, s. the milt. M
molgagh, a. having milts or milts.
feer volgagh, a. very milty. M

molk, v. macerate, mortify, rot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

volk, v. did macerate or putrify; -agh; -ee; -ys, 94. M
molkagh or molkaghey, v. macerating, the first stage of fermentation to rottenness.
dy volkaghey, v. to macerate, to putrify. M

molkey, v. rottining, putrifying.
molkit, 85. macerated, putrified.
ro volkit, a. too macerated. M

moll, v. deceive, cheat, dupe, disappoint; Mat. xxiv. 4: Cur-jeey twoaie nagh moll dooinney erbee shiu. Take heed that no man deceive you; Prov. “My yial dyn moll” [My promise without deceit], -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

voll, v. did deceive or cheat, did disappoint; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. M

molley, v. deceiving, cheating, disappointing.
dy volley, v. to cheat or deceive, &c. M

mollit, 85. cheated, deceived, duped, disappointed, mistaken.

s’mollit, a. how deceived or cheated. M

molleyder, s. m. one who disappoints.
yn volleyde[r]. s. the disappointor. M

molteyr, s. m. a deceiver, a cheat, an imposter; Prov. “Molleyn molteyr oo my oddys eh.” [The rogue will deceive you if he can].
yn volteyr, s. the deceiver, rogue or cheat. M

molteyragh, a. deceitful, fraudulent, insidious.

s’molteyragh, a. how deceitful. M

s’molteyrree, a. id., comp. and sup. M

ro volteyragh, a. too deceitful, roguish, &c. M

molteyrys, s. m. fraud, deceit, imposition, duplicity.

e volteyrys, s. his deceit, fraud, &c. M

mollag, s. f. a buoy; pl. -yn.
yn voltalag, s. the buoy. M

mollagh, a. rough, rugged.

s’mollagh, a. how rough, how hairy. M

s’molleee, a. id., comp. and sup. M

ro vollagh, a. too rough. M

bossan mollagh, s. m. a species of ragwort.
drein-[mo]llagh, s. m. the bird tomtit.
mollid, s. m. roughness, ruggedness.
evollid, s. his roughness. M

mollaght, s. m. a curse; pl. -yn.
yn voltalaght, s. the curse. M

mollaght-mynney, s. m. an exclamation, a curse of curses, a double curse; Jer. xlii. 18, and xliv. 12: ...myr shen vees my eulys er ny
mollee, a. much, many; mostly used negatively.

yn vonney, s. the much, the many. M

monney, s. m. manner, meaning.

cre ’n vonney (sic), s. what manner, what meaning. [The Bible has cre’n monney x9.] M

mooad

yn vooad, s. the size. bulk or bigness. M

e wooad, s. his size, bigness. M

cre-wooad, adv. how much.

cre wooad keayrt, how many times. M

mooads or mooadys, s. m. greatness, size, bulk, extremity; Job, xxxv. 15: Agh nish, er-yn-ory nagh vel eh goall kerraghey ayns e yymmoose, as nagh vel Job ayns mooadys e heaghy er hoiggal eh. But now, because it is not so, he hath visited in his anger; yet he knoweth it not in great extremity; Isa. xl. 26: …te’eh geamagh orroo oolleey lurj ny enmmyn oc, lesh mooadys e niart; son te’eh niartal ayns pooar; cha vel unnane failleil. …he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth, Neh. xiii. 22: Cooiny earrym, O my Yee, mychione shoh myraggyt d, as ynmirk hiam cordall reh mooadys dty vyghin. Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.

yn vooads or vooadys, s. the greatness, bulk, size or magnitude. M

e wooads or wooadys, s. his size, greatness, em. M

mooad & mooadee, v. enlarge, extend, increase magnify, exaggerate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. vong, v. did smile or smirk; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M

mongey, v. smiling, smirking. dy vongey, v. to smile, to smirk. M

mongit er, 85. smiled on. mong, s.

e vong, s. his smile or smirk. M

mongeyder, s. m. a smiler; pl. -yn. yn vongeyder, s. the smiler. M
M

huge.
kirree vooarey, a. pl. big sheep. M
dy mooar, adv. greatly, largely, hugely, &c.
feer vooar, a. very great, large, big, huge. M
feer mooar, a. very big, great, or large. M
cha mooar lesh, v. he careth not on account of size; -yn, id. em.
cha mooar lh’ee, adv. she careth not, &c.; -ish, id. em.
cha mooar lhiam, adv. I care not, &c.; -s, id. em.
cha by-voor, adv. careth not, careth not because of its bigness, size, or greatness; Isa. xxxiii. 8: ...t’e h er vrishey yn conaant, t’e h er hoiaqhey beg jeh ny ard-valyn, cha by-voor lesh dooinney erbee ...he hath broken the covenant, he hath despised the cities, he regardeth no man.
mooar[-]aignygh, a. magnanimous.
mooar[-]aignygs, s. m. magnanimity.
mooar-leagh, a. precious, valuable; Pro. vi. 26: Son lirish drogh-ven ta dooinney tayrnt sheese gys boghtynnid: as n ee ben adultrinagh sheel son y vyios mooar-leagh.
For by means of a whorish woman a man is brought to a piece of bread: and the adulteress will hunt for the precious life.
mooar-oosale, a. great honour, honourable; Acts, xxviii. 10: As ren ad myrgeddin soiaghey mooar oosale y yannoo j’in, as tra ghow shin lhuings, laad ad shin lesh dy chooolilley nhee ymmyrchagh er nyn son. Who also honoured us with many honours; and when we departed, they laded us with such things as were necessary.
mooar-rheyn, s. m. a province.
mooar-volgagh, a. big bellied.
bayrn mooar, s. m. a sea nettle.
cuishlin-voor, s. an artery.
yn feaynid-mooar, s. m. the great expansive void without boundary or limit.
Juan-mooar, s. m. the black -backed gull.
leagh-mooar, a. precious, valuable.
schansh-voor, s. f. importance.
s’mooar, a. how big, great, large; Luke, i. 49: Son s’mooar ta’n Ooilley-niartal er n’yannoo er my hon, as s’cashierick ta e ennym. For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name. M
smoo, a. bigger, biggest, greater, greatest, larger, largest, more or most, the comp. and sup. of mooar. “Eshyn smoo havrys, smoo vees echey.” [He who catches most shall have most.]
chamoo, conj. neither, not either, not more.
fer-smoo
yn er-smoo, s. the greatest, mas. F
schansh-smoo, a. important.
mooar* or mooaree, v. grudge, envy, seeing big or large, too large to be given, or another to have; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
voor or vooaree, v. did grudge or begrudge; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
mooaraghgy, v. grudging, seeing too great for others to enjoy.
dy woolaghgy, v. to begrudge. M
er vooaragh or voovaragh, v. hath, &c., grudged, &c. M
mooarit, 85. grudged.
s’mooarit, a. how grudged or begrudged. M
mooareyder, s. m. one who grudges.
yn vooareyder, s. the gruder. M
mooaralagh, a. haughty, ambitious, ostentatious; s. m. a haughty person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’mooaralagh, a. how haughty, &c. M
s’mooar[a]lee, a. id., [comp. and sup.+] 58. M
yn vooaralagh, s. the haughty person. M
feer vooaralagh, a. very haughty, &c. M
ro woolagh, a. too haughty or ambitious. M
ard-vooolagh, a. imperious; Ezek. xvi. 30: Cre cha faase ta dty chree, ta’n Chiam Jee dy ghra, fakin dy vel oo cur-rish oolilley ny reddy n shoh, obbyr ben-streebee ard-vooolagh! How weak is thine heart, saith the Lord God, seeing thou dost all these things, the work of an imperious whorish woman.
mooarals, s. f. ambition, haughtiness, ostentation.
e vooarals, s. his haughtiness, &c. M
e vooarals, s. his haughtiness or ostentation. M
mooaran or mooarane, s. m. much, many;
the dim. of mooar, a little much.
e vooaran, s. his much or mickle. M
moogh, v. quench, extinguish; -agh, 77: -ee; 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
voogh, v. did quench or quenched; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
mooghey, v. quenching, extinguishing.
dy vooghey, v. to quench. M
mooghit, 85. quenched, extinct, extinguished; Isaiah, xliii. 17: …nee ad thie sheese cooidjagh, as cha n’irree ad arragh: t’ad mooghit, t’ad currit ass myr cainle. …they shall lie down together, they shall not rise: they are extinct, they are quenched as tow.
s’mooghit, a. how quenched. M
ro vo[og]hit, a. too quenched. M
moogheyder, s. m. a quencher, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn vo[og]hedyer, s. the quencher. M
mooidejeen, s. m. (from mooie, out, and jeeyn, of us) an outlawed or excommunicated person, one out of the pale of the church, a miscreant; pl. -yn.
yn voidjeen, s. the outcast or miscreant. M
7[?] ou dyt woodjeen, s. thou art an excommunicated person. M
mooidejeneagh, a. behaving as a miscreant or outlawed person.
feer woodjeneagh, a. See mooidejeneagh. M
moodjeejens, s. m. miscreancy; pl. -yn.
e voodjejens, s. his miscreancy. M
e woodjejens, s. his outlawry. M
mooie
cheu-mooie, s. m. outside, besides, except; Acts, viii. 1: …as v’ad ooliley er nyn skealey magh trooid cheeraghyn Yudea as Samaria, cheu mooie jeh ny ostyllyn. …and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles.
faagit-mooie, 85. Indicted by the petty or grand jury.
oirr-mooie, s. m. outside or edge, outer edge.
laare vooie ‘threshing floor’ B [?]
mooin [‘back’]
er e vooin or voin, s. on top of, on his back or on him. M
er mooin y cheilley, adv. on one another, mounted on one another, pell mell.
mooin, v. i. piss, make animal water.
mooon, v. piss, &c.; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
vooin, v. did make urine; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. M
dy vooin, v. to piss. M
moont, 85. pissed.
ro vooint, a. too pissed. M
mooneyder, s. m. one who makes water.
yn vooineyder, s. the maker of urine. M
moon, s. m. urine, piss, animal water.
dy voon, s. of urine. M
mooiney, a. pl. [?? a. d. of] urine or animal water.
moongoar, s. f. the herb orragge or Orrach. This is <is> one of the quickest herbs known to grow and run to seed.
mooin
lus y vooin, s. f. gladwin or stinking gladwin.
mooinjer, s. f. meiny, domestics, servants about one, relatives, household; Job, i. 3: Va e chooid myrgeddin shiaght thousane keyrrey, as three thousaneyn dy chamellyn, as queig cheead wching dy ghew, as queig cheead assyl bwoirryn, as niart mooinjer; myr shen dy row yn dooinney shoh yn er s’berchee jeh ooliley deiney’n niar. His substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen, and five hundred she asses, and a very great household; so that this man was the greatest of all the men of the east.
yn vooinjer, s. the domestics, the servants, the household. M
e woooinjer, s. his household or domestics. M
fer woooinjer, s. men-servants. M
mooinjery, a. d. of a relation, servant, &c.
ben woooinjery, s. a woman relation. M
ben-woooinjery, s. f. a kinswoman.
fer-moooinjery, s. m. a man-servant.
fir woooinjery, s. men servants. M
mooinjerey, s. m. principal ones.
mooinjernys, s. m. relationship, alliance, the
state of being related.
e vooínjerys, s. his relationship, &c. M
e wooínjerys, s. his relationship. M

mooir or muir, s. f. (mare, Latin) main, the sea; Eccl. i. 7: Ta oöilley ny awиныn roie gys y vooir, ny-yeih cha vel y mooir lhieneey harrise: gys moir ny awиныn t'ad reesht chyndaa. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again.
yn vooir, s. the sea; Eccl. i. 7. M
yn wooir, s. the sea. M
yn vuir, s. the sea. See also vooir. M
yn wuir. See vooir, the sea. M
mooir-hraie, s. f. the ebb tide, low water.
yn vuirhраie, s. the ebb tide. M
mooir lhieneey, s. m. the flowing of the sea, the flood tide.
marrey, a. d. of the main or sea.
baare varrey, a. d. on the surface of the sea. M

ben-varrey, s. f. a mermaid.
briw-marrey, s. m. a water bailiff.
fannag-varrey, s. f. a cormorant. See also shag.

goblañ-marrey, s. [m.] a red-shank.
lane marrey, s. m. high water.
lane marrey trai, s. turned on the ebb.
sidoor marrey, s. m. a marine.
traie-varrey, s. f. low-water.
yn tidey-varrey, (the sea tide)
mooirchoor, s. m. a wreck; pl. -aghyn.
e vuirchooraghy, s. his wrecks. M
mooirchoor, v. -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
mooirchoorey, v. wrecking.
mooirchooreyder, s. m. a wrecker; pl. -yn.

mooirchoorie, 85. wrecked.
mooircreer, s. f. a billow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; billows, the rising of the sea by wind, the motion made on standing corn by wind.
yn vuircrey, s. the billow. M

moo[İ]rjeenagh, a. murky, dark, gloomy, of a sea colour, cloudy, looking for rain, watery.

feer vuirjeenagh, s. very gloomy. M
mooirjeenys, s. f. appearance for rain,
cloudiness, lowering, gloominess.
e vuirjeenys, s. his gloominess. M
mooirlaiq, s. f. a sea worn stone.
yn vuirlaig, s. the stone worn by the sea. M
mooirlane, s. f. an edible sea tang.
yn vuirlane, s. the sea tang. M

moost, v. rouse, hastily or suddenly starting out of a quiet posture; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
voost, v. did rouse, sally or rush; -agh, -in; -ins; -ym, -yms, 94. M
moostey, v.
er voostey, v. hath, &c., roused, &c. M
moostit, 85. roused, bustled.
moostey, s. m. a sudden rouse or spring from sleep or a quiet posture; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
moosteyder, s. m. a rouser; pl. -yn.
moosteyr
yn voosteyr, s. the rouser. M

mooyll, s. f. a mull, a cape; pl. -yn.
yn voil, s. the mull. M

moughane, s. m. a cough; pl. -yn.
moughaneagh, a. having a cough.

s’moughanagh, a. how much coughing. M
s’moughane, a. id., [comp. and sup.]. 58.
moughaney, v. coughing.

mow, <v.> [a.] waste, decayed, destroyed.
s’mow, a. how wasted or decayed. M
s’mowey, a. id., comp. and sup. M
cur mow or coyrt mow, v. wasting, decaying, destroying, consuming; Deu. ix. 3: Toig er-y-fa shen, yn laa ji, dy see yn Chiarn dy Yee eh ta goll royd myr ailie ta coyrt mow: nee eh ad y stroie, as nyn hieggal kiongoyrt rhyt. Understand therefore this day, that the Lord thy God is he which goeth over before thee; as a consuming fire he shall destroy them, and he shall bring them down before thy face.
toyrt-mow, s. f. destruction, damnation, desolation; Zep. i. 15: Ta’n laa shen, laa dy ymmoose, laa dy hrimshy, as dy arks, laa dy hraarty as toyrt-mow, laa dy ghorraghys as dy ghrooid, laa dy vodjalyn as dorraghys dullyr. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and
desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness.

moyl
lus ny moyl Moirrey, s. f. marsh mallows.
lus ny moal Moirrey, s. f. common mallows.

moyl, v. praise, applaud; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
Prov. “Moyll y laa mie fastyr”. [Praise a good day in the evening.]
moyll y Chiarn, in. hallelujah.
voyll, v. did praise; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. M
moyll

dy voyllley, v. to praise, to applaud. M
dy ard-voylley, v. to magnify, to extol.
moyllit, 85. praised, applauded.
s’moyllit, a. how praised. M
ro voyllit, a. too praised. M
moyll, s. f. praise, applause, &c.

moylllee, a. d. of praise or applause.
fir voyllle, p. praisers, applauders. M
dooinney-moyllle, s. m. an applauder, a praiser.

moyllle charane, a corruption, no doubt, of moyllle Hiarn (praise to the Lord).

moyllle Chreest, praise to Christ.
moyllle rea or ree, praise to the King.
moyllle Vartyn, praise to St. Martin.
moyllle Voirrey, praise to St. Mary.
moyllle Vreeshey, praise to St. Mary.

Bridget.

cur-volley [da], <d. a> giving him gladness; Jer. xx. 15: Dy doogh dy row da’n
dooinney hug lesy y naight da my ayr, gra. Ta
thianno mac er ny ruggey dhyt; cur-volley da.
Cursed be the man who brought tidings to my father, saying, A man child is born unto thee;
making him very glad.

jeh-voyllley, p. dispraise, censure, dishonour.

timevvoyllley, s. m. dispraise.
moylllyder, s. m. a praiser, an applauder.
yn voylllyder, s. the praiser. M
moyn, s. f. pride, haughtiness. Prov. “Yiow moyn thieggey” [Pride will have a fall] and “Cha vel eh cheet jesh da moyn,
dayannoo red erbee ta laccal leshtal” [It
does not become pride to do anything which needs an excuse].

yn voyrn, s. the pride. Prov. “Cha dennee rieau un voyrn feayraght” [Pride never felt
the cold]. M
moynagh, a. proud, haughty; s. m. a proud person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -e].
s’moynagh, a. how proud. M
s’moynnee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M
feer voyrnagh, a. very proud. M
e voyrne, s. his proud ones. M

mrasty, s. m. an evening meal. Some think
this to be the old Manks of dinner.
mrasty-beg, s. m. a luncheon in the evening.

muc or muck, s. f. a pig, hog, swine; pl. -yn.
yn vuck, s. the pig or hog.Prov. “Lhig dy
chooilley vuck reyrey jee hene” [Let every
pig dig for herself].
muicickey, or muigey, a. d. of swine or pigs.

ark[-]yvicky, s. f. a young pig.
muck-awin, s. f. a bear.
yn vuck-awin, s. the bear. M
muck-arkagh
yn vuck-arkagh, s. the sow. M
beek-muck, s. f. the herb sowthistle; by
some called bainney-muck because when
broken or cut it exudes a milky juice.
curltagh-vuck, s. f. herb bur-reed.
onnane-vuck, s. f. the sow-thistle.
sharmane-vuck, s. f. sow thistle. See also
onnane meein.
muckagh, a. hoggish.
mucklagh, s. m. a hogsty or pigsty.
yn vucklagh, s. the pigsty. M
munney, s. m. mesentery; it is called inwards
in the English Bible; Lev. iii. 9:  . . .yn eeh
echey, as yn slane curpin shen nee eh’ ghooall
jeh rish y chraue drommey: as yn eeh ta
coodaghey yn mynnagh, as oolley’n munney.
. . .the fat thereof, and the whole rump, it shall
be taken off hard by the backbone; and the fat
that covereth the inwards, and all the fat that is
upon the inwards; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-agh].
yn vunney, s. the mesentery. B
mullagh, s. f. a cask, a keg; pl. -yn.
yn vullagh, s. the cask or keg. M
beaal-mullagh, s. m. bung-hole of a cask.
mullagh, s. top, summit; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

yn vullagh, s. the top, the summit, the height; as, vel yn eayst ec y vullagh (is the moon at the height or full)? M

goll er mullagh ching, v. going at short notice, in a hurry or bustle.

er-y-vullagh, adv. atop, on the top.

mullee, a. d. of the top or summit.

e vulle, a. d. his top or head; Acts, i. 18: Nish ren y dooinney shoh magher y chionnaghay lesh y leagh dy vee-chairys; as tuittytm gour e vulle, skeilt eh veih-my chelilley ayns y vean, as roie oolley e vynnagh ass.

Now this man purchased a field with the reward of iniquity; and falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out; pl. -yn; his eminences. M

mummig, s. f. the familiar of mother; appellations for grandmother on the mother’s side in the Manks are, mummig my vummig, ben my yisick woeaar, as my warree.

dy vummig, s. thy mother, colloquially. M

e ummug, s. his mother. M

liass ummug, s. f. a step mother.

murllhin, s. f. a hamper; pl. 72 [change -in to -eeyn].

yn vurlhin, s. the hamper. M

murran, s. m. a plague or contagious distemper.

murtghey, v. bungling, fumbling.

musthag, s. m. a blunder, an uproar, a tumult.

It may also be the Manks of muster; pl. -yn.

yn vusta, s. the bustle. M

musthane, s. spunk, rotten wood turned to dust.

yn vusthane, s. the dust of rotten wood. M

mwaagh, s. m. a hare. Prov. “Furree yn mwaagh rish e heshey.” [The hare will wait for his mate.]

e waagh, s. his hare. M

mwaayce, s. pl. hares.

e waayce, s. his hares. M

mwane, s. f. the embryo of an egg in fowls, &c., the fetus of any other animal in the womb; Job, iii. 16: Er-nonney follit myr ymmyrkey roish y traa cha beign ayn; myr mwaneyn nagh vail rieau y tilshey. Or as an hidden untimely birth I had not been; as infants which never saw light; pl. -yn.

mwannal s. m. the neck, the nape, the collar or cape; as in Job, xxx. 18: Liorish bree trome my ghoghan ta my choamrey er ny chaghlaa: te lhiantyn hym cha chion as mwannal my chooat. By the great force of my disease is my garment changed: it bindeth me about as the collar of my coat.

e wannal, s. his neck. M

mwannal cass, s. f. the small of the leg.

mwannal cooat, s. m. the cape of a coat, &c.

mwannal laue, s. f. the wrist, pl.

mwannallys, s. m. the act of having the arm round the neck; being in close contact or dispute.

mwannallagh, a. d. of the neck or necks.

ard-wannalagh, a. stiff-necked.

creo wannallagh, a. stiff-necked; s.

stiff-necked person. M

creoi-wannallys, a. stiff-necked.

creoi wannalagh, s. stiff-neckedness, stubbornness. M

mwarree, s. f. a grandmother; pl. -yn.

e warree, s. his grandmother. M

mwashag, s. f. a wig, a bunch of hair, a blowze; pl. -yn.

yn washag, s. the wig or tuft of hair. M

mwatlag, s. f. a large sea snail, a wilk or walk [i.e. whelk]; pl. -yn.

e watlag, s. his wilk or walk. M

mwing, s. f. a mane; pl. -yn.

yn wing, s. the mane. M

mwing-jecar, s. m. a horse halter; pl. -yn.

mwyllin, s. a mill or miln.

yn wyllin, s. the mill or miln. M

mwyllyn, s. pl. mills.

e wyllyn, s. his mills. M

mwylljey, a. d. of a mill or mills.

wyljey, a. d. of a mill or mills. M

mwylinagh

wyllinagh, a. d. of a mill or mills. M

mwyllin arroo, s. f. a corn mill.

mwyllin fasnee, s. f. a winnowing machine.
my lurg, p. p. after me; -s, id. em.
my-vei, adv. p. after me.
m’y, adv. pro. that and me (a contraction of y in dy (that), and m in mee (me); Rom. vii. 11: Son peccah goaill vondeish liorish yn anney, ren m’y volley, as liorish ren eh m’y varroo. For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me.

my, prep. [cf. mysh]
my-cheilley, a. continuous, together.
my-chione, p. p. about, concerning; of who, of whom; -eshyn, id. em.

my-e-chione, p. p. about him, of him, concerning him; [John, x. 36] [see below].

my-y-chione, p. p. of which, about which
my-chionesyn, p. p. about him, em. See also mychione-eshyn; [John, x. 36: Vel shiu gra mychionesyn ta’n Ayr er chasherickey, as er choyrt gys y theihih, T’ou loayrt goan-mollaghtagh; er-yn-oyr dy dooyrt mee, She Mac Yee mee? Say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? Isa. xxix. 16: Dy fhirinagh bee shoh yn camlaagys euish er ny choonley myr cray yn phasheyder: son jean yn obbyr gra mychionesyn ren eh, Cha ren eshyn mee? Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter’s clay: for shall the work say of him that made it, He made me not?] my-chione eck, p. p. about her, concerning her; -ish, id. em.

my gione, p. p. about them, about whom; -s, id. em; <Jud. vi. 1[3] [see below]:

my nyn gione, p. p. about them; -s, id. em; Jud. vi. 1[3]: …cre ta er jeet jeh ooliel e virilyn my-nyn-gione dinsh nyn ayraghyn dooin? …where be all his miracles which our fathers told us of?

my-chione oc, p. p. about them, &c.; -syn, id. em.

my my chione, p. p. about me,
concerning me; -s, id. em.

**my-dty chione**, p. p. about thee, concerning thee; 1 Sam. xix. 3: As hem's magh as shassym liorish my ayr 'sy vagher raad t'ou follit, as loayr-ym rish m'ayr **my-dty-chione**; as cre-erbee yioym magh insh-ym dhyt. And I will go out and stand beside my father in the field where thou art, and I will commune with my father of thee; and what I see, that I will tell thee. -s, id. em.

**my-choau**, adv. in chaff.

**my-chor**, p. p. for me provided for me.

**mygeavrt**, pre. about, concerning.


**mygeavrt y mo’ee**, p. p. about her; -ish, id. em.

**mygeavrt y moo**, p. p. about them; -syn. id. em.

**mygeavrt y mooin**, p. p. about us; -yn, id. em.

**mygeavrt y mood**, p. p. about thee; -s, id. em.

**mygeavrt y miuu**, p. p. about you or ye; -ish, id. em.

**my-heear**, a. westward, to the west.

**my-hiar**, a. eastward, to the east.

**my-hwoaie**, a. northward, to the north.

**my-laue**, after cheet it is an adv. going on, coming on, going forward, getting better in health or circumstances.

**my[-]laee**, a. with the descent, drooping.

**myleaneey**, s. f. this year.

**my-lesh**, v. belonging, owning.

**my-lhieu**, pro. pl. the owners.

**my[-]nealloo**, a. fainted, fell in a trance or swooned; Dan. viii. 27: As huiit mish Daniel **my-nealloo**, as va mee ching son earish: lurg shen hrog mee orrym, as hie mee mysh cooisynh y ree. And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days; afterward I rose up, and did the king’s business; and I was astonished at the vision, but none understood it.

**my-mer**, in. behold; as, ver oo my-mer.

**my-miessey**, adv. next to, by, nearest to; Num. ii. 20: As **my-miessey** dasyn yees tribe Vanasseh: as captan cloan Vanasseh, vees Gamaliel mac Pedahzur. And by him shall be the tribe of Manasseh: and the captain of the children of Manasseh shall be Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur.

**my-rass**, a. bolled, in seed.

**my-vlaa**, a. in flower.

**my-yeish**, a. in ear, out of the blade.

**my yiass**, adv. southward, to the south.

**myghin**, s. f. mercy; pl. -yn.

**e vyghin**, s. his mercy. M

**ard-vyghin**, s. m. great mercy; pl. -yn.

**myghinagh**, a. merciful, clement; s. m. a merciful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

**s’myghinagh**, a. how merciful. M

**s’myghinee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. M

**feer vyghinagh**, a. very merciful. M

**dy vyghinee**, s. of merciful ones. M

**neu-vyghinagh**, a. unmerciful, inclement.

**myghinid** or **myghinys**, s. f. mercifulness.

**e vyghinid**, s. his mercifulness. M

**myn**, a. small, fine, as flour, &c.

**s’myn**, a. how small or fine. M

**s’mynney**, a. id., comp. and sup. M

**mynney**, a. pl. small, fine, &c.

**feer vyn**, [a]. very fine, small, &c. M

**mynaghey**, v. mincing, making small.

**dy vynaghey**, v. to make small, &c. M

**myn-chyrsl**, s. pl. little cares or ones.

**myneash**, s. m. minority.

**mynlagh**, s. m. the fine of meal or flour.

**mynne**, s. m. a double curse, a great oath.

**mollaght-mynne**, s. m. an exocation, a curse of curses, a double curse; Jer. xii. 18: ...as bee shiu son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son **mollaght-mynne**, as son oltooan, as cha vaik shiu yn ynnyd shoh arragh. ...and ye shall be an exocation, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; and ye shall see this place no more; and Jer. xliii. 12: ...yiool ad oolley baase, beg as mooar, lesh y chliwe as y ghorey: as bee ad son ard-vollaght, as son atchim, as son **mollaght-mynne**, as son oltooan. ...they shall die, from the least even unto the greatest, by the sword and by the famine: and they shall be an exocation, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

**myngyr**, v. i. pilfer, steal small things; -agh, 77. &c.

**vyngyr**, v. did pilfer or steal small things;
myr, s. f. a package; pl. -yn. M

myrchaagh, adv. withal, along with; 2 Sam. x[i]i. 17: As vrish deineyn’ ard-valley magh, as ren ad caggey rish Joab: as huitt paart jeh deiney Ghavid; as hooro Uriah yn Hittite e vaase myrchaagh. And the men of the city went out, and fought with Joab: and there fell some of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also.

myrdybeagh, adv. as it were.

myrgeddin, adv. also, likewise, in like manner.

myr-haynt, adv. covetously.

myrragh, adv. as not.

myrragh, adv. as like, as would, as were.

myr shen, adv. as that, in that manner.

myr shoh, adv. thus, as this.

myr te, adv. as it is.

myr teh, adv. as he is.

myr va, adv. as was.

myr ve, adv. as before, as it was, as it were; statu quo.

myr v’eh, c. p. as he was.

myr veagh, adv. as would be.

myryou tou, c. p. as thou wert, so thou art.

myryein, a. as it were real, in a pretended manner, sham. Prov. “Cadley ny moddee tra ta ny mraane creearey.” [The dogs sleep while the women sift. (The proverb does not illustrate myr-yein, and seems to be misplaced.)]


moo’ee, p. p. about her, about her body; -ish, id. em.

mo’ee, p. p. on her or about her; -ish, id. em.

m’e, p. p. about her; -ish, id. em.

mimbee, p. p. about her; -ish, id. em.

mamboo, p. p. about them; -syn, id. em. See also moo.

moo, p. p. about them; -syn, id. em.

moom, p. p. about me; -s, id. em.

moin or muin, p. p. about us, or mounted on us; -yn, id. em.

mood, p. p. about thy body, about thee.

cur mood, p. dress; Acts, x[i]i. 8: As dooyrt yn aine rish, Cur dty chryss ort, as kiangle ort dty vraagyn: As ren eh shen. As dooyrt eh rish, Cur mood dty ghwarm, as eiyr orrym’s. And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me. -s, id. em.

miu, p. p. about you or ye; -ish, id. em.

myskid or myskit, s. m. malice, hatred.

e vyskid or vyskit, s. his malice or spite, M

myskidagh, a. malicious; Ez. xxv. 15: Er-yn-oryr dy vel ny Philistineen er ghelial dy elgyssagh, as er ghooail cooleeneey lesh creemyskidagh, dy stroie Judah, ayns nyn shenn noidys. Because the Philistines have dealt by revenge, and have taken vengeance with a spiteful heart, to destroy it for the old hatred. feer vysgidagh, a. very malicious or spiteful. M
N

This letter is one of the immutables, and does not change; words primarily initalled by vowels come under it, and some from f, g, s, &c. as shown. The reader is not to expect the whole of the branch words or derivatives, but as many of them will appear as may show how the changes are effected. The changelings from f to n all change to v in sacred or solemn discourse or writing.

naa, adv. than.

naar or naaree, v. shame, disgrace; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

naaraghjey, v. shameing.

naarit, pt. shamed.

near, s. f. shame, bashfulness.

er-nearey, a. ashamed, for shame.

naarey, s. f. shame. See near.

naareydagh, a. shameful, bashful.

naarildagh, a. bashful.

s'naareydagh or s'naarildagh, a. how much ashamed. N

s'naareydee or s'naarildee, a. id., comp. and sup. N

naareyder, s. m. one who shames; pl. -yn.

naardey, a. waste, decayed, abolished.

s'naardey, a. how reduced to nothing, how decayed or annihilated. N

nabo, s. m. a neighbour; pl. -yn.

nabooagh, a neighbourly.

nabooys or nabooys, s. m.

nagyr, a. out of use; above what is wanted; idle; neglected.

nagh, adv. not. There are two words in the Manks for not; this for interrogating and commanding negatively; the other word (cha), is for answering negatively or denying. Ny is often used instead of this word, but I think improperly; as, in Jer. xlii. 2, “Ny gow sheese gys Egypt,” and in 2 Kings, ii. 18, “Ny gow Jee,” which ought to have been nagh.

nagh lhig y Jee, in. let not God or God forbid!

nagh vod ve, adv. cannot be, impossible.

naign, s. m. news, narrative, narration, tale. bee naign, s. m. a novelty in meat, some new or delicate meat to eat, a dainty.

naigheagh, a. giving to tell news or tales.

naim, s. m. uncle, the father or mother's brother; 2 Kings, xxiv. 17: As ren ree Vabylon Mattaniah naim Jehoiachin ree ny ynynd, as chaghlaa eh yn ennyn echey gys Zedekiah. And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiah; Lev. xxv. 49: Foddee e naim, ny mac e naim esthyn y easley, ny fer erbee jeh e chynney; ny my ta fort echey, foddee eh feaysley eh hene. Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, may redeem him, or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his family may redeem him; or if he be able, he may redeem himself; pl. -yn.

naist, v. [espouse, bargain to marry] -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

naistey, v. bargaining in marriage.

er nastey or naistey, v. hath, &c. espoused, &c.; Hos. ii. 19: As nee'm oo y nastey rhym pene son dy bragh, dy jarroo naistym oo rhym pene ayns cairys, as ayns briwnys, as ayns kenjallys-grhiaadh, as ayns myghinyn.

And I will betroth thee unto me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in lovingkindness, and in mercies.

naistee, a. d. of espousals, or matrimonial.

naist, pt. espoused, promised in marriage, bargained to marry.

nasht, See naist.

naistit, pt. See naist.

napin, s. m. a turnip; pl. -yn.

nar, adv. no, nor, or never; Mark, xi. 14: As dreggyr Yousey, as dooyrt eh rish, Nar ee dooinney erbee mess jeeds veih shoh magh er son dy bragh. As cheayll e ostyllyn eh. And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever. And his disciples heard it.

narra noain dhyt, adv. may it not
otherwise be known to thee, or may it inevitably, of necessity, or fate come on or to thee. [= Nara noain dhyt, Nara'n yioin dhyt, Nar row noaun dhyt.]

nastee, adv. gratis, for nothing, nought; Job, i. 9: Eisht dreggyr Satan y Chiarn, Vel Job goaill aggle roishe Jee nastee? Then Satan answered the Lord, and said, Doth Job fear God for nought?

nasteeagh, adv. gratuitously.

nasty-Nollick, s. m. a Christmas box, a gift given at Christmas, a gratuity.

naue

sheelnaue, s. mankind, human beings. This word no doubt is from sheel (seed) as in Job, xxi. 8: T'ad fakin yn sheel oc bishaghey måroo, as nyn sluighe kiongoyrt rissh nyn sooilyn. Their seed is established in their sight with them, and their offspring before their eyes; and naue a corruption of niau (heaven), the seed or offspring of heaven.

naunt, s. f. an aunt; Lev. xviii. 14: Cha jean oo roostey nearey braar dt'ayrey, cha jig uss ergerrey da'n ec sheel: dty naunt ee. Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, thou shalt not approach to his wife: she is thine aunt.

nay, adv. nay; 1 Chron. xxi. 24: As dooyrt ree David rish Oman, Nay agh son shickryss kionnee-yms eh ec y slane price: son cha goym shen ny ta lihat's da'n Chiarn, ny oural-Losht y hebbal nastee. And king David said to Ornan, Nay; but I will verily buy it for the full price: for I will not take that which is thine for the Lord, nor offer burnt offerings without cost.

neayr, pre. since, so long since, ago; Mark, ix. 21: As denee eh jehn ayn echey, Caid neayr as haink shoh er? As dooyrt eh, T'eh er ve myr shoh neayr as v'eh ny lihanoo. And he asked his father, How long is it ago since this came unto him? And he said, Of a child; -ys, id. em.

neep or neealloo, v. swoon or faint.

tuittym neeal, v. falling lifeless; [L]am. ii. 11: Ta my hoolyln moal lesh jeir; ta my chree seaghnit, ta my aane er ny gheaytrey magh er y thaloo, er coontey toyt-mow inneen my phobble, er-yin-oyr dy vel yn chloann as ny oikanyn tuittym neeal ayns straidyn yn ard-valley. Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city; swooning or fainting.

my[-]neeloo, a. fainted, fell in a trance or swooned; Dan. viii. 27: As huitt mish Daniel my-neeloo, as va mee ching son earish. And I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days.

neeal, s. m. aspect, countenance.

neal. Though this word is in Joel ii. 6: Kiongoyrt roo bee slieh dy mooar seaghnit, bee neal dy ghorrarlys er dy chooility eddin. Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness; it ought to be written neeal, which see.

nealeragh, v. changing countenance or aspect.

neeu, a. reduced to want, undone; Job, xviii. 12: Nee'n niart echey goll neeu, as bee toyt-mow chion ec e lihatee. His strength shall be hungerbitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Pro. vi. 30: Cha vel deiney jeegaaghyn er loght y vaarliagh dy ve wheesh, my t'eh geid dy yanno magh e egin, tra t'eh goll neeu. Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry; and Isa. viii. 21: As hed ad troold y cheer ayns chennid ghysere, as gortey: as hig eh gy-kione, tra vees ad roit neeu lesh accyrys, dy bee ad ayns lheid yn angaish dy jean ad gwee mollaith er nyn ree as nyn Yee, as jeegaighyn seeose. And they shall pass through it, hardly bestead and hungry: and it shall come to pass, that when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their king and their God, and look upward. See neunhree.

nep, s. f. the herb hoar-hound.

ner

cur-my-ner, in. behold, see, lo; cur-jeemy-ner (behold ye).

my-ner, in. behold; as, ver oo my-ner.

neu[-], an adjunct, un[-], in[-], dis[-], im[-], ir[-], &c. and of the same meaning with am[-], an[-], mee[-], &c.

neu-aalin a. inelegant, uncomely.
neu-aarloo
s’neu-aarloo, a. how unprepared. It may be well here to remark that the s’ may be placed before all the adjectives, having neu before them, and for abridgement I have inserted only a few, as [in what follows].

neu-aash, s. f. uneasiness, discontent.

neu-aashagh, uneasy, not easy.

neu-aasid, s. m. disquiet, discontentedness, difficulty.

neu-abyl, a. unable, impossible.

neu-aggindagh, or neu-agginagh, a. undesirable, unminded for, averse.

neu-aggindys, s. f. undesirableness.

neu-aghatal, a. unskilful, awkward.

neu-aghatallys, s. f. unskilfulness, &c.

neu-ainjyssagh, a. unacquainted.

neu-ammyssagh, [a]. undutifulNESS; s. m. an undutiful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

neu-apppee, a. immature, unripe.

neu-arrryltagh, a. unwilling, involuntary.

neu-arrrylts, s. f. unwillingness, reluctance.

neu-atchimit, a. unawed.

neu-chadjin, a. uncommon, rare; Dan. ii.

11: As te reed neu-chadjin ta’n ree dy hirey, as cha vel fer erbee elley oddys soilshaghey shoh fenish y ree, er-i-himmey jeh ny flaunyssee hene, nagh vel y cummy oc marish deiney. And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.

neu-chaghblaaee, a. unchangeable, immutable.

neu-chaglit, a. 5. ungathered. [?I. neu-haglit]

neu-chaglit, a. 6. unbounded, unlimited.

neu-chairagha, a. unjust, unrighteous, unfair.

neu-chasley, a. different, unlike.

neu-chaslys, s. f. difference, unlikeness.

neu-cheeayllagh, a. unwary unwittingly.

neu-chenjal, a. unkind, not kindly.

neu-chiarailagh, a. uncareful, careless.

neu-chiart, a. uneven, not level, dissimilar.

s’neu-chiart, a. how uneven, &c. N neu-chiartys, s. f. unevenness, partiality, inaccuracy.

neu-chinjag, a. irregular, inconsistent, unsteady.

neu-chooie, 4. unfit, incapable, inordinate, indecent; Col. iii. 5: Smaghtee-jeex er-y-fashen ny olyt thalloonagh eu, maarderys, neu-ghleniind, yeearree neu-chooie, drogh vian, as saynt seihtagh, ta dy chur ammys da jallooy: Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.

neu-chorrurym, a. unequal, disproportionate.

neu-chorrurymid, s. m. inequality, partiality.

neu-chorrurymit, a. unequalled, unparalleled.

neu-chreen, a. unripe, unwithered.

neu-chreeney, a. unwise, simple.

neu-chummalit, pt. uninhabited.

neu-chyndagh, a. 6. unblamable, free from crime; s. m. a blameless, person.

neu-enit or neu-fenit, pt. unasked, unsolicited.

neu-ennaghtagh, a. unfeeling, insensible.

neu-erreishagh, a. incompassionate; s. m. a person void of compassion; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

neu-feagh, a. unquiet, restless.

neu-feaghid, s. m. disquietude.

neu-feeu, a. unworthy, wanting merit, mean, inadequate, defective.

s’neu-fenid, how unworthy. N neu-fenuid, s. m. unworthiness, worthlessness, meanness.

neu-fill, v. unfold, unfurl.

neu-filley, v. unfolding, unfurling.

neu-firrinhagh, a. untrue, unfaithful; s. m. an unfaithful person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

neu-firrinid, s. m. unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.

neu-firrinnys, s. f. untruth, false assertion.

neu-focklagh, a. in[e]ffable, unspeakable.

neu-foijagh, a. unblameable, faultless; s. m. a faultless person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
neu-follan, a. unwholesome, prejudicial, insalubrious, corrupt.
neu-follanid, s. m. unwholesomeness, &c.
neu-fondagh, a. insufficient, incapable, insolvent; s. m. an incapable person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
neu-fondid, s. m. insufficiency.
neu-fuidagh, a. unbecoming, indecent.
neu-fuidid, s. m. indecency, indiscretion.
neu-gherjagh, s. m. discomfort.
neu-gherjoid, a. disconsolate.
neu-gherjoidid, s. m. disconsolateness.
neu-ghlen, a. unclean, impure, corrupt.
  s’n’neu-ghlen, a. how unclean. N
neu-ghlennid, s. m. uncleanness, impurity, lewdness, incontinence.
neu-ghoaiagh, a. untidy, slovenly, uncivil, imprudent.
neu-ghoaiys, s. f. untidiness, slovenliness, imprudence, want of decency.
neu-gholl[-ry[-cheilley, a. dissimilar.
  neu-gholl[-ry[-cheillid, s. m. dissimilarity.
neu-ghooolghysagh, a. unnatural, disaffectionate.
  neu-ghooogyssid, s. m. disaffection, unnaturalness.
neu-ghoorie, a. unkindly; barren; 2 Kings, ii. 19: …ta’n ard-valley shoh soit er boayl
  aalin, myr ta my hiarn fakin: agh ta’n ushtey
  neu-follan, as ta’n thaloo neu-ghoorie. …the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord
  seeth: but the water is naught, and the ground barren.
neu-ghooriti, a. undoubted.
neu-ghoriti, a. unhurt.
neu-haaghit, a. unfrequented.
neu-haitmyssagh, a. unpleasing, unpleasing.
neu-harroogh, a. unthrifty, careless.
  s’n’neu-harroogh, a. how unthrifty. N
neu-harrooghs, s. f. unthriftness, sloth.
neu-hastagh, a. unmindful, insensitive, regardless.
neu-heelt, a. intemperate, inebriated.
neu-heeltyys, s. f. intemperance, inebriety.
neu-heihtaltagh, a. immaterial, incorporeal.
neu-heihtaltys, s. m. immateriality.
neu-hickyyr, a. unsure, unsteady, unstable.
neu-hickyrrys, s. f. uncertainty, precariousness, unsteadiness.
neu-hoiggaltagh, a. not having understanding, ignorant.
neu-hoiggaltys, s. f. want of understanding.
neu-hoilshat, a. unenlightened; undeclared.
neu-hoit, a. unset, unplanted.
neu-hreishteilagh, a. not to be trusted, perfidious, treacherous.
neu-hurransagh, a. insufferable, not to be endured.
neu-hushtagh, a. foolishly; 1 Chron. xxi. 8: S’moar ta my loght, son shen ta mee er
  n’yannoo: agh nish gueeym ort, gow ersooyl
  peccah dty harvaant, son ta mee er n’yannoo
  dy feer neu-hushtagh. I have sinned greatly, because I have done this thing: but now, I
  beseech thee, do away the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly.
neu-hwoaiagh, a. unwaried, incautious.
neu-imneays, s. f. insolitude; inanxiety.
neu-imraait, a. unexpressed, unspoken of.
neu-inshit, a. untold, unannounced.
neu-iuit, a. und[r]nk.
  neu-iuoi, a. undrinkable.
neu-lauee, a. unhandy.
neu-loghtynid, s. m. innocence, not guilty.
neu-lomrith, a. unshorn, unfleeced.
neu-lomshagh, a. incombustible.
neu-lowal, a. disallowable, unfit immoral, immodest, illtimed.
  s’n’neu-lowal, a. how disallowable. N
neu-lowit, a. disallowed.
neu-lughtit, unladen, unloaded.
neu-nhee, a. reduced to mere nothing, useless for anything.
neu-nieet, a. unwashed, unwashed.
neu-oayllagh, a. unaccustomed Jer. xxxi.
  18: Tou er my cherraghey, as va mee
  smaghtit, myr dow neu-oayllagh er y whing.
  Thou hast chastised me, and I was chastised, as a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.
neu-onneragh, a. dishonest.
  neu-onnerid, s. m. dishonesty.
neu-oosale, a. ignoble, disgraceful.
neu-raipit, a. unrent, untorn.
neu-rea, uneven, not even.
   s’neu-rea a. how uneven, &c. N
neu-resoonagh, a. unreasonable.
neu-rheynnit, a. undivided, undistributed.
neu-ronsoilagh, a. unsearchable, inscrutable, inexorable.
neu-ruggit, a. unborn.
neu-scansh, s. f. disregard, disesteem.
neu-scelt, unloven, uncleaned.
neu-schleo[i]l, unskilful.
neu-skaht, a. unhook, unshaken, unshed.
neu-skee, a. untired, unwearied.
neu-skil, unshelled.
neu-slayntoi, a. unhealthy.
neu-smaghtit, a. uncorrected.
neu-smoonit, a. unthought.
neu-sniemmit, a. unknit, unoosed.
neu-snieuit, a. unspun.
neu-soo-oil or neu-hoo-oil, a. unjuicy.
neu-speiint, unpeeled.
neu-spreit, a. unsprinkled.
neu-spreytyt, a. unhackled.
neu-stampit, a. untrodden.
neu-stoamey, a. unstately.
   neu-stoamid, s. m. unstateliness.
neu-vaasoi or [–]varvanagh, a. immortal.
neu-vaghtal, a. indistinct, undiscernible.
neu-vaihit, a. undrowned.
neu-vanglanagh, a. without boughs.
neu-varb, a. unharsh, pleasing.
neu-vashtit, a. unbaptized.
neu-vaynrey, a. unhappy, miserable.
neu-veayn, a. unpermanent.
neu-veein, a. untame; coarse.
neu-vessoil, a. unfruitful, infertile, infecund
   neu-vessoilid, s. m. unfruitfulness.
neu-vlaymental, a. unsavory, insipid.
neu-vodjalit, a. unclouded.
neu-voght, a. not poor.
neu-vondeish, s. f. disadvantage.
neu-vooiys, s. f. ingratitude.
   neu-vooisal, a. unthankful.
   neu-wooisal, a. unthankful. See also neu-vooisal.
neu-vraaragh, a. unbrotherly.
neu-vroie, a. unboiled.

neu-vyghinagh, a. unmerciful, inclement.
   neu-vyghinid, s. m. unmercifulness.
neu-walkit, a. untucked, unmilled.
neu-whaalt, a. unsowed.
neu-whuunnit, a. unreaped, unshorn, unpulled.
neu-wooiagh, a. unwilling, displeased.
neu-yarrocoddagh, a. unforgettable.
neu-yeant, a. undone, unmade.
neu-yeean, a. not zealous.
neu-yeeragh, a. indirect, not fair, not straight.
   neu-yeerys, s. f. injustice, iniquity, crookedness.
neu-yeadagh, a. not assiduous, indiscreet.
neu-yeight, a. unshut.
neu-yerkit, a. unexpected.
neu-yesh, a. improper, unbecoming, unsuitable, unseemly, inapplicable, awkward.
neu-yiallit, a. unbleached.
neu-yiallit, a. unpromised.
neu-yientit, a. unformed.
neu-yingit, a. unpressed.
neu-yyllit, a. uncalled.
neu-yymydagh, or neu-yymydool, a. useless, useless.
neu-yymyrchagh, a. unnecessary, needless
neu-yymyrkit, a. unborn.
neu-ynrick, a. insincere, unrighteous, unjust.
neu-ynsit, a. unlearned, untaught, illiterate.
neu-yummalit, a. unwast, unlavished.
neu-yymmoossagh, a. not wrathful.

Nhedderagh, v. fidgeting or fidging.

Nhee, s. m. thing; pl. -aghyn or -ghyn.
neu-nhee, a. reduced to mere nothing, useless for anything.

Niart, s. m. might, strength; pl. -yn. It is used adjectively for great, large, &c, as in Job. i. 3: Va e chooid myrgeddin shiaght thousane keyrrey, as three thousandeyn dy chamellyn, as queig cheead whing dy ghew, as queig cheead assyl bwoiryn, as niart moojinj; myr shen dy row yn dooinney shoh yn er s'berchee jeh ooliy deiney'n niar. His substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen, and
five hundred she asses, and a very great household; so that this man was the greatest of all the men of the east.

er-niart, adv. by might or force of arms.
goaill-niart, v. prevailing; a. prevalent.
iart* or niartee, v. give might or strength.

niartagh, v. strengthen, make mighty.
dy niartagh, v. to strengthen.

niartit, 85. strengthened, made mighty.
iarti, a. mighty, strong, potent.
s‘niarti, a. how mighty, or strong; comp. and sup. N

by-niartl, adv. because of strength, those of strength; Ps. lxxviii. 52: As woail eh oolley yn chied v‘er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooinjer b‘yrij as by-niartl ayns cunnallyn Ham. And smote all the first-born in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.
oolley-niartl, a. almighty, omnipotent.
iartallagh, s.m. a mighty person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

nilt, s.f. mightiness, dignity.
isiarteyder, s.m. a strengthener; pl. -yn.

niartal, a. might, strong, potent.
s‘niartal, a. how mighty, or strong; comp. and sup. N

by-niartal, adv. because of strength, those of strength; Ps. lxxviii. 52: As woail eh oolley yn chied v‘er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt: yn vooinjer b‘yrij as by-niartl ayns cunnallyn Ham. And smote all the first-born in Egypt: the most principal and mightiest in the dwellings of Ham.
oolley-niartl, a. almighty, omnipotent.
iartallagh, s.m. a mighty person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

nilt, s.f. mightiness, dignity.

nuy, s.m. heaven; pl. -ghyn.

nau, s.m. heaven; pl. -ghyn.

nie, v. wash; -agh, 77; -ee, 80.

nighehh, v. washing.
nìeagh, v. washing. See also niaghyn.

nieet, pt. washed.

nieu, s.f. venom, virulence, poison.
ar-deau, s.m. a serpent; pl. -yn.
nieuagh, a. venomous, virulent.

s‘nieunagh (sic), a. how poisonous or venomous. N

s‘nieuned, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. N

nieuans, or nieuid, a. f. venomousness.

nish, adv. now, this time; -tagh, id. em.

niuri, s.m. hell; pl. -yn.
niuriagh, a. hellish, infernal; s.m. an inhabitant of hell; pl. -yn.
niurinys, a. f. hellishness.

noa, a. new, modern, recent.
s‘noa, a. how new or modern; comp. and sup. N

ass-y-noa, adv. anew, over again.

thalk-noa, a. spick-span new.

noaey, a. pl. new, modern, &c.

noid, s.m. newness, recentness.

noadyr, conj. neither, not either.

noain, a. of necessity, of irresistible power, free from choice, [by] inevitable fate.
oal, adv. from a place home, [hither], from the other side to this, from thence, from where the speaker is, opposed to noon.

noght, s. to-night, this night.
ynois-noght, s.f. this very night.

noid, s.m. an enemy, an adversary; pl. -yn.

noidagh, a. hostile, at enmity.

noidey, a. d. of an enemy; Jer. xxx. 14: ...son ta mee er dty hlotyte lesh lhot noidey, lesh smaughtaghey fer dwel, son mooadys dty vee-chairys; son dty row dty pheccaghyn ymmodee. ...for I have wounded thee with the wound of an enemy, with the chastisement of a cruel one, for the multitude of thine iniquity; because thy sins were increased.

noid-ny-hanmey, s.m. the enemy of souls.

noidys, s. f. enmity, hostility, animosity.

Nollick

yn Nollick, s. the Christmas. O

Ollick, s. f. Christmas; from Yule or Yulic, Scotch, or halg (holy), Saxon. Prov. “Ollick vog rhullic vea.” [A soft Christmas, a fat churchyard.]

nonney

er-nonney, adv. else, or else, at least.

noo, s.m. a saint; pl. -ghyn.

noo, a. holy, sacred, hallowed, divine.

noon, adv. to a part from home, [hence], to the other side from this, to beyond somewhere, over.

noon as noal, adv. hence & thence, to & fro.

tar noon, adv. come over; Acts, xvi. 9: Hass dooinney jeh Macedonia liorish, as ghuee eh er, gra, Tar noon gys Macedonia, as cooin lhien. There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.

nurree, s.f. last year, the past year.

nuy, s.m. nine.

nuy-jeig, a. nineteen.
nuy as feed, s. m. twenty and nine.
nuy feed, s. m. nine score or 180.
nuy feedoo, a. hundred and eightieth.

nuyr

nuir, s. m. next day after to-morrow.
kin nuyr, s. the end of next night.
laa ny nuyr, s. the next day after to-morrow.

ny, a prefix or particle used in composition,
and when prefixed to adjectives makes the
comparative case; as, ny share (better); ny
saa (younger), &c.; and when prefixed to
other words signified, literally, a, in
English; as in ny vud (among); ny chour
(for him), but more literally it would be (a
for him); ny hrooid literally (a through
him).

ny, adv. not. This word, which is a corruption
of nagh, ought not to be. See nagh.

ny, art. pl. the, the article used before plural
nouns; it is also used before [feminine]
singular nouns in the genitive or ownership
case; as, eaghtyr ny hoorreyn (the surface of
the earth, or rather the earth's surface);
skiyyn ny geayee (the wings of the wind,
or more literally the wind's wings);
claiyettyn ny cheereyn (the country's custom).
It is also used for the article a and an, as in
the service of baptism, ny heireyn (an heir);
yn henn ghooinney (an old man); ny
vreagereyn (a liar); ny lomarcan (alone).

ny, conj. or, nor; as, eshyn ny mish (he or I);
dooinney ny ben (man or woman); ny mish
(nor I); ny eshyn (nor he).

nyn, pro. our, their, your; ours, theirs, yours,
and sometimes them, these, those, we, &c.
or where it is placed in Luke, xiii. 2: Vel
shiui shieltyn dy row ny Galileaneen shoh nyn
beccy enky oolleyn ny Galileaneen, er-y-fa dy
duille ad lheid y baase? Suppose ye that
these Galilaeesans were sinners above all the
Galilaeesans, because they suffered such
things?, and in Acts, ii. 32: Shoh yn Yeeseey
cheddin ta Jee er hroggal seose, myr ta shinyn
oolley nyn veanshipyn. This Jesus hath God
raised up, whereof we all are witnesses, and
such like places the last n must be

redundant. This word causes great
changes in the initials of primary words.
See Remark 118.

11 Why does Cregeen think the final -n is redundant?
These are predicate nominal plurals with possessive
determiners, so nyn is what you would expect.
O, interj. oh!
oabbyr, s. f. a seedlop, a hopper.
    y noabbyr, s. the seedlop or hopper. O
e hoabbyr, s. her seedlop. O
oaiagh, a. perjured, forsworn. A person is
    said to be so when he swears a thing to be
    true, which he knows to be false. Loo-
oaiagh (a false oath).
oaieys, s. f. perjury.
oaie or oaye, s. f. a grave; -ghyn.
    oaye, s. f. grave. See Hymn Book for this
    spelling, which would I think have been
    better; as oaiagh is used for front or face.
    ny hoaie, a. d. of the grave; Psl. lxxvi. 13:
    ...as t'ou er livrey m'annym veih diunid ny
    hoaie. ...and thou hast delivered my soul from
    the nethermost hell. O
ny hoiaigyn, s. the graves; Luke viii. 27:
    As tra v'eh er n'gholl er thalloo, haink ny whail
    ass yn ard-valley, dooinney dy row va ry-fodde
    seaghnit lesh drogh-spryrydyn, as cha row eh
    ceau eaddagh, chamooy duirree eh ayns thie
    erbee, agh mastey ny hoiaigyn. And when
    he went forth to land, there met him out of the
    city a certain man, which had devils long time,
    and were no clothes, neither abode in any
    house, but in the tombs. O
clagho-aie, s. a gravestone.
oaie, s. m. face, front; Jer. xxxii, 33: Son t'ad
    er jynnda cooyl rhym, as cha nee nyn oaiye
    orrym. And they have turned unto me the back,
    and not the face: -yn.
    fraue-oaie, s. f. a feature; pl. -yn.
oainjyr, s. f. a harlot, a concubine. For the
    etymology of the oain in this word and the
    three following, I find that in the
    dictionary, by the Rev. W. Shaw, M.A., it
    is a person or thing on loan or hire.
ben-oainjyr or ben-oainjyragh, s. f. a
    harlot, a concubine.
oainjyragh, a. illegitimate, out of
    marriage, base born; liannooo oainjyragh
    (a bastard); in ludicrous language called fer
    thammag.
    dy oainjyraghey, to bastardize.
oainjyrys, s. f. bastardy.
oaldey, wolfish, voracious, rapacious, eager
    after prey, wild.
omddey oaldey, s. m. a wolf.
oalys,
    doo[-]oalee, s. f. a spider; pl. -yn.
oalsum, s. m. a tie on a thievish cow, a rope
    tied from the horn or head to the leg.
oalsuny, 85. tied from the horn to the leg.
oalys, s. f. a charm, a divination Ez. xxi. 22:
    Ec y laue yesh va'n oalys son Jerusalem, dy
    poinntel captany, dy osley yn veal ayns y
    dunverys, dy hrooggal seose coraa lesh
    yllaghey, dy oardaghhe greînyn brishee noi ny
    giattyn, dy cheau seose carnane, as dy hrooggal
    toor-caggee. At his right hand was the
    divination for Jerusalem, to appoint captains,
    to open the mouth in the slaughter, to lift up
    the voice with shouting, to appoint battering rams
    against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build
    a fort.
e hoalys, s. her charm. O
oalysagh, s. m. an enchantor; pl. 71
    [change -agh to -ee]; adv. enchantingly.
oanluck, v. bury, inter, deposit in the earth or
    in stones; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
    84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
    cha n'oanluck, v. 128. not bury or inter.
doanluck, v. did bury or inter, buried. O
    goanluck, v. 61, bury, inter; -agh; -in; -ins;
    -ym; -yms, 94. O
goanluckey, v. 61, burying, interring.
er n'oanluckey, v. hath, &c. buried, &c.
oanluckit, 85. buried, interred.
s'oanluckit, how buried. O
oanluckey, s. m. a funeral or burial, pl.
    <76> [67? change -ey to -aghyn].
e hoanluckey, s. her burial. O
oanluckee, a. d. of a funeral, or burial. <pl.
    76.>
oanluckeyder, s. m. a burier, one who
    buries.
oanrey, s. m. a petticoat; pl. 67 [change -ey to
    -aghyn].
oard or oardee, v. order, ordain; -agh, 77;
    -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
    -ys, 88.
oardr or oardree, v. will order, &c.; -agh,
    77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys,
these men were bound in their coats, the

Exod. xii. 5: Bee'n eayn fegooish lheamys, a stocking without a top of the foot, with a loop to the fore toe and a heel strap.

oashyr-slobbagh, s. f. a stocking having no sole to the foot, but a lappet covering the toe and a heel strap.

oashyr-voynnee, s. f. a stocking without a foot but having a string under the foot.

oast, a. frequented, resorted to; as, thie oast (an inn, a public house), a house where people frequent or resort, to drink strong drink or liquor. See ben-oast.

oast-rick, s. m. a public or ale-house sign.

ben-oast, s. f. the land-lady of a public house or inn.

thie oast, s. m. an inn, a public house.

oasteyder, s. m. an inn-keeper, a publican.

oastys, s. f. what is sold by the publican, or perhaps the authority or licence whereby they are permitted to sell or retail. Vel ad shoh freayl oastys myleeeaney? [Are these keeping the licence thus year?]

oayl[-]lus, s. f. the science of botany.

oayll, s. m. a haunt, a place much frequented or used, usage.

oa[y]ldyn, s. pl. haunts, lurking places.

oayll, a. (from oayl), a species of dogfish, that stays on frequented places. I believe this to be the word, and not gobbag-ghostal, as the fish is not blind.

oayll[=]aashagh, a. easy disposed, not violent.

gyn-oayl, a. foreign.

uyll, a. (from oayl), a frequently frequented place; as, logh-uyll (a pool or lake near a house where animals go to water).

oayllagh

oayllagh, a. wanted, habitual, customary, usual, inured to by habit, acquired by long practice, acquainted with.

s'oayllagh, a. how used of. O

s'oayllee, a. id., comp. and sup. O

dy ve oayllagh, v. to be accustomed, used of, usual.

neu-oayllagh, a. unaccustomed Jer. xxi. 18: T'ou er my cherraghey, as va mee smaghtit, myr dow neuoaayllagh er y whing. Thou hast chastised me, and I was chastised,
as a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

oayltagh

anoayltagh, a. unaccustomed. See also neuv[-].

bollagh, [v]. (from by[-]oayltagh), wont, or used of; 1 Sam. xviii. 10: As haink eh gy-kione ny lurg shoh dy daik spyrnyd olk veih
Jee er Saul, as veih branlaadee ayns mean e hie; as ren David cloie lesh e laue, myr bollagh eh: as va shleiy ayns laue Saul. And it came to pass on the morrow, that the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of the house: and David played with his hand, as at other times: and there was a javelin in Saul's hand.

boallagh, usage. See bollagh.

boallin, v. I was used, or wont; Judges, xvi. 20: As ghooisht eh ass e chadley, as dooyrt eh, Hem's magh myr boallin, dy chraa mee-hene. As cha row fys echey dy row y Chiarn er hreigeil eh. And he awoke out of his sleep, and said, I will go out as at other times before, and shake myself. And he wist not that the Lord was departed from him; -s, id. em.

oayrd or oard, s. f. a hammer; formerly applied to big and little, but now generally applied to a sledge hammer; pl. -yn

ob or obb*, v. deny, refuse, disown; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms 87; -ys, 88.

cha n'ob or n'obb*, v. 128. not deny. O
dob, v. did deny or denied, did refuse or refused, did object or objected. O.
gobbal, v. denying, denies, &c, &c. O
dy obbal, v. to deny, refuse, forbid.

e hobbal, s. her denial. O
er n'obbal, v. hath, &c. denied. O

obbit, 85; denied, refused, forbidden.
s'obbit, a. how denied. O

obbyder, s. m. a denier; pl. -yn.

obballtagh, s. m. an abstainer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

obballtys, s. f. abstinence; pl. -syn

ob, s. m. hops.

obaiha or obaihagh, s. a word to call or frighten deer.

obbee, a. d. of enchantment or sorcery.

fir-obbee, s. pl. wizards, sorcerers; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 6: …myrgeddin hug eh geill da traaghy, as dejyr eh er obbeeys, as chiaghtee eh buitchergagh, as ren eh dellal rish spyrnyd-faishnee, as rish fir-obbee: d'obbee eh shen ny va olk ayns shilley yn chiam, dy vrashaghey eh gys corre. …also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards: he wrought much evil in the sight of the Lord, to provoke him to anger.

obbeeys, s. f. ariolation, enchantment, sorcery.

e hobbeeys, s. her sorcery divination, &c.

obbr* or obbree, v. work; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms 87; -ys, 88.

cha n'obbr* or n'obbree, v. not work. O

dobbree, v. did work, wrought, &c. O.

obbraghy or obbraghey, v. working. O

er n'obbraghy, v. hath, &c. wrought. O
dy obbraghey, v. to work, to labour, to operate, to ferment, to toil.

obbrit, 85, wrought.

s'obbrit, a. how wrought. O

obbyr, s. f. work, labour, tool, operation, action; pl. -aghyn. Prov. “Obbyr laa yn ghuiilley buigh (or buee), obbyr laue” (manual). [The day work of the yellow boy (gold) is hand (manual) work.]
e hobbyr, s. her work. O

e hobbraghy, s. her works. O

obbeeys, s. m. a worker, a workman; pl. -yn.
e hobbeeys, s. her master's works much gain by soothsaying. O
Another:

“Oie mooie, as oie elley sthie
Olk son cabbil, agh son kirree mie.” [A
night outside and another night inside, bad
for horses but good for sheep.]
oie’l or eail, s. f. eve, even or vigil, the
night preceding a feast or festival, whether
the first or last of these is best, perhaps
ought to partake of both; as, oie-la’l the
eve or night of the festival.
eei or oiel, s. the night of.
yn oie-noght, s. f. this very night.
oie-rehollys, s. f. a moon light night.
oik, s. m. office; pl. -yn.
fer-oik, s. m. a person in office.
ei roik, s. his officers. F
oikan, s. m. an infant; pl. -yn. There is a
pronunciation of this word on the south
side of the island oikan or inkan.
ei hoikan, s. her infant. O
oikanagh, a. infantile, infantine.
oikanys, s. f. infancy, first part of life.
oir or oirr, s. m. edge, verge, the edge of
anything not sharp; the sharp edge is foyr.
oirr-cruin[n]ey, s. m. the horizon.
oirr-mooie, s. m. outside or edge, outer
dge.
oirr sthie, s. m. the inside edge or verge.
oirrag, s. f. a ridge or drill; pl. -yn.
dy oirrysey, v. to chaff of the edge by
tossing.
oirrysit, 85. chaft, the edge worn.
olk, a. evil, bad, noxious, wicked.
s’olk, a. how evil, ill, bad. Prov. “Myr
s’olk ayn smessey ass.” [The more evil in
it, the wors[e] out of it.] O
smeesey, a. worse, worst.
dy olk, adv. wickedly, badly.
dy holk, adv. evil, wickedly; Psalm cix. 19,
in the day of the month Psalms: Shoh myr
nee eh taghyrt da n moydny veh’n Chiaran: as
daueseyn myrgeddin ta loayrt dy holk noi
m’annym. Let it thus happen from the Lord unto
mine enemies: and to those that speak evil
against my soul. O
olkey, a. pl. evil, bad, wicked.
olk, s. f.
y n’olk, s. the evil, the injury. O
uilk, s. pl. evils; the pl. of olk. See also

e hoe, s. her grand-child; pl. -ghyn. O
aa-oe, s. m. a great grandchild.
oenyn, s. f. oxlip or cowslip.
offshear, s. m. an overseer, an officer; pl. 

oghe, s. f. oven; pl. -yn. Prov. “Yn oghe
gyllagh toyn losht da’n aiee.” [The oven
calling ‘burnt breech’ to the kiln.]
ogher, s. f. a key; pl. -yn.
e hogher, s. her key; pl. -yn. O
oghrish, s. f. bosom; pl. -yn.
dy oghrishey, v. to embosom.
oghrishit, 85. embosomed.
oghsan, s. f. rebuke, reproof; pl. -yn.
oghsanagh, a. reprehensible.
oght or ught, s. f. the corn that a set of
reapers cut at once through a field.
ught, s. f. lap. See ogh; pl. -yn.
oghr, s. f. the roe or spawn of fish; pl. -yn.
oghraragh, a. d. of roe or spawn.
oi, pre. against; as, dt’oi (against thee); -s, id.
em. N
noi, pre. & p. p. against, against him
e ho, pre. against her.
m’oi, p. p. against me; a contraction of my
and noi.
ry-hoi or ry-oii, adv. reserved against, for
and against.
roi, adv. reserved for, provided for or
against.
noi ry hoi, adv. against one another.
noiys, s. f. opposition, prejudice.
oie, s. f. night; pl. -ghyn.
ny hoie, s. of the night, the night. O
er-oie, adv. by night, on the night.
fud-ny-hoie, adv. through the night.
kin-oie, s. (the kin from kione), the end of
the night.
mean-oie, s. m. midnight.
trimshey ny hoie, s. the dead of the night.
Oie-Innyd, s. f. the night before Ash
Wednesday. Prov. “Oie-Innyd bee dty volg lane
My jig laa Caishy yiwv traast son shen.”
[On Shrove Tuesday (the eve of the fast)
thy belly shall be full; before Easter day
comes thou shalt fast for that.]
olt or oltee, v. salute or give refreshment;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
oltee-jee, v. salute ye, or give ye refreshment; 1 Peter, v. 14: Oltee-jee y cheilley lesh paag dy ghraih [creestee]. Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity.
goltaghey, v. saluting: Luke, x. 4: Ny cur-jee lhee sporrann, ny spagey, ny braagyn: as ny jean-jee cumrail ayns goltaghey dooinney erbee er y raad. Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way. O dy oltaghey, v. to salute; Mark, xv. 18: As ren ad toshiaght dy oltaghey da, Dy vannee dhyt, Ree ny Hewyn. And began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews; to receive; Matt. x. 4 [not in the cited verse. Was Matt. x. 1412 intended, or Matt. x. 41,13 both with cur oltaghey-bea da?], to get the members or organs of the body refreshed by meat, drink or sleep. oltaghey ollee (a cattle salute, a fight).
oltaghey-bea, s. refreshment in life by being brought to partake of meat, drink or sleep which sustain nature; Acts, xxviii. 7: Ayns ny ardyjn shen va thieyn as thalloo lesh kiannoort ny hellan, va enmyssit Publius, hug dooin oltaghey-bea, as aaght ry three laa dy arryltagh In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.
olt, s. f. an organ, a faculty of the body, a member, a limb of the body; pl. -yn.
oltey, s. m. a member of society, a member of a body of people; pl. -yny.

oltaghey, a. evil disposed, wickedly designed; s. m. an evil disposed person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s'olkyssagh, a. how wicked, iniquitous. O s'olkyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. O

ollan, s. wool; pl. -yn.
olley, a. d. of wool, woollen.
braain-olley, s. m. the shell of the razor fish bruised to powder.
cass-olley, s. f. hairs of old wool that adhere to sheep, whereby the fleece is kept on longer at shearing time; some will have it to mean caslys olley (the sign of new wool, or new growth); it is common to call leg, cass; as, cass stoyl (the foot of a stool); cass vrisht (a broken leg).
egglhin[-]olley, s. m. linsey woolsey.
snaie-olley, s. m. woollen yarn.
ollanagh, a. woolly.
ollay, s. f. a swan; pl. ollée.
ollanagh, s. m. an angle, the angle on a hedge spade for the foot; pl. -yn.
ollan, s. wool; pl. -yn.
ollagh, s. f. cattle. Though this word does not require the pl. article, it requires the pl. adjective.
y n'ollagh, s. pl. the cattle. Though this word is seldom found in its present orthography, it is inserted as pronounced. See nah. O
olkyssagh, a. evil disposed, wickedly designed; s. m. an evil disposed person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
olkyssagh, a. how wicked, iniquitous. O s'olkyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. O

ollanagh, s. m. an angle, the angle on a hedge spade for the foot; pl. -yn.
ollagh, s. f. cattle. Though this word does not require the pl. article, it requires the pl. adjective.
y n'ollagh, s. pl. the cattle. Though this word is seldom found in its present orthography, it is inserted as pronounced. See nah. O
olkyssagh, a. evil disposed, wickedly designed; s. m. an evil disposed person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
olkyssagh, a. how wicked, iniquitous. O s'olkyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. O

olt or oltee, v. salute or give refreshment;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
oltee-jee, v. salute ye, or give ye refreshment; 1 Peter, v. 14: Oltee-jee y cheilley lesh paag dy ghraih [creestee]. Greet ye one another with a kiss of charity.
goltaghey, v. saluting: Luke, x. 4: Ny cur-jee lhee sporrann, ny spagey, ny braagyn: as ny jean-jee cumrail ayns goltaghey dooinney erbee er y raad. Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way. O dy oltaghey, v. to salute; Mark, xv. 18: As ren ad toshiaght dy oltaghey da, Dy vannee dhyt, Ree ny Hewyn. And began to salute him, Hail, King of the Jews; to receive; Matt. x. 4 [not in the cited verse. Was Matt. x. 1412 intended, or Matt. x. 41,13 both with cur oltaghey-bea da?], to get the members or organs of the body refreshed by meat, drink or sleep. oltaghey ollee (a cattle salute, a fight).
oltaghey-bea, s. refreshment in life by being brought to partake of meat, drink or sleep which sustain nature; Acts, xxviii. 7: Ayns ny ardyjn shen va thieyn as thalloo lesh kiannoort ny hellan, va enmyssit Publius, hug dooin oltaghey-bea, as aaght ry three laa dy arryltagh In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius; who received us, and lodged us three days courteously.
olt, s. f. an organ, a faculty of the body, a member, a limb of the body; pl. -yn.
oltey, s. m. a member of society, a member of a body of people; pl. -yny.

ollanagh, s. m. an angle, the angle on a hedge spade for the foot; pl. -yn.
ollagh, s. f. cattle. Though this word does not require the pl. article, it requires the pl. adjective.
y n'ollagh, s. pl. the cattle. Though this word is seldom found in its present orthography, it is inserted as pronounced. See nah. O
olkyssagh, a. evil disposed, wickedly designed; s. m. an evil disposed person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
olkyssagh, a. how wicked, iniquitous. O s'olkyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. O

12 Esyn ta cur oltaghey-bea da phadeyr ayns ennym phadeyr, yiow eh leah phadeyr as eshyne ta cur oltaghey-bea da dooinney cairagh ayns ennym dooinney cairagh, yiow eh leah dooinney cairagh. He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward; and he that receiveth a righteous man in the name of a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward.
13 As quoi-erbee nagh der oltaghey bea diu, as nagh der geill da ny goan eu: tra aagys shiuyn thie ny'n ard-valley shen, crie-jeve Joanyn goshey. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet.
oltuan, v. reproach, disgrace; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha n’oltuan, v. not reproach; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. O
doltuan, v. did reproach or blaspheme. O
goltuan or goltu.nan, v. reproaching, reviling, scandalizing, &c. O
dy oltu.an, v. to reproach, to upbraid.
er n’oltu.an, v. hath, &c. reproached. O
goltuanit, 85. reproached, upbraided.
s’oltuanit, a. how reproached. O
goltuan, s. m. a reproacher, &c.
goltuanagh, a. reproachful, reproachable; s. m. upbraider, one who reproaches; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’oltuanagh, a. how reproachful. O
s’oltu.anee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. O

ommidan, s. m. a fool; pl. -yn.
ommidagh, a. foolish.
ommidagh, a. how foolish. O
s’ommidjee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. O
dy ommidagh, adv. foolishly.
ommidys, s. f. foolishness.

oney, a. innocent.
s’oney, a. how innocent, comp. and sup. O
dy oney, adv. innocently.
onid, s. m. innocence.

onnan, s. f. a thistle; pl. -yn.
onnan كان, s. f. the down or cotton thistle.
on[n]ane-veen or onnan-vuck, s. f. the sow-thistle.
onnan Voirrey, s. f. the cardus-thistle.
onnanagh, a. thistly.

Onnee, s. f. Ann.

onnor, s. m. honour.
onneragh, a. honest.
s’onneragh, a. how honest. O
s’onneree, a. id., em. [comp. and sup.], 58. O
mee onneragh, a. dishonest; s. m. a dishonest person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
neu-onneragh, a. dishonest.
onnerid, honesty.
onnoroi̇l, a. honourable.
s’onnoroil, a. how honourable, comp. and

sup.
onnoroid, s. m. honourableness.

oo, pro. thou, sometimes thee and thy; as, hooar mee thie oo (I got thee home); oohene (thyself).
oohene, pro. thyself.
ooasle, a. worthy, noble, excellent, exalted, sublime, magnificent.
s’ooasle, a. how worthy, noble, great, illustrious, exalted, sublime, magnificent, comp. and sup. O
ooasley, a. pl. worshipful, reverent, noble, sublime.
meeoasle, a. ignoble, mean.
mooar-oosle, a. great honour, honourable; Acts, xxviii. 10: As ren ad myrgeddin
soiagh y mooar oosle y yannoo j’in, as tra
ghow shin luungys, laad ad shin lesh dy
chooiley nheere nyn son. Who also honoured us with many honours; and
when we departed, they laded us with such
things as were necessary.
neu-oosle, a. ignoble, disgraceful.
ooashl or ooslee, v. worship, pay
adoration, reverence, do homage; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
-ys, 88.
cha n’ooashl* or n’ooashl, v. not
worship. O
gooslagh, s. 61. worship, worshippeth, &c. O
gooslaghey, v. 61. worshipping. O
dy gooslaghey, v. to worship, to do
homage.
dy gooslaghey v. to worship, O
Note.-I have intitulated these words from o,
with w, though I never saw them so written;
yet nothing is more common than to hear
them so spoken.
er n’ooashlaghey, v. hath &c. worshipped O
ooashlit, 85. worshipped, revered.
wooashlit, 85. worshipped. O
s’ooashlit, a. how worshipped. O
ooasley, s. m. worship, adoration, honour, dignity, &c.
ooslike, a. d. of worship, &c.
ard-oosley, s. m. adoration; pl. 67 [change
-ey to -aghyn].
ooashleyder, s. m. a worshipper, &c.; pl. -yn.
yn wooshleyder, s. the worshipper. O
ooashtid or ooashlys, s. f. excellency, eminency, dignity, nobleness.
ooh, s. f. an egg; pl. -yn.
oohey, a. pl. [??= a. d.] eggs; a. d. of eggs.
ny hooil, s. the eggs. Prov. “Lhig dy chooiley ushag guirr e hooil hene.” [Let every bird hatch its own eggs.] O
ooilhag, a. oviparous.
ooh, s. f. an udder; pl. -ghyn.
oog, s. f. a pit; pl. -yn.
ny hooigyn, s. the pits. O
ooigey
ny hooigey, a. d. of the pit<<>. O
ooiganagh, a. full of pits.
s'ooiganagh, a. how full of pits. O
s'ooiganee, a. id., [comp. and sup.]. 58. O
ooi, s. f. oil; pl. -yn.
 e hooi, s. her oil.
ooi, v. oil or anoint; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n'ooi* or n'ooilee, v. not oil or anoint; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -ys, 94. O
dooilee or dooilee, v. did oil, did anoint.
goollagh, v. oil, oils, oileth, &c. O
goollagh, v. oiling. O
do oollagh, v. to oil or anoint.
 er n'ooollagh, v. hath oiled or anointed O
ooi, s. m., one who oils or anoints. O
ooi, a. all; s. m. all, the whole.
ooi, a. ass, adv. all and all; lit. all and all out.
ooi, coiidjagh, adv. altogether, quite.
ooi, niartal, a. almighty, omnipotent.
ooi, niartalys, s. f. excellency; Job, xl. 10: Coamar ree nish oo-hene lesh ard-ooashley as ooi, niartalys; as soie oo-hene magh lesh gloyr as aalid. Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency; and array thyself with glory and beauty.
ooi, tushtagh, a. all-knowing, omniscious.
dy chooiley, adv. every. See dy.
hoshia graft ooi, a. first of all. T

ooir, s. f. earth, soil, mould.
ooirrey, a. pl. [??] earth, mould, soil.
ooirrey, a. d. of the earth or soil.
y hooirrey, a. d. of the earth or mould. O
ooir, ooir*, or oo[j]ree, v. earth, mould;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-ys, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n'ooir or n'ooir*, v. not earth or mould; -agh, -ee, -in, -ins, -ym, -ys, 94. O
do oior or dooirree, v. did earth or cover with mould. O.

gooir[?]agh or gooir[?]aghey, v. 61.
eathing. O
dy ooirraghey, v. to earth or mould.
er n'ooirraghey, v. hath, &c. earthed, &c. O
ooirrit, 85. earthed, moulded.
s'ooirrit, a. how earthed. O
ooirreyder, s. m. one who earths or moulds.
ooirragh
s'ooirragh, a. how earthy. O
s'ooirree, a. id., [comp. and sup.]. 58. O

ooley, s. m. estimation; Lev. vi. 6: As ver eh lesh yn ooral-loght echey gys y Chiam, rea gyn lheamys ass y chioilt, marish yn ooley, son ooral-loght gys y taggyr. And he shall bring his trespass offering unto the Lord, a ram without blemish out of the flock, with thy estimation, for a trespass offering, unto the priest.

ooleyder, s. m. an estimator; pl. -yn.
oolit, 85. estimated; determined; Exod. xxi. 22: amerced: My see deiney streeu, as gortagh feen torragh, myr shen dy jigh e roish e traa, as dyn assee sodjey; bee eh dy shickyr er ny cherraghey, rere myr ver dooinney'n ven er, as bee eh oolit lurg aardagh ny briwyn. If men strive, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her, and yet no mischief follow: he shall be surely punished, according as the woman’s husband will lay upon him; and he shall pay as the judges determine; Deu. xxi. 19: As bee eh oolit ayns keead shekel dy argid, as ver ad shen da ayr y ven aeg. And they shall amerce him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel.
oolle or oolee, a. guilty, chargeable with crime.
ooleeid, s. guiltiness, conviction of guilt.
oonlit, 85. abulated, washed, eluted.
oonley, s. m. an ablation, a lavation; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
oonlaghyn, s. pl. ablations, lavations;
oonlaghyn (washings), Heb. ix. 10: Yn chivreish cheddin va shassoo ny lowmarcan ays bee as jough, as ymmodee oonlaghyn as oardaghyn faalley, kianlt orroo derrey inbagh yn stayd noa. Which stood only in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation.
oonlee, a. d. of abluting or washing the body.
oonleyder, s. m. an abluter; pl. -yn.

oor, a. fresh, not salt.
s'oor, a. how fresh.
s'oorey, comp. and sup. O
ooorey, a. pl. fresh, not salt.
oor* or ooree, v. freshen, make fresh; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n'oor* or n'oooree, v. not ablate or wash; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. O
deen, v. did ablate or wash. O
oonl, s. f. an apple; pl. -yn.

oooreyder, s. m. a refresher; pl. -yn.
ooridagh or oorilagh, s. m. refreshment.

O

dy ooragh, v. to refresh or freshen.
er n'ooragh, v. hath, &c. refreshed. O

oragh, s. f. a thumb; pl. -yn.
ordagh-chass, s. f. a great toe; pl.
ordagyn-cass.
ordagagh, a. clumsy in the fingers; a. d. of the thumb or thumbs.
orraghey, s. m. a shot. Generally applied to the shot of an arrow; as, orraghey sidey; pl. 69 [orraghyn].

osn* or osnee, v. sigh; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n'osn* or n'osnee, v. not sigh. O
dosnee, v. did sigh, sighed, sobbed. O
gosnagh or gosnagh, s. pl. sighing, O
dy osnagh, v. to sigh or sob.
er n'osnagh, v. hath, &c. sighed. O

osnit, 85. sighed; as, l[i]eh osnit ass (he is sighed out).
osney, s. m. a sigh or sob.
osnee, a. d. of a sigh or sob.
osneyder, s. m. one who sighs or sob; pl. -yn.

ostyl, s. m. apostle, disciple; pl. -[i]yn.
e hostyl, s. her apostle; pl. -yn. O
ostyllagh, a. apostolic.
s'ostyllagh, a. apostolic. O
s'oystle, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. O
ostyllys, s. m. apostleship.
oral, s. m. a sacrifice, an offering; pl. -yn.

e houral, s. her sacrifice or offering. O

ouralley

dy ouralley, v. to offer sacrifice.

er n’ouralley, v. hath, &c. sacrificed O

ourallagh, a. d. sacrificial, of a sacrifice.

ourys, s. f. suspicion; drogh-ourys (suspicion of ill).

meeourys, s. m. insuspicion.

gourys, v. suspecting, surmising, guessing. O

ouryssagh, a. suspicious, suspecting; s. m.
a suspicious person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’ouryssagh, how suspicious. O

s’ouryssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. O

ouw, s. f. the herb, marsh penny wort. Said to
be injurious to sheep that eat it. Prov. “Cha
nee tra ta’n cheyrrey gee yn ouw te cheet
r’ee.” [It is not when the sheep eats the
marsh pennywort that it comes to her, i.e.,
the evil effects do not appear till after.]

ouyr, a. dun, a dun colour.

s’ouyr, a. how dun. O

s’ouyrey, a. id. comp. and sup. O

ouyragh, a. dunnish, dull, gloomy.

ow

yn ow, s. the howe.

oyr, s. m. cause, reason, motive, occasion; pl.

-yn.

e hoyr, s. her cause or motive; pl. -yn. O

er-yn-oyr, conj. because, on the cause.

gyn-oyr, adv. without cause.
P

For its sound, see Remark 24 and 25. This letter like c and g, goes over the same words twice, to have the aspirate h in them.

* + * The words preceding [viz. pa- to pe-], under this letter, and those subsequent to the word phynnoddere, would here all change from p to ph, but to avoid so much repetition a few only are given as examples. The verbs are all given; the preterit of each could not be shown without their insertion.

paa or paagh, a. thirsty, athirst. The first is used in common conversation and in poetry, the latter in scripture.

s'paa or s'paagh, a. how thirsty, first comp. and sup. P

ro phaa or phaagh, a. too thirsty. P

paays, s. f. thirst: -syn.

e phaays, s. his thirst.

yn baays, s. your, &c., thirst; Hag. i. 6: "...ta shiu giu, agh cha vel shiu er chuir nyn baays." ...ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink. P

paag, s. f. a kiss; pl. -yn.

yn baag, s. your &c., kiss; pl. -yn. P

paag, v. kiss; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

phaag, v. did kiss or kissed; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

paagey, v. kissing, salute by joining lips.

paagit, 85. kissed.

s'paagit, a. how kissed. P

paageyder, s. m. one who kisses.

yn phaageyder, s. the kisser. P

Paaie, s. f. Peggy.

Phaaie, s. Peggy, voc. case. P

paal, s. f. a pen, a coop; pl. -yn.

paard or paart, v. part, depart; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha baart, would, &c., not part; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94, 158. P

phaart or phaard, v. did part, or depart; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

paardail or paartail, v. parting with, departing.

er baartail, hath, &c., departed. P

paardit, 85. expired, departed.

paart, s. m. some, part, part of.

yn baart, s. your, &c., part.

aart-ny-paat, lot nor part.

pabyr, s. m. paper; pl. -yn.

yn babyr, s. your, &c., paper; pl. -yn. P

pabyrey, a. pl. [?] paper, a. d. of paper.

pabyr-craitnagh, s. parchment.

pabyr, v. paper; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

phabyr, v. did paper or papered; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

pabyral, v. papering.

pabyrit, 85. papered.

s’pabyrit, a. how papered. P

pabyreyder, s. m. a paperer; pl. -yn.

padjer, s. f. prayer; pl. -yn.

yn badjer, s. your, &c. prayer; pl. -yn. P

padjeragh, a. d. of prayer.

paggad, s. m. a packet; pl. -yn.

paggan, s. f. a cloth used under a child, a double; pl. -yn.

paggey, s. m. a pack; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

pairk, s. m. a park; pl. -yn.

paitçhey, s. m. a child; pl. 69 [change -ey to -yn].

yn baiçhey, s. our, &c., child; pl. 69. P

paitçhagh, a. childish.

paitt, s. f. pest, pestilence, plague.

paittagh, a. pestilential, plaguy.

paittoil (sic: stress), a. pestilent, pestiferous.

s’paittoil (sic: stress), a. how pestilential, comp. and sup. P

palçhey, s. m. plenty; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

yn balçhey, s. your, &c., plenty; pl. 69 (sic) [change -ey to -yn]. P

palçhey, a. plentiful, plenteous.

s’palçhey, a. how plentious or plentiful, comp. and sup. P

dy palçhey, adv. plentifully, copiously.

slane palçhey, s. abundance; 1 Chro. xxix. 21: As heb ad ourallyn gys y Chirn, as ourallyn-losht er laa-ny-vairagh, eer thousane
dow, as thouseane rea, as thouseane eayn, marish nyn ourallyn-leyney as ourallyn elley ayns slane palchey, son ooolyey Israel. And they sacrificed sacrifices unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings unto the Lord, on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings, and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel.

palchid or palchys, s. f. plenteousness; 1 Sam. xxv. 6: As myr shoh nee shiu gra rishyn ta beaghey ayns palchys, Shee dy row ort hene, as shee dy row gys dty hie, as shee da ooolyey ny t'ayd. And thus shall ye say to him that liveth in prosperity, Peace be both to thee, and peace be to thine house, and peace be unto all that thou hast.

pandoogh, v. panting, pant; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

phandoogh, v. did pant or panted; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

panney, s. m. a pan; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

pannis, s. f. penance; pl. -syn.

yn bannis, s. your, &c., penance; pl. -syn. P

papan, s. m. a pope; pl. -yn.

papanagh, a. papistical, popish; s. m. a papist; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

papany, s. f. povery.

parane, s. f. a wild parsnip; pl. -yn.

pardoon, s. m. pardon, forgiveness; pl. -yn.

yn bardoon, s. your, &c., pardon.

pardoon, v. pardon, remit; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

phardoone, v. did pardon or pardoned; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

pardooney, v. pardoning, forgiving.

pardooneit, 85, pardoned, forgiven.

spardooneit, a. how pardoned. P

pardooneyder, s. m. a pardoner; pl. -yn.

pargys, s. m. paradise; pl. -yn.

yn bargys, s. your, &c., paradise. P

parick, s. f. a small lobster; pl. -yn. Prov. “Ta daa pharick jannoo un ghimmagh.” [Two small lobsters make a large one.] P

Parick, s. m. Patrick.

un Pharick, s. m. one Patrick.

duillag Pharick, s. f. plantain.

Parlane, s. m. Bartholomew. The festival of this saint is kept on the 24th of August. Prov. “Laa’l Parlane, daa honn goll sy nane.” [St. Bartholomew’s Day, two waves going in one.]

partan, s. f. a crab; pl. -yn.

croag-partan, s. f. water seagrump; crab’s claws. [?l. croag-phartan]

parteays, s. m. f. a partner; pl. -syn.

yn baarteays, s. your, &c. partner. P

pash, s. f. an earthen pan, a panmug, a potsherd; Pro. xxvi. 23: Ta meillyn shliawn lesh cree olykysagh, myr pash craie coodit lesh trustyr dy argid. Burning lips and a wicked heart are like a potsherd covered with silver dross.

pasheyder, s. m. a potter; pl. -yn.

patrag, s. f. a partridge; pl. -yn.

peajeog, s. m. f. a niggard, a miser; pl. -yn.

peajeogagh, a. niggardly.

sp’peajeogagh, a. how miserly or niggardly. P

sp’peajeogee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. P

peajeogys, s. f. niggardliness.

peamad, s. m. a pavement; pl. -yn.

peccah, s. m. sin; pl. peccaghyn.

yn beccah, s. your, &c. sin.

peccagh, s. m. a sinner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn pheccagh, s. the sinner. This word and its radical are often used for person; as Jer. xliii. 6: Eer deiney, as mraane, as cloan, as inneenyn y ree, as dy chooilley pheccagh daag Nebuzaradan captan y ghard, marish Gedaliah mac Ahikam…. Even men, and women, and children, and the king’s daughters, and every person that Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had left with Gedaliah the son of Ahikam…. and Acts. xiii. 11: As chelleeragh huitt kay as dorraghys er; as hie eh mygeayrt rasey shirrey pheccagh dy gholl ny chione. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand. It is generally sounded
as if written phy’agh, and the radical py’agh. P

ny’n beccagh, s. m. your, &c. sinner. P

py’agh or p’agh, s. m. a person. No doubt this is a contraction or a corruption of peccagh (a sinner), which see; it is used in common talk, and with some propriety when in opposition to baagh, as py’agh ny baagh.

pecoill, a. sinful, wicked, vile.
s’pecoill, a. how sinful, comp. and sup. P

pecoilllys, s. f. sinfulness.

Peddyr, s. m. Peter. In general improperly pronounced peedyr, the Manks of pewter.
bossan Pheddyr, s. m. Peter’s wort.

peeaghane, s. a stuffing of the breath passage, a hoarseness, dyspnœa.

peeaghanagh or peeeaghanit, a. stuffed up in the breath passage, so as not to be able to speak above the breath, hoarse.
s’peeaghanit, a. how unable to speak above the breath. P

peeagheree, s. caterwauling or cat rutting.

peedyr, s. m. pewter; pl. -yn.

peedyragh, a. d. of pewter.

peegagh, s. m. a large skate or ray fish, a thornback; pl. -yn.

peekear, s. m. a spy, a descrier; pl. -yn.

peekeearagh, v. spying, descrying, prying.

peekearys, s. f. the craft or business of a spy.

peek, s. f. the top of a gable.

peeley, s. f. (from pill [deest]), a fortress, a pile or tower; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

peeoge, s. f. a puny, petty, tiny thing; pl. -yn.

peedsh, s. f. piece, part of the whole; pl. -yn.

peedsh, v. to put pieces together; -agh, 77; -ee, 80, -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. We could well do without this word. See meer.

peeesh, v. did piece or pieced; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

pell, s. m. the prominence of the belly.

pellag, s. f. a small division of something, generally applied to the division of a cart load, in small heaps or parts; pl. -yn.

pelt, s. m. the felt or skin; pl. -yn.

penn ‘pen’

skynn-phenney, s. f. a pen-knife; Jer. xxxvi. 23: As haink eh gy-kione, tra va Jehudi er lhaih three ny kiare dy ghuillagyn, dy yiare yn ree eh lesh skynn-phenney, as cheau eh ‘syn aile eh va er y chollagh, derrey va oolley yn loi ar losht ‘syn aile va er y chollagh. And it came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife, and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on the hearth.

perkin, s. m. a prater, an impertinent, saucy fellow, a pragmatic; pl. -yn: Ecclesiasticus, xx. 8: Ver sleih feoh da’n perkin: as bee dwoaie oc ersyn ta goaill rouyr tagglioo er. He that useth many words shall be abhorréd; and he that taketh to himself authority therein shall be hated.

perkinagh, a. prating, pratling in matters not concerned in, pragmatical.

perkynys, s. f. prate, pragmaticalness.

perkyn, s. f. a porpoise, a herring-hog, pl. 72 [change -yn to -eeyn]. Yn pherkin wooar (the great sea or herring-hog).

pern ‘reel’

gailley-perrn, s. m. a fish which I do not know the English name of. [anglerfish, devilfish, frogfish]

perree, s. m. a short jacket without a tail; pl. -yn.

persoon, s. m. a person; pl. -yn.

ny’n bersoon, s. your, &c. person. P

persoonagh, adv. in person, personally.

pesmad, s. f. a parsnip; pl. -yn.

pesson, s. m. a rector; pl. -yn.

pessonagh, a. d. of a rector.

pessonyys, s. f. the office of a rector.

phadeyr, s. m. a prophet; pl. -yn. That this word is not initialled as it ought, see adeyr. e adeyr, s. m. his prophet. This word is from phadeyr, but ought to be from fadeyr, as it undergoes the changes of f, and not
of P.

**phadevr**, s. m. a prophetess.

**phadevragh**, a. d. of a prophet.

**phadevry**, s. m. prophecy.

**e aderys**, s. his, &c. See phadevry. F

**phynoddere**, s. m. a satyr; Isa. xxxiv. 14: 
Hig beishtyn oaldey yn asaagh dy cheillley marish beishtyn oaldey yn elian, as nee yn phynoddere gyllagh da e heshey. The wild beasts of the desert shall also meet with the wild beasts of the island, and the satyr shall cry to his fellow. That this word stands precisely in the same predicament as the word phadevyr, there can be no doubt; derived from *fynney* (hair or fur), and *oashyr* (of stockings or hose); the name seems to imply that its hair or fur is its covering.

**pian**, s. m. (sounded *peeann*), pain; pl. *-yn*. I think that this word is nothing more than a corruption of the English, and could be well dispensed with. See *guyin*. 

**ynn biane**, s. your, &c. pain. P

**phian**, v. did pain or pained; *-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys*, 94. P

**pianey**, v. paining.

**piantry or piant**, 85. pained.

**spiant**, how pained. P

**piandagh**, a. painful; s. m. a person in pain; pl. 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

**sp'iandagh**, a. how painful. P

**sp'iandee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. P

**pibbin**, s. f. a puffin; pl. *-yn*.

**ynn bibbin**, s. your, &c. puffin. P

**pibbyr**, s. m. pepper; pl. *-yn*.

**ynn bibbyr**, s. your, &c. pepper. P

**pibbyragh**, a. d. of pepper.

**bopion pyrrag**, s. m. pepperwort, dittander.

**phibbyr**, v. did pepper or peppered; *-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys*, 94. P

**pick**, s. f. a pick-axe.

**ynn bick**, s. your, &c. pick-axe. P

**pick**, s. f. pitch; Isa. xxxiv. 9: As bee ny strooanyn eck chyndaill gys *pick*, as y joan eck gys brimstone, as hig y thalloo eck dy ve pick-loshtee. And the streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch.

**ynn bick**, s. your, &c. pick. P

**pick-halloon**, s. f. slime, bitumen.

**pieyan**, s. f. a magpie; pl. *-yn* or the *-at* changed to *-ee*.

**piggy**, s. f. pickle; pl. *-yn*.

**pibtt**, s. f. a woman’s privity.

**pillagh**, s. m. a pillow; Ez. xiii. 18: Smerg da ny mraane ta whaalley *pillaghyn* [obbee] fo dagh uillin, as jannoo redynn [obbee] son king jeh dy chooiley eash, dy cheaney anmeenyn! Woe to the women that sew pillows to all armholes, and make kerchiefs upon the head of every stature to hunt souls!; pl. *-yn*.

**pin** or **pinn**<sup>*</sup>, s. f. a peg.; Ez. xv. iii: Vod y fuygh echey ve goit son obbyr eber? ny, jeane deiney jannoo *pin* jeh dy chrogh ey saagh eber? Shall wood be taken thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any vessel thereon?; pl. *-aghyn*.

**ping**, s. f. a penny; pl. *-yn*.

**ynn bing**, s. your, &c. penny. P

**lus y daa phing**, s. f. money-wart, the herb twopence.

**piob**, s. a pipe, flute; pl. *-yn*.

**pirragh**, s. f. a species of gull, pinquin; pl. 71 [change *-agh* to *-ee*].

**pishag**, s. f. a spell, conjuration.

**pishagagh**, a. incantatory, magical.

**s’pishagagh**, a. how much for spells or charms.

**s’pishaghee**, [a.] id., [comp. and sup.] 58. P

**pishagys**, s. f. magic, enchantment.

**pisheyr**, v. whispering.

**pisbin**, s. m. a kitten; pl. *-yn*, or 72 [change *-in* to *-eeyn*].
piyr, s.f. a pair, a couple; pl. -yn.
nyn biyrr, s. your, &c. pair. P

piyr, v. pair; -agh, 77; -al, 79, or -ey, 82;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
phiyrr, v. did pair or paired; -agh; -ee; -in;
-ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P
piyrit, 85. paired, coupled.
s’piyrit, a. how paired. P

plaase, s. f. a palace; pl. -yn.

plaastr* or plaasstree, v. plaster; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
plaastr*, v. did plaster, &c.; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P
plaastr, v. plastering.
plaastrit, 85. plastered.
s’plaastrit, a. how plastered. P
plaastryder, s. m. a plasterer; pl. -yn.

plaggad, s. m. oats, from the time it is in ear
till threshed, has a right to be so called. It is always
corkey, but not sheel till threshed and winnowed.

plaiynt, s. complaint; pl. -yn.
nyn blaiynt, s. your, &c. complaint. P
plaiynt, v. complain; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
phla[yrr], v. did complain, &c.; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -ym; -it; -yms; -ys, 94. P
plaiynfit, 85. complained.
s’plaiynfit, a. how complained of. P
plaiynthagh, s. m. a complainer; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].

pleat, s. m. prate, prattle, talk. Prov. “Boayl
ta gioee ta keck, as boayl ta mraane ta
pleat.” [Where there are geese there is dirt,
and where there are women there is prattle.]
pleat, v. idem; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha blead, v. not plead; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys. P
phlead, v. did plead or talk, &c.; -agh; -ee;
-in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

pleateiil or pleatey, v. pleasing, prating,
talking, prating.
pleateder, s. m. a pleader, or prater.
pleatit, 85. talked.
pleadeilys, s. discourse, joint talk.

ploogh, v. smother, stifle; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha bloogh, v. not smother or stifle; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms. P
phlloogh, v. did smother or stifle, &c.;
-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

plooghit, 85. smothered, stifled, suffocated.
plooghey
plooghee
gorley-plooghee, s. the quinsy.
ploogheyder, s. m. a smotherer; pl. -yn.
plooghan, s. f. a suffocating fume.
plooghanit
s’plooghanit, a. how suffocated. P
plooghanagh
s’plooghanagh, a. how suffocating. P
s’plooghanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. P

pluck, v.
cha bluck, v. not pull or pluck; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym, -yms. P
phluck, v. did pluck or pull; -agh; -ee; -in;
-ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P
pluckit
s’pluckit, a. how pulled. P

poagey, s. m. a bag; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
nyn boagey, s. your, &c. bag; pl. 67. P
dy phoagey, v. to bag, jut, bulge or swell.

poanrey, s. m. beans; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
nyn boanrey, s. your, &c. beans. P

pobble, s. m. people, audience, population.
nyn bobble, your, &c. people, community.
P

poddash, s.f. pottage; pl. -yn.
nyn boddash, s. your, &c. pottage; pl. -yn.
P

podjal, s.f. a flagon, jug, urn; Isa. xxii. 24: As
nee ad eshyn y choamrey lesh oolley glory thie
e ayrey, yn sheeloghe as yn slught, oolley ny
sryn beggey, voish sryn-cappan eer gys s lyn-
poddal. And they shall hang upon him all the
glory of his father's house, the offspring and the
issue, all vessels of small quantity, from the
vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of
flagons.

pogaid, s. f. a pocket; pl. -yn.
poh, in. of dislike.
pohll, s. f. a pole stone; pl. -yn. Stones
fastened to both ends of herring nets to sink
them when fishing. One is called pohll y
vaatee, and the other pohll famman.
pohll(d), v. uphold, warrant, &c.; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
cha bohlld, v. would not uphold or warrant;
-agh: -in; -ins: -ym: -yms. P
pho[h]llld, v. did uphold, &c.; -agh: -in;
-ym: -ys, 94. P
pohlddey or pohlldal, v. upholding,
woranting.
pohldit, 85. upheld, warrant, 
"p'ohldit, a. how upheld. P
pohlder, s. m. an upholder, &c.
pohllinagh, s. m. a mermaid, or rather a
merman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

pohnnar, s. m. a child grown between
infancy and adolescence. There appears to
be three stages before puberty, in the
Manks language: oikan, pohnnar, and
scollag or scoilg.
yny bo[h]nnar, s. your, &c, &c. boy or
girl; pl. -yn. P

poht, s. m. a pot; pl. poiyt.
yny boht, s. your, &c, &c. pot. P
pooiyt, s. pl. pots.
phuyt, a. d. of the pot or pots; as, cooid y
phuyt.

poinht, s. a lace of leather or thong; pl. -yn.
pouint, s. pl. laces, strings, thongs.
poinnee, a. stout, sturdy, stiff.
poinneeid, s. m. stoutness, sturdiness.

point or poinsh, v. appoint, bid, or order;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha boinsh v. 158. not appoint; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym, -yms, 94. P
phoht or phoinsh, v. did appoint; -agh;

&c., -ys, 94. P
pointeil, v. appointing, bidding.
yny boinshel v. your, &c. appointing. P
pointit, 85. appointed, bidden.
s'pointit, a. how appointed. P

poll or pohll, v. mat, or stick together; -agh,
77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
87; -ys, 88.
pohll, v. did mat or adhere; -agh; &c. -in;
-ym; -ys, 94. P
polley, v. sticking together without
weaving, as wool in a hat.
pollit, 85. matted, stuck together.
s'pollit, v. how matted. P

poll or pohll, v. prune; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
pollal, v. pruning, cropping.
pollagh, s. f. marsh parsnip.
pollan, s. a saddle cloth, a cloth for the back
of a horse; pl. -yn.
nyn bollan, s. your, &c. saddle cloth. P

polt, s. m. a blow, stroke, or thump; or
perhaps it means the sound or report of a
blow, shot, &c., more than the blow, &c.
itself.
nyn bolt, s. your, &c. knock or thump.
ayns-polt, adv. in an instant, in as short a
time as a blow could be given.
polt, v. strike, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
[.v.] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. P
pholt, v. did thump, thumped; -agh, &c.;
-ys, 94. P

poltal or poltey, v. striking, thumping, &c.
polit, 85. thumped, struck.
s'poltey, a. how struck, or thumped. P
poltedry, s. m. a thumper, &c.; pl. -yn.

pontreiil, s. f. a plummets; 2 Kings, xxi. 13: As
sheeyn-ynys magh harrish Jerusalem line
towshan Samaria, as pontreiil thie Ahab: as
neem's glenney Jerusalem myr ta claare er ny
ghlenny, rubbeay eh, as chynnad a veal fo.
And I will stretch over Jerusalem the line of
Samaria, and the plummet of the house of
Ahab: and I will wipe Jerusalem as a man
wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside
down.
Pooar, s. m. power, puissance, authority; pl. -aghyn; vel pooar ec yn eayst[?] (does the moon shine[?]).

Nyn boor, s. our, &c. power; pl. -aghyn. P

Pooar-gioal, s. m. an execution.

Slane pooar, s. authority; Esther, ix. 29: Eisch sreieu Esther yn ven-rein, inneen Abihail, as Mordecai yn Ew, lesh slane pooar, dy choyt ayns bree yn screeuyn elley shoh son Purim. Then Esther the queen, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew, wrote with all authority, to confirm this second letter of Purim.

Pooaral, a. powerful, mighty, puissant.

Pooaragh, a. d. of power or might.

S’pooaragh, a. how powerful or mighty. P

S’pooaral, a. id., comp. and sup. This change in the termination is contrary to the general rule.

Pooar, s. m. token, warrant; pl. -yn.

Poodyr, s. m. powder; pl. -yn.

Nyn boodyr, s. your, &c. powder; pl. -yn. P

Poodyr or poodyree, v. powder or dust; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Cha boodyragh, 85, would, &c. not powder; -in, -ins, -ym, -ys. P

Phoodyr, v. did powder, powdered; -agh, &c.; -ys, 94. P

Poodyral, v. powdering.

Poodyrit, 85, powdered, dusted.

Poosishee, s. f. a posy, a flower.

Poos or poose, v. marry, wed, wive; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Cha booze, v. not marry; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

Phoos, v. did marry, married; -agh; -in; -ym; -ys, 94. P

Poosey, v. marrying, wedding.

Poost, 85, married, wedded.

S’poost, a. how married or wedded. P

Ben-phoost, s. f. a married woman, a wife.

Poosey, s. m. a marriage, a wedding; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Nyn boosey, your, &c. pl. boosaghyn, marriages. P

Brishey-poosyey, s. m. adultery, a breach of marriage.

Dooiney-poosyey, s. m. a married man, a husband.

Poossee, a. d. of marriage, matrimonial, conjugal.

Ben-phoossee, s. f. a bride.

Dooiney-poossee, a bridegroom.

Pooseyder, s. m. one who marries.

Pootch, s. a pouch; pl. -yn.

Pootchagh, a. pourish, sullen, sulky.

Pootchid, s. m. sullenness, sulkiness.

Possan, s. m. a parcel. Generally applied to sheep.

Nyn bossan, s. your, &c. parcel. P

Postyr, s. f. a scold, a bully; Ecclesiasticus xxvi. 27: Bee bright foddey as gerrit jeant son postyr dy ven veaallagh, ee hene ver scaalthean er nyn noind. A loud crying woman and a scold shall be sought out to drive away the enemies.

Poyll, s. f. puddle, pool.

Puill, s. pl. pools, puddles; pl. of poyll.

Poyll sligge, s. f. a whirlpool.

Prash, s. m. brass; pl. -yn.

Prashey, a. d. of brass, brazen.

Prasheyder, s. m. a brazier; pl. -yn.

Prashit, 85, brazed, lined with brass.

Prayll, v. pray, praying. I have inserted this word although not without an objection. See conclusion of introduction, page 15. [‘The verb to pray occurs above two hundred times in the English Scriptures; yet the translators have not once used that mongrel word, PRAYLL, or its parent, PRAYAL (see Remark 79), which, and the like, are now generally used without reserve. I do not, however, allude to the Clergy, who, to their credit, always say GOAILL PADJER, EC PADJER, JANNNOO PADJER, &c.’]

Preach, v. preach, publish a religious oration.

Cha breach, v. not preach; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 84. P

Phreach, v. did preach; &c. -ys, 94. P

Preachee, v. preaching.

Nyn breacheil, v. your, &c. preaching. P

Prechit, 85, preached.

Prechoor, s. m. a preacher; pl. -yn.
nyn *breachoor*, s. your, &c. preacher; pl. -yn. P

**preis** or **preays**, s. f. pressure of business;

*Mark*, ix. 25: *Tra honnick Yeese dy row yn poolle ayns preis chionney dy cheilley, vaggyr eh er y spyrredd neug-hlen... When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foulspirit....

**preissal**, <v.> [a.] pressing.

s’**preissal**, a. how pressing or busy. P

**premee**, s. f. a necessary or privy.

**prindeyss** (sic: stress), s. m. f. an apprentice; pl. -yn.

nyn *brendeyss* (sic: stress), your, &c. apprentice; pl. -yn. P

**prinjeig**, s. f. paunch, the belly tripe; pl. -yn.

**prios**, s. m. price; *Gal. pl. -yn.*

**prise**, s. f. a fulcrum; pl. -yn.

prise,<e> v. raise by lever on a fulcrum;

-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

prisal, v. raising by lever and fulcrum.

prisit, 85. raised by lever.

**prow**, v. prove, try, evince; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

cha brow, v. not prove; -agh, 77, &c. P

phrow, v. did prove, try or experience, proved;

-agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. P

prowal, v. proving, trying, deposing.

dy phrowal, v. to prove, to depose, or swear on oath. P

prowit or prowit, 85. proved, deposed, tried.

s’prowit, a. how proved or sworn, how experienced. P

prowal, s. m. proof, experience, deposition; pl. -yn.

nyn *browal*, s. your, &c. proof or proving; pl. -yn. P

**prowaltagh**, s. m. a prover, a deposer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

yn phrowaltagh, s. the prover or deposer. P

nyn *browaltagh*, s. your, &c. deponent or deposer; pl. 71. P

**prowalys**, s. f. probationary.

prowalys, s. f. probation, trial.

**prugh**, v. hoard; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ys, 88.

prughit, 85. hoarded.

**prughag**, s. m. a hoarder, a miser; pl. -yn.

Prov. “Tasht prug[h]ag as ee lughag.”

[Store miser and eat mouse.]

**pryssoon**, s. m. a prison.

nyn *brysoon*, s. your, &c. prison.

**pryssoon**, v. imprison; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

*cha brysoon*, v. [not imprison:] -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. P

**phrysoon**, v. did imprison or incarcerate;

-agh, &c.; -ys, 94. P

**pryssooney**, v. imprisoning.

**pryssoonedyder**, s. m. one who imprisons.

**pryssoonit**, 85. imprisoned.

s’**pryssoonit**, a. how imprisoned. P

**pryssoonagh**, s. m. a prisoner; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

nyn *brysoonagh*, s. your, &c. prisoner; pl. 71. P

**puckler**, s. m. a snug farmer on a small farm.

**puddase**, s. f. a potato; pl. -yn.

nyn *buddase*, s. your, &c. potato; pl. -yn. P

**puht** or **puit**, v. push; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**phutt**, v. did push, &c.; -agh, &c.; -ys, 94. P

puhtey v. pushing.

puhtit, 85. pushed.

puhteyder, s. m. a pusher.

puhttagh or **puittagh**, a. pushing, apt to push.

**tarroo-puittagh**, s. m. a pushing bull.

**puiddih**, s. f. pudding; pl. *puiddeyn.*

**puie**, in. away cow, begone cow.

**puiss**, s. f. a cheek; pl. -yn.

nyn *buiss*, s. your, &c. cheek. P

**puss**, s. f. cheek. See also **puiss**; pl. -yn.

puss, v. puff; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**pussal** or **pussey**, v. getting swelled in the cheeks with choler.

**pussagh**, a. having fat or chubbed cheeks, choleric, puffy.
pun"aig, s. f. a hard stem of grass; pl. -yn.
pun"aigagh, a. having hard stems.

pun"ail, s. a pinfold or pound.

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Punt, s. m. a pound, 20 shillings; pl. see puint.

puint, s. pl. pounds; pl. of punt.

nyn buint, s. your, &c. pounds.

punt, s. m. a small yawl or boat; pl. -yn.

purt s. f. port, harbour, haven. The best pl. of this word is puirt, but in scripture it is purtyn.

nyn burt, s. your, &c. port, harbour. P

puirt, s. pl. harbours, ports, havens.

nyn buirht, your, &c. ports, &c. P

purtey, a. d. of a port or harbour.

leeideilagh purtey, s. m. a pilot.

Purt-Noo-Moirrey, s. Port St. Mary. This safe and excellent harbour, which has been greatly improved of late years by the building of a new quay, no doubt took its name from a Catholic Chapel which formerly stood adjacent thereto, called St. Mary’s, now razed from the foundation.

Purt-ny-Hinshey or Innyse, s. Peel, literally, the harbour of the Island—the town and harbour of Peel. Some say that this word is derived from ny hinshley, (the low situation); others from ny ynsee (the seat of the literate): but it is obviously from inch or innys (an island), the genitive article ny changes inch to hinch and [-]ey; in that case, the harbour of the Peel Island.

Purt-Sheearan or Shear ayn, s. Port Erin, the most western port or harbour of the Island, now generally called Port Iron. beedal y phurt (the entrance into the harbour)

py, s. f. a pie; pl. -aghyn.

pyht, in. pshaw, of contempt.
men, generally went in old times on what they termed the *quaaltagh*, at Christmas or New Year’s Day to the house of their more wealthy neighbours; some one of the company repeating in an audible voice the following rhyme:—

“Ollick ghennal erriu as blein feer vie,
Seihill as slyant da’n slane fught thie.
Bea as gannally eu bio ry-cheilley,
Shee as graih eddyr mraane as deiney.
Cooid as cowry, stock as stoyr.
Palshe phuddase, as skaddan dy-liooar.
Arran as caashey, eeym as roayrt.
Baase, myr lugh, ayns uhllin ny soalt.
Cadley sauchey tra vees shiu ny lhie,
As feeackle y jargan, nagh bee dy mie.”

[A merry Christmas on ye, and a very good year.
Long life and health to the whole household.
Your life and mirth living together,
Peace and love between women and men.
Goods and wealth, stock and store,
Plenty potatoes and enough herring.
Bread and cheese, butter and beef,
Death, like a mouse, in the stackyard of the barn.
Sleeping safely when you lie,
and the flea’s tooth, may it not be well.]}

When this was repeated, they were then invited in to partake of the best that the house could afford.

yn *whaaltagh*, s. the meeter.
yn *quaaltagh*, s. your, &c. meeter.

*quaaltys* or *qualtys*, s. f. a meeting, an interview; *Psl.* lxxxv. 10: *Ta myghin as firiinysh er choyrt qualtys d’y cheilley: ta cairys as shee er phaagey yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.

Mercy and truth are met together:
righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

*quaial*, s. m. a court, a place where justice or judgment is administered, perhaps called so because people have to confront the judge or one another; pl. *-yn.*
yn *whaiyl*, s. the court; pl. *-yn.*
yn *huaiyl*, s. your, &c. court.

ard-quaial

ard *whuaiyl*, s. the council. Though this spelling is made use of, I think it better
written whaiyl, which see. Q
Quaiyl-Ardreilagh, s. m. the chancery court. This has no doubt been corrupted to what you hear Quaiyl-Andrailagh; some say the latter is from Quaiyl-Wandrailagh (the wandering court), but I prefer the first. Quaiyl Andrailagh, a. See Quaiyl Ardreilagh.
quaiyl-theay, s. f. the common law.
quallian, a. of or belonging to a court.
quallagh, s. m. a cub, a pup or whelp; pl. -yn. e whuaillan, s. his pup or whelp. Q quallianagh, a. d. of a cub or whelp.
Coill, s. m. a general name for a dog; as, Coill-voddee, a corruption of qual in quallian.

queel or queeyl, s. f. a wheel; pl. -yn.
yn whueeyl, s. the wheel. Q
yn gueeeyl, s. your, &c. wheel. Q queeyllaghy, a. d. of a wheel or wheels.
barrey queeyllagh, s. <f.>[m.] a wheelbarrow.
queeyllagh, s. f. a band or bandage; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn]. This word is seldom used for any thing but the band of a sheaf; it ought to be the Manks of felloe.
yn whueeyllagh, s. the band; pl. 72. Q queeyllaghey, v. binding, wheeling.
queeyllit, 85. wheeled, bound.
queeylleyder, s. m. a wheelwright, a binder.
seyir-queeyl, s. m. a wheelwright.

queig, a. five; pl. -yn. Latin quinque.
yn wheig, s. the five; pl. -yn. Q queigoo, a. the fifth.
yn wheigoo, s. the fifth. Q queig-jeig, a. fifteen.
yn wheig-jeig, a. the fifteen. Q queig-jeigoo or queigoo-yeig, a. fifteenth.
yn whe[i]g-jeigoo or wheigoo-yeig, a. the fifteenth. Q queig as feed, a. twenty-five or more, lit. five and twenty.
yn wheig as feedoo, a. the twenty-fifth. Q

quiggal, s. f. the distaff, the lint or tow put on the distaff to spin; pl. -yn.
yn whuiggal, s. the distaff; it is also applied to the lint on the distaff. Q nyn guiggal, s. your, &c. distaff; pl. -yn. Q

quiggalagh, a. d. of or belonging to a distaff, or the lint or flax on the distaff.
quing, s. f. a yoke, a swingletree. e whing, s. his yoke; his large swingletree. Q whing-jeear, s. m. the leading horse or bullock in a yoke or team, the beast that is foremost inside.
quiver
yn whiver, s. the quiver; Gen. xxvii. 3: Gow nish, er-y-fa shen, ta mee guee ort, dty wappiny, dty whiver as dty vhow, as imme royd magh gys y vagher, as taare feîeys er my hon. Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. Q

quoi, pro. who, whom, which, whose.
quoi ec ta fys, p. who knows.
quoi-erbee, pro. whoever, whosoever, whomsoever.
quoif, s. f. a woman’s cap, or headdress; pl. -yn. or quoivyn.
yn goif, s. your, &c. woman’s cap; pl. -yn. Q nyn guoif, s. your, &c. woman’s cap. Q

quoiney. See coiney. [deest; is coiney = koinney intended?]
This letter is one of the immutables in the Manks language, and changeth not; neither do many words from other letters come under it, except a few from $f$ where $r$ is the second letter.

**raa**, s. m. a saying; pl. -ghyn.

- **raa-creney**, s. m. a wise saying, a proverb; pl. raaghyn-creney.
- **raa-dorrageh**, s. m. dark saying, a riddle; **Jud.** xiv. 12: *Ver-yms magh raa-dorrageh:* my oddys shiu dy jarroo bun y choyrt dou er cheu-sthie jeh shiaght laa yn vannish, as feddyn magh eh, eish f-ver-yms diu jeih brelleeenyn as feed, as jeih caghlaghyn as feed dy gharmadyd. I will now put forth a riddle unto you: if ye can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast, and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty change of garments; and 15: *As haink eh gy-kione er y chiaghthoo laa, dy dooyrt ad rish ben Samson,* Jean dyt heshey y chleaynay, dy vod eh ginsh dooin yn *raa-dorrageh,* er-nonney nee mayd uss as thie dty ayrey y lostey lesh aile. And it came to pass on the seventh day, that they said unto Samson's wife, Entice thy husband, that he may declare unto us the riddle, lest we burn thee and thy father's house with fire.

**raa-keayllagh**, s. m. a maxim, an adage.

- **raa-oilagh**, a. proverbial.

**raahl** or **raa-oil**, a. famous, successful; *Ecclesiasticus,* xx. 9: *Ta drogh-ghooinney ayn ta raahl* ayns e ghrogh-yannoo; as ta cosney ayn ta chyndaa gys coayl. There is a sinner that hath good success in evil things; and there is a gain that turneth to loss.

**raa-oilagh**, a. proverbial.

*abber*, v. say, say on.

*abbyragh.* See *y[i]arragh.*

*cha n’abber,* v. not say; *-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms,* 94. A

- **jir** or **jirr**, v. say, sayest, sayeth, &c.; *-agh,* 77; *-ee,* 80; *-in,* 83; *-ins,* 84. G

- **yarr** or **yarraig**, v. (from *jir*) would or wouldst say; *-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys,* 94. J

*cha n’yiar* or *n’yiar*, v. not say; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms,* 94. G

*jirrit,* 85. See *grait,* said.

**gra,** v. say, saying, saith, sayest.

**gra-agh.** See *yiarragh.*

*dy ghra,* v. to say; *cre l’*you dy ghra (what thou sayest); *Luke,* xxii. 60: *As dooyrt Peddyr, Ghoooinney,* cha s’aym cre t’ou dy ghra. And Peter said, Man, I know not what thou sayest. G

*er ghra,* v. said, hath, &c. said. G

*dooyrt,* v. said, did say.

*raait,* 85. said, spoken.

*grait,* 85. said, spoken.

**raaad,** s. m. a road, way, vent; adv. where.

*raaidyn,* s. pl. roads, ways; *Job.* xiii. 27: *T’ou cur my chassyn neesht ayns ny stockyn, as sooill gyhre ayd er oolloi my raaidyn.* Thou puttest my feet also in the stocks, and lookest narrowly unto all my paths.

**fo-raad,** a. under way or weigh.

*goail-raad,** v. prevailing; 1 *Chron.* xxi. 4: *Ny-yeih, ghow goan y ree raad noo Joab.* Nevertheless the king's word prevailed against Joab.

*raad,** v. ride at anchor, to give way; *-agh,* 77; *-ee,* 80; *-in,* 83; *-ins,* 84; *-ym,* 86; *-yms,* 87; *-ys,* 88.

*raadey,* v. anchoring.

*raadee,* a. d. of anchorage.

*raah,* s. m. report, prosperity; *Psl.* lxxiii. 3: *As cre’n-oyr? va mee seaghnit er coontey my mee-chrauea:* ta mee myrgeddin fakin drogh *yeih ayns leid y raah.* And why? I was grieved at the wicked: I do also see the ungodly in such prosperity.

*raalish,* s. m. loose, empty talk; pl. *-yn.

**raane,** s. m. bail, surety, guarantee; pl.

*raanteenyn* or *raanteenyn,* 2 *Chron.* xxv. 24: *As ghow eh ooolley’n airh as yn argid, as ooolley ny sijn v’er ny gheddyn ayns thie Yee fo curryn Obed-edom, as tashtagyn thie’n ree, as raanteenyn myrgeddin, as hyndaa eh reesht gys Samaria.* And he took all the gold and the silver, and all the vessels that were found in the house of God with Obededom, and the treasures of the king's house, the hostages
also, and returned to Samaria.

raaunt-enys, s. f. suretiship.

raaue, v. warn, admonish; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

raauit, 85. warned, admonished.

s’raauit, a. how warned. R

raaue, s. m. a warning, a caution; pl. -yn

fer-raaue, s. m. a monitor, a warner.

fer-raauee or raueyder, s. m. a warner, an admonisher, a monitor; pl. of the former fir, of the latter -yn.

radling, s. m. pales, railing; Ecclesiasticus, xxii. 18: Myr nagh vod radling troggit er yn yrjey shasso ni naiart ny geayee: myr shen cha vod cree agglagh, ayns smooingaghtyn ommydan, shassoo noi aggle erbee. Pales set on an high place will never stand against the wind: so a fearful heart in the imagination of a fool cannot stand against any fear.

rag, s. m. a short storm; pl. -yn.

raghidey, a. able to go or walk about.

raghtal, a. rash, violent.

s’raghtal, a. how rash or violent. R

raghtalid, raghtalys, or raghlid, s. m. rashness, violence.

raghtanys, s. f. rigour; pl. -yn.

rah, s. m. a hago, funk, a strong smell; it is also used for a strong taste.

rahagh, a. rammish; strong scented.

rahgyl, s. f. the herb horseradish, poor man’s pepper.

raiee, s. f. a quarter of a year.

raigh, s. f. a rein; pl. -yn. This word was formerly applied to the reins or ropes from the horse gear to the harrow.

jeh-raie, a. ungovernable, hard to deal with.

raip, v. rend, tear, lacerate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

raip, v. rending, &c.

raipit, 85. rent, torn, lacerated.

s’raipit, a. how rent or torn. R

neu-raipit, a. unrent, untorn.

raip, s. m. a rent or tear.

raipee, a. d. of rending or tearing.

raip-eyder, s. m. a render, a tearer; pl. -yn.

raip-roayrt, s. f. a spring tide that tears things away.

rais* or raise, v. grope, move slowly; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

raisey, v. groping, moving slowly.

raisit, 85. groped, stirred.

raisey, s. m. a grope, a move, as in the dark; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

raiseyder, s. m. one who gropes.

raistyl, s. m. a rake; pl. -yn.

raistyagh, a. rakhish, dissolve.

rangan, s. m. a worn out animal; pl. -yn.

rank, a. high or rapid in growth, luxuriant, rapid, hasty growth. Whether the Manks or the English can lay the best claim to this word I cannot decide, but I believe the Manks to be a much older language.

s’rank, a. how luxuriant, comp. and sup., or s’rankey. R

rankid or rankys, s. rankness, luxurinance, exuberance, hastiness, rapidity.

rannee, s. m. a roguish fellow, a wag.

rag-rannee, s. m. an arch rogue.

rap, s. m. a counterfeit, a base coin; a little rogue.

rass, s. m. seed; pl. -yn or -inyn. Phrase, rass as cass. [Seed and foot, i.e. root and seed, or root and branch.]

my-rass, a. boiled, in seed.

resht, a. d. of seed; as, arroo resht (seed corn); snaie resht (the vital thread).

rass, v. rip, undo a sewing; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

rassey, v. ripping, undoing a sewing, undoing any work.

rasst or rast, 85. ripped.

s’rast, a. how ripped.

rassey, s. m. a rip, a rent in the seam; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

rasseyder, s. m. a ripper, a render of work.

rassag or reacassag, s. f. a creel.

roddag, s. f. a very coarsely woven creel, or straw rope net work.

roddagagh, s. m. moor gall; pl. -yn.

rastagh, a. gusty, squally, rapidity of wind, windy, boisterous; Mat. xiv. 30: Agh
raunyn yn gheay rastagh, v’eh agglit: as aarloo dy gholl lo, dyllee eh, gra, Hiarn, saue mee. But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me.
s’rasstagh, a. how squally or gusty. R
s’rasstee. a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. R
ratçh, s. m. a run. It might have been the original Manks of race, but it is now only generally applied to a run or race before a jump; pl. -yn.
ratçh, v. -agh, 77; &c.
ratçhai, v. making runs.
ratçhit, 85. run or pulled quickly.
ratçheyder, s. m. a runner of short runs.
raue. a. d. of the stroke of an oar, or rowing.
maidjey raue, s. m. an oar; pl. 69 [i.e. maidjyn raue].
raueagh, s. f. Rome.
Raueagh, a. Romish.
raun, s. f. a seal, a sea-calf; pl. -teeyn or -yn; Lam. iv. 3: Ta eer raunyn ny marrey tayrn magh nyn sheeintyn, t’ad cur keeagh da ny quallianyn oc. Even the sea monsters draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones.
roaun or roaunyn. See raun.
re. s. f. the moon, one of the names of the moon; the same word which the Rev. Wm. Shaw gives in his Gaelic dictionary for moon; although the translators of the Bible have written it ray, Isa. lx. 19, the same as a ray of light: Cha bee yn ghrian ny smoo dy holishey ’sy laa, chamoo son ray-sollys bee yn easst ayd son solishey dhyt. The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee.
ray. See re.
re-hollys voor y n’ouyr. s. f. the great harvest moonlight, called so from the moon’s rising about or near the same time for a week successively, at the time of full, caused by the situation of the earth and moon at or after the autumnal equinox.
re-hollys voor ny gabbyl. s. f. the moonlight—that immediately follows the former.
oie-rehollys, s. f. a moon light night.

rea, a. even, level, plain, smooth.
s’rea, a. how even or regular, comp. and sup. R
neu-rea, uneven, not even.
rea-id, s. m. smoothness, evenness.
rea, s. m. a ram, a tup; pl. -ghyn.
reagh, a. ruttish, wanton, merry, sportive, lecherous.
s’reagh, a. how merry or wanton. R
s’reaie, a. id., comp. and sup. Prov. “Tra sreaiie ny chloie, share faagail jeh” [When the play is merriest, ’tis best to leave off] and “Myr smoo yn cheshagh, sreaiie yn chloie” [The more the company the merrier the play.]
reays, a. riggish, tuppimg, wanting the tap or ram.
reaid, s. m. wantonness, merriment, sport, mirth, lecherousness.
readan, s. f. a windpipe; a sharp puff or blast of wind; pl. -yn.
reagh or reaie. v. disentangle, decide, clear; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
reaghey, v. unravelling, clearing, disentangling, deciding.
reaite, 85, decided, disentangled, unravelled, cleared, settled.
s’reait or s’reait, a. how decided or disentangled. R
reaghey, s. m. decision, disentanglement; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
reaghee, a. d. of disentanglement, clearance.
reagheyder, s. m. a decider, &c.; pl. -yn.
reaghs, s. f. decision; settlement.
fer-reaghs, s. m. an umpire.
reaish, s. f. a span; pl. -yn. This word, no doubt, ought to be the Manks of cubit.
reaagh, a. orderly, correct, discreet.
reajid or reajs, s. discretion, order.
reap
eean-reap, s. f. 47. corn-creak, rail.
reayrt or rearyts, s. m. view, extention of sight, reach of view.
rheyrt or rheyrts. See reayrt.
rheyrtysagh, a. within the reach of sight or view.
red, s. m. a thing; pl. -dyn. Nhee is nearly
syn. with this word, but there are words that
nhee will not agree with; as, un red (one thing);
un nhee, red elley, nhee elley, the
nhee does not sound so agreeably with
these. Prov. “Ta’n red ta goit dy mie ny
share na’n red ta jeant dy mie.” [The thing
that is taken well is better than the thing
that is done well.] And “Cha nee eshyen ta
red beg echey ta boght, agh eshyen ta
gearree mooorane.” [It is not he who has
little that is poor, but he who desires much.]
red-hene, s. m. the thing itself.

ree, s. m. king; pl. -aghyn or -ghyn.

moyley rea or ree, praise to the King.

reeoil, kingly, royal, regal.
s’reeoi, a. how royal or kingly, comp. and
sup.

ardys, s. m. -reeoil, royal highness.

long-reeoil, s. f. a sceptre.

reeriagh, s. m. kingdom; pl. -yn.

rein. See ben-rein.

ben-rein, s. f. a queen, king’s wife.

reeall, v. wriggle, cleanse corn; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

reealley, v. wriggling, cleansing corn in a
sieve; Jer. iv. 11: Geay fowanagh veih sieiynt
and yn aasagh noi inneen my phobble, cha nee
son fasney, ny son reealley. A dry wind of
the high places in the wilderness toward the
daughter of my people, not to fan, nor to
cleanse; and Amos, ix. 9: Son cur-my-ner,
ver-yym saryey, as nee’m creearrey thie Israel
masteey dy chooilley ashoon, myr ta arroo er ny
reealley ayns creear, ny-yieih, cha bee yn grine
doore calitt er y thalloon. For, lo, I will command,
and I will sift the house of Israel among all
nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet
shall not the least grain fall upon the earth.

reeallit or reealt, 85. wriggled.
s’reeal, a. how wriggled.

reealleyder, s. m. a wrigglers; pl. -yn.

reeayllagh, s. m. anything thinly scattered or
spread; pl. -yn.

reean, s. m. a rattle or tightness in the breast
or chest, a difficulty in breathing.

reeast or reeastane, s. m. a rough, uneven,
uncultivated piece of ground; pl. -yn.

ushag reaish or reeast, s. f. the mountain
plover.

reeastagh, a. coarse, rude, uneven, rough;
when applied to cloth having large and
small threads; when applied to land having
hillocks and hollows.
s’reeastagh, a. how uneven, coarse, rough,
&c.

s’reecastee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. R

reeastid, s. m. unevenness, coarseness,
roughness.

rastane, s. m. an uncultivated piece of land.
rastanagh, a. uncultivated, unimproved by
tillage.
s’rastanagh, a. how uncultivated.

s’rastanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. R

rastanid, s. m. uncultivation.

reejerey, s. m. regent prince, vice[r]g[ent],
prince; Hos. iii. 4: Son bee cloan Israel ry-
fofdey gyn ree, as gyn reejerey, as gyn oural,
as gyn jalloo, as gyn ephod, as gyn teraphim.
For the children of Israel shall abide many days
without a king, and without a prince, and
without a sacrifice, and without an image, and
without an ephod, and without teraphim; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].

roen, a. tough, ropy, vi[s]cid, gluey.
s’reoen, a. how tough or ropy.

s’reeneay, a. id., comp. and sup. R

reene, a. pl. tough, ropy, &c.

roen or roenee, v. toughen, to get tough;

agh, 77; -ys, 88.

dy reenagh, v. to toughen, get tough.

reeneit, 85. toughened, &c.

reeneeder, s. m. something that toughens.

roenid, s. m. toughness, &c., hard to be
chewed.
reesht, adv. again; -agh, id. em.

giennaghyn reesht spyyrydoil, s. spiritual birth, regeneration.

irree-reesht or irree-seose reesht, s. resurrection; Mat. xxii. 31: Agh mychione

irree-reesht ny merriu, nagh vel shiu er lhaih shen va loyrit riu liorish Jee, gra... But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying.... Irree-seose; John, xi. 24: Dooyrt Martha rish, Ta lys aym dy n’irree eh

reesht ec yn irree-seose 'sy laa jerrinagh.

Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day.

reih, s. m. choice; pl. reighyn.

reih, v. choose; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;

-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Reih as teigh (pick and choice).

reihit or reih, 85, chosen. Cloan reihit (the elect).

s’reih, a. how chosen or elected. R

reihder, s. m. a chooser; pl. -yn.

reill, v. rule. reign, govern; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;

-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Reill or reilley, v. governing.

reilt, 85, ruled, governed.

s’reilt, a. how ruled. R

reill, s. m. rule, reign; pl. -yn.

reiltys, s. f. rule, government.

ard-reill or ard-reilley, s. m. principality, chief rule, monarchy; pl. -yn.

fer-reill, s. m. a ruler, magistrate, or person in authority.

fir-reill, s. pl.

ir-reill, s. rulers; Isaiah, xlix. [7]: Myr shoh ta’n Chiarn, Savailtagh Israel dy ghra, as e Er-casherick, rishyn ta sleih soiyaghay beg jeh, rishyn ta dwoaie yn ashoon, rish sharvaant dy

ir-reill... Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy One, to him whom man despiseth, to him whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers. F

lorg-reill, s. f. a sceptre.

reiltagh, s. m. a ruler, a magistrate; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ard-reiltagh, s. m. a monarch; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

meereiltagh, a. unruly, turbulent, disloyal;

s. m. an unruly person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

reir or rere, according to, to the utmost of, as far, as far as possible.

reirey, v. reaching, extending.

reis, s. m. race; pl. -yn. Gael.

reisht

croan[-]reisht, s. f. amradulsa, a species of night shade, the decoction of which is said to be good for the healings of inward bruises.

remlad, s. m. a remnant, a narrow stripe of cloth, &c.; pl. -yn.

renaig, s. f. a hair, one hair; pl. -yn.

renaigagh, a. hairy, having hairs.

resooin, s. m. reason, rationality; pl. -yn.

resooon, v. reason; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;

-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. Reooin or reoiyer, v. reasoning, arguing.

resooinit, 85, reasoned.

resooonagh, a. reasonable, rational.

s’reesooonagh, a. how reasonable. R

s’reesoonee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. R

neu-resooonagh, a. unreasonable.

resooneyder, s. m. a reasoner, an arguer.

resowir or resowyr, s. m. a receiver; pl. -yn.

reuyr or rouyr, v. dig, delve, root; -agh, 77;

-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

reuyrey, v. digging, delving, rooting.

reuyrity, 85, dug, delved, rooted.

s’reuyryt, a. how dug or delved. R

reuyreyder, s. m. a digger; pl. -yn.

rourey, s. f. a headland, a piece of land in the end of a field, called so, no doubt, because in old times, generally dug.

rey, done, done with, a total failure; Rev.

xviii. 14: As ta ny messyn va yeearree dty chree orroo, er n’immeeagh void, as dy chooliy ree n’immeeagh void as l’rou rey roo son dy bragh. And the fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed from thee, and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee, and thou shalt find them no more at all; Hymn, 76 [rey is not in Hymn 76; maybe 26: Ta ooilley yn caggey rey rish].
rheynn, v. divide, distribute; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

reynn. See rheynn; Exod. xv. 9: Dooyr y noid, Hem er nyn eiyrt's, berr-ym orroo, reynn-ym y spooolley: bee cooilleeney m'aigney aym orroo; my chiwe nee'm y hayrn, nee my laue ad y stroie. The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them; and Acts, xiii. 19: As tra v'eh er stroie shiagh asthoonyn ayns cheer Chanaan, reynn eh yn thalloo oc orroo liorish cron. And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot.

rheynnit, 85, divided, distributed.

s'rheynnit, a. how divided. R

neu-rheynnit, a. undivided, undistributed.

rheynn, s. m. a division, a distribution; pl. -yn.

mooar-rheynn, s. m. a province.

rheynnuyder, s. m. a divider; pl. -yn.

ronney, s. m. a portion, share, division; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

cooid-ronney, s. m. portion of goods divided.

e chooid-ronney, s. his dividend. C

stoyr-ronney, s. m. a dividend; but it is generally understood to be a remainder after division not worth dividing.

rhallan, s. f. a whirler, spool, a nave; pl. -yn; sheeves; 1 Kings, vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queeelyn casley rish obbyr queeeyl lainagh; va ny essylyn oc, as ny rhallanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc oolilley roit. And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.

rhallanagh, a. having spools, &c.

rhum, s. m. room, apartment; pl. -yn.

rhum-aarlee, s. m. a kitchen.

Rhumsaa, s. f. Ramsey, a town in the parish of Maughold.

rhusag, s. f. an amulet; pl. -yn.

ribbag, s. f. a piece, part, or parcel rent or torn off from something.

rubbag. See rubbag.

ribbeh or ribbey, s. f. a snare, trap, or gin, something to entrap unwarily; pl. 76> [67. change -ey to -aghyn].

ribbeyster, s. m. an ensnarer, a fowler; Pro. vi. 5: Jean oo hene y livrey, myr y feeaïh veih laue y chelgeyr, as myr ushag ass laue y ribbeyster. Deliver thyself as a roe from the hand of the hunter, and as a bird from the hand of the fowler; pl. -yn. See also eeanleyster.

ribl or ribil, v. ripple; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys 88.

ribley, v. rippling.

riblit, 85, rippled.

ribleyder, s. m. a rippler; pl. -yn.

riblas, s. m. a lath under the scraw of a thatched house; pl. -yn. See also thooeane.

rick

oast-rick, s. m. a public or ale-house sign.

rick, s. m. a satisfactory answer; a resolve; uniformity of rule, a steady determined manner, settled rule; pl. -yn.

rieau, <s. m.> [adv.] ever, the ever that is past; rieau er dy henney (ever since); er dy rieau (from everlasting); cha row rieau (never was).

er-dy-rieau, adv. from eternity, for the ever
which is past, all the time that hath been. See rieu.

riough, a. real, not imaginary.
con-[-]riough, a. imaginary, not real.

riftan, s. m. a refused person, a worthless fellow; pl. -yn.

riggan, v. rut; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
rigganev, v. rutting.
riggly, s. m. a ram half castrated; pl. -yn.

rimalagh, s. f. a fishing line; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].
rimlee, a. d. of a fishing line.

rimmeig, s. f. a weal, a stripe, a streak, a mark made in the skin by the blow of a whip or rod, &c.; &c.; pl. -yn.

rimmeig, v. to make weals, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

rimmeigit, 85. streaked, striped, variegated.
s’rimmeigit, a. how striped. R

rimmeigagh, a. having weals, stripes, or streaks.

s’rimmeigagh, a. how full of stripes, or weals. R

s’rimmeige, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. R

rimmeieyder, s. m. one who makes weals, streaks, &c.

rimmey, s. m. a rim, a ledge; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; 1 Kings, vii. 36: Son er plaityn ny rimmaghyn, as er ny boarderyn ren eh grainnenagh cheurubim, lioniyn, as billyn-palm, cordail rish cummye dagh unnane oc; as redlyn elley ooliley mygeayrt. For on the plates of the ledges thereof, and on the borders thereof, he graved cherubims, lions, and palm trees, according to the proportion of every one, and additions round about.

ring, s. f. a verse, a subdivision; Gael.

rinkyn or roankyn, s. pl. things separated or scattered from the main body.

rio, s. m. frost, ice; pl. -glyn.

rioee, a. d. of frost or ice.
lheeah-rio, s. f. hoar-frost.
rio, v. freeze, coagulate; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
riojit, 85. frozen, coagulated.

s’riojit, a. how frozen. R

rioeeagh, a. frosty, icy.

rioder, s. m. a freezer; pl. -yn.

rish, adv. p. with, by, unto him, with him;
-yn, id. em.

rish-hene, p. p. to himself, with himself.
r’ee, adv. p. to her, unto her; -ish, id. em.
roo, p. p. to them, with them, unto them;
-syn, id. em.

roo-hene, p. p. to themselves.
rhy, p. p. to me, unto me; -s, id. em.
rooin, p. p. to us, used in, doing to us; -yn, to us, em.

rhyt, p. p. to thee, unto thee; -s, id. em.
riu, p. p. to you, unto you or ye; dy ghaoil riu (to receive you); Luke, ix. 5: As quoi-erbee nagh jean goaill riu, tra aagys shiu yn ard-valley shen, cienie-jeen eer jeen jeh ny cassyn eu, son feanish ynn ‘oi. And whosoever will not receive you, when ye go out of that city, shake off the very dust from your feet for a testimony against them; -ish, id. em.

cur-rish, v. doing, practise; Micah, ii. 1: Smerg dauesyn ta shegin er mee-chairys, as smooinaghtyn er ynn olk er ynn lhiaggaghyn! cha leah’s ta’n moghrey soilshaghey t’ad cur rish, en-yn-o-yr dy vel eah yns poor ynn laue. Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand.

cur-roo, p. having to do to or with [them];
-syn id. em.

cur-rhy, v. doing with me, having to do with me: -s, id. em.

goaill-rish, v. acknowledging, admitting; dy ghaoil-rish (to acknowledge or admit).

riyr, adv. last night, yester-night.

arroof[-]y[-]riyr, s. f. the night before last. This word may be a corruption of earroo, number, the night that numbered before last night.

roa, s. m. a row; pl. -ghyn.

roa, v. to set in row; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

roageh, v. making in rows.

roait, 85. rowed.

roagan, s. f. a scollop; pl. -yn.
roauyr, a. fat, thick.
roaurey, a. pl. fat, thick.
s’roauyr, a. how fat or thick. K
s’riurey, a. fatter, fattest the comp. and
sup. of roauyr. R
kione roauyr, s. the best part, the thick end
or head.
roauyragh, s. m. f. a fat one. This word is
seldom used, but I find the plural in Zec. xi.
16: …trog-yms seose bochilley ayns y cheer,
nagh jeen jeahghyn lurug ny kirree cailjey,
chamoo shirrey son yn eyn, ny sheirsadsyn
ta doghanit, ny sggymyrkey lesh shen ta er-
trogglo: agh ee-ys eh feill ny roauyre, as
raipee eh ny yngyn oc ayns pesheyn. …I will
raise up a shepherd in the land, which shall not
visit those that be cut off, neither shall seek the
young one, nor heal that is broken, nor
feed that that standeth still: but he shall eat the
flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces.
riuirid, s. f. fatness, fat. It is contracted to
riuid, and also used for thickness or
largeness in circumference; pl. -yn.
reuirid or reuirid, s. m. fatness, fat; Psalm,
xxvii. 10: ‘T’ad dooint ayns y reuido oc hene: as
ta’n beaal oc loaarty redyyn mooaralagh. They
are inclosed in their own fat; and their mouth
speaketh proud things.
roayrt or roart, s. f. the spring tide, a great
flow of any thing; pl. -yn; vel y roayrt ec y
vullagh (is the spring at the height) ? Prov.
“Lurg roayrt hig contrai.” [After spring
tide comes neap tide.]
bioghey-roayrt, s. m. the first rising of the
spring tide after a neap.
raip-roayrt, s. f. a spring tide that tears
things away.
robbie, s. f. a ruffle pl. -yn.
rock, v. cockle, pucker; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
rockey, v. cockling, pukering.
rockit, 85, cockled, puckered.
rockey, s. m. a pucker, &c.; &c.; pl. 67 [change
-ey to -aghyn].
rockeyder, s. m. one who cockles, &c.
roddan, s. f. a rat; pl. -yn.
roibage or robaig, s. f. a whisker; pl. -yn.
another, and spake after the same manner: and the people answered him again after the former manner.
rolaue, adv. before, beforehand.
rolaueid or rolauyes, s. m. anticipation, the act of being beforehand.
rollag, s. f. the hollow an oar works in on the gunwale of a boat; pl. -yn.
rollage, s. f. a star; pl. -yn.
rollageagh, a. starry; Cant. vi. 4: T’ou uss aalín, O my ghraih myr Tirzah, stoamey myr Jerusalem, gloyroll myr slane sollyssid
rollageagh yn aer. Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as an army with banners. [NB Manx and English texts do not correspond here.]
s’ROLLAGEagh, a. how starry. R
s’rollagee, a. id.; [comp. and sup.,] 58. R
rollageagh ys, s. m. an astrologer, an astronomer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
rollageagh ys, s. f. astrology, astronomy.
rolley, s. f. a roll; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
rollery, s. m. (sic) a roll; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
roll or rowl, v. roll; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
rowl, v. roll; Mat. xxvii. 60: As doanluck eh eh ayns yn oae noe echey hene, v’eh er chleye ass y chreg: as rowl eh clagh vooar er beeval yn oae, as jimmee eh roish. And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed; Mark, xv. 46: As chionnee eh aanrit-keyl as ghow eh neose eh, as hoill eh eh ayns yn aanrit, ass daonluck eh eh ayns oae va cleight ayns cregg. As rowl eh clagh er beeval yn oae. And he bought fine linen, and took him down, and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
rowlal, v. rolling, rolleth.
rollit, 85. rolled; Mark, xvi. 4: As tra v’adh er yeeaghyn, honnick ad y chlagh rollit ersooyl: son v’ee feer vooar. And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away; for it was very great.
rollit, 85. rolled.
rollleyder, s. m. a roll; pl. -yn.
rollleyder, s. m. a roll; pl. -yn.
Romanagh, s. m. a Roman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
ronneeagh or ronniagh, s. m. reverie or revery, ribaldry, a foolish song, ranting talk, raving in drink, &c.;&c.; Job, xxx. 9: As nish cha vel mee agh son ronniagh daue, dy jarroo, ta mee son an-ghoo oc. And now am I their song, yea, I am their byword; pl. -yn.
rons* or ronsee, v. search, ransack, rummage.
-ons, 87; -ys, 88.
ronsaigh or ronsaghey, v. searching, ransacking, rummaging.
ronsit, 85. ransacked, searched.
s’ronsit, a. how ransacked or searched. R
ronsey, s. m. a search, a ransack; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
ronseyder, s. m. a searcher, &c.; pl. -yn.
ronsoilagh
--neu-ronsoilagh, a. unsearchable, inscrutable, inexorable.
ruo, s. m. a ruff; pl. -ghyn.
roof, s. f. a peal; as, roofit harnee, (a peal of thunder); pl. -yn.
roon, s. f. rancour, resentment, malice, spite.
rooneagh, a. rancorous<ness>, spiteful, perverse; Mat. xvii. 17: O heloghe vee-chredjuagh as rooneagh, caid ta mish dy ve meriu? O faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you?; revengeful, malignant, vindictive.
s’rooneagh, a. how rancorous or spiteful. R
s’roonnee, a. id.; [comp. and sup.,] 58. R
roonid, s. m. rancorousness, &c.
roost, s. m. rind, bark, peel.
roost, v. strip, make bare, peel off, unbark;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
rooisht, v. strip<n> naked, bare<d> of covering; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
roostey, v. making naked.
rooishtit, 85. stript or stripped, made naked or bare of clothing.
s’rooishit, a. how stripped or bared. R
roosteen, s. m. a naked person; pl. -ee [pl. of roosteenagh]; Isa. Ixii. 7: Nagh nee dy rheynn dy arran er ny acyrssee, as dy der oo liat ny ymmrychee ta gyn fastee gys dyt hie? tra hee oo yn roosteen, dy der oo eaddagh da; as nagh jean oo oo hene y chelltyn veih dy eil hene? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?
roosteenagh, a. naked, in want of clothes.
rooish, s. m. the naked; Job xxiv. 7: Chavel ad cur aaght ny eaddagh da’n rooish, myr shen nagh vel coodagh oc veihn’n feyraghyt. They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold.
rooisht, a.
s’rooisht, a. how naked or bare. R
rooishtey, a. pl. naked, uncovered.
cass-rooisht, a. bare-foot, bare-footed.
coshee-rooisht, s. pl. barefeet or barefooted travellers.
jiarg[-]rooisht, [a.] stark naked.
rooishteyder, s. m. a person or thing that strips or makes naked.
rooishtid, s. m. nakedness, nudity.
roosteey, v. robbing.
roostit, 85. robbed, rifled; Zec. xiv. 2: Son chagilee-ym ooilley ny ashonee noi Jerusalem dy chaggey, as bee’n ard-valley er ny ghooail, as bee ny thieyn er ny roosteey... For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled... [NB er ny roosteey, not roostit, here.]
roosteeyr, s. m. a robber; pl. -yn.
roosteyrys (sic: stress), s. f. robbery; Psl. Lxii. 10: O ny treish-jeey ayns aggar as roosteyrys... O trust not in wrong and robbery....
rosh, v. reach, stretch; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymys, 87; -ys, 88.
raink, v. did arrive or arrived.
roshtyn, v. reaching.
er roshtyn, v. hath, &c. reached, arrived.
er-roshtyn, v. hath, &c. reached or arrived.
roshit, 85. reached, extended.

s’roshit, a. how reached. R
rosheyder, s. m. one who reaches; pl. -yn.
rouail, v. roving, roaming, rambling, wandering: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymys, 87; -ys, 88.
rouaillagh, a. unsettled, of a roaming, rambling, unsteady [of] mind, devious.
rouaillagh, s. m. a rover, rambler, &c.; &c.; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’rouaillagh or s’rouailtagh, a. how roving, roaming, or disposed to wander. R
s’rouaillee or s’rouailleee, a. id., [comp. and sup..] 58. R
rouaillys-aigneey, s. m. the roving or wandering of the mind.
rouan, s. m. riot, uproar.
rouan, v. idem; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymys, 87; -ys, 88.
rouanagh, a. riotous; s. m. a rioter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’rouanagh, a. how riotous. R
s’rouanee, a. id., [comp. and sup..] 58. R
rouanid or rouanys, s. f. riotousness, rioting.
rour or rouyr, too much; Exod. xviii. 18: Nee oo son shickyrys, goll naardey chammah oo hene as y poblle ta mayrt: son ta’n errey shoh ro hrome er dty hon; te rouyr dhyt’s dty lomarcan dy ymmrykey. Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone; too many, over and above what should be. ro, adv. too; from rouyr or rour, too much; ro[-]c[h]reoi (too hard). There is another ro (before) as, rolaue (before hand), this latter is from roish [(q.v.)].
roudd, adv. too far, too late.
rouyl, s. m. rage, fury; a. rabid, furious, frantic. See er-rould.
er roul or er-rouyl, a. in a rage, outrageous, violent, disorderly.
rub or rubb*, v. wipe, rub; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ymys, 87; -ys, 88.
rubbit, 85. wiped, rubbed.
s’rubbit, a. how rubbed. R
clooid-rubbee, s. m. a towel.
rubbed yer, s. m. a rubber, a wiper.
clagh-rubban, s. a rubbing stone.

ruck, s. f. a rack of turf or hay; pl. -yn.
ruck, v. rack; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

ruckit, 85, ricked.
s’ruckit, a. how ricked.
ruckeyder, s. m. one who makes ricks.

rugg or ruggyr, v. did bare, was or was born, did come by birth; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; [Acts, xxii. 3]: Ta misch dy firlanagh my ghooiney ta my Hew, ruggyr ayns Tarsus, ard-valley ayns Cilicia, agh va mee trogit ayyn yn ard-valley shoh, ec cassyn Ghamaliel, as ynsit lurg agh s’ynrick leigh nyn shenn, ec cassyn Ghamaliel, as ynsit lurg aght Hew, &c.; &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

runt, a. round, circular, globular.
s’runt, a. how round.
s’runtey, a. id., comp. and sup. R
runtey, a. pl. round, circular.
runt, v. to make round, &c.; &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
runtagh, v. rounding.
runtit, 85, rounded.
runtagh, a. roundish, oval.
runtag, s. f. a round lump of a thing.
runtid, s. m. roundness.
ruy, a. reddish, brown.
s’ruy, a. how reddish or brown. R
s’ruyey, a. id., comp. and sup. R
ruyey, a. pl. brown, reddish.
argid-ruy, s. m. copper money, pence.
fyn-ruy, a. having brown hair or fur.
ruyghey, v. getting brown, reddening.
ruyid, s. m., brownness, reddishness.
ruagh, a. inclined to red, brown.
raugh (sic), a. a light red colour.
ruissagh, a. ruddy, reddish, of a fresh blooming colour.
s’ruishagh, a. how ruddy. R
s’ruisshee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. R

ry, (sounded re), to be, to, by, and sometimes a. This particle or adjunct is used before words as the following.
ry-akin, v. to be seen. Cha jinnagh dooinney ta coyrty dy ve ry-akin dy bragh jeirk sy dorraghys. [A man who gives in order to be seen would never do alms in the dark.]
ry-cheille, adv. together, stuck together.
ry-chlashtyn, v. to be beard.
ry-chleashtyn, adv. by the ears.
ry-chosh, adv. by the feet, by foot.
ry-ennaghyn, v. to be felt, or being felt.
ry-foddey, adv. by a long time.
ry-gheddyn, v. to be had or found.
**Ry-heet**, v. to come, being to come.

**Ry-heshaght**, v. to be in company, accompanying.

**Ry-hoi or Ry-oï**, adv. reserved against, for and against.

**Roï**, adv. reserved for, provided for or against.

**Ry-hrostey**, v. to be fasting.

**Ry-lheayst**, adv. by the thigh, on the thigh; *Cant.* iii. 8: *T'ad ooilley glackey nyn gliwenyn, aghtal ayns caggey, dagh dooinney as e chliwe*.

**Ry-lheayst**, son arrey ny hoie. They all hold swords, being expert in war: every man hath his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night.

**Ry-lhiattee**, adv. by the side, aside.

**Rybban**, s. m. a riband; pl. -yn; *Num.* xv. 38: *Loayr rish cloan Israel, as oardee, dy der ad fringeyn er rhumbyllyn nyn gharmadyn, trooid ny sheelogheyn oc, as dy der ad er fringe ny rhumbyllyn rybban gorrym.* Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blue.

**Rubban.** See *rybban.*

**Rydlan**, s. f. a cribble, a riddle; pl. -yn.

**Ryptar**, s. f. rupture; pl. -yn.

**Lus y Ryptar**, s. f. allseed, rupture wort, little flax.
This letter, for its sound and changes, see Remark 28, &c. The feature of all the adjectives and the participles past of the language (which only I have marked participles) when initialled by this letter [viz. s'], is a feature that is not, perhaps, in any other language, but peculiar to the Manks alone; when such adjective ends in -agh, that -agh generally changes to -ee in the comparative and superlative degrees. See 58.

* saagh, s. m. a vessel; pl. siyn.
  - siyn, s. pl. vessels; the pl. of saagh.
  - yn taagh, s. the vessel. S
  - e haagh, s. his vessel. S
  - e hiyn, s. his vessels. S
  - siyn-ïu, s. pl. drinking vessels.

* saase, s. m. a mean, method or measure; pl. -yn.
  - e haase, s. his mean or method. S

* saase-ñiethys, s. m. medicine; Jer. xlvi. 11:
  - Immees seese gys Gilead, as gow yn chieliiu costal, O voidyn, inneen Egypt: ayns fardail nee oo goaill ymmodee saaseyn-ñiethys; son cha bee oo er dt y laanahgey. Go up into Gilead, and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of Egypt: in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured.

saaseagh, a. by means, measures or methods.

Saasilagh, a. m. a Methodist; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

* saaue, a/n.
  - my haaue, s. my safety; Acts, vii. 49: Niau my stoyl-reeolo, as y thalloo stoyl my choshey: cren thie hrogy shiu dooys? ta'n Chiearn gra: ny cre vel ynyd my haaue? Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? S
  - saue or sau, v. save; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  - hau* or haue, v. did save or saved; -agh;
  - -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
  - sauail, v. saving, saveth, &c.
  - dy hauail, v. to save. S
  - sauit, 85. saved.
  - saueyder, s. m. a saver; pl. -yn.

* saullagh, s. m. a salvor; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
  - saaullagh, s. m. a saviour; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
  - yn saaullagh, s. the Saviour. S
  - dty hauaullagh, s. thy Saviour. S

* saaullys, s. f. salvation, redemption.
  - yn saaullys, s. the salvation. S
  - dty hauaullys, s. thy salvation. S

* sauchey, a. safe, not dangerous.
  - dy sauchey, adv. safely.
  - sauechys
  - e hauechys, s. his safety. S

* saue, s. m. a saw; pl. -yn.
  - saue, v. saw; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

* saueal, v. sawing.
  - sauait, 85. sawn or sawed.
  - saueyder, s. m. a sawer or sawyer; pl. -yn.

* saull, s. m. sale; pl. -yn.

* sack, s. m. sack. This word is nearly the same in all languages, and is thought to be an antediluvian word; pl. seick.
  - yn tack, s. the sack. S
  - e hack, s. his sack. S
  - saick, a. d. of a sack or sacks.
  - e haick or heick, s. his sacks. S

* saggyrt, s. m. a minister, a priest or clergyman; pl. -yn.
  - yn taggyrt, s. the priest or parson. S
  - e haggyrt, s. his parson or priest. S
  - nyn daggyrt, s. your, &c. parson, priest, or minister. S

  - ard-saggyrt, s. m. high priest; pl. -yn.
  - bwoid-saggarth, s. m. the herb orchis satiricon.

  - corkey-tagbyrt, s. m. long bearded oats.

  - saggyrtagh, a. d. of a priest or parson.

  - saggyrtys, s. f. priesthood, &c.

  - yn taggyrtys, s. the priesthood. S
  - e haggyrtys, s. his ministry or priesthood. S

  - nyn daggyrtys, s. your, &c. ministry or priesthood. S

* saill or saill, s. m. saim, the white flesh of pork, &c.; the blubber of fish, &c.; grease;
Psl. cxix. 70: Ta'n cree oc ha roaury as sallt: agh ta my haitnys er ve ayns dty leigh. Their heart is as fat as brawn: but my delight hath been in thy law. Prov. “Slaa sahill er toyn muck roaury.” [Smearing grease on a fat pig’s breech.]

e hail, s. his saim or fat, blubber on fish. S
saillagh, a. having salm, &c.

saie, adv. what satisfies, enough.

e hail, s. his saitety, his enough. S
saieid, s. m. satety. See sonnys.

sail, s. m. seal.

sail, v. seal, secure; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sailit, 85, sealed.

sail, v. salt; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hail, v. did salt; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
sailley or salley, v. salting.
dy hailley, v. to salt. S
sailt, 85, salted.
ro hailt, a. too salted. S
sa[i]lleider, s. m. a salter; pl. -yn.
e hailleyder, s. his salter. S
saailley, s. f. brine, sea-water, salt-water; Ez. xlvi. 11: Agh ny ynnydyn laaghey t'ayn, as ny claddeeyn, cha bee ad er yn theihtys, bee ad shen to sailey gennish. But the miry places thereof and the marshes thereof shall not be healed; they shall be given to salt.
dy hailey, s. of brine or salt water. S
sailleyr, s. f. a salt cellar; pl. -yn.
sailley, a. salt.
ro hailley, a. too salt. S
saillyks, s. f. saltness.
yn taillys, s. the saltness. S
e hailjyd or haillys, s. his saltness. S
sollan, s. m. salt; pl. -yn.
y tollan, s. the salt. S
dy hollan, s. of salt. S
sollanagh, a. saltish, salty.

samark, s. a shamrock; pl. -yn.
e hamark, [s.] his shamrock. S
samarkagh, a. having shamrocks.
samarkkee, a. id., comp. and sup.
sambyl, s. m. a sample; pl. 76 [i.e. sambil].
e hambyl, s. his sample. S

sampleyr, s. m. example, pattern, precedent for others to imitate.
e hampley, s. his example. S

sampleyragh, a. exemplary, sign; Num. xxvi. 10: As ren y thalloo fosley e beal, as sluggay ad sheese cooldjagh marish Korah tra va'n cheshaghit shen gairit jeh, as ren yn aile stroie dda cheead as jeih deiney as daeed: as haink ad dy ve raau sampleyragh. And the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up together with Korah, when that company died, what time the fire devourd two hundred and fifty men: and they became a sign.

sampleyree, a. id., comp. and sup.

sannish or sonnish, s. f. a whisper; pl. -yn.
e hannish, s. his whisper. S

sannish or sonnish, v. to whisper or susurrate; -agh, 77; -ee 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sansheraght, v. whispering.
sansherey, s. m. whisperer; pl. sansherryn.

sansh or sanshit, a. annunciated. As, laa’l Moirrey ny Sansh.

sap, s. f. a wisp, the outside of timber; pl. -yn.
e hap, s. his wisp. S

sar* or sare, v. command, enjoin; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
har or haree, v. did command or commanded; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

sarey, v.

dy harey, v. to command or enjoin. S
sarit, 85, commanded, enjoined. A
ro harit, 85, too enjoined or commanded. S
sarey, s. m. a command, precept or injunction; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
fo-harey, adv. under command.
sareyder, s. m. a commander; pl. -yn.
e hareyder, s. his commander. S

sarkyl, s. f. weed, sarcl. See also farchail.
sarrah, s. m. sir, in contempt.

Saun, s. f. Hollantide, (from saue save) either from All Souls or All Saints Day, kept by the church of Rome on the first and the other on the second of November, to
prayer for the salvation of all souls and saints departed, to have them saved.
yn Taun, s. the hollandtide. S
dy Haun, of Hollandtide, of the 1st of November, or as it is now, the 12th. S
Souney, a. d. of November or Hollandtide.
Sauney, a. d. See Souney.

saveen, s. f. slumber.
saveen, v. id. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
saveenagh, a. slumbering, sleep; s. m. one that slumbers; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
saveenee, a. id., comp. and sup.
saveenys, s. f. supineness, sluggishness; pl. -yn.

sawane, s. f. wash-brew.
soonane, s. f. wash-brew; pl. -yn.
sawm, s. f. a psalm; pl. -yn.

saynt, s. f. covetousness, eagerness after gain. It is also used when the plough is set to
gripe the land too much; pl. -yn.
yn saynt oc, s. their covetousness; Psalms, 1xviii. 19: Ren ad Jee y hrial ayns nyn
greeaghyn: as hirr ad bee son y saynt oc.
They tempted God in their hearts: and required meat for their lust. [S]
dy saynt, s. thy covetousness. S
yn daynt, s. your, &c. covetousness. S
sayntoil, a. covetous, lustful.
sayntoilagh, a. covetous, voraciously eager
after gain; s. m. a covetous person; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
ro sayntoilagh, a. too covetous. S
sayntoilee, a. id., comp. and sup.

sca, s. m. a shade, a shadow.
sca[-]liaghee, s. f. an umbrella, a shade to cast off rain.
scaaghe, v. shadowing; Heb. ix. 5: As er-y-
skyn ny cherubim dy ghloyr scaaghe yen stoyl-
myghin: mychiane oc cha vod mayd nish coryt
slane coonte. And over it the cherubims of
glory shadowing the mercyseat; of which we
cannot now speak particularly.

scaalley, s. m. a scale; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
scaallagh, a. scaly, squamous.

scaillee, a. id., comp. and sup.
scaallit, a. covered with scales.

scaan, s. an apparition, a ghost, a spectre, a
spirit; pl. -yn; Luke, xxiv. 37: Agh v'ad
seaghnit ayns nyn aigney as aggylit, as heill ad
dy nee scaan v'ad dy akin. But they were
terified and affrighted, and supposed that they
had seen a spirit, and Mat. xiv. 26: As tra
honnick ny ostyllyn eh shooyl er y cheayn, v'ad
atchimagh, gra, She scaan t'ayn; as deile ad
magh ayns aggle. And when the disciples saw
him walking on the sea, they were troubled,
saying, It is a spirit; and they cried out for fear.
scaanjoon, s. f. a phantom, a skeleton; pl. -yn.

scaaney, s. m. a crack, flaw, or fissure; pl. 67
[change -ey to -aghyn].
scaant, 85. cracked, having flaws.
scaadoo, s. shadow, dark shade.
scaadoagh, a. shadowing, shady.
scaadooce, a. more shady, most shady.
scaamalt, s. m. a scaffold; pl. -yn.

scammylt, s. f. scandal, reproach, defamation.
scammyltagh, a. scandalous, reproachful,
infamous, vile, disgraceful; s. m. a person
who defames or reproaches; pl. 71 [change
-agh to -ee].
scammyltey, v.
dy scammyltey, v. to scandal or reproach.
scammyltit, 85. scandalized, &c.
scammyltid or scammyllys, s. f.
disgracefulness, scandalousness.

scansh, s. f. regard, consequence, respect.
scansh-smoo, a. important.
scansh-vooar, s. f. importance.
neu-scansh, s. f. disregard, disesteem.
scanshool, a. regardful, &c.

scape, s. m. an escape, a shield; pl. -yn.
scape* or scape, v. escape<d>.-agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
scaap, v. did escape; 1 Sam. xix. 12: Er
shoh lihig Michal David sheese trooid unniag:
as hie eh er-chea, as shoh myr scaap eh. So
Michal let David down through a window: and
he went, and fled, and escaped.
scapail, v. escaping.
er scapail, v. hath, &c. escaped.
scapit, 85. escaped, avoided, unskilful.
scapaltagh, s. m. one who escapes; pl. 71 
[change -agh to -ee].

scar or scar® v. separate, disperse, sever; 
sometimes used instead of the word spread;
-agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in, 83: -ins, 84: -ym, 86;
-yms, 87: -ys, 88.
scarrey v. separating, spreading, 
disuniting, disjoining, severing;
scarrit or scarritt, 85. separated.
scarreder, s. m. a separator; pl. -yn.
scarrey, s. m. a separation, a disunion; pl. 
67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
scarree, a. d. of separation or severance.
scarrey vehi yn agglish, s. f. schism.
scarleod, s. m. scarlet, a red colour.
sccarrag, s. f. a skate or ray fish; pl. -yn.
scell, s. m. a beam or ray of light; pl. -yn.
scell-greiney, s. m. a sun-beam.
scelt, v. cleave asunder; -agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in,
skeilt, v. split or rent; -agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in,
scelt, 85. cloven, split, bursted.
neu-scelt, uncloven, uncleaved.
skeilt-chassagh, a. cloven-footed.
scolteyder, s. m. a cleaver, a splitter; pl. 
-yyn.
skeiltan, s. m. a lath; pl. -yn.
scoltey, v. splitting.
scoltey, s. m. a split or burst; pl. 67 [change 
-eey to -aghyn].
scolteyder, s. m. one who splits.

schimmieig, s. f. a streak or stripe; pl. -yn.
schimmieig, v. streak, stripe, variegate;
-agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in, 83: -ins, 84: -ym, 86;
-yms, 87: -ys, 88.
schimmieigyey, v. streaking, variegating.
schimmieigeyder, s. m. one who streaks, 
&c.
schimmieigagh, a. having streaks, stripes; 
variegated, how streaked, &c.
schimmieigee, a. id., comp. and sup.
schlei, s. f. skill, art, dexterity.
schleïal or schleïoil, a. skilful, artful, 
ingenuous, dexterous.
neu-schleïoil, unskilful.
schoill, s. m. a school; 2 Kings, xxii. 14: Myr 
shen hie Hilkiah yn saggyr, as Ahikam, as 
Achbor as Shaphan, as Asahiah gys Huldah yn 
phadeyr, ben Shallum mac Tikvah, mac 
Harhas, va harrish ny coamraghyn casherick; 
(nish v’ee cummal ayns Jerusalem ayns 
schoill ny phadeyrn;) as ghow ad coyre j’ee. 
So Hilkiah the priest, and Ahikam, and Achbor, 
and Shaphan, and Asahiah, went unto Huldah 
the prophetess, the wife of Shallum the son of 
Tikvah, the son of Harhas, keeper of the 
wardrobe; (now she dwelt in Jerusalem in the 
college;) and they communed with her; pl. -yn.
schoiller, s. m. f. a scholar; pl. -yn.

scoarnagh, s. f. the throat; pl. 72 [change 
-agh to -eeyn].
scoarnee, a. d. of the throat.
scobbey, s. m. a snack, a repast; pl. 67 
[change -ey to -aghyn].
scoadey, s. a sloop, a smack; pl. 67 [change 
-eey to -aghyn].
scoidan, s. m. the sheet of a sail; pl. -yn.
scoidey, s. m. obliqueness, aslope, askew.
croan[-]scoidey, s. m. a boom.
lieh-scoadey, a. slopewise, obliquely.
scoigh, s. f. squeam, disgust; pl. -yn.
scolb, v. chip, break the shell; -agh, 77: -ee,
scolbey, v. chipping; stirring to rise from 
bed.
scolbit, 85. chipped, &c.
scold, [v.] scald; -agh, 77: &c.
scoldey, v. scalding.
scoldit, 85. scalded.
scoldey, s. m. a scald; pl. 67 [change -ey to 
-aghyn].
scoldee, a. d. of scalding.
gorley-scoldee, s. the lues venerea.
scollag, s. m. a stripling, a boy in a state 
subject to stripes, as stripling implies. The 
Manks etymology might be one fit for 
school or a scholar.

shenn-scollag-aeg, s. m. a bachelor.
scoilg, s. m. f. a slender grown child.
skioilg, s. m. (from s’keyl), a slender youth.
scoodyn, s. f. a nasty scuff or scum, found on vessels which are not kept properly clean; pl. -yn.
scooir, v. scour or scrub; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
scooireya, v. scouring, scrubbing.
scooirt, 85. scoured.
scooirey, s. m. a scouring; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
scooireya, a. d. of scouring.
scooireyder, s. m. a scourer; pl. -yn.
scooyr, s. f. drunkenness, intoxication.
scooyrit, a. drunk, intoxicated.
scowan, s. f. a lung or light; pl. -yn.
scoylg, s. f. a shriek; pl. -yn.
scoylg, v. shriek; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
scoylgey, v. shrieking.
scoylgernee, v. cackling as a hen.
scoylgit, 85. shrieked.
scoylgeder, s. m. a shrieker.
scoylgagh, a. to be shrieking often.
scribay, v. scratching or scraping.
scribit, 85, scratched, scraped.
scribeyder, s. m. a scratcher; pl. -yn.
scribagen, s. f. a scratcher; pl. scribaghyn.
scraig, s. f. a scab; pl. -yn.
scraeae, a. d. of scraws.
sbra-chraeae, s. f. a quagmire, a shaking bog.
sbraig, v. -agh, 77; -it, 85; -ys, 88.
sbra or scraigey, v. scraping; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sbraigey, [v.] covering with scraws.
sbraait, 85, covered with scraws.
sbraigeyder, s. m. one who scraws.
screau, s. f. a kiln last, as much corn as is put on the kiln to dry at once; pl. -yn.
screb, s. f. scab; pl. -yn.
screbbagh, a. scabby, how scabby. Prov. “Ta un cheyr[re]y credvagh doghaney yn eilean shioltane.” [One scabby sheep inflicts the whole flock.]
scre[b]bee, a. id., comp. and sup.
screbbid, s. m. scabbedness, scabbiness.
scred, s. f. a gasp; pl. -yn.
screegagh, a. screech; Isaiah, xxxiv. 14: ...nee yn hullad-screegagh myrgeddin fastee y ghoail ym ayns shen, as ynnyd fea y gheddy er e son hene. ... the screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest.
screag, s. f. a scream; pl. -yn.
screeb, s. f. a scratch or scrape. This is nearly of the same meaning as scrubage, but, perhaps with this difference that scrabe is the action of several sharps drawn over, scrubage but of only one sharp.
screeb, [v.] -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
screebey, v. scratching or scatting.
screebit, 85, scratched, scraped.
screebeyder, s. m. a scratcher; pl. -yn.
scribid, s. m. a grater; pl. -yn.
screeu, scrieu, or scrivu, v. write, scribble, wrote; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
screeut, or scrivit, 85, written, scribbled.
screeeuee, a. d. of writing or penmanship; as fedjag-screeeuee (a pen); Psalm, xlv. 2: Ta my hengey myr fedjag-screueuee: yn scrudeyr tappee. My tongue is the pen: of a ready writer.
laue-scriuee, s. f. manuscript.
far-screeu, or far-scrieu, s. m. forgery; pl. -yn.
far-scrieuder, s. m. a forger; pl. -yn.
screudeyr or scrudeyr, s. m. a scribe, writer or scribbler; pl. -yn.
screuey[r]ys, s. f. writing, penmanship.
screeyn, s. m. a letter, an epistle; Acts, xv. 23: As hug ad scrueyn thieu er yn agh shoh. And they wrote letters by them after this manner. pl. scrueyn.
scriptyr, s. m. scripture; pl. -yn. “Te coontit tusheo oasle dy hotigal leihyn as claiachtaghyn y cheer ta dooinney cummal ayn. Agh cre woodo oasle eh dy hoigal slattysynn niaw as leihyn beanyd dy bragh Farraghyn ta ain ayns ny scriptyrn casherick.” [’Tis accounted noble knowledge to understand the laws and customs of the country wherein man
dwell. But how much more noble it is to understand the statutes of heaven and the laws of everlasting eternity we have in the Holy Scriptures.

scriptyragh, a. scriptural.

scrobbag, s. f. the crop of a fowl, a gizzard; pl. -yn; Lev. i. 16: *As gow-ee eh ass ny scrobbaghyne* echey marish y chloioe, as tilgey ad rish yn altar er y cheu har, liorish ynuddy y leoiie. And he shall pluck away his crop with his feathers, and cast it beside the altar on the east part, by the place of the ashes.

scrobbaghyne, s. pl. the dewlap of oxen.

scrod, v. screw; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ym, 86; -ys, 88.

scrodey, v. screwing.

scrodey, s. m. a screwer; pl. -yn.

scroda, s. f. a screw; pl. -ghyn.

scroo. See scroda.

scroig, s. f. a crust, a scruff; pl. -yn.

scruin, s. f. swarm of bees.

scryss, s. m. a pareing, a shaving.

scris-

scris-ny-greg, s. f. a moss that grows on rocks, and is used in dying red.

far-scryss, s. m. the scarfskin or furfur, the cuticle, the scruff or dandriff.

scris, v. pare, shave; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

scrissey, v. pareing, shaving.

scrist, 85. pared, chaft, shaved.

scrisseyder, s. m. a parer, a shaver.

scrisson, s. m. a pareing, a thin skin or scum.

scudlagh, s. m. a luggage. pl. 72 [change -agh to -eyn].

scugh, v. remove, move, shift; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

scughey, [v]. removing, &c.

scughit, 85. shifted, removed, moved.

scughey, s. m. removal; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

scugheydery, s. m. a remover; pl. -yn.

scuirr, v. cease, desist, leave off; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Prov. “*Tra scuirrys y laue dy choyrt scurrys yn veal dy voylley.*” [When the hand ceases to give, the mouth ceases to praise.]

er-scurirr, v. hath &c. ceased or left off.

scuirreyder, s. m. one who ceases, &c.

scuitch, v. scourge; -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

scuitcheyder, s. m. a scourger; pl. -yn.

scummey, adv. what matter, no matter, would not matter.

scuyr, s. m. a skewer; pl. -yn.

scuyr, v. -agh, 77; -al, 79; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -yn, 88.

scuyreyder, s. m. one who skewers.

seaghin or seaghyn, s. m. affliction, sorrow, grief, trouble, agitation. This word comes from *sety* (to agitate).

*e* heaghyn, s. his trouble or affliction. S

seaghin or seaghyn, v. afflict, trouble, grieve, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heaghyn* or heagheyn, v. did trouble or agitate; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

S

seaghney, v. afflictting, troubling.

dy heaghney, v. to trouble, afflict, or agitate. S

seaghnit, 85. grieved, troubled, &c.

ro heaghnit, 85. too troubled or afflicted. S

seagneyder, s. m. one who afflicts or troubles.

e heagneyder, s. his trouble. S

seaginagh or seagynagh, a. afflictive, grievous, sorrowful, troublesome.

seihll, s. f. world; for the gender of this see *Job* ix. 24: *Ta'n seihll er ny choyrt ayns lave ny mee-chrauee...* The earth is given into the hand of the wicked. [NB. the example shows rather masculine gender]; time in the world, a man’s life-time in the world; pl. -yn.

y teihll, s. (from seihll) the world. S

theihll, s. See also teihll.

e heill, s. his time in the world; his world; laghyn-e-heill (days of his life). S

cre-theihll, <adv.> [pron.] whatever, where ever.

seihll, a. d. of the world.
seihllt, a. d. of the world, worldly.
seihlltagh, a. of or belonging to the world; secular, corporeal; how worldly; opposed to spyrrodoil; s. m. a worldling.
ro heig"hlltagh, a. too worldly. S
seihlltee, a. id., comp. and sup; s. worldlings.
neu-heihlltagh, a. immaterial, incorporeal.
seihlltys or seihlltys, s. worldliness or worldly-mindedness.
e heihlltied, s. his worldliness, his worldly mindedness. S

seyi, s. m. a shank, that part of an instrument that goes into the handle; a push or shove, a thrust.
seigh, s. m. a mix or stir. Quallian jeh'n cheid seigh (a pup of the first litter); pl. -yn.
seyi, v. to push or shove; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
heiy, v. did push, toss, agitate, mix, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
dy heiy, v. to mix, stir, push, &c. S
seiyt, 85, stirred, mixed, muddy, agitated, troubled, rolled; Isu. ix. 5: Son ta dy chooli-ley vagher-caggee yn treanagh lesh tharmane boiragh, as garmadyn seiyt ayns tuill; agh bee shoh lesh lostey, as stool son yn aile. For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire. ro heiyt, 85, too agitated, mixed, muddy, &c. S
laue my height, s. m. a hand suit, bound to prosecute by giving the hand to the coroner or lockman on searching for stolen goods.
seiyder or seiyder, s. m. an agitator, a mixer.
seiyjagh, a. agitatorious; sore; Micah, ii. 10: Trog-jee eniu, as how-jee reue, son cha nee shoh yn ynnyd-vaghee eu: er-yn-oyr dy vel eh neu-glhen, nee eh shiu y stroie lesh stroialty seiyjagh. Arise ye, and depart; for this is not your rest: because it is polluted, it shall destroy you, even with a sore destruction.
sessenagh, s. m. a sergeant, a sexton; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
ny hessenagh, s. a sexton or sergeant. S

sett, s. f. a plant, a piece of potato to plant; Ez. xvii. 5: Ghow eh myrgeddin sett jeh mess y cheer, as phlant eh eh ayns magher mesoill, hoie eh eh myr billey-shellagh lirior ushtaghyn mooarey. He took also of the seed of the land, and planted it in a fruitful field; he placed it by great waters, and set it as a willow tree.; pl. -yn.
sett, v. plant; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
settial, v. planting, setting.
settit, 85, planted, set.

seyir, s. m. a carpenter, a wright, a joiner.
yn teyir, s. the carpenter. S
e heyir, s. his carpenter; pl. -yn. S
seyirey, a. d. of a carpenter or wright.
sieyr, s. pl. carpenters, joiners, wrights; the pl. of seyr; 2 Kings, xxii. 6: Da ny sieyr, as da ny mainshtryyn obbree, as manseenee, dy chionnagh yfugh as claghyn cummit, dy yannoo seose yn thie. Unto carpenters, and builders, and masons, and to buy timber and hewn stone to repair the house.
sieyr-clagh, s. m. a mason; Galic.
sieyr-clagh, s. pl. masons.
sieyr-queyyl, s. m. a wheelwright.
sieyrsny, s. f. carpentry.
syeir, a. free, clear, at liberty; dooinney seyr (a gentleman, a man clear of labour, an independent person).
aigney-seyr, s. m. free will.
ben-seyr, s. f. a gentlewoman.
yn ven heyr s. the gentlewoman. S
dooinney-seyr, s. m. a gentleman.
seyer, a. pl. clear<, justify>.
seyer, v. to free, clear, or set at liberty, to justify; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
heyr, s. did free, set at liberty, justify, clear, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94 S
seyrey, v. dy heyrey, v. to justify, free, clear, &c. S
seyrit, 85, justified, freed, cleared.
ro heyrit, 85, too justified, freed, &c. S
seyrsny, s. f. freedom, justification.
sgairt, s. f. the middrift or diaphragm, a partition; pl. -yn.
shag, s. m. a cormorant; pl. -yn. A low word.
shaghrey, adv. by, dy gholl shaghrey (to pass by).
shaghrey, pre. past, past by.
shaghrey-eh-hene, adv. out of his senses or reason.
cur shaghrey
dy chur-shaghhey, v. to adjourn. C.

higgit-shaghay, postponed, procrastinated, let by, delayed.
shaghym, p. by me, past me (shaghay aym).

shaghin, p. past us, by us (shaghay ain).
shaghyd or shaghin, v. shun, avoid, eschew, escape; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

shaghrynys or shaghyns, s. f. the state of being astray, or out of proper mind or senses, confusion; Gen. xi. 7: Tar-jee, thig dooin goll sheese, as ayns shen coynt shaghrynys er y ghilare oc, nagh vod ym derrey-yeh toiggal glare yn jeh elley. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech; deviation, error; James, v. 20: Lhig da fys ’ve echeey, dy jean eshyn ta chyndaa ym peccagh veih shaghrynys e raad, sauail annym veih baase, as ymmodee peccaghyn y choogaghmy. Let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.

shaghrynys credjue, s. heresy; Acts, xxiv.
5: Ta shin er gheddyn yn doininny shoh fer erskyn toswse boiragh, as doostey anvea mastey oolily ny Hewynn er feal-ny-cruinney, as ny ard-leedielay agyns shaghrynys credjue ny Nazarenee. For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes.

shalee, s. f. quest, pursuit, design.

e halee, s. his quest or pursuit. S
shallid, s. f. the twinkling of an eye; pl. -yn.

e hallid, s. his twinkling. S

dalma, s. a mushroom, fungus, club-top, frog-cheese; pl. -yn.

e halma (sic: stress), s. his mushroom. S

shamy, s. f. a chamber; pl. -yn.

e hiaman, s. his chamber. S

shamyder, s. m. a chamberlain; 2 Kings, xxiii. 11: As goh ew er ssoyil ny cabbi va reeaghyn Yudah er chasherickey gys y ghrian, ec gjiat thie yn Chiam, liorish shamyryr Nathanmelech yn shamyder, cheu-mooie je’h ar-avalley, as ren eh lostey fainey yn ghrian lesh aile. And he took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun, at the entering in of the house of the Lord, by the chamber of Nathanmelech the chamberlain, which was in the suburbs, and burned the chariots of the sun with fire. Esth. ii. 15: Nish tra va coorse Esther, inneen Abihail, naim Mordecaii (va er ghooall ee son e hliannoo hene) er jeet mygeayrt dy gholi stiaig gys y ree, cha hir ee veg, agh ny ren Hegai shamyder y ree, va currum ny mraane er phointeil. Now when the turn of Esther, the daughter of Abihail the uncle of Mordecai, who had taken her for his daughter, was come to go in unto the king, she required nothing but what Hegai the king’s chamberlain, the keeper of the women, appointed; pl. -yn.

shiamyder, s. m. See shamyder.

shang, a. lank, lean, empty, not swelled or puffed out. This word is very expressive of the state; Gen. xli. 21, where the English is “ill favoured”: As tra v’ad erreish gee ad, cha row eh ry-akin orroo, dy row ad er n’ee ad, agh v’ad kinjagh cha shang as v’ad roie. And when
they had eaten them up, it could not be known that they had eaten them; but they were still ill favoured, as at the beginning; and in Isa. xvi. 4: As hig eh gy-kione ayns y laa shen, dy bee gloyr Yacob jeant thanney, as riurid e chailin jeant shang. And in that day it shall come to pass, that the glory of Jacob shall be made thin, and the fatness of his flesh shall wax lean.

shangagh, v. getting lank, less in bulk or thickness, getting shrunk, and not so full or plump; a. to become lank. S

sharragh, s. m. a foal; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

e harragh, s. his foal. S

charree, a. d. 5. of foals, as Ballacharree. S

harree, a. d. of a foal or foals; as, laair harree. S

sharroo, a. bitter, acrid, comp. and sup. ro harroo, a. too bitter. S

shirroo, a. more or most bitter; the comp. and sup. of sharroo; Eccl. vii. 26: As hoar mee ny shirroo na'n baase yn ven ta'n cree eck ribbaghyn as lientenyn, as e laueyn myr geullaghyn: quoi-erbee ta dy wooyys Jee shaghyns ee, agh bee'n drogh yantagh goit lioree. And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands: whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her.

sherruid, s. bitterness; pl. -yn.

dy herriuid, s. of bitterness. S

shartanse, a. several. See also shiartanse.

shiartanse, a. several. See also shartanse.

yn čhiartanse, s. 5. the several. S

e hiartanse, s. his several. S

sharyaant, s. f. a servant; pl. -yn.

yn čhyaarant, s. 5. the servant. S

e harvaant, s. his servant. S

shaslagh, s. f. bent-grass; pl. -yn.

dy hasslagh, s. of bent. S

shaslee, a. d. of bent-grass.

shass, v. stand, stop; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hass, v. did stand, stood; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

hass ee, p. she stood.

shassoo, v. standing.

dy hassoo, v. to stand. S

shass, s.

shass-greiney geuree, s. the winter solstice.

shass-greiney souree, s. the summer solstice.
shassoo, s. m. erection; pl. -yn.
shasseyder, s. m. a stander; pl. -yn.
shast, a. sterile, barren, dry. See also shiast.
shiast, a. dry, steril[e], barren, not giving milk.
shiastey, a. pl. idem.
boandy shast, a. dry nurse.
booa hiast, a. a dry cow, a cow that does not give milk. S
hast. See hiast.

shawk, s. f. the hawk or glede; Deu. xiv. 13:
As yn shawk, as y shyrragh, as y vulture lurg e cheint. And the glede, and the kite, and the vulture after his kind.

shawm, s. m. the cornet; pl. -yn; Psl. [x]cvii[i]. [7]: Lesh cayrnyn myrgeddin as shawmyn: O jeaagh-jei shiu hene gennal kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn y Ree. With trumpets also and shawms: O shew yourselves joyful before the Lord the King.

shayll, s. f. succession, rotation, gradation, turn about, first come first served; Esth. i[i].
12: Nish tra haink shayll dagh moidyn mygeayrt, dy gholl stiagh gys ree Ahasuerus, erreish j'ee v'er ve daa vee jeig, cordail rish clightey mraane... Now when every maid's turn was come to go in to king Ahasuerus, after that she had been twelve months, according to the manner of the women. S
dty hayll, s. thy turn in rotation. S

sheadin or sheading, s. f. a division into six, as the Island is; the district of a coroner from shey-rheynn.

sheain or shee-aín, s. p. peace to us; a prayer for the peace and blessing of God.

sheain eh mie orrin, in. an interjection of wonder or surprise, praying that God might diffuse his good peace on or among us.

sheayn ny mea, in. (probably a contraction of shee ayns nyn mea) peace in your life, peace be to ye. Prov. "Sheayn dty hie as dty aaght na'm fer driaght ec dty ghorrys." [Peace to thy house and thy lodging, the chainer is at the door. (Or, preferably, Peace on thy house and lodging, the officer of justice is at thy door.)] sheayn, v.

heayn or heaynee, v. did pray or ejaculate;

-agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
sheayney, v. praying ejaculatory prayers; as, shee Yee dy row marin, shee Chreest hooin, &c. [The peace of God be with us, the peace of Christ to us.]
dy heaney, v. to pray or ejaculate for protection, peace, &c. S

sheaynt, 85. blest with peace; thalloo sheaynt (land of peace); Jer. xii. 5: My tou er roie rish coshee, as t'ad er n'yannoo skee jeed, kys eisht oddys oo cummal magh rish cabbil? as my t'ou toillit oc 'sy thalloo sheaynt, raad va dty haitnys, eisht cre nee oo ayns thoillaghyn Yordan? If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan? In Amos, vii. 9, the sanctuaries are called thieyn sheaynt: As bée ard-ynndyn Isaac nyn draarty, as bée thieyn-sheaynt Israel er ny chur naarday; as nee'm brishey magh noi thie Yeroboam lesh y chiwe. And the high places of Israel shall be desolate, and the sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste; and I will rise against the house of Jeroboam with the sword.
fer sheaynt (one who had performed) sheayney (peaceable).

sheayneyder, s. m. one who performs ejaculations.

sheane, s. f. a wen; Lev. xxii. 22: Doal, ny bright, ny baccagh, ny lesh sheane, ny brooan, ny screb, cha jean shiu ad shoh y hebbal gys y Chiarn, ny oural lesh aile y yannoo jeu, er altar y Chiarn. Blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the Lord, nor make an offering by fire of them upon the altar unto the Lord; pl. -yn.

sheanse, s. m. science; pl. -yn.

sheckter, s. m. an executor; pl. -yn.
sheckter-ayns-treisht, s. m. administrator.
sheckteragh, s. f. goods, money, or effects left a person by will; a legacy.
shecktarys, s. f. executorship.

shee, s. f. peace; pl. -ghyn.
y chee, s. 5. the peace of the peace. S
e hee, s. his peace S
shee dy row marin, peace be with us.
shee dy row mayrt, peace be with thee.
shee dy ro[w] hiu, peace be to you.
shee dy ro[w] meriu, peace be with you.
shee dy vea, welcome
shee dy vea dty valley, welcome to thy home.

lihiann-shee, a. f. a familiar spirit.
sheeoil, a. peaceable, quiet, comp. and sup. or sheeoiy.

sheelaghey, dty

sheeabin, s. m. soap; pl. -yn.
e heebyn, s. his soap. S
sheeabinagh, a. soapy.
ro heebynagh, a. too soapy. S
sheeabinie, a. id., comp. and sup.

sheealtagh, s. m. a mediator, an intercessor, an appeaser. Bishop Wilson’s book on sacrament, page 40: She eshy nyn oural ayn, nyn sheealtagh as nyn vendeilagh. He is our sacrifice, our mediator, our advocate; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

sheean, s. m. sound, noise, clamour. The Hebrew sheon is very like the Manks. The literality of this word would be shee (peace) and an, dim. (little peace).
dty heean, s. thy sound or noise. S
sheean, v. noise, sound, &c. Though this word is seldom used as a verb singly, it is sometimes used pronominally, and with the terminations; -agh; -al; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; & -ys, 88.
sheeaneagh, a. sonorous, sounding.
ro heeanagh, a. too noisy. S
sheeanan, s. f. accent; pl. -yn.

sheel, s. m. a blast of wind that drifts something before it; a sharp scold; pl. -aghyn.
sheel, v. drift, drive with wind; scold;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sheel or heeb*, v. blew, blasted, did blow;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94; Hag. i.
9: Va shiu jerkal rish mooarane, as cur-jeemy-
ner, haink beggan je; as tra hug shiu hieue thie
eh, heeb mee ersooyl eh. Ye looked for much,
and, lo it came to little; and when ye brought it
home, I did blow upon it, S
sheelbey, v. drifting before the wind, as snow, sand, &c.; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
er heebey, v. hath, &c. blown or blew away with the wind. S
sheebit, 85. drifted, driven.
ro heebit, 85. too driven or drifted. S
sheebeyder, s. m. a drifter; pl. -yn.
sheebeane, s. m. the continuation of a blast of wind, &c., that drives; the dim. of sheeb; pl. -yn.
e heebane (sic: stress), s. his wind, or thing driven with the wind. S

sheeidey, s. m. silk; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
yn cheeidey, s. 5. the silk. S
dy heeidey, s. of silk, silken. S
sheeideagh, a. d. silken, of silk.

sheeiney or sheeint, s. f. a teat, dug, nipple, pap; first pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn], last pl. -yn.
yn cheeiney or cheeint, s. 5. the teat or dug, the pap or nipple. S
dy heeiney, or heeint, s. thy teat or dug. S
sheeintagh, a. papillous, having paps or teats, mammatead.

sheel, s. m. oats, from the time it is threshed till sown, or dried for the mill. This word is for seed, Job, xxi. 8: 'Tad fakin yn sheel oc bishaghey marroo, as nyn sluight kiroynt rish
yn sooilin. Their seed is established in their sight with them, and their offspring before their eyes; pl. -yn.

yn cheel, s. 5. the oats. See sheel. S
dy heel, s. of threshed oats. S
sheel correy, s. m. seed oats.

sheel, v. sober, filter, strain, sile, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heel, v. filtered, did filter, did sneak away, -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
sheel, v. [sobered, did] sober, -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
sheelay, v. straining, filtering, sneaking.

sheelelaghey, v. sobering, filtering.

dy heelelaghey, v. to sober, &c. S
sheelit, 85. filtered, strained.
sheelt, a. sober, temperate.

sheeltey, a. pl. sober, temperate, comp. and sup.

neu-heelt, a. intemperate, inebriated.

sheelyder, s. m. one who strains, filters, &c.

sheetid, s. m. sobriety, temperance.

dy heelty, s. of sobriety, of temperance.

S

sheeloghe, s. m. a generation, age; pl. -yn.

yn cheekloge (sic: stress), s. 5. the generation.

e heeloghe, s. his generation.

sheeyl, s. This word is used in the Manks translation of Milton’s Paradise Lost, for a contraction of sheelnaue, which see.

sheelnaue, s. mankind, human beings. This word no doubt is from sheel (seed) as in Job, xxi. 8 [see above]; and naue a corruption of niau (heaven), the seed or offspring of heaven.

dy heelnaue, s. of mankind.

sheeyn, v. stretch, extend, distend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heeyn, v. stretched, did stretch; -agh; -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

sheeyney, v. stretching.

dy heeyney, v. to stretch.

dy sheeyney-magh, v. stretching out.

sheeynt, 85. stretched, extended.

ro heeynt, 85. too stretched.

sheeyney, s. m. a stretch; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

sheeyneyder, s. m. a stretcher; pl. -yn.

sheeynag, s. f. a line, a straight line.


54. Lhie ayns farkiaght er e hon, as shegin er taytyn red ennagh ass e veel son oyr plaibynt n’oi. Laying wait for him, and seeking to catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him.

sheygin, v. watching for prey. See also shegin.

sheh, s. f. hide, felt; pl. -ghyn.

yn cheh, s. 5. the hide, the pate. Prov. “Shegin goaill ny eairkyn marish y cheh.”

[T’is necessary taking the horns with the hide.] S

e heh, s. his hide.

yny gheh [sic: see yny jeh], s. your, &c. hide or pate.

yny jeh, s. your, &c. hide.

sheid, s. m. a blow, blast or puff of wind; pl. -aghyn.

sheid, v. blow, expel wind; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heid, v. blew, did blow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

sheidey, v. blowing.

dy heidey, v. to blow.

sheidit, 85. blown.

ro heidit, 85. too much blown.

sheidey, s. m. a windy or blowing time; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

sheidee, a. d. of blowing.

heidee, a. d. of blowing.

buiilig-sheidee, s. f. bellows; Jer. vi. 29: Ta ny builig-sheidee losht, ta’n leorie er n’gholl naardey ‘syn aile; ta’n theeider lheie ayns fardail; son cha vel ny meechrauee er ny ghartaillian ass. The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away.

sheideyder, s. m. a blower; pl. -yn.

sheillagh, s. f. salix, black willows or sally.

pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee] [Isaiah, xliv. 4: As aasee ad seose myr maste’yn faiyr, as myr shellee rish ny coorseyn-ushley. And they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water courses.]

dy heillagh, s. of sallow, sallix, of black sally.

sheillee or shellee, a. d. of salix or willow; <Isaiah, xliv. 4 > [See sheillagh.]

shellee, a. d. See sheillee.

heillee, a. d. of sallow or sallix.

shelg or shelig, v. hunt, hunting; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heilig or helg, v. did hunt, hunted; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. The first spelling is in Gen. xxvii. 30: As haink eh gy-gione, erreish da Isaac v’er choyrt e vannaght da
Jacob, as scoan va Jacob er n’immeeght veih
fenish Isaac e ayr, dy daink Esau e vraar stiagh
veih e helig. And it came to pass, as soon as
Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and
Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the
presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his
brother came in from his hunting,, and the
latter in Jer. xvi. 16: ...
as ver-ym fys er
ymmodee shedgeyryn, as nee ad y helig ad veih
dy choolille lieue, as veih dy choolille chronk,
as veih guaggyn ny creggey. ...
and after will I
send for many hunters, and they shall hunt
them from every mountain, and from every hill,
and out of the holes of the rocks. S
shelgité, 85. hunted.
ishedgeyr, s. m. a hunter, pl. -yn.
yn chelgeyryr (sic: stress), s. 5. the hunter, S
e helgeyrv, s. his hunter. S
ishelgeyryrs, s. f. huntsmanship; pl. -yn.
e helgeyryrs, s. his hunting. S
shell* or shellagh, v. imagine, suppose,
conjecture; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
heily, v. did suppose or imagine, supposed,
imagined; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. S
sheiltyn or shein, v. supposing,
conjecturing, thinking; Acts, xiv. 19: As
hauk shiartanse dy Hewyn veih Antioch as
Iiconium, as chleaynee ad y pobble, as ren ad
Paul y chlaghey as y hayrn magh ass yn ar
valley, sheiltyn dy row eh marroo. And there
came thither certain Jews from Antioch and
Iiconium, who persuaded the people, and
having stoned Paul, drew him out of the city,
supposing he had been dead.
sheltyn, v. See sheiltyn.
er heiltyn, v. hath, &c. supposed or
imagined. S
shellan, s. [m.] a bee; pl. -yn.
yn chellan, s. [m.] the bee. S
e hellan, s. his bee; pl. -yn. S
shellan-moor, s. [m.] a large bee.
kishan-shellan, s. [m.] a bee hive.
shelleig, s. f. a bee-hive; pl. -yn.
shelley, s. saliva, spittle; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghy].
yn chelley, s. the saliva or spittle. S
[e] helley, s. his saliva or spittle; pl. 67. S

shelliou, s. f. salve; pl. -yn.
yn chelliou, s. 5. the salve; Jer. xlvi. 11:
Imme seose gys Gilead, as gow yn chelliou
costal, O voidyn, inneen Egypt. Go up into
Gilead, and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of
Egypt. S
dy helliou, s. of salve; pl. -yn. S
shelloo, s. a herd of cattle; pl. -yn.
yn chelloo, s. 5. the flock. S
e hulloo, s. his herd; pl. -yn. S
shellym, v.
shellym, <(from yllym),> [v.] blow<n>,
wind<ed>, sound<ed>; 2 Chron. v. 13:
Hauk eh eer gy-kione, myr va ny trumpeteryn
shellym lesh cayrnyn, as ny fir-chiaullee goll
lesh y chelley ’yn syn un chiaul, ayns coyrt
moylley as booze da’n Chiar… It came even
to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as
one, to make one sound to be heard in praising
and thanking the Lord…; 1 Cor. xv. 52: Ayns
tullogh, ayns shalld, ec y chayrn s’jerre: (son
bee’n cayrn er ny shellym, as bee ny merriu
troggit seose gys y stayd nagh jed mow, as bee
mayd er nyng gaghla). In a moment, in the
twinkling of an eye, at the last triumph: for the
trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be
raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

Y
shen, pro. adv. that, so, these, those, thence.
shen bee eh, adv. so be it, amen.
shen-y-fa, adv. therefore, wherefore.
er-shen, adv. on that, thereon, thereupon.
shenn, a. old, aged, senile.
yn chenn, s. 5. the old. S
ny henn ghooiney; s. an old man. S
shenn-ayr, s. m. fore-father, progenitor.
shaneur, s. m. grandfather; dty henn shaneur
(thy great-grandfather).
shenn-shaneur, s. m. great-grandfather.
shenn-scollag-aeg, s. m. a bachelor.
shenn-ven-aeg, s. f. an old maid.
shinney, a. elder, eldest, senior; comp. and
sup. of shenn.
by hinney, a. senior, elder. S
fer-shinney
yn er-shinney, s. the eldest one, masculine.
F
shinneyid, s. m. seniority, oldness.
shennid, s. m. oldness, senesence.
e hennid, s. his seniority or old age. S
shendiaght, s. m. age, old age, aged, the old, the aged.
yn chenndiaght, s. 5. the aged, the old. S
shanstyr, s. m. a senator, an elder; pl. -yn.
yn chanstyr, s. 5. the senator or elder; Acts, iv. 23: As eirreish da’n raad ve lhiiggit daue, hie ad gys nyn sheshaght hene, as hugg ad coontey daue jeh oillle n’yi va ny ard saagrytyn as y chanstyr er ghra. And being let go, they went to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them. S
e hanstyr, s. his elder or senator. S

sheshey, s. m. a companion, an equal, a mate, one of a pair, a match, a husband; Gen. iii. 6: As tra honnick y ven dy row yn billecy mie son beaghey: as aalin gys y thooill, as billey dy ve jeijn vess, as ren ee gee; as hug ee myrgeddin e beaghey: as aalin gys y thooill, as billey dy ve jeijn vess, as ren ee gee; as hug ee myrgeddin da e sheshey va mearre, as ren eshyen gee. And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. Prov. “Ta sheshey chammah as ayrn.” [A companion is as good as a share.]
yn cheshey, s. 5. the companion. S
e heshey, s. his companion, mate, equal, fellow, &c. S

my ven-heshey, s. my wife; Job, xix. 17: Ta m’ennal dwoaiaigh da my ven-heshey hene, go dy ghuee mee urree er graih chloan my chorp hene. My breath is strange to my wife, though I intreated for the children’s sake of mine own body; all those words compounded with ben, (a woman or wife) might be here inserted, but the reader may refer to ben, and change them to ven, as required. B
sheshée, a. d. of a companion or pl.
Though this word is in Heb. x. 33, for companions, the plural of sheshey, I think sheshaghyn would be more correct: Ayns ayrn tra va shiu soit magh son shilley dy ghannidys daue, chammah lorish oltooaern as seaghy; as ayns ayrn tra va shiu nyn sheshee dauesyn hurr y dellal cheddin. Partly, whilst ye were made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions; and partly, whilst ye became companions of them that were so used.
e heshaghyn, s. his companions, fellows, equals, mates, matches. S
my ven heshey, a. d. my affianced or betrothed wife; Gen. xxix. 21: As dooyt Jacob rish Laban, Cur dou my ven, (son ta my hraa cooilleenit) dy vod ee ve my ven-heshey. And Jacob said unto Laban, Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled, that I may go in unto her; in Job ii. 9, it is heshey: Eisht dooyt e ven-heshey rish. Vel oo foast shassoo er dty yrnickys? Then said his wife unto him, Dost thou still retain thine integrity? S
sheshagh, s. [f.] company, society; pl. -yn.
yn cheshagh, s. 5. the company. Prov.
“Myr sloo yn cheshagh share yn ayrn, Myr smoo yn cheshagh s’reaie yn chloie.” [The smaller the company the better the share; the bigger the company the merrier the play.]
yn cheshereyn, s. thy plough teams. S
yn chesherai, s. 5. the plough team. S
e hesheragh, s. his plough team. S
yn jeshereyn, s. your, &c. team to plough. Sh
sheshere, a. d. of or belonging to a team to plough.

greie hesheragh, a. pl. of the plough team. S

shey, a. six; pl. -glyn.
e hey, s. his six; e heyjeig (his sixteen). S
shey-jeig, a. sixteen.
shy-jeigo or shyoo[-]yeig, a. sixteenth.
shyoo, a. sixth.
yn shyoo, s. 5. the sixth. S
e heyoo, s. his sixth. S
sheyn
ny-sheyn, adv. presently, by and by.

shiagh, a. seven; pl. -yn.
yn shiagh, s. 5. the seven. S
e hiagh, s. his seven; pl. -yn. S
so he paid t
Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish:
the presence of the Lord, and went down to
But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from
Chiarn, as hie eh sheese gys Joppa; as hooar
leagh
- work, getting eq
getting in order to sail, or to do any other
shiaullagh
- loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete
supposing that they had obtained their purpose,
Crete.  
As feaysley lesh geay meeley jiass sheiltyn dy
hioill
- valley hene.
And when th
hioill
v. sailed; Acts, xxvii. 13:  
As feaysley lesh geay meeley jiass sheiltyn dy
row oc nish nyn yioïn, hiaull ad ry lhiattee Crete.  And when the south wind blew softly,
supposing that they had obtained their purpose,
loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys.  94. S
hioill
v. sailed; Mat. ix. 1:  
As ghow eh lhuingys, as hioill eh harrish, as haink eh gys e ard-valley hene.  And he entered into a ship,
and passed over, and came into his own city.  
See hiaull. S
shiaulley
v. sailing, floating.
shiaullagh or shiaullagh
v. fixing,
getting in order to sail, or to do any other work, getting equipped.
shiaullee, a. d. of sailing or getting in order.
leagh-shiaullee, s. fare, payment of
passage; Jonah, i. 3:  
Agh dirree Jonah seose dy roile er-chea gys Tarshish veih fenish y Chiarn, as hie eh sheese gys Joppa; as hooar eh lhong goll gys Tarshish: myr shen deeach eh
yn leagh-shiaullee, as hie eh er boayrd, dy gholl maroo gys Tarshish, veih fenish y Chiarn.
But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from
the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish:
so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into
it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the
presence of the Lord.
shiaullit, 85. set in order.
shiault, 85. sailed, floated.
shiaulleyder, s. m. a person who can set an
instrument in order to work; pl. -yn.
steady or sure.
*ro hickyrit, 85.* too established, made too sure or certain. S

shickyreder, *s. m.* an affirmer, a securer.

shickyrys, *s. f.* certainty, security, confidence.

son shickyrys, *adv.* positively, confidently, assuredly.

shid, *adv.* yonder, there.

shill, *v.* shed, spill; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

hill or hyl, *v.* did drop or shed; did spill or drain; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.*

hyl, *v.* [did] shed, did drop, or drain. See also hill. S

hyl, *v.* [did] shed, drop. See hill. S

shilley, *v.* shedding, spilling, draining, dropping.

dy hyl, *v.* to shed drop or drain. S

dy hylley, *v.* to shed, drop or drain. S

shillit, 85; shed, drained.

shillee, *s. f.* a mass or assemblage of thin slate, or bits of thin stone.

shilleed, *s. f.* a slug or soft snail; *pl. -yn.*

*e hilleed,* *s.* his slug or soft snail. S

shilley, *s. m.* sight, look, view; *pl. 67* [change -ey to -aghyn].

*dy hille,* *s.* thy sight, visit, or look S

shillagh, *a. d.* of sight or sights.

shilleag, *s. a.* purblind.

shilineeble, *s. f.* eye-sight.

shilley-yinisseagh, *s. m.* spectacle; 1 Cor. iv. 9: "Son ta mee smooineaghdhn dy vel Jee er holaghay magh shinyn ny ostyllyn er-jerrey ooille, myr deiney faagit mooie son baase. Son ta shinyn shilley yinisseagh da’n seihll, as da ainley, as da deiney. For I think that God hath set forth us the apostles last, as it were appointed to death: for we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men."

aa-hyl, *s. m.* second sight.


shillish, *s.* See chillys.

[yn] chillys, *s. f.* 5. [the] cherry. See also shillish.

shimmel, *s.* how many, many.

cha nshmell, *a.* not many. S

shin, *pro. we, us; -yn, id. em.*

shinheen, *pro.* ourselves.

shioilthean, *s. f.* a flock; *pl. -yn.*

yn shioilthean, *s.* 5. the flock. S

e hioiltean, *s.* his flock; *pl. -yn.* S

shioiltean, *v.* flocking.

dy hioiltean, *v.* to make into flocks. S

shioilteanagh, *a.* being in flocks.

shir or shirr, *v.* ask, seek, endeavour, require; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

hir or hirr, *v.* did seek, or enquire, sought, besought, asked; Jud. v. 25: "*Hir eh ushtey, as hug ee da bainney; hoie ee roish eym ayns claare stoaney.* He asked water, and she gave him milk; she brought forth butter in a lordly dish; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* S

shirrey, *v.* seeking, asking, endeavouring; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy hirrey, *v.* to seek, ask &c. Prov. "*Goll thie yn ghoayr dy hirrey ollan.*" [Going to the goat’s house to seek wool.]

shirrit or shirrt, 85; sought, desired, bidden, asked, invited, solicited, required. ro hirr, 85; too sought or besought. S

shirrey, *s. m.* a request.

shirreyder, *s. m.* an asker, seeker.

shirkl, *v.* shrink, dry up, contract, shrivel; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

hir or hirr, *v.* did seek, or enquire, sought, besought, asked; Jud. v. 25: "*Hir eh ushtey, as hug ee da bainney; hoie ee roish eym ayns claare stoaney.* He asked water, and she gave him milk; she brought forth butter in a lordly dish; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* S

shirkeyder, *s. m.* serving, servitude.

yn chhirkeyder, *s.* 5. the service. S

serveish, *v.*

dy hervish, *s.* to serve, to minister. S

shirveishagh, *a.* serviceable, &c.; *s. m.* one that serves or officiates; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
yn chirveishagh, s. 5. the server, the minister. S

e herveishagh, s. his server or officiater. S

shiu, pro. ye, you; -ish, id. em.

shlearagh, a. delaying, postponing, procrastinating time.

shleayst, s. f. thigh, flank; pl. -yn; Lev. iii. 4: As yn daa aarey, as yn eeh torroof liorish ny
shleaystyn, as y skairt ersken yn aane marish
ny aaraghyn; shen nee eh goaill ersooyl. And
the two kidneys, and the fat that is on them,
which is by the flanks, and the caul above the
liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away.

shleayst, or cleeaysid, s. the thigh. S

e lheayst, s. his thigh.

ry-lheayst, adv. by the thigh, on the thigh; Cant. iii. 8: Tad ooliley glackey nyn glwenyn,
aghtal ayns caggey, dagh dooinney as e chliwe
ry-lheayst, son arreycy ny hoie. They all hold
swords, being expert in war: every man hath
his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the
night.

shleesaid, a. d. of the thigh. [In the Bible,
shleesaid is simply an alternative form for
slhe(e)ayst.]

e lheesaid, s. of his thigh; Gen. xxxii. 25: As tra honnick eh nagh chossyn eh er venn eh
rish kione e lheesaid: as va shleesaid Yacob
ass ynnyd, myr v’eh gleck rish. And when he
saw that he prevailed not against him, he
touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow
of Jacob’s thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled
with him. S

shlee, a. more or most in number.

shlee, a. more or most in number; Jud. xvi.
30: Myr shen dy varr eh ny shlee ec e vaase,
na v’eh er varroo ooliley e vea roie. So the
death which he slew at his death were more
than they which he slew in his life. Prov. “Myr
sniessy da’n oie shlee mitchoor.” [The
nearer the night, the more rogues.]

shleeu or shliu, v. sharpen, whet; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.

shleeu. See shleeu.

shleeuit or shleuet, 85. sharpened, whetted;
a. fain, keen, bent for.

sleggan-sleuie, s. f. foxglove.

shleeuee
clagh-shleeuee, s. a whetstone.

shleuider, s. m. a sharpenep, pl. -yn.

shleiy, s. f. a spear, a scimitar, a short sword;
pl. -ghyn.

shiawin or shiaw, a. slippery, slape, or
slapy; sly, insidious.

shiawney, a. pl. slippery, slapy; Jer. xxiii.
12: Shen-y-fa bee’n immeeaght oc myr raaidyn
shiawney’ sy dorraghys; bee ad immamit er
ynyn doshiaght, as tuittee ad ayn. Wherefore
their way shall be unto them as slippery ways in
the darkness: they shall be driven on, and fall
therein.

shiawinagh or shiawnakhe, v. getting
slippery.

shiawndi or shiawnedys, s. slipperiness,
slapiness.

shliee, v. lick or lap up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

shlee, v. did lick. See also shlee.

dy lheagh, v. if would lick. S

dy lhee, v. to lick or lap with the tongue;
-agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. S

er lhee or lhee, v. hath, &c. licked, lapped,
or cleansed with the tongue.

shleiet, 85. licked or lapped up.

shleeder, s. m. one that licks; pl. -yn.

shleag, s. f. a small lick, a stinted bit.

shleig, s. a small bit or morsel. [cf. shleag?]

shlig, a. a shell, a sh[er]d; Isaiah, xxx. 14: ...
...myr shen nagh bee er ny gheddyn ayns y
virshay echey wheesh shlig dy ghoail aile
vei’n chliodd, ny dy hrogal usthey ass yn
phouyl. ...so that there shall not be found in the
bursting of it a sherd to take fire from the
hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit; pl.

-gyn.

yn tlig, s. the shell. S

shliggagh, a. shelly.

shliggee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.
shlingan, s. f. the shoulder, or back part of the
shoulder; pl. -yn.
yn clingan, s. the back of the shoulder. S
dty lingan, s. thy shoulder. S
e lhingan, s. his shoulder; pl. -yn. S
shlinganagh
linganagh, a. d. of the shoulders. S
lhlinganagh, a. d. of the shoulder. S
shnoag or shnoagerey, s. m. a sneakup; pl.
-yn.
shnoagagh, a. sneaky or sneaking.
shnoagyragh, v. sneaking.
shoggyl, s. f. rye; Exod. ix. 32: Agh cha row’n
churnagh ny’n shoggyl naardey, son cha row
ad foast ass yn oashyr. But the wheat and the
rye were not smitten: for they were not grown
up; pl. -yn.
faity-shoggyl, s. f. rye grass.
shoh, adv. this, here.
er-shoh, adv. whereupon, on this.
sholl, s. f. the wax of the ear, the natural
greasiness or eek of wool; pl. -yn.
e holl, s. his earwax, or eeking in wool. S
shollane, s. f. a strainer, a filterer; pl. -yn.
shooill, v. walk; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hooyl or hooyll®, did walk, walked; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
huill, v. did walk; Esther, ii. 11: As huill
Mordecai dy chooliyel laa roish cooyrt thie ny
mraane dy vriaght kys va Esther, as cre’n erree
harragh urree. And Mordecai walked every day
before the court of the women’s house, to know
how Esther did, and what should become of her;
Acts, iii. [8]: As liehm eh seose, as hass
eh, as huill eh, as hie eh stiagh ayns y
chiamble maroo, shooyl as liehmyragh, as cur
moylley da Jee. And he leaping up stood, and
walked, and entered with them into the temple,
walking, and leaping, and praising God; -agh;
in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
shooill, v. walking. Yn un shooyll (the one
fate or pass).
shooillit or shooylt, 85, walked.
shooyll-ny-dhieny, v. begging.
shooilyedeyr, s. m. a walker, a pedestrian.
shoushan, s. f. a [c]hive; pl. -yn.
shu, v. sue, prosecute; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
shual, v. suing, prosecuting.
shuit, 85, sued, prosecuted.
shualtagh, s. m. plaintiff, a complainant;
pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
shuddyr, s. f. scissors; pl. -yn.
shughaig, s. f. sorrel or sourdock.
shughaigagh, [a]. abounding in sorrel.
shugyr, s. m. sugar; pl. -yn.
shuig, v. nibble, eat in small morsels; -agh,
77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms,
87; -ys, 88.
shuigey, v. nibbling, eating by small
morsels.
shuigit, 85, eaten slowly, &c.
shuigeyder, [s]. a nibbler; pl. -yn.
shuit or shooit, s. m. a suit, shift or effort; pl.
-yn.
shuittit, 85. shifted, &c.
shuitelagh, s. m. a shifter, a progger; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
shune, shioon, or shuin, s. f. a rush; pl. -yn.
e hune, s. his rush. See also hioon. S
e hioon, s. his rush; pl. -yn. S
shunagh, a. d. rushy, of rushes.
shutternee, v. neighing.
dy hutternee, v. to neigh. S
shuyr, s. f. a sister; pl. -aghyn.
y chuyr, s. the sister; Jer. iii. 10: As ny-yeih
son ooilley shoh, cha vel y chuyr foolsey eck
Judah er hyndaa hym’s lesh e slane cree, agh
ayns molteyrys, ta’n Chiar dy ghra. And yet for
all this her treacherous sister Judah hath not
turned unto me with her whole heart, but
feignedly, saith the Lord. S
e huyr, s. his sister; pl. -aghyn. S
shayyraghyn, s. pl. sisters. A corruption of
shuyyraghyn, probably because it sounds
better in opposition to braaraghyn.
dty hayraghyn, s. thy sisters; Ez. xvi. 45: T’ou
uss inneen dty vayrey, ta dwoaie eck e
sheshy, as e cloan, as t’ou ush shuyr dty
hayraghyn, oc va dwoaie er nyn sheshaghyn,
as er nyn goan. Thou art thy mother’s
daughter, that lotheth her husband and her
children; and thou art the sister of thy sisters,
which loathed their husbands and their children. S


shyrey, a. d. of a sister or sisters.

e hayrey, a. d. of his sister; Gen. xxix. 13: As haink eh gy-kione, tra cheayll Laban imraa jeh Jacob mac e hayrey, dy roie eh ny whail, as ghow eh ayns e roilaghyn eh, as phaag eh eh, as hug eh lesh eh gys e hie. And it came to pass, when Laban heard the tidings of Jacob his sister's son, that he ran to meet him, and embraced him, and kissed him, and brought him to his house. S

liass huyr, s. f. a step sister.

shuyrys

e huyrys, s. his sisterhood. S

shyml or shymlle, v. pine or languish; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hym* or hymle, v. did pine or decay; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. S

shymlie, v. pining, languishing.

dy hymley, v. to pine or waste away. S

shymlee, 85, pined away.

shymlee, a. d.

gorley-shymlle, s. a consumption.

shymleyder, s. m. one who pines as in a consumption.

shynnagh, s. m. a fox; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

shynnee, a. d. of a fox or foxes.

laa-shynnnee, s. a fox day.

shynney, v. do or doth like or love.

cha rhynney, v. like not, do not like. S

bynnrey, s. did prefer, or hold in estimation, had fondness for, did like; the past time of shynney.

shyrragh, s. m. a kite; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

shirragh-ny-giark, s. m. the falcon, a hawk.

dide, s. f. an arrow, a shaft; pl. -yn.

syde, s. f. an arrow; Exod. xix. 13: Cha benn laue rish nagh bee eh dy jarroo er ny chlagheey, ny er ny varroo lesh syde: lhig da ve baagh ny peccagh cha jig e viyys lesh. There shall not an hand touch it, but he shall surely be stoned, or shot through; whether it be beast or man, it shall not live. See side.

y tide, s. the arrow, the shaft. S

e hide, s. his arrow; pl. -yn. S

sidey, a. d. of an arrow or shaft.

sideyr, s. m. an archer; pl. -yn.

ny hideyr (sic: stress), s. an archer; pl. -yn. S

sidevragh, a. d. of archery.

sidevrys, s. f. archery.

e hidevrys, s. his archery. S

sidoor, s. m. a soldier; pl. -yn.

e hidoor, s. his soldier; pl. -yn. S

sidoor marrey, s. m. a marine.

sidooragh, a. d. of a soldier.

sidoorys, s. f. soldiery, soldiership.

e hidoorys, s. his soldiery. S

sie, a. sad, bad, ill.

y tie, s. the ill, the bad. S

dy hie, a. of bad, ill, badly. S

sieu, a. pl. sad, bad, ill.

siyr, s. m. haste, hurry, expedition.

e hiyr, s. his haste or hurry. S

siyrragh, a. hasty, expeditious, in a hurry.

ro hiyr, a. too hasty, &c. S

siyrr, a. more or most hasty.

siyyree, v. hasten, make haste, move swiftly.

hiyrrree, v. did hasten or hastened. S

siyrragheey

dy hiyrragheey, v. to hasten, to hurry. S

siyrr

ro hiyrr, 85, too hastened or hurried. S

siyrrid, s. m. hastiness, expeditiousness.

e hiyrrid, s. his hastiness or hurry. S

skaal, s. f. a flat dish, a saucer; pl. -yn.

skaailey, s. f. a flat wooden dish used in wort.

skabbag, s. f. a lock or handful of green flax; pl. -yn.

skah, s. f. a mark in the ear of sheep; pl. -ghyn.

skah, s. f. a strong wind that sheds or shakes corn or fruit; pl. -ghyn.

skah, v. shed, shake; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

scaa, shed. See also skaa and skah.

skaahe, a. d. of shedding or shaking.

skahit or skaht, v. shook, scattered, shed.

scsah, 85, shook. See skaht.
skeah, s. a. unshook, unshaken, unshed.
skaheyder, s. m. a shedder or shaker.
scaaj-[l]hean, s. m. a broad scatter; pl. -yn.
skaalhean (sic: stress), s. f. dispersion, shed abroad; Jer. xxxv. 34: “...son ta laghy nyn stroie as nyn socalhean er jeet mygeayrt; as tuittee shiu ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie costral. ...for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel costal.

skeayagh, s. f. a haw; pl. -yn.
drine skeag (the haw thorn), &c.
skaiggh, s. a. having hawthorn berries or haws.
skairt, s.f. the caul; Hos. xiii. 8: Ver-ym quaaltagh daue myr y voc-awin ta er choayl e quallianyn, as raip-ym skairt y chree oc. I will meet them as a bear that is bereaved of her quallianyn, as raip quaaltagh daue myr y vuc haws.
skaigagh, s. f. a. Sweeper; skaigagh, s. f. pl. a. Sweeper; skaigagh, s. f. or skaigagh, s. f. pl. a. Sweeper.

skeayt, or skeay, 85. spewed, vomitted.
skeayt, s. m. one who spews or vomits.
skeaygh, s. a. spreading, scattering; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
skeayl, v. spread, scatter, dispel, disperse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. skeayley, v. spreading, scattering; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. skeaylt, 85. spread, scattered.

skedd, s. m. a herring, herrings; pl. -yn. skaddan, s. m. herring. See also skeddan. C

ske, s. f. tired, weary, fatigued.
ske, a. pl. tired, weary.
sneuske, a. untired, unwearied.
skeys, s. f. tiresomeness, wearisomeness.
skeag, a. tiresome, wearisome.
skeal, s. f. story, tale, narrative, tidings; pl. -yn.

far-skeal, s. f. a fable; pl. -yn.
skealagh, a. having stories.
farskealagh, a. fabulous.
skealee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
skealeren or skealleyder, s. m. a storyteller, a news-monger; Pro. xviii. 8: Ta focklyn skealleyder myr lhottyn, as ta’n ghah oc roshtyn eer gys y chree. The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the innermost parts of the belly.
skeerey, s. f. (from scarrey), a parish; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
skyll or skylls, s. f. (corrupted from skeerey), a parish.

skeet, s. m. a creeping, sneaking fellow.
steet, s. Though this is the orthography in Jude, i. 4, I have written it skeet, which see. [See skeetagh.]
skeetagh, a. in a sneaking manner. [Jude, i. 4: “Son ta shiartanse dy gheiney dy steetagh er haytrtyn siag, nyn gour va’n vriwnys shoh roie er ny oardaghey; deiney mee-choaruee, chyndaa grayse yn Jee ain gys rouanys, as gobbal yn yrrycan Chiam Jee, as nyn Jiam Yeese Creest. For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.”]
skeetee, a. id., comp. and sup.
skeiee, s. f. the scathe or stilt, of a plough.
skeilley
skielley, s. m. hurt, harm, scath; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
lus-skeilley, s. f. loosestripe, or willow-wort.
skeiy, s. f. a faggot or bundle of something to shut a door or gap; pl. -ghyn. "Skeiy sy doarlish." [A bundle of faggots in a gap.]
skeif, s. m. a rail; pl. -yn.
skelim, s. a whim, a freak; pl. -yn.
skelimagh, s. whimish, freakish.
skelimee, s. id., comp. and sup.
skell, v. to vanish, to disappear; Luke, xxiv.
31: As va ny soolyn oc er nyn vosley, as hug ad enney er; as skell eh ersooly ass nyn shilley. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
skelloo, s. f. a shelf; pl. -yn.
skelt, s. a squat; pl. -yn.
skelt, v. to squat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
skeltagh, a. apt to squat, apt to start aside.
skeltee, a. id., comp. and sup.
skeog, s. f. a lock of hair or flax, &c., pl. -yn.
skiog. See skeog.
kiog, s. f. a lock or ringlet of hair or flax; pl. -yn. Whether this word is in its proper form or not I cannot tell, but as I find it pluralized in Numbers vi. 5: (Oillely ny laghyn teh fo klangley'n vreearry shoh, cha jig razor er e chione: derrey vees ny laghyn harrish, ayndoo teh dy scarrey eh heney gys y Charrm, bee eh casherick; as nee eh liggey da kiyogyn folt e ching gaase. All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head: until the days be fulfilled, in the which he separateh himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow), I have inserted it, yet I think it ought to be initialled by s, as in Jud. xvi. 13: Eisht dooyrt Delilah rish Samson, T'ou foost dy m'y volley, as ginshe breagyn dou: inshe dou cre lesh oddys oo ve kiantit. As dooyrt eh rее, My nee oo rheyyn folt my ching ayns shiaght skeogyn, as fee ad dy chell Mary, as jannoo ad shickyk lesh kibbin 'sy gharmin [hed my niart voym]. And Delilah said unto Samson, Hitherto thou hast mocked me, and told me lies: tell me wherewith thou mightest be bound. And he said unto her, If thou weavest the seven locks of my head with the web.
skeoigh, a. spruce, tidy.
skeoighey, a. id., comp. and sup.
schoigh, a. snug, trim, warm.
schoighey, a. id., comp. and sup.
sker, s. f. a rock in the sea; pl. -yn.
skerin, s. m. a splice or scarf; pl. 72 [change -in to -eeyn] or -yn.
skerit, 85, spliced, scarfed.
skew
lieh-skeaw, a. slopewise, obliquely.
skian, s. f. a wing; pl. -yn.
skianagh, a. winged, having wings; s. m. a winged creature, a fowl; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. Eccl. x. 20: Ny jean y rey y oltooon, eer ayny dty smooinaghtyn, as ny loayr dy olk jeh deiney oоase ayny dty hiamy rhiabagh: son nee eean jeh'n aer yn coara y chur lesh, as ver yn skianagh briaght er y chooish. Curse not the king, no not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber: for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter.
skianit, 85, winged, pinioned.
skibbylt, a. light of foot, nimble; 2 Sam. ii. 18: …va Asahel cosheea cha skibbylt as leeaith 'sy vagher. …and Asahel was as light of foot as a wild roe.
skibbyltey, a. id., comp. and sup.
skiill, v. shell, strip of the shell or husk; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
skiill, v. shelling, taking off the shells, husks, or hulls.
skiilt, 85, shelled, hulled.
neu-skilt, a. unshelled.
skiill, s. m. a shelling.
skiill, s. m. one who shells, &c.
skilleig, s. f. a narrow stripe of any thing; pl. -yn.
skilleigh, a. being in narrow stripes.
skilleeg, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
skillin, s. f. a shilling, pl. 72 [change -in to -eeyn].
skimmee s. m. a crew, a boat or ship’s crew.
skir or skyrir, v. slip, slide; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
skirr, v. slip, slide. See skir. The former word is used in Ps. lxvii. 36: Nee oo raad
lhean dy lioor foym dy immeaeght: nagh skyr my
chesmadyn. Thou shalt make room enough under me for to go: that my footsteps shall not
slip, slide; [l.]

skyn ‘top’
bun-ry-skyn, adv. topsy-turvy, upside
down.
er-skyn, adv. above; super.
er-skyn-carroo, a. innumerable.
er-skyn-insh, a. unutterable, unspeakable.
er-skyn-tows, a. immeasurable.
er-e-skyn, adv. p. above him; -s, id. em.
er-my-skyn, p. p. above me; -s, id. em.
er ny skyn, adv. p. above us, you, them.
er-dty-skyn, adv. p. above thee; -s, id. em.
skyn, s. f. a knife; pl. -aghyn. skynnyn is
used for the plural in Pro. x[xx] 14: Ta
sheeloghe ayn, ta nyn veaacklyn myr clwennyn,
as nyn veaacklyn-keell myr skynnyn, dy stroie
ny boghtyn jeh’n thalloo, as ny ymmrychee veih
masteys deinye. There is a generation, whose
Teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as
knives, to devour the poor from off the earth,
and the needy from among men.
skynn-attye, s. f. a dagger; Jud. iii. 16, 21:
Agh hug Ehud lesh skynn-attye (dy ghaa foyr),
cubit er lihiurid; as chiangle eh eh fo e eaddagh
er e heu yeshe. But Ehud made him a dagger
which had two edges, of a cubit length; and he
did gird it under his raiment upon his right thigh.
As hag Ehud magh e laue chiare, as ghow eh
yn skynn-attye veih e iheayst yesh, as roie eh
stiaq eh ’sy volgh echey. And Ehud put forth his
left hand, and took the dagger from his right
thigh, and thrust it into his belly.
skynn-phenne, s. f. a pen-knife; Jer.
xxxvi. 23: As haink eh gy-kione, tra va Jehудi
er lhaih three ny kiare dy ghulliagnyn, dy yaire
yn ree eh lesh skynn-phenne, as cheau eh
’syn aile eh va er y chollagh, derrey va oolily
yn lioar losht ’syn aile va er y chollagh. And it
came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three
or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife, and
cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until
all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on
the hearth.
skyoll, s. f. a great deal, a large quantity.
skyoltagh, a. profuse.
skyollty, s. f. profusion.
skyrllagh, s. f. a lap full; pl. 72 [change -agh
to -eeyn].
slaa, v. daub, besmear, plaster; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy laa, v. to daub or besmear; Ez. xiii. 10,
11, 12: Er-yn-oyr, dy feer, er-yn-oyr dy vel ad
er chur shaghryny er my phobble, gra, Shee,
tra nagh row shee ayn; as hrog fer voalley, as
cur-my-ner va feallagh elley dy laa hardish eh
lesh morte gyn-bree. Abbyr roosyn ta dy laa
eh lesh morter dyn-bree, Dy jean eh tuitym: hig thoilley hrome-liaghee, as tuitte shiuish, O chlaghyn mooarey sniagheete, as nee gey rastagh eh y scotee. Cur-my-ner, tra ta’n voalley er duilym, nagh bee eh er ny ghra riuish, Cre’n erree t’er y vorter lesh ta shiu er laa eh? Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace; and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar: Say unto them which daub it with untempered mortar, that it shall fall: there shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O great hailstones, shall fall; and a stormy wind shall rend it. Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it? -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S slaait or slaiyt, 85. daubed, besmeared, plastered.

slaadaah, v. painting.

slaader, s. m. a dauber, &c; pl. -yn.

slaaiik, s. m. This word ought to be used for mortar, a composition that would daub.

sladdan, s. f. a wash staff; pl. -yn.

yn claddan, s. the wash staff. S

yn chladdan (sic), s. the wash-staff. S

slane, a. whole, total, hale.

yn clane, s. the whole. S

slaney, a. pl. whole, healed.

slane jeant magh, a. complete, perfect.

slane kiarit, adv. wholly resolved.

slane palchey, s. abundance; 1 Chro. xxix. 21: As heb ad ourallyn gys y Chiar, as ourallyn-losthr et laa-ny-vairag, eer thousan dow, as thousane rea, as thousane eayn, marish nyn ourallyn-feeyney as ourallyn elley ayns slane palchey, son oolley Israel. And they sacrificed sacrifices unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings unto the Lord, on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings, and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel.

slane poorar, s. authority; Esther, ix. 29:

Eisht scrieu Esther yn ven-rein, inneen Abihail, as Mordecai yn Ew, lesh slane poorar, dy choyt ayns bree yn screeeun elley shoh son Purim. Then Esther the queen, the daughter of Abihail, and Mordecai the Jew, wrote with all authority, to confirm this second letter of Purim.

slane tushtagh, a. perfect knowledge.

slane-ayd, p. p. farewell with thee; -s, id. em.

slane-lhiat, p. p. fare thee well.

slane[-]-lhiieu, p. p. fare ye well, or farewell with you.

slaneid, s. m. wholeness, perfection.

asslaanid, s. m. pravity, not in a perfect state.

slane-luss or slan-luss. See also slaanluss, ribwort, called so in Manks on account of its quality in assisting nature to heal, when applied.

slaan-luss, s. f. ribwort.

slane-ynrick, a. perfect; Job, i. 1: Va dooinny ayns cheer Uz, va’n ennym echey Job; as va’n dooinny cheddin slane-ynrick as jeeragh, goaill aggle roish Jee, as shaughney olk. There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job; and that man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.

slane-ynsit, a. perfect; Isa. xlii. 19: Quoi ta doal, agh my harvaant? ny bouyr, agh my haghter? quoi ta cha doal rishyn ta slane ynsit, cha moal ayns soilshey as shirveishagh y Chiar? Who is blind, but my servant? or deaf, as my messenger that I sent? who is blind as he that is perfect, and blind as the Lord’s servant?

slaan, v. heal; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

slaanagh or slaanaghey, v. healing, getting whole.

slaneaghey, v. healing, making whole; a. sanative, healing.

dy laanaghey, v. to heal, to make whole. S

slaane, a. d. of healing.

laanee, v. [did] heal, cure.

slaanit, 83. healed, made whole.

slaaneyder, s. m. a healer; pl. -yn.

slaynt, s. f. health, saneness, sanity; pl. -yn.

yn tlaynt, s. the health. S

yn claynt, s. the health. S

e laynt, s. his health. S

corp-as-slaynt, s. m. kind love and best respects.

asslaynt, s. f. out of health, sickness,
slaydagh, a. trailsome, &c.

sleaydee, a. id., comp. and sup.

sleayst, s. f. a shovel; a fan; pl. -yn

[yn cleayst, s. f. [the] fan; Matt. iii. 12: Ta’n cleayst echey ayns e laue, as nee eh dy bollagh e laare-vowie y ghlennay, as gowee eh e churnaght stiagh ayns e hie-tashte; agh loshtee eh yno choau lesh aile nagh bee er ny vooghay. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire. S

slean, s. f. a goad; pl. -yn; Ecclesiasticus, xxxviii. 25: Kys yiof eshyn mooarane ynsagh ta cummal y cheeagh, as ta boggysagh jeh’n slean; ta gimman y chesheragh, ta cur-rish obbyr vaghergh, as e hagglo mysh ny dew? How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?

sleetch, s. f. slime; pl. -yn.

sleetchagh, a. slimy.

sleetchee, a. id., comp. and sup

sleetchal, v. lurking, sneaking.

sleggan, s. f. a clever; pl. -yn.

sleggan-sleeu, s. f. foxglove.

sleick, v. slake, as lime: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. sleickal, v. slaking.

sleickit, 85. slaked.

sleih, s. m. 96. people, inhabitants.

yn cleih, the people, S
dy leih, s. (from sleih), of people. S

slibbin, s. m. sloven; pl. -yn.

slibbinagh, a. slovenly.

slibbinee, a. id., comp. and sup.

sleian, s. m. a mountain.

yn cliean, s. the mountain.

fo liean, s. under a mountain; Rev. vi. 14: As hie’n aer ass shilley myr duillag lioar ta fillit; as va dy chooiley liean as ellan scughit ass yno undin. And the heaven departed as a scroll under a mountain; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places. S

sleityn, s. pl. mountains.

O leityn, s. pl. O mountains! S
sleitagh, a. mountainous, hilly, how hilly.
sleitee, a. id., comp. and sup.
sliennoo, s. m. (from slane noo) surname; as in the case of Jacob to Israel; Simon to Peter, &c.; or from slaa noo, to rub or anoint with some unction at time surnamed.
liennoo, s. surname; as, cre dty liennoo[?] (what is thy surname[?]).
sliennoo, v. to surname: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dy liennoo, [v]. <of> surname, surnamed; Mark, iii. 16[-17]: As Simon liennoo eh Peddyr. As Jamys mac Zebedee, as Ean braar Yamys (as liennoo eh adsyn Boanerges, ta shen dy ghra, Cloan ny taarnée). And Simon he surnamed Peter; And James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and he surnamed them Boanerges, which is, The sons of thunder.
sliennooit, 85, surnamed.
slieman, s. m. a loose garment; pl. -yn.
sling, s. f. a weaver’s slaie [i.e. slay].
slissag, s. f. a hame, a slice; pl. -yn.
yn clissag, s. the hame.
sloat, s. m. abatement from rain.
sloatail, v. abating raining.
slobbagh, a. sloppy, having slop.
oashyr-slobbagh, s. f. a stocking having no sole to the foot, but a lappet covering the top of the foot, with a loop to the toe fore and a heel strap.
slock, s. f. the live part in a horn.
sloureee, s. f. a rackentree; what a pot or a kettle is suspended by when hung on the fire; pl. -yn.
slug or slugg, v. swallow, gulp; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
my llugg, v. if swallow; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. S
sluggey, v. swallowing, gulping.
dy lluggey or luggey, v. to swallow or gulp up; Isa. xlix. 19: Son dy ynnydyn-vagheem faase as treigt, as cheer dty hraartys, bee ad dy jaroo nish ro choon son ny cummaltee, as bee adsyn ren uss y lluggey seose eebrit
foddey jeh. For thy waste and thy desolate places, and the land of thy destruction, shall even now be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up shall be far away. S
sluggee, a. d. of swallowing.
poyll sluggee, s. f. a whirlpool.
sluggit, 85, swallowed, gulped.
sluggeyder, s. m. a swallowler; pl. -yn.
e lluggeyder, s. his swallowler. S
sluggid
yn cluggid, s. m. the narrow part of the throat, the part where we swallow through the glottis. S
sluggag, s. f. a gulp, a swallow; pl. -yn.
sluggane, s. f. slake or sloake.
sluht, s. f. slut; pl. -yn. Prov. “Guilley smuggag dooinney glen, Inneen smuggag sluht dy ven.” [A snotty boy, a clean man. A snotty girl, a slut of a woman.]
sluhtagh, a. sluttish.
sluhtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
sluight, a. some, some little.
sluiglt, s. m. issue, posterity, progeny, offspring.
yn eluight, s. the offspring. S
e eluight, s. his offspring, seed, or issue. S
slught
boolaught, s. f. the herb mayflower.
slughtoal, a. fruitful in children.
slyst, s. m. border, suburb, environ; pl. -yn.
yn elyst, s. the region, suburbs, borders. S
smaght, s. m. correction, chastisement; pl. -yn.
thie smaght, s. m. a house of correction.
smaght, v. correct, chastise; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smaghtaghey or smaghtey, v. correcting, afflictling, chastising chastening.
smaghttit, 85. corrected, afflicted.
neu-smaghttit, a. uncorrected.
smaghteyder, s. m. a correcter.
smair, s. f. a berry; pl. 73 [smeir].
smair, s. f. a picking berries.
smalee, s. f. a spark; pl. -yn.
smalee, a. d. of sparks; Exod. xxxvii. 23:
smoodal, v. smoothing, &c.
smoodit, 85. smoothed.
smooin, v. think, recollect, consider; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smooinsee, v. This word, through custom, is often made use of instead of smooin; as in John xvi. 2: Ver ad shiu magh ass ny kialteenyn: as ta'n oor cheet, quoi-erbee varrys shiu, dy smooinsee eh dy bee eh shirveish Jee. They shall put you out of the synagogues: yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service; and the Prov. "Cha smooin see rieau er yn olk nagh ren."
[One never thinks of the evil one did not do. MWW]
smooinagh or smooinaghey, v. thinking, recollecting, considering.
smooinit, 85. thought of, recollected.
neu-smooinit, a. unthought.
smooinaght, s. m. a thought; pl. -yn.
aa-smooinaght, s. m. second thought, reflection.
sursmooinaght, s. m. consideration; pl. -yn.
smoineyder, s. m. a thinker; pl. -yn.
smoor, v. smile, smirk, titter; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smooireyder, s. m. a greaser; pl. -yn.
meggyl, s. f. the chin; pl. -yn.
miggyl, s. f. a small diminutive creature.
smigh, s. f. snuff, the snuff of a candle.
smighyl, s. f. a small particle of fire, as the snuff of a candle.
smittan, s. f. smut.
smiddagh or smittagh, a. smutty, spotted with black.
smiddee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58.
smoash, v. smash, crush; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
smoashit, 85. smashed, crushed.
smock, s. f. a shift; pl. -yn.
smoghan, s. m. stink, bad smell; Amos, iv. 10: 
...as ta mee er choyr tur smoghan ny campyn dy heet sese gys ny stroynyn eu: ny-yelh cha vel shiu er hyndaa hym’s, ta'n Chiam dy ghra. 
...and I have made the stink of your camps to come up unto your nostrils: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.
smoghanagh, a. stinking, having stink.
smoghanee, a. id., comp. and sup.
smoghane, s. m. a suffocating or smouldering fume.
smoghaney, v. smouldering.
smoghanit, 85. smouldered.
smood, v. smooth, calender; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
snuir, s. m. marrow; pl. -yn.
snuiragh, a. marrowy.
snuiree, s. id., comp. and sup.

Snaal, s. m. [Snaefell,] a mountain in the parish of Maughold, called so from sniaghtey (snow) as its summit is often in winter covered with snow; it is said to be 600 yards above the level of the sea, and a few feet higher than Baroole.

snagger, v. gnash; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

snaggeragh or snaggeragh, v. gnashing.

snaggeyder, s. m. a gnasher; pl. -yn.

snaid, s. f. a needle; pl. -yn.

snaidey, a. d. of a needle or needles

snaie, s. m. thread, a quantity of yarn or thread; pl. -yn.

snaie-olle, s. m. woollen yarn.

snaa, a. d. of thread, yarn, or nets.

snap, s. m. a nap of sleep; pl. -yn.

snapperagh, v. taking naps of sleep.

snape[y]der, s. m. one who takes naps.

snapperal, v. stumbling, stumbleth, &c. Kiap snapperal (a stumbling block).

yn chiap-snapperal, s. the stumbling block. K

snaune, s. m. a slumber (a corruption of saveenys), a fibre of gossamer.

snaunynee, s. pl. gossamers, fine fibres on the ground on a fine day in unsettled weather.

snaue, v. creep, swim; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

Gamyli is better Manks for swim, but snaue is what is used.

dy naau* or naaue, v. to creep, to swim; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. S

snaueyder, s. m. a creeper.

sneeue, v. spin, spinning; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sneeeuee, a. d. of spinning.

sneeuit, 85. spun.

sneu-nieuite, a. unspun.

sneeuder or sneaueyder, s. m. a spinner; pl. -yn.

sneeg, s. f. a latch; pl. -yn.

sneegagh, a. captious, snappish, how captious.

sneegee, a. id. comp. and sup.

sneigh or snee, s. f. vexation, anything that vexes one; pl. -yn.

sneiaghagh, a. vexatious, how vexatious.

sneihee, a. id., comp. and sup.

sniaghtey, s. m. snow; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy niaghtay, s. of snow. S

sniaghtee, a. d. of snow.

sniaghtey-garroo, s. m. hail.

sniem or sniemm*, s. a noose or running knot, a bow knot; pl. -yn.

sniem or sniemm*, v. noose or knot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sniemmy, v. noosing; knitting, as a bone after being broke, piecing together.

sniemm, 85. noosed, knitted, pieced.

neu-sniemm, a. unknit, unnoosed.

sniemmeyder, s. m. knitter; pl. -yn.

snieng, s. f. a nit, a louse egg; pl. -yn.

sniengagh, a. nitty, having nits.

sniengan, s. f. an ant, a pismire; pl. -yn.

breckan-sniengan, s. m. a medley colour.

snieng[an]agh, a. having ants or pismires.

snig, s. f. a fillip, a sharp stroke or blow.

snog or snuig, s. m. a nod; pl. -yn.

snog or snuig, v. nod; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -it, 85; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

snoogal, v. nodding.

snooid or snoaid, s. f. a length of hair in a fishing line or gear; pl. -yn.

soail or soill, v. wrap, or bind round; <Isaiah, xx[viii], 20> [See below, soill]; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

soill, v. See soaill.

hoail or haail, v. did wrap or swath; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

soaille or soill, v. wrapping round.

soill, v. wrapping, binding up; Isa. xxx. 26: Myrgeddin, bee soilshey yn eayst myr soilshey yn ghrian, as bee soilshey yn ghrian shiaght-fitlley, myr soilshey shiaght laa, 'sy laa...
ta’n Chiam soille sease assee e phobble, as lheihys guinn nyn lhottyn. Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound. [Isaiah, xx[viii]]. 20: Son ta’n lhiabee ro yiare son dooinney dy heeyney eh-hene er; as yn eaddagh lhiabee ro choon da dy hoolley eh-hene ayn. For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it: and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it.]

soaillée, a. d. of wrapping round.
cryss-soaillee
yn chryss-soille, s. the swaddling cloth. C
soaillit, 85. wrapped round.
soailleder, s. m. a wrapper; pl. -yn.
soaillagh, s. a. sumptous, warmly clad.
soailld, s. m. luxury; pl. -yn.
soailtagh, s. m. an effeminate person; pl.
71 [change -agh to -ee]; 1 Cor. vi. 9: Nagh vel lys eu nagh vow ny mee-chrauee eiraght ayns reerigght Yee? Ny bee-jee mollit: chamooy yio maardere, ny adsyn ta cur ooashley da jallooyyn, ny adsyn ta brishe-poosey, ny ny soailletter, ny adsyn ta cur rich peccah noi dooghs. Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind.

soailt, s. f. a barn; pl. -yn.
yn toailt, s. the barn. S
e hoalit, s. his barn; pl. -yn. S
ynn doailt, s. your, &c. barn; pl. -yn. S
soailt, a. d. of a barn or barns.
Toailt, a. d. of a barn.

soar, s. m. a smell; pl. -yn; (used to good and bad).
soar, v. smell, scent; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hoar, v. smelled, did smell; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
soaral, v. smelling, scenting.
dy hooral, v. to smell. S
soarit, 85. smelled.
soareyder, s. m. a smeller; pl. -yn.

sock, s. f. a plough share.
e hock, s. his plough share. S
sick, s. pl. plough shares; pl. of sock.

sockeragh, a. easy, tardy, moderate, slow, plain; Gen. xxv. 27: As daase ny guillin as va Esaau ny helgeyr gastey, dooinney magheragh: agh va Jacob yh ghooiney sockeragh cummal ayns cabbaneyn. And the boys grew: and Esaau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field; and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents.

ro hockeragh, a. too easy or slow. S
sockeree, a. id., comp. and sup.

soddag, s. f. a bannock; pl. -yn.
e hoddag, s. his bannock. S
soddag-verreen or soddag-verrin, s. [f]. a thick clapped cake; a cake generally understood as the last of a baking, and left longer on the griddle to harden; 1 Kings, xvii. 18: Ny bee aggle ort; imme, as Jean myr t’ou er ghra: agh jean dooys hoshiaght
soddag berreen, as cur liat hym eh, as eisht jean er dty hon here, as son dty vac. Fear not; go and do as thou hast said: but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son.
yn toddag vallo (the dumb cake).

sogh, s. f. a surge; a sob or groan; pl. -yn.
e hogh, s. his surge or sob. S
sogh, v. surge, sob, groan; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
soghal, v. sobbing, surging, groaning; Ez.
xxx. 24: As neem’s niartaghey roihaghyn ree Vabylon, as ver-yym my chliwe ayns y laue echeyns: agh brish-yym roihaghyn Pharaoh, as nee eh soghal kiongoyrt rish, myr soghyn dooinney ta guint gy-baase. And I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and put my sword in his hand: but I will break Pharaoh’s arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man.
soghit, 85. surged, sobbed.
sogheyder, s. m. a sobber, groaner; pl. -yn.

soi or soie, v. set, sit, plant; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
soie, v. sit, set, plant.
hoi or hoie, v. did sit, set, sat; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym -yms; -ys, 94.
soil* or sollee, v. defile, pollute, soil. -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

holl or hollee, v. did defile or sully; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys, 94.
sollaghey, v. soiling, defiling, polluting.
dy hollagh, or hollaghey, v. to defile or sully. S

solley dy holley, v. to defile or sully. S

sollit, 55. defiled, soiled, polluted; Isaiah, xxviii. 8: Son ta ooilley ny buird sollit lesh skeay as broïd, myr shen nagh vel boayl erbee glen. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean.

ro hollit, 85, too defiled or sullied. S

sollaghey-laue, s. a bribe, something put into the hand to pervert the judgment; Micah, vii. 3: Dy vod ad dy jeean cur-lish olk, lesh nyn ghaa laue: ta’n prince geearree leagh, as yn briw shirrey sollaghey-laue. That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh for a reward.

solleyder, s. m. a defiler, polluter.

sollaghyn, s. f. croudy, a kind of pottage made of oatmeal and the water or broth wherein flesh meat had been boiled, and the fat of the broth poured thereon.

dty hollaghyn, s. thy croudy; pl. -yn. S

sollys, a. light, bright, shiny.

ro hollys, a. too light or bright. S

sollysey, a. id., comp. and sup.

sollyssid, s. m. brightness, lustre.

dty hollyssid, s. thy light or brightness. S

soilsh or soilshee, v. enlighten, declare, illumine; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hoilsh or hoilshee, v. did enlighten, declare, publish, proclaim, divulge or elucidate; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.

soilshagh or soilshaghey, v. enlightening, declaring, publishing, exhibiting, showing, setting forth, revealing.

dy hoilshagh or hoilshaghey, v. to enlighten, declare, &c. S

soilshit, 85, enlightened, exhibited, shown.

ro hoilshit, too shown or exhibited, too
declared or published. S
neu-hoilshit, a. unenlightened; undeclared.
soilshey, s. m. light, illumination; pl. 67 [change -ey to -agyn].
y toilshey, s. the light. S
dy hoilshey, s. of light; pl. 67. S
yn doilshye, s. your, &c. light, sight. S
soilshew
hoilshee, a. d. of light or enlightening<s>. S
soilsheyder, s. m. an enlightener, &c.; pl. -yn.
soilsh(ean) (sic: stress), v. shining, shineth, shines.
dy hoilshean, v. to shine or give light.
soilsh(ean)agh, a. shiny, bright, splendid, radiant, glittering; Hab. iii. 11: Hass y ghrian, as yn eayst ayns ynnyd; ec soilshhey dty hideyn ren ad getlagh as ec soollysid dty shlieiy soilsh(ean)agh. The sun and moon stood still in their habitation: at the light of thine arrows they went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear; how shiny.
ro hoilsheanagh, a. too enlightening, &c. S
soilsh(ean)ee, a. id., comp. and sup.
son, pre. for, because of, in search of.
son shen as oolilley, conj. notwithstanding, for that and all.
son wheesh, conj. forasmuch, whereas; Isa. xxix. 13: Son wheesh as dy vel n pobble shoh taym er-gerrey dooys lesh nyn meenal, as dy my ooashlaghey lesh nyn meillyn, agh ta’n cree oc er ny soughey foddey voym…
Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me…..
er-e-hon, p. p. for him, for it. Prov. “Dy choolilley ghooinney er e hon hene, as Jee son oolilley.” [Every man for himself and God for all.]
er e<h> hon, pre. for him or it. S
er-e-son, p. p. for her.
sondagh, a. sordid, avaricious, greedy of gain, selfish.
ro hondagh, a. too avaricious. S
sondee, a. id., comp. and sup.
sondid, s. m. sordidness, churlishness.
 e hondid, s. his avariciousness. S
sonderey, s. m. a greedy or selfish person;

pl. 68 [change -ey to -eeyn]. Prov. “Ta’n breagerey molley yn sonderey.” [The liar deceives the greedy person.]
sonnaase, s. f. arrogance, ambition.
 e honnaase, s. his arrogance, ambition. S
sonnaasagh, a. arrogant, haughty, self-conceited.
ro honnaasagh, a. too arrogant, too ambitious. S
sonnaasee, a. more arrogant, most arrogant, the comp. and sup. of sonnaasagh.

sonnyse, s. f. satiety, abundance, plenitude, luck.
 e honnyse, s. his satiety or abundance. S
faiy-sonnyse, s. f. a kind of soft, whitish grass that grows in rich land.
sonney, a. d. of satiety or plenty.
arkan-sonney, s. a hedge hog, or a fabulous creature ominous of plenty; a fat little pig.
sonnyssagh, a. abundant, copious, abounding in plenty; Jer. li. 13: O uess ta cummral er ymmodee ushtaghyn, sonnyssagh ayns berchy, ta dty yerrey er jeet, as towse dty haynt. O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures, thine end is come, and the measure of thy covetousness.
sonnysssee, a. id., comp. and sup.

soo, s. m. juice, essence, substance; pl. -ghyn.
 e hoo, s. his juice or substance. S
soo, v. soak, suck up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 88; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
 hoo, v. did soak or suck up; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S
sooit, 85, soaked, soaked up.
sooid, s. m. juiciness.
sooder, s. m. a soaker, sipper, tippler; pl. -yn.
 e hooder, s. his soaker. S
soo-oil, a. juicy, having juice, comp. and sup.
neu-soo-oil or neu-hoo-oil, a. unjuicy.
sooslagh, s. m. a composition of liquid wherein there is some substance.
soodraght, s. m. the recursion of a wave on the shore; pl. -yn.
sooee, s. f. soot; pl. -yn.
dy hooee, s. of soot.
sooeeagh, a. sooty.
sooey, a. pl. soot[y] [for *soooeeee].

soogh, a. plenary, substantial, solvent, plentiful.
soghid, s. m. substance, plenteousness, plenariness, substance, plenteousness.

sooilagh, -.

sooghid, s. f.

sooi, s. f. an eye; pl. -yn.
y tooill, s. the eye. S
e hooil, s. his eye; pl. -yn. S
sooil ny geayee, s. f. the wind’s eye, the point the wind blows from; Acts, xxvii. 15: As tra va’n lhong er ny imman noon as noal, as nagh row ee jannoo raad nooi sooil ny geayee, ihig shin jee tuittym les.

sooragh, v.

sooragh-.

sooragh, -.

sooragh or sooraghey, v. souring, leavening.
soorit, 85.
soorid, s. m. sourness, leaven.
e hoorrid, s. his leaven or sourness. S

sooree, s. f. courtship. Prov. “Sooree ghiare, yn tooree share.” [Short courtting the best courtting.]
yn tooree, s. the courtship. S
dooinneey-sooree, s. m. a wooer, a courter.
sooree, v. wooing, courting.
dy hoooree, v. to court, to woo. S

soost, s. f. a flail; pl. -yn.
yn tooost, s. the flail. S
e hoost, s. his flail; pl. -yn. S
lieh-hoost, s. m. threshing with one flail.
sooisht, a. d. of a flail.
sooishtey, a. d. of flails.

sooyl

er-soooyl, in. away; pt. gone.
er-soooyl-jee, adv. p. away with you or ye.
er-soooyl-lihat, adv. p. away with thee.
cur-er-soooyl, v. avert, turning off.

sorçh, s. m. sort, kind, a species; pl. -yn.
y torçh, s. the sort. S
e horçh, his sort; pl. -yn. S
yn dorçh, s. your, &c. sort, kind, &c. S
soarçh, s. See sorçh.
sorçh, v. assort, sort: -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sorçhit, 85.
sorçhit, 85.
sorçheyder, s. m. an assorter; pl. -yn.

sorn or surn, s. f. the fire-place in a kiln.
surn, s. f. a fire-place in a kiln, or under an oven; pl. -yn.
yn thurn, s. the fire-place of a kiln. S

sornaig, s. f. a sewer or covered drain.

Sostyn, s. England.
Ree Hostyn, s. the king of England. S
Sostnagh or Sostynagh, a. English, British, or Saxon; s. m. an Englishman, a Briton.
ben Hostynagh, s. an Englishman, a Briton, an Englishman, a Briton.
Sostnee, s. pl. English people.
dy Hostnee, s. of English people. S

sou, s.
sou-aigney, (sie or seiy-aigney), s. f.
bitterness; 1 Sam. xviii. 8: As va Saul feer choorree, as hug y raa shoh sou er e aigney...

Sostnagh, a. in a state of bitterness of mind or spirit.
sou-aignee, a. id., comp. and sup.
souid, s. m. an old worn out horse.
sour or sour, as spelled in Numbers xi. 18:
...ta shiu er cheayney ayns clashtyn y Chiam, gra, Quoi ver feill dooin dy ee? son va shin dy sour ayns Egypt... ye have wept in the ears of the Lord, saying, Who shall give us flesh to eat? for it was well with us in Egypt...; or as in Job xxxi. 20, soury: Mannagh vel e veeghyn er my vannaghey, as mannagh row eh jeant souyr leamraghyn my chiree. If his loins have not blessed me, and if he were not warmed with the fleece of my sheep: a. warm, snug, comfortable, not in want as respects circumstances.
ro houir, a. too snug or comfortable. S
souririd, s. m. solace, warmth, snugness. e houirid, s. his snugness, &c. S
soureys, s. m. summer. Perhaps from souri (warm).
sy tourey, s. in the summer. S
dy hourey, s. of summer. S
soureys, a. d. of summer.
y tourey, a. d. of summer. S
laq hourey, a. d. of a summer’s day. S
thie sourey, s. [m.] a summer house.
sourinagh
eeym hourinagh, a. summer butter. S
sows, s. f. a sudden blow or slap; pl. -yn.
soyl or soyley, v. compare, typify; -agh, 77;
-eeym, -yn, 83; -ins, 84; -yym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
soyley, v. will, &c. compare. This is shown above, but this word has the pronominal coalesced with it in some places in Scripture, as, soyley-ym, Mat. vii. 24: Quoi-eeryeh er-y-ta shen ta clashtyn ad shoh my ghooan’s, as jannoo ymmyd mie jeu soylee-ym eh yym dooinney creeney hrog e hie er creg. Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock.
sol* or soolee, v. compare; -agh, 77; -in, 83;
-ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hoyl or hoiylee, v. did compare, typify or liken; -agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms: -ys, 94. S
hioleey, v. like to have happened. Prov. “Haghyr eh ny share na hioleey eh.” [It happened better than it might have been.]
hoylee, See hioleey.
solley ta, adv. so is, or it is.
solley va, adv. so was, or so it was.
holley-va, adv. so was or were. S
soylagey, v. comparing, typifying, matching.
solagey, v. comparing, compareth, &c.
dy hoylagey, v. to compare typify, or liken. S
er ny hoylagey, v. to be compared, or being compared, typified or likened; Mat. xiii. 24: Ta reeracht niaw er ny hoylagey gys dooinney chuurr rass mie ayns e vagheir. The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field. S
soylit, 85, compared, matched with.
solit, 85. compared.
soylagey, s. a comparison; pl. 69 [change
-eeym to -yn]; Jud. viii. 2 and 3: As dooryt eh roo, Cre ta mish nish er n’yannoo ayns
soylagey jeuish? Nagh vel jeelym fouyr-feeney Ephraim ny share na slane fouyr-feeney Abiezr? Ta Jee er livrey gys nyn laueyn princeyn Vidian, Oreb as Zeeb: as cre va mish abyl dy yannoo ayns soylagey jeuish? Eisht va’n chorrue oc er ny veiyghey, tra dooryt eh shoh. And he said unto them, What have I done now in comparison of you? Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer? God hath delivered into your hands the princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb: and what was I able to do in comparison of you? Then their anger was abated toward him, when he had said that.
mac-soyley, s. m. an instance, a metaphor to illustrate by.
soylley, s. m. enjoyment, fruition, possession. e hoylley, his enjoyment or fruition. S
spaag, s. f. a spattle, the foot of a fowl, the foot in contempt; pl. -yn.
spaagagh, a. splay-footed,
spaagee, a. id., comp. and sup.
spaagit, a. having spattles.
Spaainey, s. f. Spain
Spaainagh, a. Spanish.
spaal, s. f. a shuttle; pl. -yn.
spaal fidderragh (a weaver’s shuttle, or the shuttle of a weaver).
spaar, v. spare, save, do without; -agh, 77;
-eeym, -yn, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
speeik, v. spying, saving.
spaarit, 85. spared, afforded, saved.
spaarahlagh, a. frugal, sparing.
spaarail, a. id., comp. and sup.
spaarailys, s. f. frugality, savingness.
spaireyder, s. m. a sparer; pl. -yn.
spaece, s. f. a swathe of grass from the scythe.
spagey, s. m. a scrip; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
spain, s. m. (spein), a spoon; pl. -yn.
spake, s. f. a spoke; pl. 69 [change -e to -yn]; 1 Kings, vii. 33: As va obbyr ny queelyn casley rish obbyr queelyl fainagh; va ny essyllyn oc, as ny hollanyn oc, as ny croughyn oc, as ny spakyn oc oilleyn Rhy. And the work of the wheels was like the work of a chariot wheel: their axletrees, and their naves, and their felloes, and their spokes, were all molten.
sparroo, s m. a sparrow; pl. sperriu.
sperriu, s. pl. sparrows; Luke, xii. 6: Nagh vel queig sperriu er nyn greck son daa farling, as cha ve unnane oc jarroodit kiongoirt rish Jee? Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?
spattan, s. light lodged corn; pl. -yn.
spackleryn, s. pl. spectacles.
speek, v. pry, peep, spy; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. speekearraigh or speekey, v. prying, peeping, descrying.
speekar, s. m. a pryer, peeper, spy; pl. -yn.
speein, v. peele, strip off the rind, skin, husk, or bark; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. speeiney, v. peeleing, taking off the rind, &c.
speeenit or speeint, 85. peeleed.
neu-speeint, unpeeleed.
speeineyder, s. m. a peeler; pl. -yn.
speeineig, s. f. the rind or peeleing; pl. -yn. The pl. is often used for splinters; as, Te brisht ayns speeineigyn. [It is broken into splinters.]
spyneig, s. See speeineig.
sponk, v. dry or parch up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sponkey, v. drying up with drought.
sponkit, 85. dried up with drought.

sponnag, s. f. a span, a trick, or error; as the Prov. “Ta’n chied sponnag lowit.” [The first trick is allowed.]

spooil or spooill, v. spoil, rob, plunder; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
spooillit or spooill, 85. spoiled, plundered.
spooilley, s. m. spoil, prey, plunder; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
spooillée, a. d.
llong-spoollie, s. f. a pirate [sc. ship].
spooilleyder, s. m. a spoiler, a robber; pl. -yn.

spooyt, [s.]. spout; pl. -yn.
spooyt, v. spout; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
spooyt, v. spouting, squirting.
spooysteragh, v. spurtting, squatting.
spooyttjit, 85. spouted, squirtted, sputted.
spooysteragh, s. m. spurttable drink, only fit to be spurtted out.
spooytrey, s. m. a squitter, a sputterer.
spooyttlagh, s. m. something poured through a spout.

sporran, s. a pursuit; pl. -yn.
sporrand-y-vochil, s. f. shepherd’s pursue, mithridate.

spotch, s. a joke, a jest; pl. -yn.
spotch, v. joke, jest; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
spotch or spotcheragh, v. joking, jesting.
spotchit, 85. joked, jested.
spotcheyder, s. m. a joker, jester.
spotchagh, a. jocose, jocular.

sprang-
sprangagh, a. out of rule, not regular.
sprangan, s. something that causes unevenness.
spranglane, s. something made up irregularly.

spreih, s. m. a sprinkle, a splash.
spreighyn, s. pl. sprinkles, splashes.
croan[-]spreie, s. m. a bowsprit.

spreiht, v. sprinkle, splash; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

spreiht, 85. sprinkled, splashed.

spreiht, 85. a. unsprinkled.
spreihilder, s. m. a sprinkler; pl. -yn.

spreit, s. m. a start, struggle, shove;
spreit, [v.] -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
spreital, v. starting, struggling, &c.
spreit, 85. started, &c.
spreityder, s. m. one that starts, &c.

sproag or sproaig, s. f. something saved sparingly; pl. -yn.

sproghan, s. the crop of a fowl; pl. -yn.

sproght, s. f. vexation, spleen wrought up to frenzy.
sproghtit, 85. vexed, vexed so above measure as to be frantic.

spulg, s. f. a peck or pinch of the bone.
spulg, v. peck, pick, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

spol. See spulg.
spulgy, v. pecking or pinching the flesh off the bone.
spulgit, 85. pecked, &c.
spulgyder, s. m. a pecker, &c.
spulgaig, s. f. a sharp or smart pinch, or nip off the bone; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

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spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.

spyr, s. a collar beam; pl. -yn.
opposition vehemently pushing against, or standing firm against; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]; Prov. xxi. 29: Ta'n drogh-ghooinney *staaney* e eddin: agh son y dooinney onneragh, t'eh goll jeerahg er y raad.

A wicked man hardeneth his face: but as for the upright, he directeth his way.

*staayni*; 85 standing statue, like in opposition to some force.

*staaynt*, 85 set or stuck up against, confronting, set in opposition, stiffened up.

*staayneyder*, s. m. a strenuous opponent.

stagh*. s. m. an awkward person; pl. -yn.

staghyl*, a. awkward, awkwardly.

staghlylee*, a. id., comp. and sup.

staghlyls*, s. f. awkwardness.

stailk*, s. f. a stake; pl. -yn.

stailk*, v. stake, &c.; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

staikey*, v. staking.

staikeyt, 85 staked, anchored.

staikeyder*, s. m. a staker; pl. -yn.

stailk*, s. f. a stitch in the body; pl. -yn.

stainnig, s. m. tin; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

stainnagh*, a. d. of tin.

stalck*, s. m. a stalk or stem.

stilck*, s. pl. stalks, stems.

stamack*, s. f. stomach; pl. -yn.

stamp*, v. tread, trample; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stampey*, v. treading, trampling.

stampit*, trod, trodden, trampled.

neu-stampit, a. untrodden.

stampeyder*, s. m. a treader; pl. -yn.

stang*, s. f. a wooden horse, a stock.

stangit, 85 set on the wooden horse.

stannair*, s. m. a hawk; pl. -yn.

stapp*, s. m. a stump; a small one, as that of corn after being cut; pl. -yn.

stabb*, s. m. a small stump; pl. -yn.

stappan*, a. how stumpy.

stappanee*, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.

stark*, a. stiff, inflexible; stiffen.

starkey*, a. pl. stiff, &c., and the comp. and sup. of stark.

styrk*, v. stiffen or lay stiff; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. See stark.

starkagh or starkaghey, v. stiffening, getting stiff.

styr[k]it, 85 stiffened.

styrkeyder*, s. m. a stiffener; pl. -yn.

stayd, s. m. state, case, pomp; pl. -yn.

stayd-noaa, s. m. regeneration; Mat. xix. 28: ‘Sy stayd noaa, tra nee Mac y dooinney soie er stoyl-reoel e ghloyr, dy jean shiuish myrgeddin t’er n’eiyrty orrym’s soie er daa stoyl-reoel yeig, briwnys daa heeloge yeig Israel. Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

lhag-stayd*, a. impotent; Jud. vi. 6: As va Israel er ny injillaghg yeig ti nth Nghadh rish ny Midianiteyn. And Israel was greatly impoverished because of the Midianites.

staydiool or staydioolagh*, a. stately, pompous; s. m. a pompous person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

staydoollis*, s. f. pompousness, pomposity.

steab*, s. f. a dart; pl. -yn.

Steaon, s. m. Stephen.

steat or steait, s. f. estate, or State of America; pl. -yn.

state-hallooin, s. m. (sic) a farm; Mat. xxii. 5: Agh hoie adsyn beg jeh as hie ad rhymboo, fer gys e state-hallooin, as fer elley gys e varchantys. But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.

steiilin or steillyn*, s. m. steel.

sterr[y]m*, s. m. storm; pl. -yn.

sterrymagh*, a. stormy, how stormy.

sterrymee*, a. id., comp. and sup.

sterrymid*, s. m. storminess.

sterrymit, 85 stormed.

sthangan*, s. f. a small debt; pl. -yn.

sthangan*, having small debts.

sthanganee*, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.

sthap or sthapp*, s. f. a stop or pause; pl. -yn.

sthap or sthapp*, v. stop, pause; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
-ys, 88.

sthappal, v. stopping.
sthappit, 85, stopped.
sthappal, s. m. a stoppage; pl. -yn.
sthappeyder, s. m. a stopper; pl. -yn.

stharteey, s. m. a job or spell of work; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
stheg, s. f. a steak or slice of meat; pl. -yn.
sthock, s. m. stock, fund, race; pl. -yn.
sthockan, s. f. the body of a plant, a small stock.

thonol or sthole, v. sprout or branch forth, ramify or grow in many stalks from the one root; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stholye, v. sprouting, spritting, shooting from the one root, growing prolific.
sthollit, 85, sprouted, ramified.

stholl, s. m. a stall, a station; pl. -yn.
stholl, v. id, -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

sthollal, v. stationing, stalling.
sthollit, 85, stationed, stalled.
stholleyder, s. m. one that stations.

sthook, s. f. a pile or shock of sheaves, made generally of twelve.
sthook, v. make into piles or stooks.
sthookey, v. making into piles, shocks, stooks.
sthookit, 85, made in stooks or shocks.
sthookeyder, s. m. one who makes stooks.

sthowyr, s. m. a staff or pole.
sthewir, s. pl. staves, poles; pl. of sthowyr.
sthowran, s. m. a stature; a person in contempt, standing as a pole or statue; pl. -yn.

sthurneish, s. f. stubbornness.
sthurneishagh, a. stubborn, how stubborn.
sthurneishhe, a. id., comp. and sup.

stiark, a. few, seldom, how few; Mat. vii. 14: Er-yn-oyr dy nee chion ta’n giat, as coon ta’n raad ta leedeil gys bea, as s’tiark ad ta dy haaghay eh. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Prov. “Stiark keayrt ta dooinney siyragh <an> [gyn] seaghyn.” [A hasty man is seldom without trouble.]

stiu*r* or stiure, v. steer or guide a vessel on a passage by the helm or rudder; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stiurey, v. steering.
stiurit, 85. steered.

stiurey, s. m. a rudder; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

stiuree, a. d. of a rudder or rudders.

stiureyder, s. m. skipper, steerer, or helmsman.

stiurt, s. m. a steward; pl. -yn.

stiurtey, a. d. of a steward or stewards.

stiurtagh, a. stewardlike.

stiurtys, s. f. stewardship.

stoamagh or stooamey, a. stately, ornamental, proportionable in the members.

neu-stoamey, a. unstate.

stoamid, s. m. stateliness, grandeur.

stoamid, s. m. this word is in 1 Cor. xi. 15, for glory: Agh my ta folt liauyr er ben, te stoamid jee: son ta’n folck eck er ny choyrt jee son coodagh. But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her: for her hair is given her for a covering, and in [xii.] 23 <verses> for honourable: As ny oltyn shen jehn chorp, sloo ta shin dy choontey jeu, orroo smoo dy stoamid ta shin dy stowal, as ny oltyn neuyesh ain er nyn goamrey lesh onnor foddey smoo. And those members of the body, which we think to be less honourable, upon these we bestow more abundant honour; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness. Stoaemid, perhaps, is the word meant.

stoandyey, s. m. a standish, a kind of barrel; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

stoo, s. m. stuff, substance, element, material; pl. -ghyn.

sthoo, s. See stoo.

stooalt, a. solid.

stooaltys, s. f. solidity.

stoo-thie, s. m. household furniture.

stott, s. m. a steer, a bullock.

sthit, s. pl. steers, bullocks.

stow, v. bestow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stowal, v. bestowing.
s. m. a stool, a seat.

stoyl, s. m. a stool, a seat.
stoyl-coshey, s. m. a foot-stool.
stoyl-reepil, s. m. a throne or regal seat.
stoyl-shickyr, s. m. a form.

stoyr, s. m. store, treasure; pl. -yn.
stoyr, v. id; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
stoyr-romney, s. m. a dividend; but it is generally understood to be a remainder after division not worth dividing.
thic stoyr, s. m. a store or warehouse.
stoyral or stoyrey, v. storing, treasuring.
storail, v. storing, sparing, saving.
stoyrit, 85, stored, treasured.
stoyreyder, s. m. a storier; pl. -yn.

strah, s. f. a plain, level country; a champaign; pl. -ghyn.

strah, s. f. a plain, level country; a champaign; pl. -ghyn.

strail, s. f. a string; pl. -yn.

strane, s. m. a file of men, a rank.
strap, s. f. a string; pl. -yn.

strane, s. m. a file of men, a rank.
strap, s. f. a string; pl. -yn.

strange, s. m. a string; pl. -yn.

strange, s. m. a string; pl. -yn.

strebe, a. d. of a strumpet or whore.

streebeeys, s. f. whoredom, prostitution.

streeu or streiu, s. f. strife, contention; pl. -ghyn.

streeu or streiu, v. strive, contend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
streeu or streiu, v. strive, contend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

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streeu or streiu, v. strive, contend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
stroeyr, s. f. the handle or gear fixed forward of a pillion on a horse; pl. -yn.

strig or strigg*, s. f. a draw or stripe of milk from a teat; pl. -yn.

strig or strigg*, v. stripe or draw from a teat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

striggey, v. milking the strippings.

striggey, s. drawing milk by stripes or strokes.

strigit, 85, drawn by strokes, milked.

striggeyder, s. m. a drawer of milk by stripes or strokes.

strig-ghounagh, s. f. a stripper, or a cow more than one year on the same milk.

striggagh, a. slow in giving the milk.

striggagh, a. id., comp. and sup.

striggle, s. f. a whet-board, the instrument with which a mower whets or sharpens his scythe.

striggyl, s. f. a strikeless; pl. -yn.

strinnioogh, v. snoreing.

stritlag, s. f. a jade, jilt, trollop, or trull.

stroie, v. destroy, waste, spend; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stroieder, s. m. a spender, a waster; pl. -yn.

stroialtagh, s. m. a destroyer, a spender, a prodigal; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. wasteful. prodigal.

ard-stroialtagh, s. m. a great waster; Prov. xviii. 9: Eshyn neesht ta liaste y ayns e obbyr eeh ny vraar da'n ard stroialtagh. He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

stroin, s. f. a nose; pl. -yn or -teeyn.

stroaney, a. d. nasal, of the nose.

stroanyn, s. p. nostrils.

stroineen, s. f. a nuzzle, a pig’s ring.

stron, s. m. a snort or snuffle; pl. -yn.

stron, v. id; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

stronan, s. m. a snuffer.

stronnagh, a. sounding through the nose or nostrils.

stronnee, a. id., comp. and sup.

stroo, s. m. the current of a stream; pl. -yn.

strooan, s. f. a stream; pl. -yn.

y trooan, s. the stream. S

strooanagh, a. streamy, full of streams.

strooanee, a. id., comp. and sup.

stroos or strooys, it appears so, (perhaps from streeu, strife); there has been a strife in me how it is, and it is so settled by me that it will or shall be as I say; the emphatic of stroohehene.

stroohehene, p. it appears to me or myself, I am persuaded in myself, I imagine or suppose, methinks.

struane, s. f. a triangular bannock. But it ought to be written s’trooran.

struge, or strug*, s. f. a gentle stroke of the hand.

strooig, s. See struge.

struge, or strug*, v. to draw or stroke the hand gently over; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

strugey, v. stroking, drawing the hand gently or kindly over. This word is used for strike in 2 Kings, v. 11: Hig eh son shickyr ys magh hym’s, as shasoo, as geamagh er ennym y Chiarn e Yee, as strug e laue harrish y boayl doghanagh, as slaanaghey yn lourane. He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper.

strugit, 85, stroked gently.

struggeyder, s. m. one who strokes.

strull, s. f. a rinse; pl. -aghyn [pl. of strulley ?].

strull, v. rinse; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

strulley, v. rinsing, streaming, shedding out; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

strullit or strult, 85, rinsed, shed.

strulleyder, s. m. a rinser; pl. -yn.

strumpag, s. f. a trumpet, a harlot; Amos, vii. 17: Bee dty ven ny strumpag 'syn ard-valley, as nee dty vec as dtyny in neenyn tuittym lesh y chliwe... Thy wife shall be an harlot in the city, and thy sons and thy daughters shall fall by the sword; pl. -yn.

stubbin, s. m. a cat without a tail.

stubbyl, s. m. stubble.
studdyl, s. m. a timber in a vessel’s side.

stugg or stuggey, s. m. a stoutling, a part or piece of a thing, a thing not so big or stout as shall be; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
stuggey, s. m. about half size; pl. 67.

stuit, a. stout, neat, trim.
stuittey, a. id., comp. and sup; a. pl. stout, neat, trim.

stundayrt, s. m. a yard; pl. -yn. This might be the Manks of standard, and perhaps right, as this (the yard) was the only standard measure in use; therefore called stundayrt (standard).

styr, v. hiss; used to set a dog on.

suggane, s. m. a straw rope; pl. -yn.
dy huggane, s. of straw rope. S
suggane-corrage, s. m. a straw rope made on the thumb.
bwhid-suggane, s. pl. stones set in the walls of a thatched house to tie the ropes to.
sugganagh, a. d. of straw rope.
suggain, v.
huggan, v. did bind with straw rope; -agh;
in; -ins; -yn; -yms; -ys, 94. S
dy hugganey, v. to bind with straw rope. S
ro hugganit, 85. too much bound with straw rope. S

sumark, s. f. a primrose; pl. -yn.
  e humark, s. its primrose. S

sunder, s. m. a sumner or sexton; pl. -yn.
  e hunder, s. his sumner or sexton. S

sunderagh, a. d. of the sumner, &c.
sunderys, s. f. sumnership.

sunt, a. sound, sane, not unhealthy.
sundid, s. m. soundness.

sur or sur*, v. suffer, allow; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
sur-jee, v. suffer ye.
surr, v. See sur.

hur or hur*, v. did suffer, suffered; -agh;
in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S surral, v. suffering, enduring.
dy hurral, v. to suffer pain. S

surranse, v.
dy hurranse, v. to undergo, sustain, suffer. S

surrit or surrt, 85. suffered, permitted.
ro hurt, 85. too much suffered. S

surranse, s. f. suffering, sufferance,
[surransee] a. d. of suffering.
surranse-foddey, s. f. long-suffering, forbearance.
dy hurranse-foddey, s. thy long suffering. S

surransee, a. more or most able to suffer; s. pl. sufferers.
e hurransee, s. his sufferers. S

neu-hurransee, a. insufferable, not to be endured.

sur-[]smooinaght, s. m. consideration; pl. -yn.
sur-[]dremagh, a. trust-worthy, sufficient, fit to trust. The simile in this word is taken from whether a horse will suffer to be rode on the back, sur dreeym agh, sufferable on the back.
ro hurdremagh, a. too trustworthy. S

surdreemee, a. id., comp. and sup.
surdremid
  e hurdremid or hurdronymis, s. his trustworthiness. S

surl or surll*, v. sprawl, toss, tumble; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hurll, v. did toss or tumble; -agh; -in; -ins;
  -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. S

surlaghgey, v. sprawled, tumbled.
dy hurllaghgey, v. to toss or tumble. S

surllit, 85. sprawled, tumbled.
ro hurllit, 85. too tossed or tumbled. S

surlley, s. m. a sprawl, toss, or tumble; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

lhein-surlley, s. m. a standing-jump.
surlleyder, s. m. a sprawler, a tumber; pl. -yn.
Sushin

Laa’l Sushin, a. Swithin’s day. This day is marked in the calendar on the 15th of July, and is said that if it rains on this day, there will not be a day without rain for forty days afterwards.

Suspital, s. m. Gospel. This word no doubt is su from sheeu (being of worth) and shtal, from skeal, (news or tidings, worthy or valuable news, or tidings).

yn Tushtal, s. the gospel. S
e Hushtal, s. his gospel. S
sushtalagh, s. m. an evangelist, a gospel believer.

ny hushallagh, s. an evangelist. S

sym, s. m. a sum; pl. -yn.

e hym, s. his sum; pl. -yn. S
ard-sym, s. m. the principal; pl. -yn.

symn, v. cite, summon, publish bans of matrimony; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
symney, v. citing, summoning, publishing matrimonial bans; s. m. a citation; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
symnit, 85. summoned, cited, &c.
symneyder, s. m. a summoner, &c. pl. -yn.
synnin, s. f. a tug or thong, from the middle of the small swingletree to the end of the large one, in which irons are now used; pl. -yn, or synneeyn.
This letter and its changes see remarks 30 and 59; it takes in T would sound better, according to the Manks pronunciation with h after them, as shown in Remark 30.

**taagh**, v. frequent, visit often; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**haagh**, v. frequented, did frequent; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T

**taaghey**, v. frequenting, visiting often to, visiting. I would have written this word thaghey, only it is used in Psl. cxlii. 9 without an h: Livrey m’annym ass pryssoon, dy voddym boose y choyrt da dt’Ennym: as shoh my ver oo dou, eisht nee deiney crauee taaghey my heshaght. Bring my soul out of prison, that I may give thanks unto thy Name: which thing if thou wilt grant me, then shall the righteous resort unto my company, and in John, xviii. 20: Loayr mee dy foshlit rish y theihil: dynsee mee kinjagh ayns y cheeill, as ayns y chiamble, raad ta ny Hewnyn kinjagh taaghey, as dy follit cha vel mee er ghr a nhee erbee. I spake openly to the world; I ever taught theihll: dynsee mee kinjagh ayns y cheeill, as dy voddym boose y choyrt da dt’Ennym: as shoh my ver oo dou, eisht nee deiney crauee taaghey my heshaght. Bring my soul out of prison, that I may give thanks unto thy Name: which thing if thou wilt grant me, then shall the righteous resort unto my company, and in John, xviii. 20: Loayr mee dy foshlit rish y theihil: dynsee mee kinjagh ayns y cheeill, as ayns y chiamble, raad ta ny Hewnyn kinjagh taaghey, as dy follit cha vel mee er ghr a nhee erbee. I spake openly to the world; I ever taught

**thaaghda** or **taagher**, s. m. a causeway; pl. -yn.

**thaghee**, s. m. a causeway; pl. -yn.

**taah** or **taa**, v. weld, a solder.

**taah** or **taa**, v. weld, solder, mix<ed>; Dan. ii. 43: As son wheesh as dy vaik oo yiar kione y chrav y diaul, nee ad seiy ad hene fud slught deiney, agh cha jean ad thiantyn dy cheiliki, eer myr nagh vel yiar taah rish cray [? l. taahit]. And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay; -agh, 77; -ee, 40; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

**thaah**, v. weld, solder; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -ys, 88; welding, soldering
dy haah, v. to weld, &c.; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T

**taahit** or **taah**, 85, welded, soldered.

**s’taait**, a. how welded or soldered. T

**taahder**, a. m. a welder; pl. -yn.

**taal**, v. flow as milk from the udder to the teat when milked or sucked; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -ys, 88.

**haal**, v. flowed, or did flow, as milk to the udder; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T

**taaley**, v. flowing of milk from the udder to the teat.
dy haaley, v. to flow with milk. T

**taalit**, 85, flowed.

**taarnagh**, s. m. thunder; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eeyn].

dy haarnagh, s. of thunder; pl. 72. T

**taanne**, a. d. of thunder, belonging to thunder.

rooit haanne, (a peal of thunder)
sheean haanne, a. d. the sound or noise of thunder T

**taarnaghey**, v. thundering,
dy haarnaghey, v. to thunder. T

**taau** or **taaue**, a. idle; out of employment.

ny haauie, s. idle. Prov. “Cha vow laue ny haauie veg.” [An idle hand will receive nothing.] T

**ynn daaue**, v. your, &c. being idle, out of employ. T

**taauid**, s. m. idleness.
taaue, s. f. a squeam or qualm; a reach in vomiting; pl. -yn.
taaueynee or tauauernee, v. reaching or forcing to vomit.
dy hauuynnee, v. to reach in vomiting. T

tack, s. m. a tax; pl. -yn.
e hack, s. his tax. T
tackeydagh, s. m. a person taxed; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee].
tackeyder, s. m. a taxer, an usurer; pl. -yn.
taggy, s. f. a tack or tache, a small nail; pl. -yn.
e haggy, s. his tack, or small nail. T

taggluoo, v. talking, conversing.
er haggluoo, v. hath, &c. talked. T
dy haggluoo, v. to talk. T
ynn daggloo, s. your, &c. talk or conversation. T

taghyr, s. m. hap, chance.
taghyryn, s. pl. a few, some that happen.
taghyr, v. happen; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha daghyr, v. will not happen; -in; -ym; &c. T
dy daghyragh, v. if would happen. T
haghr or haggyr, v. happened, did happen;
-agh, -in, -ins, -ym, 94. T
taghyrt, v. happening, occurring.
dy haghyrt, v. to happen. T
er daghyrt, v. hath, &c. happened. T
taghyrit, 85, happened.
drogh-haghyrt, s. m. a disaster, an ill hap.
troid-taghyrt, adv. accidentally.
taghys, s. f. itch; pl. -yn.
e haghys, s. his itch. T
ynn daghys, s. your, &c. itch. T
taghyssagh, a. itch, infected with itch.
s’taghgyssagh, a. how itching. T
s’taghgyss, a. id., [comp. and sup.+] 58. T
ro haghyyssagh, a. too itching. T

taill, s. f. the rnyed that bears the millstone.
tail, v. cut or mark the tally; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
taillit, 85. tallied.
tailley, s. m. tally; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn]; Exod. v. 18: Reue shiu, er-y-fa shen, gys nyn obbyr: son cha vow shiu veg y choonlagh, ny yeih shegyn diu tailley ny breekyn y choyrt stiagh. Go therefore now, and work; for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks.
tailleyder, s. m. one who tallies.

Taittn
by-haittn, adv. because of pleasure or delight, to pleasure or delight in.
my haittyn, v. if I will have pleasure &c. in; -s, id. em. T
my haittin, v. if I would have pleasure or delight. T
cha daittyn hhiam, v. I had not pleasure or delight. T
taitnys, s. f. pleasure, delight; pl. -yn.
e haitnys, s. his pleasure. T
ynn daitnys, s. your, &c. delight or pleasure.
taitnyssagh, a. pleasant, delightful, acceptable; Acts, xxiv. 27: Agh ec kione daa viein haink Porcius Festus aynes ynnyd Felix: as son dy row Felix booilagh jannoo nhee
taitnyssagh da ny Hewyn, daag eh Paul ny phrysoonagh. But after two years Porcius Festus came into Felix’ room: and Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.
s’taitnyssagh, a. how pleasing, delightful, or desirable. T
s’taitnyss, a. id., [comp. and sup.+] 58. T
ro haitnyssagh, a. too pleasing. T
neu-ha[i]ttnyssagh, a. displeasing, unpleasant.
taitnyssid, s. f. pleasantness, delightfulness.

talk, v. walk, walk slowly; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dalk [ad?], v. will they walk on slowly [?].
cha dalk*, not walk slowly; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
halk, v. did walk; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
talkal, v. walking slowly.
dy halkal, v. to walk slowly. T
er dalkal, v. hath, &c. walked slowly. T
talkeyder, s. m. a slow walker; pl. -yn.
talkit, 85. walked in slow pace.

tallagh, v. murmuring, grumbling, complaining.
e hallagh, s. his murmuring. T
tappeys or tappeeid, s. m. speed, quickness, fastness of motion.
tappe, s. m. temperament, temperature, equanimity of temper. That which a person loses, when he gives way to passion; chaill ad nyn dappey (they lost their evenness of temper).
yn dappey, your, &c. temperature o[r] temper. T

tarheelm (sic: stress), v. alight, alighting, coming down from a horse or beast on which a person rides; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hann* or hannee, v. did abide, continue, tarry, or endure; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tannaght or tannagtyn, v. continuing, tarrying, abiding, or continueth, tarrieth, abideth, or endureth.
dy hannagh or hannagtyn, to continue, abide, tarry, or endure.
er dannagh or er dannagtyn, v. hath, &c., continued, remained, abode, &c. T

tannit, 85. continued, &c.
tanneyder, s. m. an abider or continuer. tannahgh
s'tannaghthagh, a. how continual, &c. T
s'tannaghtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

tannys, s. f. tenantry, tenant; pl. -yn.
e hannys, s. his tenantry or tenant. T
yn danny, your, &c. tenantry or tenants.
tannysagh, a. tenetable.
tapp, s. m. a plaything, a top; pl. -yn.
e happ, s. his top; pl. -yn. T

tappag, s. f. a tuft of feathers, or hair on the head; pl. -yn.
e happag, s. his tuft. T

tappagh
ushag happagh, s. f. the lark or tuft bird. [l. happagagh ?]
tappagagh, a. tufty, having tufts.
s'tappagagh, a. how tufty. T
s'tappagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

tappagit, 85. tufted.
tappee, a. quick, fast, speedy.
s'tappee, a. how quick, fast, or rapid.

T

nyn dallagh, v. your, &c. murmuring, grumbling. T
tallit, 85. murmured, grumbled.
talleyder, s. m. a murmurer, &c.; pl. -yn.
tammylt, s. m. a while; pl. -yn.
e hammylt, s. his while. T
tammyltagh, a. in whiles, nows and thens. ['occasional']
s'tammyltagh, a. how much in whiles. See 58 [s'tammytée, comp. and sup.]. T
tann, v. tarry, continue, abide; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hann* or hannee, v. did abide, continue, tarry, or endure; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tannaght or tannagtyn, v. continuing, tarrying, abiding, or continueth, tarrieth, abideth, or endureth.
dy hannagh or hannagtyn, to continue, abide, tarry, or endure.
er dannagh or er dannagtyn, v. hath, &c., continued, remained, abode, &c. T

tannit, 85. continued, &c.
tanneyder, s. m. an abider or continuer. tannahgh
s'tannaghthagh, a. how continual, &c. T
s'tannaghtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

tannys, s. f. tenantry, tenant; pl. -yn.
e hannys, s. his tenantry or tenant. T
yn danny, your, &c. tenantry or tenants.
tannysagh, a. tenetable.
tapp, s. m. a plaything, a top; pl. -yn.
e happ, s. his top; pl. -yn. T

tappag, s. f. a tuft of feathers, or hair on the head; pl. -yn.
e happag, s. his tuft. T

tappagh
ushag happagh, s. f. the lark or tuft bird. [l. happagagh ?]
tappagagh, a. tufty, having tufts.
s'tappagagh, a. how tufty. T
s'tappagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

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tappee, a. quick, fast, speedy.
s'tappee, a. how quick, fast, or rapid.

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hann* or hannee, v. did abide, continue, tarry, or endure; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

tannaght or tannagtyn, v. continuing, tarrying, abiding, or continueth, tarrieth, abideth, or endureth.
dy hannagh or hannagtyn, to continue, abide, tarry, or endure.
er dannagh or er dannagtyn, v. hath, &c., continued, remained, abode, &c. T

tannit, 85. continued, &c.
tanneyder, s. m. an abider or continuer. tannahgh
s'tannaghthagh, a. how continual, &c. T
s'tannaghtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

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e hannys, s. his tenantry or tenant. T
yn danny, your, &c. tenantry or tenants.
tannysagh, a. tenetable.
tapp, s. m. a plaything, a top; pl. -yn.
e happ, s. his top; pl. -yn. T

tappag, s. f. a tuft of feathers, or hair on the head; pl. -yn.
e happag, s. his tuft. T

tappagh
ushag happagh, s. f. the lark or tuft bird. [l. happagagh ?]
tappagagh, a. tufty, having tufts.
s'tappagagh, a. how tufty. T
s'tappagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

tappagit, 85. tufted.
tappee, a. quick, fast, speedy.
s'tappee, a. how quick, fast, or rapid.
roaury myr yn cholbarg ec faiyr, as dy vel shiu
birroogh myr terriu. Because ye were glad,
because ye rejoiced, O ye destroyers of mine
heritage, because ye are grown fat as the
heifer at grass, and bellow as bulls.
therriu, s. pl. bulls; Gen. xxi. 15: Jeih
camelyn as feed bluish, marish ny sharree, da-
eed booa, as jeih terriu, feed assyl boiyn,
as jeih sharree. Thirty mild camels with their
colls, forty kine, and ten bulls, twenty she
asses, and ten foals.
* e herriu, s. his bulls. T

tarrogh, a. thrifty, industrious.
s’tarrogh, a. how thrifty, comp. and sup. T
ro harrogh, a. too thrifty. T
neu-harrogh, a. unthrifty, careless.
tarroghid or tarroghys, s. f. thrift,
thriftiness, industry.
e harroghid, s. his thriftiness or thrift. T
drogh-harroghys, s. m. ill thrift; Eccl. v.
14: Agh ta’n verchys cheddin cherraghtyn
liorish drogh-harroghys; as t’eh geddy
mec as cha vel nhee erbee ny laye. But those riches
perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son,
and there is nothing in his hand.

tash, a. damp, dank, moist.
s’tash, a. how damp or moist. T
s’tashey, a. id., comp. and sup. T
ro hash, a. too damp. T
tashagh, v. getting damp, damping.
dy hashagh, v. to dampen. T
tashid, s. m. dampness, moisture.
e hashid, s. his dampness. T

tasht, v. treasure, keep, store; -agh, 77: -ee.
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dasht oo, v. wilt thou keep or treasure [?];
-ag[h]: -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
hasht, v. did treasure up in store; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tashtey, v. treasuring, storing, depositing.
dy hashtey, v. to treasure or store. T
tashtaghyn, pl.
yny dashtaghyn, s. pl. your &c. treasures. T

tashtee, a. d. of treasuring or keeping store.
hashtee, a. d. of treasure. T
tashtit, 85. treasured, stored.

ro hastit, 85. too treasured. T
lioar-hasht, s. f. a library; pl. -yn.
tashteyder, s. m. a treasurer, a storrer.
e hashteyder, s. his treasurer. T
tast, v. heed, attend, notice, observe; -agh, 77:
-e, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
cha dast, v. not heed, or not led to be
mindful, or pay attention to; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
hast, v. did heed or heeded; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94.
tastal, v. heeding, attending to, observing.
dy hastal, v. to heed, to attend to what is
said, done, bid, or directed. T
tastit, 85. heeded, observed.
tastey, s. m. notice, heed, observation.
e hastey or hastid, s. his intellect, sagacity,
heed, notice. T
yny dastey, s. your, &c. notice, heed, &c. T
tasteyder, s. m. one who heeds.
tastagh, a. knowing, sagacious, intelligent,
discerning.
s’tastagh, a. how intelligent or quick of
discernment. T
s’tastee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T
ro hastagh, a. too sharp of notice; gyere
hastagh (sharp of notice, heedful). T
lhag-hastagh, a. weak in knowledge or
understanding; Pro. xvii. 18: [NB the
citation has lhag-hushthag, to which the
definition rather corresponds, not lhag-
hastagh] Ta’n doosney lhag-hushthag
cort le laue, as t’eh goll raane fenish e charrey.
A man void of understanding striketh hands, and
becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
meehastagh, a. heedless, inattentive; s. m.
an inattentive person; pl. 71 [change -agh
to -ee].
neu-hastagh, a. unmindful, insensible,
regardless.
tastid, s. m. sagacity, attention.
taster, s. m. a thresher with a flail; pl. -yn.
e hastder, s. his thresher. T
tasteragh, v. threshing; Isa. xili. 15: Cur-
my-ner, neem oo y yannoo myr greîe noa
gyere-feacklagh, ny-hoi tasteragh: as nee oo
tasteragh ny sleityn, as broo ad dy myn, as
nee oo ny croink myr coau. Behold, I will make
thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth; thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.

tasterys, s. f. the threshing.

tauint, v. saunter; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
tauintyraght, v. sauntering.
tauintyrys, s. f. the action of sauntering.

tayr, v. catch. The Methodist Hymn Book has it thayr, which spelling I would have adopted, but that it is not in our translation of the scriptures. See also taare; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
taar or taare, v. catch. See also tayr; the three words are used for the same meaning; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
daare or daar*, v. catch; as, daare oo (canst thou catch?). See also dayr; both words are used in the Scriptures; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T cha dayr, v. not catch; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym, 94. See also daare. T

haare, v. did catch, caught. See hayr. T

hayr or hayrr*, v. caught, caught, or did catch; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 88. Prov. “Eshyn ghuirrys skeilley hayrrys skeilley.” [He who hatches harm catches harm.] T

tayrtyyn, v. catching.
tayrit, 85. caught.
s’taarit, a. how caught or taken. T

tayreyder, s. m. a catcher; pl. -yn.
taaree, s. f. a worthless catch, a trifle; pl. -yn.

tharee, s. See taaree.

e hayree, s. his worthless catch. T

tayrn, s. m. a draw; pl. -yn.

tayrn, v. draw, deduce; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha dayrn, v. not draw-syn; -agh; -in; -it, 85; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

hayrn, v. drew, did draw; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tayrnyt, 85. drawn, deduced.
s’tayrnit, a. how drawn. T

ro hayrnyt, 85. too drawn. T

ass-tayrn, s. f. a rush candle case.
tayrneyder, s. m. a drawer; pl. -yn.
e hayrneyder, s. his drawer. T

tead or teid, s. m. a rope, pl. -dyn. See Walker’s Dictionary on the word tether.
teidd or teid. See tead; a rope or tether.
e heid, s. his rope or tether. T

teaum, v. teem, empty, pour out; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

heam, v. did teem, teemed; -agh, -in; -ins; -it; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
teaumey, v. teeming, pouring.
dy heaumey, v. to teem or pour. T
teaumee, a. d. of teeming.
teaumit, 85. teemed, emptied.
s’s teaumit, a. how teemed or emptied of water. T

ro heaumit, 85. too teemed or emptied. T

teaum, s. m. a teem, spill or pour; pl.

-aghyn [pl of teaumey?].
teaumeyder, s. m. a teemer; pl. -yn.
e heaumeyder, s. his teemer. T

tayym, s. f. a whim, conceit, an odd freak, fancy, or fit; pl. -yn.
e heaym, s. his whin[m]. T

teymagh, a. whimsical, fantastical, freakish, heady; 2 Tim. iii. 4: Traitooryn, teaymagh, ard-agyngh, ny s’graiheer eunysyn y vea shoh na er Jee. Traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God.
s’teay[y]magh, a. how whimsical, freakish, or fantastic. T

s’teay[y]mee, a. id., [comp. and sup.], 58. T

ro heaymagh, a. too whimsical. T

teymid, s. m. whimsicalness, headiness, &c.

teyast, s. f. dough; pl. -yn.

theayst, s. f. dough; Jer. viii. 18: Ta’n chloan peiy spollagyn, as ta ny ayraghyn foaddey yn aile, as ny mraane fuinney yn theayst, dy vroie keekyn da ben-rein yn aer… The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the queen of heaven. See also teayst. nyn deayst, s. your, &c. dough. T

Juan-teayst, s. m. the jack-daw.
teystagh, a. doughy, not hardened.
teaystag, s. f. a dumpling; pl. -yn.
teaystn* or teaystnee, v. knead, or bake;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha deaystn* or deaystnee, v. not knead;
-agh, -in, -ins, -ym 94. T
heaystn or heaystnee, v. did knead or
kneaded; -agh, -in, -ins, -it, -ym, -yms;
-ys, 94. T
teaystney, v. kneading.
dy heaystney, v. to knead. T
er deaystney, v. hath, &c. kneaded. T
teaystnee, a. d. of kneading.
teaystnit, 85, kneaded.
teaystneyder, s. m. a kneader; pl. -yn.
teigh, s. f. a hatchet; pl. -yn.
e heigh, s. his hatchet; pl. -yn. T
yn deigh, s. your, &c. hatchet; pl. -yn. T
teiy, v. pick, gather, pick up; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
Prov. “Raad ta jees ta reih, as raad ta troor ta teiy.” [Where there are two there is
choice, and where there are three there is
troor.
heaystnee*y s. m. kneaded.
teen, a. cross, transverse, athwart.
s’tessen, a. cross or transverse, comp. and
sup. T
ro hessen, a. too cross or transverse. T
bossan tessen, s. m. crosswort.
crantessen, s. m. diameter; pl. -yn.
feyshyte-tessen, v. cross examining.
tessenagh, adv. transversely, &c.
tessenid, s. m. crossness.
teys, s. m. tea; pl. -ghyn.
thaal, s. an adze; pl. -yn.
e haal, s. his adze. T
thaggyr, s. f. a large drain over a stream.
thaish, s. f. noise made by the emission of a
person’s breath, conversing not louder than
the breath; hug me enney er liorish yn
thaish echey cheayl mee thaish jeh [I
recognised him by the murmur of him.]
According to Mr. Macpherson thaish or
taise, in Celtic, means a ghost.
thalheur, s. m. a tailor; pl. -yn.
yn daleair, s. your, &c. tailor. T
thalk-noa, a. spick-span new.
dy halk-noa, of spick and span new. T
thalloo, s. m. land, terra, earth. I have marked
this word as I think it ought to be, as
passages are at variance on its gender. See Psl. cvi. 17: Myr shen doshil y thalloo, as slug eh seose Dathan: as choodee eh sheshaght Abiram. So the earth opened, and swallowed up Dathan: and covered the congregation of Abiram; and Mark, iv. 28: Son ta'n thalloo cur magn mess j'ee hene, hoshiaight yn chass, eisht yn jees, ny lurg shen, yn arroo creen ayns y jees. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. Goll dys thalloo (going to stool).

e halloo, s. his land, earth. T

yny dhalloo, s. your, &c. land, earth, terra. T

thallooin, a. d. of land or terra.

halloo, a. d. of land or earth. T

airh-hallooin, s. [f]. yarrow, millfoil.

bally-hallooin, s. m. a farm.

craa-hallooin, s. m. an earthquake.

eeerey hallooin, [the length that a plough team plough in a field without turning.]

kione hallooin, s. a cape or promontory.

pick-hallooin, s. f. slime, bitumen.

state-hallooin, s. m. a farm; Mat. xxii. 5: Agh hoie adsyn beg jeh as hie ad rhymboo, fer gys e state-hallooin, as fer elley gys e varchantyys: But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.

thallooinagh, a. territorial, earthy, terrestrial, composed of land.

s'thallooinagh, a. how terrestrial or earthly. T

s'thallooinee, a. [comp. and sup.] 58. T

ro hallooineagh, a. too earthly. T

thallooinid, s. m., thallooinys, s. f. earthiness.

thammag, s. f. a thicket, a bush: pl. -yn.

e hammag, s. his bush. Prov. "Ta drogh hammag ny share na magher foshlit." [A bad bush is better than an open field.]

yny dammag, s. your, &c. thicket or bush. T

thammagagh, a. full of thickets, bushy.

s'thammagagh, a. how bushy. T

s'thammagee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T

ro hammagagh, s. too bushy. T

thann* or thannee, v. thin, rarify; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

thannee, v. make thin, rarify.

hann, v. did make thin or thinned; -agh;

-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

thannaghey, v. making thin.

thanbit, 85. made thin, thinned.

thanneyder, s. m. one who make thin.

thanney, a. thin, not thick, tenuious.

s'thanney, a. how thin. T

s'theinney, a. thinner, thinnest, comp. and sup. of thanney.

ro hanney, a. too thin.

thanvid, s. m. thinness, tenuity, liquidity.

thanvid, s. f. a hoggerel or thave, a sheep in its third year.

thanyaneec, v. astonish, amaze.

thanyanagh, a. astonishing.

s'thanyanagh, a. how astonishing. T

s'thanyanee, a. more or most astonishing.

thanyaneys, s. f. astonishment; Ez. iv. [16]: Ny sodjey, dooyt eh rhym, Vac y dooinney, cur-my-ner, neem's bun yn arran y vrishey ayns Jerusalem, as nee ad arran y ee loriush towse, as thanyaneyes. Moreover he said unto me, Son of man, behold, I will break the staff of bread in Jerusalem: and they shall eat bread by weight, and with care; and they shall drink water by measure, and with astonishment.

tharmane, s. m. an alarm; Joel, ii. 1: Sheid-jee yn trumpet ayns Zion, as trog-jee tharmane caggee ayns my chronk casherick: Ihig da ooilley cummaltee ny cheerey ve er-creau.

Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble: a confusion or confused noise; Isaiah, ix. 5: Son ta dy choooliey vagher-caggee yn treangan lesh tharmane boiragh, as garmadyn seiyt ayns fuili: agh bee shoh lesh lostey, as stoo son yn aile. For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire. Rumbling; Jer. xlvii. 3: Ec feiyr stampey yngyn e chabbil trean, ec sheean ny fainee, as tharmane ny queeeyyn, bee ny ayyaghy chla lhag-lauuee shen nagh bee ad abyl
jeeaghyn lurg nyn gloan hene. At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbled of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands. It is also used for a severe blow or stroke.

e harmane, s. his alarm. T
tharmanagh, a. noisy, alarming, rushing or rustling.
tharmaneys, s. f. noisiness, or the sound or noise of people in confusion.

tharrar, s. f. an auger; pl. -yn.
tharrarys, s. f. the work of an auger.

tharrey, s. f. the essence or best part, the pith or juice.

thartagh, a. costive, bound in the body.
[‘constipated’]
s’thartagh, a. how costive or bound. T
s’thartee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T

thassane, s. f. a murmuring noise, as of the rolling of a stream of water; the sound of unintelligible talk, &c.

thhef or thoe, v. a word used to drive sheep.

theye or theo, s. f. the public, the peasantry, the common people, the laity, (in opposition to the clergy); the vulgar, the people of a country, the populace, (in opposition to the rulers). Prov. “Stroshey yn theay na yn chhearn.” [The people are stronger than the lord.]

quaiyl-theye, s. f. the common law.

theinfiniu, v. thaw, liquify; -agh, 77: -ee, 80; -ys, 88.
henniu, v. thawed, did thaw; -agh; -ys, 94. T

theinfiniu, v. thawing, liquifying.
er dhenniu, v. hath, &c. thawed, melted, or liquified. T

theinfinniuit, 85. thawed.
s’theinfinniuit, a. how thawed. T

ther, s. m. tar; pl. -yn.
herr, v. tarred, did tar; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ymys; -ys, 94. T
terral, v.
dy herral, v. to tar, or cover with tar. T

thie, s. m. a tenement, a house or home; pl. -yn.
e hie, s. his house; pl. -yn. T
nyn dhie, s. your, &c. house, home; pl. -yn. T

thie baanrit, s. m. a bedlam.
thie cloie, s. m. a play-house.
thie errey, s. m. an infirmary.
thie imbyl, s. m. a brew house.
thie keesh, s. m. a custom house.
thie kiark, s. m. a hen house.
thie lhydroyn, s. m. an ale house.
thie mergee, s. [m.] a market-house.
thie oast, s. m. an inn, a public house.
thie ollee, s. [m.] a cow-house.
thie smaght, s. m. a house of correction.
thie sourre, s. [m.] a summer house.
thie styor, s. m. a store or warehouse.
thie veaghee, s. f. a dwelling house.
thie veg, s. f. a necessary or privy.
banistie, s. m. houseewifery, the management of house affairs or of a family by a mistress.
ben-thie, s. f. the woman of the house.
coamrey-thie, v. keeping the house in repair.

farrys-thie, s. m. management in housekeeping, economy.
fer-thie
yn er-thie, s. the man of the house; Mat. xx. 11: As tra v’ad er ghaoill eh, ren ad tallagh noi yn er-thie. And when they had received it, they murmured against the goodman of the house. F

far-thie, s. m. (from fer-thie), the man of the house.

far-thie-moor, s. m. major domo, the great man of the house.
lught-thie, s. m. a household, a family.
lus-thie, s. f. sengreen, houseleek.
shooyll-ny-dhiyyn, v. begging.
stoo-thie, s. m. household furniture.
sthie, adv. in, within, within a house or place; opposed to moorie.

cheu-sthie, s. m. 5. inside. There is a very improper change of the word cheu to lheu on the south-side of the Island.

oirr sthie, s. m. the inside edge or verge.
stiagh, adv. in, into; opposed to magh (out)
čheet-stiagh, s. m. 5. an income; pl. -yn.

Hioill or hoyll, vb. did bore or perforate, bored, perforated; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. Psal. xxii. 17: Hoyll ad my laueyn as my chassyn as jeeaghyn orylyn. They pierced my hands and my feet; I may tell all my bones: they stand staring and looking upon me. T

Hoill, vb. did bore or perforate. See also hoill. T

Thiolley, vb. boring holes.
dy hioill, vb. to bore, to perforate. T

Thiolli, 85, bored, holed.
s’th[j]ollit, a. how bored or holed. T
ro hoillit, 85, too bored or perforated. T

Thiolley, s. f. a thatl; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Thiolleyder, s. m. a boror; pl. -yn.

Thit, s. f. a lispe; pl. -yn.

Thittagh, a. lisping.


Thoaganagh, s. m. one who gapes or stays.

Thoaganys, s. f. gaping, staring.

Thollane, s. m. a dizzard, dizziness.

Thollanagh, a. dizzy, capricious.
s’thollanee, a. how, dizzy, heady or capricious. T
s’thollanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
ro hollanagh, a. too dizzy or heady. T
Thollaneys, s. f. caprice, giddiness.

E hollaneys, s. his dizziness. T

Tholog, s. f. a crab louse; pl. -yn.

Tholog faiyr, s. f. a shrew mouse, a field mouse.

Tholtan, s. m. a house in ruins or in a ruinous state, a house left to have holes in its roof; pl. -yn.

E holtan, s. his old house in decay. T

Nyn dholtan, s. your, &c. house in ruins. T

Thomaase, s. m. Thomas.

E Hom, s. his Thom. T

E Homase, s. his Thomas. T

Thomys, a. d. of Thomas.

Thoe, s. m. thatch; pl. -ghyn.

Thoeoe, a. d. of thatch.


Hoo, v. did thatch or thatched; -agh, -in, -ins, -ym, -yms, -ys, 94. T

Thoot, 85. thatched, covered with thatch.

S’thooit, a. how thatched. T

Goal-thoo, s. thatch held or made sure on a house, &c., by forks made of briars or wattles, which are cut in short junks, bent, twisted and pointed, and pushed through the thatch into the straw to bind the thatch on; whence. I suppose. This kind of thatching takes its name.


Gallthoo. See goal-thoo.

Thoodeer, s. m. a thatcher; pl. -yn.

E hoooder, s. his thatcher. T

Thoane, s. f. a rib or lath on the roof of a house under the scraws; pl. -yn.

Thoanegey, v. ribbing or lathing.

Thorilley, s. f. a torrent, a flood, an inundation or deluge; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

Ny hoolliey, s. a flood; Gen. ix. 15: As cooin-yns er my chonaunt, ta eddyr mish as shiuish, as dy chooilley chretoor bio, jeh dy chooilley eill; as cha jig ny ushtaghyn arragh, dy ve ny hoolliey dy stroie dy chooilley eill.

And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh. T

Roish y thoooliey, a. antideluvian.

Thoot or toot, s. m. a booby, an idiot; pl. -yn.

Toot, s. m. an oaf, an idiot; pl. -yn. I think this word is better written thoot.

E boot, s. his oaf. See toot. T

Thootagh, a. oafish, not having commonsense.

S’tootagh, a. how oafish. T

S’tootee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
ro hootagh, a. too much an oaf or idiot. T
thootid, s. m. oafishness, idiotism.

thootch or thootchey, s. m. a short space of
time.

thoree, s. m. a highwayman, one that robbeth
on the highway; pl. -yn.

e horee, s. his highwayman; pl. -yn. T

thoreeagh, v. committing robbery on the
highway.

thoreeagh, v.
dy horeeagh, v. to rob on the highway. T

thoreeagh or thoreeys, s. f. robbery, highway
robbery.
dy horeeys, s. of highway robbery. T

thornane, s. m. a wooden hammer or mallet;
pl. -yn, or 69 [change -e to -yn].

thorran, s. f. a dunghill; pl. -yn.

ny horan, s. a dunghill; Ezra, vi. 11: Quoi-
erbee hed noi'n order shoh, lhig da fuygh ve
raipit neose jeh e hie, as soit seose: lhig da-
hene ve croghit er, as e hie ve jeant ny horran
son shoh. Whosoever shall alter this word, let
timber be pulled down from his house, and
being set up, let him be hanged thereon; and
son shoh.
hene ve croghit er,
raipit neose jeh e hie, as soit seose: lhig da
erbee hed noi'n order shoh, lhig da fuygh ve
ny
pl.
yms

thorranagh
s'horranagh, a. how full of dunghills. T

s'horrananee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. T

thort, s. f. consideration, circumspection,
heed, thought or thoughtfulness; hardly
ever used but in the negative. See gyn-tort.

e hort, s. his heed, thought, &c. T

yn dorn, s. your, &c. thoughtfulness, &c. T

gyn-tort, a. without thought or
consideration; s. circumspection.

thousane, s. m. a thousand; pl. -yn.
daan housane, s. two thousand.

thow, s. m. a line used to tie the buoy to the
net in fishing; pl. -gyn.

thow, v. tow, haul; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
e how, s. his buoy line; pl. -yn. T

how, v. did tow, towed, drag by a rope on
the water; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, -ys, 94

thowal, v. towing, hauling.

thowit, 85. towed, hauled.

thowder, s. m. a tower, a hauler.

thowt, s. m. a thwart; pl. -yn.

thoyn or thoin, s. f. the arse, anus or
fundament; thoyn ry hoy, (to draw tails).
e hoy, s. his anus or bottom. T

yn doyn, s. your, &c. anus or bottom. T

thoanney, a. d. of the backside, or bottom
of the arse or anus.

hoaney, a. d. of the anus. T

thoanney. See thoanney.

agherey-hoaney, s. f. a crupper.

three. See troor.

e hree, s. his three; 1 Sam. xxxi. 6: Myr shoh
hooar Saul baase, marish e hree mec, as e
armyder, as oolity ny deiney va mygeayrt-y-
mysh myrgeddin, er y laa cheddin. So Saul
died, and his three sons, and his armourbearer,
and all his men, that same day together. T
ad ny dhree, s. they the three. T

trass, a. third, the ordinal of troor. See also
tress.

tress, a. third. See also trass.

e hress, s. his third. T

trass yeig, a. the thirteen. J

tress yeigoo, a. the thirteenth. J

troor, a. three; the radical of droor; Gen.
ix. 19; obsolete in common talk.

e hroor, a. his three. T

yn droor, a. these three; Gen. ix. 19: Ad
shoh ynoor droor mec Noah: as lioroosyn va'n
slane seihl jeant magh lesh cummalte.
These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was
the whole earth overspread. Num. xii. 4: As
loayr y Chirnn dy slyragh rish Moses, as rish
Aaron, as rish Miriam, Tar-jee magh ynoor
 gys y chabbane agglish. As hairk ad ynoor
magh. And the Lord spake suddenly unto
Moses, and unto Aaron, and unto Miriam,
Come out ye three unto the tabernacle of the
congregation. And they three came out. T

thresheet, s. f. the third course of sods on a
fold hedge.

treen, s. f. a township that divides tithe into
three.

trooane or trooran, s. a triangle.

e hruane, s. his triangle. T

trooaneagh, a. triangular.
thruss, s. f. truss, a bundle of straw; pl. -yn.
 e hruss, s. his truss; pl. -yn. T
thum or thunnm*, v. dip, immerse; -agh. 77:
 -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
 -ys, 88.
tum, v. See thum.
cha dum or dumm*, v. not dip or plunge;
 -agh: -in; -ins: -ym; -yms, 94. T
hum or humm*, v. did dip, dipped; -agh;
 -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
thummey, v. dipping, immersing; s. m. a
dip, an immersion; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
dy hummey, v. to dip or plunge. T
er dummey, v. hath, &c. dipped, plunged,
 &c. T
thummit, 85, dipped.
s'thummit, a. how dipped. T
thummyder, s. m. a dipper; pl. -yn.
thummid, s. m. bulk, size.
 e hummid, s. his size or bulk. T
 nyn dummid, s. your, &c. bulk, &c. T
thummidagh, a. bulksome, lumbersome.
s'thummidagh, a. how bulksome. T
s'thummidee; a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
 ro hummidagh, a. too bulksome. T
thunag, s. f. a duck; pl. -yn.
 e hunnag, s. his duck. T
thunney, s. m. a ton; pl. 67 [change -ey to
 -aghyn].
daan hunney, s. two tons; pl. 67. T
thurn
 e hurn, s. his job; drogh-hurn (a bad job). T
thurn-mie, s. a good turn or job.
drogh-hurn, s. m. an ill turn or job.
thurrick, s. f. a short space of time. A low
word.
thurryrs, s. f. a tour, journey, mission.
 chyrrys : [Sam. xvii. 28...cha row chyrrys
 ayd ayns shoh, agh dy akin y chaggey, ...for
thou art come down that thou mightest see the
battle.]
e hyrrys, s. his tour or journey. This word
appears, by Sam. xvii. 28, to be from ćh,
but which seems to me to be from t.
thurryssagh, s. m. a tourist; pl. 71 [change
-agh to -ee].
tidey, s. f. tide; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]:
tidey-hraie, (the ebb tide). See also, mooir-
hraie, yn tidey-varrey, (the sea tide).
e hidey, s. his tide; pl. 67. T
tidee, a. d. of the tide or tides.
tilg, v. throw, cast, vomit; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
 -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
dhig, v. will, &c. throw or cast; -agh; -in;
 -ym, &c. T
cha dilg, v. not throw or cast; -agh; -in;
 -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
hilg, v. did throw or cast; threw, or threw
up, vomited; -agh; -in; -ys, 94. T
tilgey, v. throwing, casting, vomiting.
dy dilgey, v. to throw, to vomit, to eject by
vomit. T
er dhilgey, v. hath, &c., thrown up,
vomited. T
tilgit, 85. thrown, cast, vomited.
tilgey, s. m. a vomit, an abortion or
miscarriage in beasts. pl. 67 [change -ey to
 -aghyn].
tilgee, a. d. of vomiting or throwing up.
tilgeyder, s. m. a thrower, a caster.
tinglevr, s. m. a tinker; pl. -yn.
tingleyragh, a. d. of a tinker.
tinglevrys, s. f. the trade or craft of a tinker.
toallee or tholle, a. great of stature, tall and
corpulent withal, robust, athletic.
toallee, a. tall and strong, robust, athletic,
corpulent; Deu. i. 28: Ta'n sleih ny s'troshey,
as ny s'toallee na shynyn. The people are
greater and taller than we; and ii. 10: Ren ny
Emimee cummal ayn rish earishyn foddey,
pobble mooar as ymmodde, toallee myr ny
Anakimee. The Emims dwelt therein in times
past, a people great, and many, and tall, as the
Anakims.
 ro hoallee, a. too robust, tall and strong. T
ro hollee. See hoallee. T
toar, toarr* or toarrey, v. dung; -agh, 77;
 -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
 -ys, 88.
hoar, v. did dung, or dunged; -agh; -in;
 -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tobogg or tooggary, v. dunging, manuring by cattle, &c.; dunning the land.
dy hoaragh or hoaraghey, v. to dung or manure with dung. T
toarrit, 85. dunned.
s’toarit, a. how dunged. T
ro hoarit, 85. too dunned., &c. T
toarrey, s. m. a dung; pl. 67 [change -ey to
aghyn].
e hoarey, s. his dung, &c. T
toarreyder, a. m. a danger; pl. -yn.
tobbyr, s. f. a former; pl. -yn.
e hobbyr, s. [his] font. T
tubbir or tubbyr, s. f. a laver, a font; pl.
-yn
togher, v. wind yarn or thread; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hogether, v. did wind, wound; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
togherys, v. winding; also said of a
pregnant woman.
dy hogherys, v. to wind on a ball or
bottom. T
croan-togherys
yn chron-togherys, s. the winding blades.
togherit or toghrit, 85. wound.
s’togherit, a. how wound up. T
ro hoghrit, 85. too wound up. T
togheyyder, s. m. a winder; pl. -yn.
toght, v. choke, strangle; -agh, 77; -ee, 80;
-in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha doght, v. not choke or strangle; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym, 94. T
hoght, v. did choke, choked; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
toghtey, v. choking, strangling.
dy hoghtey, v. to choke, to strangle. T
er doght[ey], v. hath, &c. choked, &c. T
toghtee, a. d. of choking or strangling.
toghtit, 85. choked, strangled; Acts, xv. 29:
Shiu dy realy shiu hene veih bee chebbit gys
jalloyn, as veih fuil, as veih reddyn toghtit as
veih maardyens: voue shooh my realilys shiu
shiu-hene, nee shiu dy mie. That ye abstain
from meats offered to idols, and from blood,
and from things strangled, and from fornication:
from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do
well.
s’toghtit, a. how choked or strangled. T
ro hoghtit, 85. too choked or strangled. T
toghteyder, s. m. one who chokes.
toghyr, s. f. dowry, portion; pl. -yn.
dy hoghyr, s. thy portion or dowry. T
yn doghyr, s. your, &c. dowry or
marriage portion. T
toig or toigg*, v. understand; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha doig, v. will not understand; -agh; -in;
-ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
hoig or hoigg*, v. understood, did
understand, had knowledge of; Mat. xiv.
35: As tra hoig cummaltee yn voayl shen quo"
v‘eh, hug ad fys magh gys oilliey yn cheer
mygearty, as hug ad thieu huggey oilliey adsyn
va doghanit. And when the men of that place
had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that
country round about, and brought unto him all
that were diseased; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
-yms; -ys, 94. T
toiggal, s. f. understanding.
dy hoiggal, v. to understand. T
yn doiggal, s. your, &c. understanding. T
er doiggal, v. hath, &c. understood. T
toiggit, 85. understood.
s’toiggit, a. how understood. T
ro hoiggit, 85. too understood. T
toiggeyyder, s. m. one who understands.
toiggalagh or toiggaltagh, a. having
understanding; s. m. a person that
understands; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’toiggaltagh, a. how knowing or able to
understand, how skilful in judgment. T
s’toiggalte, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
neu-hoiggaltagh, a. not having
understanding, ignorant.
toiggalts, s. f. intellect, understanding.
toill, v. earn, deserve; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha doill, v. merit, earn, or deserve not;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
hoil or hoill*, v. did deserve, merit, earn;
was worthy of reward or punishment; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
toilliu, v. earning, deserving, meriting.
dy hoilliu, v. to deserve or merit rewards or
punishments. T
er doilliu, v. hath, &c. deserved, merited or earned. *Er doilliu* to reward, &c. T
toillit, 85. earned, deserved.
s’toillit, a. how earned or deserved. T
ro hoilil, 85. too earned, merited. T
toolleyder, s. m. one who earns or deserves.
toilchín, v. deserving, meriting, demeriting.
er hoilchín, v. hath, &c. deserved, earned, merited. T
er doillchín, v. hath, &c. merited, &c. T
toolchínagh, a. meritorious, meritorial.
s’toolchínagh, a. how meritorious. T
s’toolchínnee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
toolchínagh, a. d.
hoolchínagh, a. d. of merit, meritorial, of deservings. T
toolchínysys, s. f. deservings, merits.
dhy hoolchínys, s. thy merit or deserving. T
yn doillchínysys, s. your, &c. deservings, merits or deserts. T
tonn, s. f. a wave; pl. -yn.
e honn, s. his wave; pl. -yn. T
tonnagh, a. wavy.
tooill, v. toil, labour; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hooill, v. did toil or tire; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tooilleil, v. tolling, tireing.
dy hooilleil, v. to toil or <toiled>[tire]. T
tooillit, a. how toiled or weary. T
ro hoillit, 85. to[o]lled, fatigued.
s’toillit, a. how toiled or weary. T
ro hoillit, 85. to[o]lled, fatigued. T
tooilleagh, s. f. toil, fatigue.
tooilleilagh, a. tiresome, toilsome, laborious.
ro hoilleilagh, a. too toilsome, &c. T
tooilleyder, s. m. a toiler; pl. -yn.
tooilley or tooilliu, a. more, more besides what is.
tooir, v.

hooir, v. did forebode or threaten; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
tooor, s. m. a tower; pl. -yn.
e hoor, s. his tower; pl. -yn. T
yn door, s. your, &c. tower; pl. -yn. T
tooragh, a. towery.
ro hooragh, a. too towery. T
toran, s. f. a turret, a small tower; a round corn stack; pronounced *thurran*; pl. -yn.
thurran, s. See torran.
e hoorran or hurran, s. his round corn stack. T
e hurran, See hoorran, T
tootey, s. f. what might adhere by touching.
torcan, s. f. suffocating fume, reek vapour of smoke; Acts, ii. 19: *As solishee-ym yindyssyn ayns yn aer heose, as cowraghyn er y thaloo wass; fuill as aile, as torcan dy yaagh.* And I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke; pl. -yn.
e horc, s. his suffocating fume. T
yn dorcan, s. your, &c. fumes. T
torcaney, v.
dy horcan, v. to stifle with fume. T
torcanagh, a. fummy, suffocating, reeky.
s’torcanagh, a. how fumy or reeky. T
s’torcanee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
torcanys, s. f. suffocation.
torç* or torçhee, v. torment; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha dorç or dorçhee, v. not torment;
-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. T
horç or horçhee, v. did torment or tormented; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
torçhay, v. tormenting, torturing.
dy horçhay, v. to torment. T
er ny torçhay, v. being tormented. T
er ny[n] dorçhay, v. being tormented. T
torçhit, 85. tormented, tortured.
ro horçhit, 85. too tormented. T
torçhagh, s. m. torment, torture; pl. -yn.
yn dorçhagh, s. your, &c. torment; pl. -yn.
torçheyder, s. m. a tormentor; pl. -yn.
torrag, a. pregnant.
thorrag, a. pregnant. See also torrag.
s’torrag, a. how pregnant. T
s’torree, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
ben horrag, a. a pregnant woman. T
trome-torragh, a. big with child.
thorrid, s. m. pregnancy.
torrid, s. See thorrid.
Toshiaght, s. m. beginning, commencement, first, foremost, forepart; pl. -yn.
er dty hoshiaght, in. go on, go forward; p. p. on before thee; -ys, id. em. T
yn doshiaght, [s], our, &c, beginning, &c.
hoshiaght ooiilley, a. first of all. T
cheet-er-y-hoshiaght, v. 5. coming forward, prospering, gaining in any thing.
goaili-toshiaght, v. beginning, commencing.
toshee, a. foremost. Laa’l Moirrey toshsee (Mary’s foremost or first feast).
fer-toshee, s. m. the foremost, the first in procession.
fer hoshee, a. the first or foremost one. T
toshiaghey, v. giving beginning, setting forward.
dy hoshiaghey, v. to forward, to expedite. T
toshiagh-jioarey, s. m. a coroner or sheriff, a man sworn under the crown or king to cite before judges, hold inquests, execute writs, executions, &c. The etymology of this word, like many other, is hard to find; the Scotch Gaelic has taolaiseach for a chieftain, the Irish have the same word for chieftain and captain, from either or both it may have been derived; but whence the joarey or joaree which is added? Is it a corruption of jeh-ree (of the king), or jor-ree (under the king), and changed to jor-ree or jor-ree?
e hoshiagh[-]jiorrey, s. his coroner. T
toshee-yoareee, s. pl. coroners, shrives.
e hoshee[-]jiorrey, s. his coroners. T
toshtal
hoshtal, a. left. Would the etymology of this word be too far fetched, if it were said to be from tasht?—the hand kept or stored up more than the other. T
tost or tostagh, a. silent, tacit.
ny host, s. silent; Prov. “Ta chengey ny host ny share na oll y ghra.” [A silent tongue is better than evil speaking.] T
bee-dty-host, in. silence, or be thou silent.
yn dhost, adv. we silent; as, bee mayd yn dhost (we shall be silent).
dy tostagh, adv. silently, tacitly.
ro hostagh, a. too tacit or silent. T
tostid, s. m. silence, tacitness.
e hostid, s. his silence or tacitness. T
towl, s. m. a hole; pl. tuill.
tuill, s. pl. holes; Luke, ix. 58: As dooyr Yeesey rish, Ta tuill ec ny shynnee, as idd ec eealneey yn aer, agh ec Mac yn dooinney cha vel boayl, ayn dy chur e chione fo.
and Jesus said unto him, Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.
thuill, s. pl. holes.
huill, a. d. of hole or holes. T
e howl, s. his hole; pl. e huill. T
e huill, s. his holes.
yn dhuill, s. pl. your, &c. holes. T
towse, s. m. a measure; pl. -yn; It is also made use of for weighing; as, tou er ny howse ayns ny meiaghagyn or er dty gheddyne eddrym; Dan. v. 27. [Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting.]
yn dowse, s. your, &c. measure. T
ass-towse, adv. out of measure, exceedingly, beyond everything.
towse, v. measure, weigh; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -yn, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
howsh* or houwse, v. did measure, measured; -agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. E [T]
towse, v. measuring.
towshit, 85. measured, weighed.
ro howshite, 85. too measured. T
fowsheyder, s. m. a measurer, a weigher.
towshean, s. m. a measurement, the measure; pl. -yn.
e howsshean, s. his measurement; pl. -yn. T
yn dowsshean, s. your, &c. measurement. T
lorg-howsshean, s. f. a measuring rule.
trie-howsshean, s. a foot-rule.
toyrt or toyrts, s. f. a donation, a present, some thing given gratis or unasked; pl. -yn.
e hoyrt, s. his donation or gift. T
e hoyrty-booise, s. his giving of thanks. T
e hoyrtyts, s. his donative or present; pl. -syn. T
fowrt-mow, s. f. destruction, damnation, desolation; Zep. i. 15: Ta’n laa shen, laa dy ymmooose, laa dy himshey, as dy arkys, laa dy hraarty as toyr-ty-mow, laa dy ghorgarlys as dy ghroid, laa dy vodjallyn as dorraghys
T

dully. That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of weariness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness.

e hoyrt-mow, s. his destruction. T
yn doyrt-mow, s. their, &c. destruction. T

toyrt-mowys, s. f. destructiveness.

toyrtysagh, s. m. a donor, a bestower; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

traa, s. m. time; pl. -ghyn.
e hraa, s. his time; pl. -ghyn or -yn. T
yn draa, s. our, &c. time. T

traa-longee, s. [m.] meal-time.

traa t’ayn, adv. present time, time that is, already.

arry-traa, a watch, a time-piece.

ayns-traa, adv. in time, timely.

cour-y-traa, a. as the time comes.

lesh-traa, adv. deliberately.

er-y-traa t’ayn ta lhie yn stayd beayn ain (on our present time depends our future state).

foddey dy hraa, adv. for a long time.

tra, adv. when; used in affirmations and assertions, but not in interrogations, except when cre’n is placed before it; as, cre’n tra (what time). Prov. “Tra ta thie dty naboo er aile gow cairail jeh dty hie hene.” [When thy neighbour’s house is on fire take care of thy own house.]

traagh, s. f. hay; pl. -yn or -inyn.
e hraag, s. his hay; pl. -inyn. T
yn draag, s. your, &c. hay. T

traart

ny haart (sic), s. a defeat, rout, or overthrow. T

cur-haart, [v.] overthrow; Job, xxvi. 12: Teh dy rheynn yn aarkey liroush e phooar, as liroush e hushyey t’eh cur haart ny mooaralee. He divideth the sea with his power, and by his understanding he smiteth through the proud

traartit

s’traartit, a. how desolated. T

trartag, a. glutted, over stalled. [‘surfeited’]

traarys, s. f. (from trei haghyrtys), destruction of inhabitants, desolation; Job. v. 22: Er traartys as genny cha jean oo agh garaghtee: chamoo gowee oo aggle roish

beishtyn ny hooriree. At destruction and famine thou shalt laugh: neither shalt thou be afraid of the beasts of the earth.

e hraartys, s. his desolation. T
yn draartys, s. your, &c. overthrow. T

traarryssit, 85. desolated.

ny haartys (sic), s. a desolation. T

traarryssagh, a. desolating; s. m. a desolater; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’traarryssagh, a. how desolating. T

straarryssee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T

traast, v. squeeze, press; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hraast, v. did squeeze or press: -agh: -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, -ys, 94. T

chraste, v. did squeeze. This word ought to be written hraast; but as it occurs in Jud. vi. 38, I have inserted it: As shen myr ve: son dirree eh dy moghey dra-ny-vairagh, as hionn eh dy-cheilleyn loamrey, as chraste eh ym druight ass y loamrey, lane melley dy ushtey. And it was so: for he rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and winged the dew out of the fleece, a bowl full of water. T

traastry, v. squeezing, pressing.

dy hraastry, v. to squeeze or press. T
yn draastry, s. your, &c. squeezing. T

traastit, 85. squeezed, pressed.

s’traastit, a. how squeezed. T

ro hraastit, 85. too squeezed or pressed. T

traast, s. m. a squeeze; pl. -aghyn.

traasteyder, s. m. a squeeze; pl. -yn.

traaue, v. plough; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

hraau* or hrauee, v. did plough, ploughed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

yn draaua, v. your, &c. ploughing. T
dy hrauee, v. to plough or make furrows. T
dy chrauee, v. to ploughing. This change ought not to be. See hrauee. T

traauee, a. d. of ploughing.

traauit, 85. ploughed.

s’traauit, a. how ploughed. T

ro hraauit, 85. too much ploughed. T

traaueyder, s. m. See errroo [‘ploughman’].
traie* or traih, s. f. shore; pl. -yn.
  e hraie, s. his shore; pl. -yn. T
nyn draie, s. their, &c. shore. T
traie-varrey, s. f. low-water.
con[-]traie, s. f. the neap tide. The con in
this word is supposed to come from coon
(narrow), as the shore is narrow at this
time.
omoir-hraie, s. f. the ebb tide, low water.
yn vuir[-]hraie, s. the ebb tide. M
tidey-hraie, (the ebb tide).
traie* or traih, v. ebb, abate; -agh, 77; -e, 80; -ys, 88.
cha draieagh, v. would not, &c. ebb or
abate.
hraie, v. did ebb or abate; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys. T
er-drae, v. hath, &c. abated, ebbed, &c.
trait, 85. ebbed, abated.
s'traihat, a. how ebbed or abated. T
straie or straih, a. d. of the shore.
hollyn[-]straie, s. f. sea holly, eringo.

traitoor, s. m. a traitor, a betrayer, a
treacherous person, one who commits
treason; pl. -yn.
traitooragh, a. traitorous, treacherous.
traitoorys, s. f. treason, treachery.

traman, a. foul, entangled, amiss.
  s'tramman, a. how foul, wrong, or amiss.
T
  s'trammaney, a. id., comp. and sup.
ro hramman, a. too foul or too entangled.
T
kione tramman, s. m. the fish bull-head.

traman, s. f. the elder tree.
  dy hramman, s. of elder. T

tramylt, a. sturdy, stout.
tramyltey, a. pl. sturdy.
ro hrammylt, a. too sturdy or stout. T

tranlaase, s. f. tyranny, oppression,
persecution, severity.
nyn dranlaase, s. your, &c. tyranny, &c. T
tranlaas, v. tyrannise, oppress; -agh, 77;
-ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
cha dranlaasagh, a. would not, &c.
tyrannise.
hranlaas* or hranlaase, v. did tyrannize or
oppress; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. T

tranlaasey, v. tyrannising, oppressing,
persecuting.
dy hranlaasey, v. to tyrannize, oppress, or
harass. T

tranlaasit, 85. tyrannised, oppressed, &c.
s'tranlaasit, a. how tyrannized or
oppressed. T
ro hranlaasit, 85. too oppressed, &c. T

tranlaasagh, s. m. a tyrant, an oppressor, a
persecutor; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a.
tyrannical, &c.
s'tranlaasagh, a. how tyrannical or
oppressive.
s'tranlaasee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
e hranlaasagh, s. his tyrant or oppressor;
pl. 71. T
nyn dranlaasagh, your, &c. tyrant,
oppressor, &c.; pl. 71. T

traval, s. f. a trowel; pl. -yn.

trean, a. valiant, heroic.
  s'trean, a. valiant or stout. T
s'treaney, a. id., comp. and sup. T
treaney, a. pl. valiant, mighty.
ro hrean, a. too valiant or strong; Psl.
xxxv. 10: *Nei ouility my chrueyng gra. Hiam,
quo ta casley rhyts, ta livrey yn boght veihsyn
ta ro hrean da: dy jarroo yn boght, as eshyn ta
ayns treihsys, veihsyn ta dy spoolliey eh? All my
bones shall say, Lord, who is like unto thee,
who deliverest the poor from him that is too
strong for him: yea, the poor, and him that is in
misery, from him that spoileth him? T

treanagh, s. m. a valiant person; pl. 71
[change -agh to -ee]; valiant persons, the
mighty; Job, xii. 21: *The deayrtey magh
nearer ey princeyn, as t'eh lhaygghaghey niart ny
treaneey. He poureth contempt upon princes,
and weakeneth the strength of the mighty.
y hreanagh, s. a valiant man; pl. 71. T
treanid, s. m. valiantness, might, strength.
e hreanid, s. his valour or strength. T

treeah or teush, s. f. used to call a pig.

treickn, v. beetle, strike with a beetle; -agh,
77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87;
-ys, 88.
hreickn* or hreicknee, v. did beetle or
beat with a beetle; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym;
trein, v. striking with a beetle or bruiser.
dy hrein, v. to beetle or beat. T
treinkit, 85. beetle, bruised.
s‘treinkit, a. how beetled. T
dy hreinkit, 85. too beetled or beaten. T
treickneyder, s. m. one who strikes with a beetle.
treicknane, s. f. a beetle; pl. -yn.
e hreeknane, s. his beetle; pl. -yn. T

-ys; -ys, 94. T

treig, v. forsake, desert, abandon; -agh. 77;
-ee. 80; -in. 83; -ins. 84; -ym. 86; -yms. 87;
-ys, 88.
cha dreig, v. not forsake, abandon, or leave;
agh; -in; -ins; -ym. 94. T
hreig or hreig*, v. did forsake, forsook;
agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. 94. T

treigel, v. forsaking, deserting, abandoning.
er hreigel or hriegy, v. hath, &c. forsaken or abandoned. T
er dreigel, v. hath, &c. forsaken, &c. T,
treig, 85. forsaken, abandoned, forlorn.
s‘treig, a. how forsaken. T
treigeyd or treigeyder, s. m. a forsaker, a deserter; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee] and
-yn.

yn dreigeyd, s. your, &c. forsaker, deserter, &c. T

treih, a. miserable, wretched, forlorn, pitiable; and when applied to complexion means sallow, pale, &c.
s‘treih, a. how miserable, wretched, forlorn, pitiful, dismal, pale; comp. and sup. T
ro hreih, a. too wretched or miserable, too pale, T
treih-hrimshagh, a. doleful, lamentable.
treihagh, adv. miserably, pitifully.
treihid, s. m. miserableness, paleness.
e hreihid, s. his wretchedness, &c. T
treihys, s. f. misery; pl. -syn.
e hreihys, s. his misery; pl. -syn. T
treill, a. ready to venture.
trein, v. nail, fasten with nails: -agh. 77; -ee;
-80; -in. 83; -ins. 84; -ym. 86; -yms. 87;
-ys. 88.
hrein or hreinn*, v. did nail or nailed;

-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys. 94. T
treiney, v. nailing.
e hreiney, v. [his] nailing. T
treinit, 85. nailed, fastened with nails.
s‘treinnit, a. how nailed.
ro hreinnit, 85. too nailed. T
treiney, s. f. a nail; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-agheyn].
e hreiney, s. his nail; pl. 67.
treineyder, s. m. a nailer.
treisht* or treishteil, s. trust, hope; pl. -yn.
yn dreisht, s. your &c., trust, hope, confidence, &c. T

schecker-ayns-treisht, s. m. administrator.
meehreisht, s. f. distrust.
treisht*, v. trust, hope for; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha dreisht, v. not trust, confide, &c.; -agh;
-ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. 94. T

hreisht, v. did trust or hope, trusted; -agh;
-ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -ys. 94. T
treishteil, v. trusting, hoping.
dy hreishteil, v. to trust or hope. T
treishtit, 85. trusted, credited.
s‘treishtit, a. how much trusted. T
ro hreishtit, 85. too much trusted. T
treishteyder, s. m. one who trusts; pl. -yn.
treishteilag, a. worthy of trust, trusty; s. m. a trustee; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s‘treishteilag, a. how trustworthy. T
s‘treishteele, a. id. [comp. and sup.] 58. T
e hreishteilag, s. his trustee or trusty one;
pl. 71. T

yn dreishteilag, s. m. your &c. trustee,
&c.; pl. 71. T
neu-hreishteilag, a. not to be trusted, perfidious, treacherous.
treishteylys, s. f. trustiness, faithfulness, fidelity.
trelleen, s. m. the glanders, a disease which horses are subject to.
e hrelleen, s. his glanders. T
trelleennagh, a. diseased with the glanders.
treenshoor, s. f. a trencher; pl. -yn.
treoghe, a. (from treig) widowed, forsaken.
s‘treoghe, a. how widowed or forsaken; the
comp. and sup. [is] s‘treoghey. T
ben hreoghe, s. a widow; pl. see mraane,
which word, according to the rules of Manks, ought to be the true spelling, and not ben-treoghe. T

**ben-treoghe**, s. f. a widow; *pl. see mraane.*

**treoghys**, s. f. widowhood; *Isa. xlvii. 9: Agh berree yn dda red shoh ort's 'sy tulogg, er yn un laa, baase eileenney, as treoghys.* But these two things shall come to thee in a moment in one day, the loss of children, and widowedhood.

e **treoghys**, s. his widowhood. T

**treoghan**, s. f. an orphan; *pl. -yn.*

trew, s. f. the quincy. This disease is also called gorley-ployghee.

**trick**, a. quick in succession.

**trie**, s. f. a foot, twelve inches; it is also used for the sole of the foot; as, *fo trie my chass* (under the sole of my foot); *trie oashyr* (the foot of a stocking); *pl. -yn.*

daa **hrie**, s. two feet in measurement. T

trie-howschan, s. a foot-rule.

**Trilleen**, s. f. the Pleiades.

**trimshagh**, a. heavy, sorrowful, mournful, grievous; s. m. a sorrowful person; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee]?

e **hrimshagh**, s. his sorrowful one; *pl. 71.* T

s’t**trimshagh**, a. how sorrowful or mournful, how loaded with grief or heaviness. T

s’t**trimshhee**, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T

ro **hrimshagh**, a. too sorrowful, &c. T

treih-hrimshagh, a. doleful, lamentable.

**trimshhey**, s. m. heaviness, grief, sorrow.

e **hrimshey**, s. his sorrow or grief. T

by-hrimshhey, adv. for or because of sorrow or sadness.

**yn drimshey**, s. your, &c. sorrow, grief, &c. T

**trimshhey ny hoie**, s. the dead of the night.

**Trinaid**

*O Hrinaid*, s. O Trinity. T

tro, s. f. trait; as, **chied tro.**

troa, s. f. the surge of a stream.

traw or **troa**, s. f. the surge of a stream.

**troagyr**, v. trudge, march; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

troagyraght, v. trudging, marching.

**troagyrey**, s. m. one who trudges; *pl. 68* [change -ey to -eyn].

**troagyr, 85.** trudged, marched.

**troailt**, v. travelling; labour; *-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.*

ny **droailt**, s. their, &c. travelling or journey, your, &c. labour in child birth. T

er-troailt, v. travelling in child birth.

**hroailt**, v. did travel or travaiil; *-agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94.* In expressing this word when an adjective, after *liiabbee* as *liiabbee-hroailt*, the *r* is often omitted or not sounded; as, *liiabbee-hoailt* (the bed of travail or lying-in bed). T

er-droailt, v. hath, &c. travelled.

**troailtit, 85.** travelled, traversed.

s’t[raoallit, a. how travelled. T

**troailtagh**, s. m. a traveller; *pl. 71* [change -agh to -ee].

**ny hroailtagh**, s. a traveller; *pl. 71.* T

**troailtagh-craucee**, s. m. a pilgrim.

**troailtys**, s. f. pilgrimage, travel; *pl. -yn. dty hroailtys*, s. thy pilgrimage. T

**yn droailtys**, s. your, &c. pilgrimage, &c. T

**troar** or **troayr**, s. f. crop, what comes off the land in harvest; *pl. -yn; Hag. i. 11: As deie mee son fown er y thalloo, as er ny sleityn, as er yn arroo, as er y feeyn noa, as er yn ool, as er dty chooolle rhee ta'n thalloo dy ymmyrkey, as er deiney, as er maase, as er slane troayr y thallooin.* And I called for a drought upon the land, and upon the mountains, and upon the corn, and upon the new wine, and upon the oil, and upon that which the ground bringeth forth, and upon men, and upon cattle, and upon all the labour of the hands.

e **hroar** or **hroayr**, s. his crop; *pl. -yn. T

**yn droar** or **droayr**, s. your, &c. crop. T

**trocairys**, s. f. justice blended with mercy; *(tro from treoghe, and cairys, justice), such, justice as a widowed person would expect; mercy, affection, favourableness; *Pro. xx. 28: Ta myghin as firiiryno coadey yn ree as ta e stoyl-reelloi cummit seose liorish trocairys.* Mercy and truth preserve the king: and his throne is upheld by mercy.

e **hrocairys**, s. his affection or favour. T
trog or trogg*, v. lift, rear, train, build; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88; take, Mat. xvii. 27: Ny-yeih, son nagh bee comys er ny chur hoin, immee uss gys y cheayn, as lighe sheese dooan, as trog y chied easst hig hooj; as tra teeh shenn cha jean eh treigeil eh. Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

troic-ort, p. arise, arise thou; [1] Chron. xxii. 16: Trog ort, er-y-fa shen, as gow er dt y hoshiaght, as y Chiarn dy row mayrt. Arise therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee.

cha drog or drogg*, v. not lift, rear, build, raise, train; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

hrog or hrogg*, v. did lift, rear, build, train, or raise; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

as hrog ad orroo, and they arose. T

troigal, v. lifting, rearing, training, building; Phrase: troigal y vair veg (raising the little finger).

dy hroggal, v. to lift, rear, build, train, &c. T

er droggal, v. hath, &c. reared, lifted, trained, built, or raised. T

aahroggal, v. rebuilding, lifting again.

troggit, 85. lifted, reared, built, trained.

s’troggit, a. how lifted, reared, built. T

ro hroggit, 85. too lifted, reared, &c. T

troggeyder, s. m. a lifter, founder, &c.; pl. -yn.

er troggilloo or troggllo, a. a lifting; a beast is said to be so, when by reason of leanness or sickness it cannot rise without help; Zech. xi. 16: ...trog-ys seose bochilley ayns y cheer, nagh jean jeeaghyn lurg ny [kirree] cailjey, chamoo shirrey son yn eayn, ny lheylis adsyn ta doghanit, ny gymnnykey lesshen ta er-trogglo. I will raise up a shepherd in the land, which shall not visit those that be cut off, neither shall seek the young one, nor heal that is broken, nor feed that that standeth still.

e hroggilloo, s. his lifting, &c. T

troid or troidd*, v. scold, chide, quarrel with the tongue; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. chadroid or droidd*, v. not scold; -agh;

-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

hroid or hroidd*, v. did scold or chide; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T

troiddey, v. scolding, chiding; Exod. xvii. 2: As ren y pobble troiddey rish Moses, as dooyrt ad, Cur dooin usth ey dy iu. As dooyrt Moses roo, Cre’n-fa ta shiu troiddey ryhm’s? cre’n-fa ta shiu brasnaghyn’n Chiarn?

Wherefore the people did chide with Moses, and said, Give us water that we may drink. And Moses said unto them, Why chide ye with me? wherefore do ye tempt the Lord?; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

dy hroiddey, v. to scold or chide. T
er droiddey, v. hath, &c. scolded. T

nyn droiddey, s. your, &c. scolding; pl. 67. T

troiddit, 85. scolded, chid, or chode.

troiddeyder, s. m. a scolder, a termaint.

e hroidddier, s. his one who scolds. T

trome, a. heavy, weighty; it is also used to express with young, or with child.

s’trome, a. how heavy or weighty. T

strimnney, heaviest, the comp. and sup. of s’trome.

tromnney or tromey, a. pl. heavy, weighty, grievous; Acts, xxv. 7: As tra v’eh er jeet, hass ny Hewnyn haink veih Jerusalem
mygeayrt, as hug ad stiagh ymmodee foiiljyn
trooidey gys lieh Phaul, nagh voddagh ad prowal. And when he was come, the Jews
which came down from Jerusalem stood round about, and laid many and grievous complaints
against Paul, which they could not prove.
ro hrome, a. too heavy or weighty. T
dromm, a. drowsy, dull, torpid; 90th Psl.
Manks metre:
Son ayns dty hilley thousane blein
Cha vel agh myr un laa.
Ny myr oor ceaut er dromm ny hoie,
Nagh vel mooar geill ain da.
[For a thousand years in Thy sight
Are as but a day
Or as an hour spent in the drowsiness of the
Night,
That we give no great heed to. MWW]. T
trome-chadalgh, a. drowsy.
trome-chooisagh, a. important, of great
weight or consequence.
trome-torragh, a. big with child.
trommys, s. f. heaviness. See also trimmid,
which is employed when any thing having
weight or heaviness is spoken of; trommys
for heaviness on the body, dejectedness,
melancholy, pensiveness; as in the Phrase:
“ildings ny trommys” [sickness or
dejectedness].
dy hrommys, s. of heaviness. T
trimmid, s. m. heaviness, weight.
e hrimmid, s. his weight or heaviness. T
yn drimmid, s. your, &c. weight or
importance. T
troo, s. f. envy; pl. -yn or -ghyn.
troo, v. envy, grudge; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in,
83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
hroo, v. did envy or grudge, envied; -agh;
-in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
trooit, 85. envied, grudged.
trooeder, s. m. an envier; pl. -yn.
trooagh, a. envious, grudging.
s’trooagh, a. how envious. T
s’trooee, a. more envious, most envious. T
ro hrooagh, a. too envious. T
trooid, adv. through, from one end or side to the
other.
trooid-magh, pre. throughout, quite
through.
trooid-taghyr, adv. accidentally.
ny hrooid, p. p. through him, throughout;
-syn, id. em. T
ny-hrooid, p. p. through him; -syn, id. em.
troosyn, s. f. trousers, hose.
yn drusyn, s. their, &c. trousers. T
troshagh, a. strong; s. m. a strong creature;
pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. See also lajer.
stroshey, a. stronger, strongest, the comp.
and sup. of lajer and troshagh.
ro hroshagh, a. too strong. T
troshid, s. m. strength, potency, &c.
e hroshid, s. his strength. T
yn droshid, s. your, &c. strength. T
trost, v. fast, abstain from food; -agh, 77; -ee,
80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
trosh, v. fast, abstain from food.
hrosht, v. did fast, fasted; -agh; -in; -ins;
-ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
trostey, v. fasting, abstaining;
dy hroshtey, v. to fast. T
ry-hrostey, v. to be fasting.
trostey, s. m. a fast; pl. 67 [change -ey to
-aghyn].
yn drostey, s. our, &c. fasting. T
trostee, a. d. of a fast or fasting.
trostit, 85. fasted. Not used.
troshtagh, a.
s’troshtagh, a. how much for fasting.
s’troshtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58.
troshtagh, s.
e hroshtagh, s. his faster; pl. 71 [change
agh to -ee]. T
trosteyder, s. m. a faster; pl. -yn.
trouse, s. f. trash, trumpery, rubbish; pl. 69
[change -e to -yn].
e hrouse, s. his rubbish. T
yn drouse, s. their, &c. rubbish. T
troyt, v. trot; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins,
84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
troytit, 85. trotted.
troyteyder, s. m. a trotter; pl. -yn.
trubbyl, s. trouble; Luke, viii. 49: Choud as
v’eh foast loayrt, haink fer veih thie fer-reill yn
synagogue, gra rish, Ta dty inneen marroo; ny
cur trubbyl sodje with Vainshter. While he yet
spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the
synagogue's house, saying to him, Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master.

**trughanagh**, s. m. one who murmurs, a murmurer; pl. 71 [-agh to -ee].

**trughanagh**, v. murmuring, grumbling.

**trughaney**, v. murmuring, complaining.

**trughanys**, s. f. murmur, grumble.

**trustyrr**, s. f. dirt, filth, nast; pl. -yn.

*e hrustyrr*, s. his filth, dirt, or nast. T

**yn drustyrr**, s. your, &c. dirt. T

**trustyragh**, a. dirty, filthy. See broigh.

**trutlag**, s. f. a starling; pl. -yn.

**tryal**, v. attempt, try; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yns, 87; -ys, 88.

**tryal**, a. the mill-stone grit is so called. Clagh tryal.

**tuairystal**, s. f. the shape and carriage of the body, the form or appearance; Ez. x. 2[2]: As va cummey ny eddlyn oc co-chasllys ny eddlyn shen honnick mee liorish awin Chebar, yn tuairystal oc as ad-hene: hie ad dy chooilley unnee jeeragh er nyn doshiaght. And the likeness of their faces was the same faces which I saw by the river of Chebar, their appearances and themselves: they went every one straight forward; the fashion; Ez. xliii. 11: As my t’ad goaill nearey son ooilley ny t’ad er n’yannoo, jeeagh daue cummey yn thie, as y tuairystal echey, as ny raaidyn echey sliaagh, as ny raaidyn echey magh, as dy chooilley chummey jeh, as ooilley ny oardaghyn echey, as ooilley ny slattysyn echey as ooilley ny leighyn echey: as scriceu sheshe eh ’sy chilley ocsyn, daueysyn dy reayll yn slane oardaghyn jeh, as ooilley ny slattysyn echey, as ad y chooilleeney. And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them; the resemblance; pl. -yn.

*e huarystal*, s. his shape, resemblance, comparison; Isa. xlv. 5: Quoi gys nee shiu mee y hoylaghey, as m’y chormal, as jannoo

**my huarystal**, shin dy ve co-laik? To whom will ye liken me, and make me equal, and compare me, that we may be like? T

**yn duarystal**, s. your, &c. shape, resemblance, or picture. T

**gless-huarystal**, s. [f.] a looking-glass, a mirror.

**tubbag**, s. f. a tub, a bushel or measure of four pecks; pl. -yn.

*e hubbag*, s. his tub or bushel. Prov. “T’ou towse e arroo liorish dty hubbag hene.” [You are measuring his corn with your own bushel.] T

**tuig**, s. f. a twig; pl. -yn.

**tuig-y-yeegyey**, s. f. the twig of the ditch, called or corrupted by some to treebey-yeegyey, the twig of sallix or sally that grows spontaneously in marshy places.

**tuinney**, s. m. the universe; Gael.

e *huinney*, s. his universe. T

**tuitt**, v. fall; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yns, 87; -ys, 88.

**cha duit**, v. not fall; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym -yns, 94. T

**huit**, v. did fall, fell, devolved; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yns; -ys, 94. T

**tuittym**, v. falling.

dy *huititym*, v. to fall, devolve, drop. T

*er duittym*, hath, &c. fell or fallen. T

**tuittym-magh**, v. falling out, quarrelling.

**tuittym neal**, v. falling lifeless; [L]am. ii. 11: Ta my hoillyn moal lesh jeir; ta my chree seaghnt, ta my aane er nhy gheyrtay magh er y thalloo, er coontey toyt-mow inneyn my phobble, er-yn-oyr dy vel yn chloann as ny oikanyn tuittym neal ayns straidyn yn ard-valley. Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because the children and the sucklings swoon in the streets of the city; swooning or fainting.

**tuittym**, s. m. a fall; pl. -yn.

**tuitteyder**, s. m. one who falls; pl. -yn.

**tuitteyder-magh**, s. m. one who quarrels.

**tuittymagh**, a. d. of falling, incident to falling.
tullagh, s. f. an instant; pl. 72 [change -agh to -eyn].
e hullagh, s. his instant. T
tullaghtagh, a. instantaneous.
hunn, v. did tun, tunned; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms; -ys, 94. T
thunney, v. tuning.
thunney, v. filling casks with ale or beer.
dy hunney, v. to tun. T
thunnit, 85, tuned, inured.
ro hunnit, 85, too inured, too tunned. T
turneir or turneyr, s. m. an attorney; pl. -yn.
turneiragh, a. d. of an attorney.
turneirys, s. f. attorneyship, the practice of an attorney; pl. -yn.
tushtey, s. m. knowledge; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
dy hush, s. of knowledge. T
yn dushtey, s. your, &c. knowledge. T
mee[-]hush, s. want or lack of knowledge. T
meeshush, s. m. want or lack of knowledge, ignorance.
tushtagh, a. knowing, having knowledge; s. m. a knowing one; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
s’tushtagh, a. how knowing or versed in knowledge. T
s’tushtee, a. id., [comp. and sup.] 58. T
mee[-]hushagh, a. without knowledge. T
mee[-]hush, s. ignorant people. T
neu-hushagh, a. foolishly; 1 Chron. xxi. 8: ...agh nish gueym ryt, gow ersoyl peccah dy harvaant, son ta mee er n’yannoo dy feer neu-hushagh. ...but now, I beseech thee, do away the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly.
oolley-tushtagh, a. all-knowing, omniscient.
slane tushtagh, a. perfect knowledge.
yn voal hushagh, s. the person having no great share of knowledge, a fool; Prov. xxix. 20: Vel oo cur-my-nar dooinney ta siyragh ayns e ghoan? ta caslys share jeh'n voal-hushagh na jehsyn. Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. M
tutler, s. m. a tattler, a tale bearer; pl. -yn.
tutleragh or tutleraght, v. tattling, tale bearing.
tutlerys, s. f. the practice of tale bearing.
twoaie, s. ‘vigilance, caution’
cur twoaie, v. beware, take heed.
cur-twoaie, v. beware, be aware.
er twoaie, a. aware, vigilant.
er-dty-hwoaie, adv. on thy look out, on thy awareness or alert.
bee dty hwoaie, adv. beware thou, be thou cautious. T
[er nyn] dwoaie, a. aware; as, bee-jee er nyn dwoaie (beware ye, or be ye aware); Mat. vii. 15: Bee-jee er nyn dwoaie jeh phadereyn foalsey, ta cheet hiu ayns coameyr keyyragh, agh choe-sthie t’ad nyn moddey-oaldey jolyssagh. Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep’s clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves; Col. ii. 8: Bee-jee er nyn dwoaie nagh gow dooinney erbee vondeshe erriu troid ynsagh foalsey as molteyraght, lurg ciahtaghyn deiney, lurg ynsagh annoon y theihl, as cha nee lurg Creest. Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.
twoaiagh, a. aware of, apprehensive, cautious, on the look out.
neu-hwoaiagh, a. unwary, incautious.
twoaie, s. f. north.
twoaie sheear hwoaie, s. north northwest.
twoaie as gys y sheear, s. north and by west.
twoaie shiar hwoaie, s. north northeast.
my hwoaie, a. northward. T
my-hwoaie, a. northward, to the north.
goll-twoaie, s. m. a rainbow; pl. -yn.
ulymar, s. f. wormwood; pl. -yn.
un, a. one. Un is only part of the word unnane (one); un is always used before substantives; as, un laa (one day); un red (one thing), &c.; but the whole word unnane, or the latter syllable nane, is used before other words.
unnane, s. f. one. This word is not made use of before substantives as it is a substantive itself. See un and nane.

nane, s. f. and a. one; a contraction or part of the word unnane, what is used in familiar talk; pl. -yn. U

breck-sy-nane, s. f. spots or freckles on the skin, caused by the heat of the sun.
unnanejeig, a. eleven.
annanjeig. See unannejeig.
nane jeig, a. eleven. U
nane jeig as feed, a. thirty-one. U
nane jeigoo, s. eleventh. U
unnaneys, s. f. unity, union.
unnaneysagh, a. in unition,
unnaneysey, v. uniting, to unite.
unnaneysit, 85. united.

undaagagh, s. f. nettles.
undin, s. m. foundation, basis; pl. -yn.
e hundin, s. her foundation. U
undinagh, a. fundamental.
unjin, s. m. ash, [tel]: Isa. vi. 13: ...myr bun billey-unjin ny darragh, ta'n soo oc ayndoo, tra t'ad tilgey nyn ghullagyn, shen myr vees yng slught chrauee ayns y bun echey. ...as a teill tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.
unjinagh, a. d. ashen, of ash.
unnish, s. f. an onion; pl. -yn.
e hunnish, s. her onion; pl. -yn. U
bog-unnish, s. f. the herb osmondroyal or water-fern.

far-unnish, s. f. a scallion; pl. -yn.

urley, s. m. an eagle.
urlee, s. pl. eagles.
e hurley, s. her eagle. U

urrys [{? 'surprise']
surrys

surrys-enn, adv. allowed to be well known. [??]
burrys
b["']burrys-enn, adv. See baashiagh-enn.
['easy to know or well known."

cha burrys lhiam da jannoo eh. 161. I am not surprised at his doing it.
cha vurrys lhiam da. See radical burrys.

cha nurrys, adv. need not be surprised.
cha nyrrys, v. not wonder. Y

definitions:

use, s. m. interest; pl. -yn.

ushag, s. f. a bird; pl. -yn.Prov. “Ta ushag ayns laue chammah as jees sy thammag.”
[A bird is the hand is as good as two in the bush.]

ushag happagh, s. f. the lark or tuft bird.
ushag reaisht or reeast, s. f. the mountain plover.
ushag roauyr ny hoarn, s. f. the bunting.
ushag voltee, s. f. the wagtail.
ushag wee, s. f. the yellow hammer.
edd-ushag, s. m. a bird’s nest.

ushtey, s. m. water; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
ny hushtey, s. of water. U
ushtey-bio. See bioghey roayrt [s. m. the first rising of the spring tide after a neap.]
guilley-ny-ushtey, s. m. the smallest of the young at a litter or birth.
kiark ushtey, s. f. a coot.
lhieggey-ushtey, s. m. a waterfall, a cataract.

moir-ny-ushtaghyn, s. f. a source of the waters; 2 Kings, ii. 21: As hie eh magh gys 
moir ny ushtaghyn, as hig eh yn sollan ayns shen. And he went forth unto the spring of the
waters, and cast the salt in there.

mwyllin ushtey, s. f. a water mill.
tarroo-ushtey, s. m. a nondescript animal.

usht or ushtee, v. water, moisten, wet;
-agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86;
-yms, 87; -ys, 88.
cha n’usht or n’ushtee, v. not water; -agh;
-ee; -in; -ym; -yms, 94. U
dushtee, v. watered, did water. U.
gushtagh or gushtaghey, v. 61. watering. U
dy ushtagh or ushtagh, v. to water, to
steep in water.
er n’ushtaghhey, v. hath, &c. watered. U
V

V, as a radical initial, see 32; mostly all words under it come from b, f, and m, only some of which are shown.

veyge

yn veyge, s. the voyage; Acts, xxvii. 10: Gheiney vie, ta mee cur tastey dy bee
yn veyge shoh lesh moarane coayl as assee, cha nee ymrycan jeh’n lught as y lhong, agh myrgeddin jeh nyn mioys. Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives.

vaidjin, adv. a while since, a while ago, just now past.

veih, p. p. from, from him; -syn, id. em.

voish, pre. from.


veih my cheilley, adv. asunder.

veih shid, adv. from thence.

veih shoh, adv. hence, from hence.

voish, p. p. from him; -yn, id. em.

woish, p. p. from him; -yn, id. em. V vo-ee, p. p. from her; -ish, id. em.

voue, p. p. from them; -syn, id. em.


wooympene, p. p. from myself. V

woin, p. p. from us; -yn, id. em.

wooin, p. p. from us; -yn, id. em. V wooinhene, p. from ourselves. V

void, p. p. from thee; -s, id. em.

veue, p. p. from you or ye; -ish, id. em.

weue, p. p. from you; -ish, id. em. See veue. V

weue-hene, p. p. from yourselves. V

margh-voish, pre. except, without, exclusive.

venee, s. inherent propensity; a low word.

ventr, v. did venture or ventured; -agh; 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
W

This letter, as primary initial, is seen in the following columns, and also as initial in derivatives where it is second letter, or where oo, u and sometimes o are next after primary mutable initials in a word.

Note. — The derivatives from v are only used in common conversation, and not in sacred or solemn language.

wagaan, v. stroll idly.
  wagaantagh, s. m. a vagrant or vagabond; a. in a vagabond, vagrant manner.
  s’wagaantagh, a. how vagabond or vagrant.
  s’wagaantee, a. id., [comp. and sup.,] 58. W
wagaantys, s. vagrancy.

wahll, in. well.

walk, v. tuck or mill woollen cloth; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  walkey, v. tucking, milling.
  walkee, a. d. of tucking or milling.
  mwyllin walkee, s. f. a tuck mill.
  walkit, pt. tucked, milled.
  s’walkit, a. how tucked. W
neu-walkit, a. untucked, unmilled.

walkeyder or walker, s. a tucker or miller of woollen cloth, a fuller; Mark, ix. 3: As haink y coamrey echey dy ve sollys, erskyn towse gial myry y sniaghtey; nagh row walker er y thalloo oddaghe jannoo cha gial roo. And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them.

wandrail, v. wandering.
  wandraillagh, a. wandering; s. m. a person that wanders.
  wandrailyssyn, s. pl. wanderings.

wappin, s. m. a weapon; pl. -yn.
  wappinagh, a. having weapons.
war, s. m. the stroke of an oar in rowing or plying; pl. -yn.

wardoonagh, s. a. a warden; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
wardoor, s. m. a jailor; pl. -yn; Acts, xvi. 23: As tra v’ad er woalley ad dy dewil, hilg ad ad

ayns pryssoon, as doardee ad yn wardoor dy reayll ad dy sauche; And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely.

warp, s. m. a cast, a three; pl. -yn.

warp, v. wrap, bind round; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
warpal, v. wrapping, binding round.

warpit, pt. wrapped, bound.

warrag, s. f. m. a wit; pl. -yn.
warree, a. witty, crafty, &c.

s’warree, how witty, crafty or cunning; comp. and sup. W
wass, adv. below, down. It is sometimes used in opposition to hoal; any where the speaker is; ayns shoh wass (here below).

wed, s. m. wad or wadding.

whaal or whayll, v. sew; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.
  cha n’whaal, v. not sew; -agh, &c. W
dwhaayl, v. did sew, sewed; -agh; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. W

whaale, v. sewing.
  dy waaale, v. to sew.
  dy oale, to sew. Perhaps this word ought to be written aale; W
er n’whaale, v. hath, &c. sewed. W

whaalt, pl. sewed.
  s’whaaalt, or s’whaal, a. how sewed. W
neu-whaal, a. unsewed.

whaale, s. m. a sewing or seam; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].
whaaleyn, s. m. one who sews.

whaale, s. m. a clinch nail; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn].

wheddyr, s. f. a barb; pl. -yn.

wheddyragh, a. barby, having barbs.

wheesh, adv. as much, so much; cre wheesh, cre whillen, (how much).

ayns-wheesh, conj. inasmuch, insomuch.
cre-wheesh, a. how big or how great.

whilleen, or as it is always pronounced
whillen or whyllin, adv. as many, so many; (how many).
cre-whilleen, a. how many. The ee in the last syllable is to be sounded as i.

whoig or whaig, s. f. a thrum; pl. -yn.
whush, in. hold thy peace, hush.
wistad, s. f. worsted.
woishleeyn, s. pl. pennyworts.
wollad, s. a wallet.
wor, v. This word is used to make a horse go off to the right, to chee or gee.
Y

Y as a radical initial, does not change, but all words radically in j come under it.
y, (article) the contraction of yn. It is often used before words beginning with a consonant; as, y dooinney, (the man); goll gys y vagher, (going to the field), &c. It is sometimes used in composition for a, as in Luke, ix. 3. Ny lhig da daa chooat y pheesh y ve eu. [Neither have two coats apiece.]
yagh, in. anon; said to the speaker when the hearer does not well know what is said, a notice to repeat what was said before.
yah or yagh, s. lass; pl. -yn.
yarnaig, s. f. a hank of yarn or thread; pl. -yn.
yeeal, s. f. a thong, a string of hide; Acts, xxii. 25: As myr v’ad dy chiangley eh lesh yeeally, dooyt Paul rish y chapton-keead va ny hassoo lirish, Vel eh lowal diuish dy scuitchal dooinney ta ny Romanagh as gyn deyrey? And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?
yeal. See yeenal.
yeeal-chassee, s. f. a piece of thong tied between the handle and the rod of a flail, whereon it works.
yeal, v. beat; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. cha n’eeall, v. not beat; -agh; -ee; -in; -ins; -ym; -yms, 94. Y deeal, v. 8. did beat, beat or bet. Y. yeealley, v. beating.
yeealley, v. 61. beating. Though the radical of this word is in y, as yeeall, the y is cast away and it seems to come from e. er n’eealle, v. hath, &c. beaten. Y yeeallt, 85. beaten.
yeealley, s. m. a beating; pl. 67 [change -ey to -aghyn]. yeealleyder, s. m. a beater.
yeeilley ‘satiety’ nyn neeilley, <v>[s], their &c. eating Pro. i. 31. Shen-y-fa nee ad gee jeh mess y raad oc hene, as bee nyn neeilley oc jeh nyn groutyn hene. Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices. E

Yeesey, s. m. Jesus.
Yernagh, s. m. an Irishman; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]; a. Irish, any thing Irish. y Nernagh, s. the Irishman. Y Yernish, s. f. the Irish language.
yiar, s. m. iron; pl. -yn.
sy n’yiarn, s. in the iron. Y yiarn-foldyragh, s. f. a scythe or sithe. yiarn-giarree, a. an edged tool. lhoob-ysiarn, s. m. a link.
iyarn, v. iron; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. dy yiarnal or yiarnye, v. to iron. er n’yiarnye, v. hath, &c. ironed, smoothed. Y yiarnit, 85. ironed, finished with iron.
s’yiarnit, a. how ironed, or covered with iron. Y

yiundis, s. m. wonder, admiration, amazement; pl. -syn.
goaill-yiundis, v. wondering. See also giundis.
yiundysagh, a. wonderful, wonderous; a. m. a wonderer; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee]. s’yiundysagh, a. how wonderful or wonderous.
s’yiyundyssee, a. id., comp. and sup. Y dy yiundysagh, adv. wonderfully, &c. shillie-yiundysagh, s. m. spectacle; 1 Cor. iv. 9: Son ta shinyn shillie yiundysagh da’n seihl, as da ainleyn, as da deiney. For we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men.
giundis, v. 61. wondering; Psl. xxii. 17: Hoyll ad my laueyn as my chassyn: foddyn ooiiey my chraueyn y choontey: t’ad shassoo giundis as jeeaghyn orryn. They pierced my hands and my feet; I may tell all my bones: they stand staring and looking upon me. Y

yioyn

nyon yioin or yioyn, s. their, &c. knowing or knowledge; Isa. lvii. 9: Hie oo gys y ree lesh dty ooiilley millish as lesh ymmodee dty spiceyn costal, as hug oo dty haghteryn foddey ’sy yioyn, as ren oo ginjillaghey oo hene dy jarroo gys joan ny hooirey. And thou wentest to the
king with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes, and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell; their, &c. purpose; Acts, xxvii. 13: As feaysley lesh geay meelej iass sheltyn dy row oc nish nyn yioín, hiauill ad ry hiattee Crete. And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete. jeh yioín, adv. knowingly.

yoin. See yioyn; Pro. xxiv. 28: Ny bee feanish noi dy Naboo jeh dty yoin, as yn jean foalsagh lesh dty veillyn. Be not a witness against thy neighbour without cause; and deceive not with thy lips.

chat nhione or nione, v. know not. Prov. Share yn olk shione dooin, na yn olk nagh nhione dooin. [Better the evil that we know than the evil which we know not.] S narra noain dhyt, adv. may it not otherwise be known to thee, or may it inevitably, of necessity, or fate come on or to thee. [sc. nhione ?] bione, v. knew, did know, the past tense of shione.

yll or ylle, v. shout, cry out, exclaim, call; -agh, 77; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. dyll or dyllee, v. called or did call, did visit or name. Y.


dy yllagh, v. to call, to shout or cry out. er yllaghey (sic), v. hath, &c., called, &c. yllit, 85, called, shout for.
s’yllit, a. how called, or shouted to. Y neu-yllit, a. uncalled.

yllagh, s. m. a call or shout; pl. -yn. ylleyder, s. m. a caller, shouter, exclaimer.

ymmodee, a. many, great many.

ymmyd, s. m. use; pl. -yn.

ass-ymmyd, a. out of use, obsolete.

ny hymmydyn, s. the uses. Y

ymmydey, v. using.

ymmydit, 85, used.

ymmydagh or ymmmydoil (sic: stress), a. useful.

s’ymmydagh, a. how useful. Y

neu-ymmydagh, or neu-ymmmydoil (sic: stress), a. useless, useless.

ymmydoilid or ymmmydys, s. f. usefulness.

ymmylt. See ymmil.

ymmilt or ymmylt, v. tumble or roll, as a horse does after work; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83 -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88. dymmylt, v. did tumble or roll as a horse. Y.

gymmilt or gymmiltey, v. 61. rolling or tumbling as a horse will after work, wallowing; <2 Pet. ii. 22.> See ymmilt, s.]

dy ymmiltey, v. to roll, tumble or wallow.

ymmyltit, 85, rolled, tumbled, wallowed. ymmilt, s. ‘wallowing’; [2 Pet. ii. 22: Ta’n moddey er jyndaa reesht gys y skeeash echey hene; as y vuc va nriet, gys yn ymmylt eck ‘sy laagh. The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.]

ymmyltagh, s. m. a tumbler or roller; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

ymmyrçh, s. f. need, necessity; pl. -yn.

gymmyrçh, v. [be] in need or necessity. Y

ymmyrçhagh, a. needful, necessary; s. m. a necessitous person; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].

s’yymmyrçhagh, a. how needful, necessary. Y

s’yymmyrçhee, a. id., [comp. and sup.+] 58. Y

neu-yymmyrçhagh, a. unnecessary, needless.

ymmyrk, v. bear, bear with, behave; -agh, 77; -ee, 80; -in, 83; -ins, 84; -ym, 86; -yms, 87; -ys, 88.

dy yymmyrkey, v. to bear, to bear up, to bring forth, to carry, sustain, behave, &c. er n’yymmyrkey, v. hath, &c. borne.

ymmyrkit, 85, borne, sustained, supported,
Y

I will abandon the world and that which I have.
Give Thyself to me, give me Thyself,
Before a thing to be here or heaven. MWW
See ynrican.

ynrick, a. (from un, one, and rick, settled rule); sincere, upright, just, perfect; I Chron. xxix. 9: Eish va’n pobble ayns ar
voggy son feoillys nyn jebballyn, er-yn-yr
lesh cree ynrick, dy ren ad chebbal dy
arrytagh gys y Chiarn. Then the people
rejoiced, for that they offered willingly, because
with perfect heart they offered willingly to the
Lord; dooinney ynrick, (a man of one settled
rule in any thing good).

s’ynrick, a. how sincere, candid, upright,
or just, comp. and sup. Y
neu-ynrick, a. insincere, unrighteous,
unjust.

slane-ynrick, a. perfect; Job, i. 1: Va
dooinney ayns Cher Uz, va’n ennym echey
Job; as va’n dooinney cheddin slane-ynrick as
jeeragh, goaill aggle roish Jee, as shaghney
olk. There was a man in the land of Uz, whose
name was Job; and that man was perfect and
upright, and one that feared God, and
eschewed evil.

ynrickys, s. f. sincerity, uprightness,
integrity, righteousness, truth.

yns* or ynsee, v. learn, teach, instruct;
agh, 77: -ee, 80: -in, 83: -ins, 84: -ym, 86: -yms,
87: -ys, 88.

cha n’yns or n’ynsee, v. not learn, not
教; -agh: -in: -ins: -ym: -yms, 94. Y
dynsee, v. taught, did teach, learned or did
learn, did gain, or impart knowledge. Y.

gynsagh or gynsaghey, v. 61, teaching,
learning. Y
dy ynsaghey, v. to learn, to teach, to
instruct, to receive instruction.

er m’ynsaghey (sic), v. hath, &c. been
taught.

er n’ynsaghey, pt. hath, &c. learned,
taught. Y

ysit, 85. learned, taught.

s’ynsit, a. how learned, taught, instructed,
or educated. Y
dy ynsit, adv. learnedly.

neu-ynsit, a. unlearned, untaught, illiterate.

slane-ynsit, a. perfect; Isa. xlii. 19: Quoi ta
Who is blind as he that is perfect, and blind as the Lord’s servant?

ynseydagh, s. m. a learner, a pupil, a scholar; pl. 71 [change -agh to -ee].
ynseyder, s. m. a teacher; pl. -yn.
ynsgagh, s. m. learning, literature, erudition, instruction, doctrine; pl. -yn.
ynsee, a. d. of learning or teaching.
fer ynsee, s. m. a teacher, a taught person.
fer-ynsee, s. m. a teacher.
e er-ynsee, s. his teacher, mas. F
fir ynsee, s. pl. teachers, taught persons.
fir-ynsee, s. pl. teachers, instructers.
ynsgagh-loiaragh, s. m. book learning, the use of letters, in contradistinction to the learning of any thing else.
ynsgagh-keayin, s. [m]. navigation.
ynsoil, a. teachable, able to learn.
yskan, s. an ell; pl. -yn.
yskid, s. shank or hough; 2 Sam. viii. 4: ...as yiare David feh-yskid ooilley ny cabbil fainee, agh haue eh keead jeu son whileen fainagh. ...and David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots; Josh. xi. 9: As ren Joshua roo myr doardee yn Chiarn da: yiare eh feh yskid nyn gabbil, as losht eh nyn vainee lesh aile. And Joshua did unto them as the Lord bade him: he houghed their horses, and burnt their chariots with fire); the part an animal has below the trunk of the body; pl. -yn; yskidyn liau[y]rey (long shanks).