

Title:

Braemar, Aberdeenshire

Shelfmark:

C1190/43/04

Recording date:

28.02.2005

Speakers:

Bruce, Christopher, b. 1969 Braemar; male; firefighter (father b. Ballater, Aberdeenshire, joiner/undertaker; mother b. Ballater)

Garden, Margaret, b. 1940 Braemar; female (father b. Lanarkshire, farm worker/bus driver/shop manager; mother b. Braemar, nurse)

Grant, Alexandra (Zan), b. 1927 Inverey, Aberdeenshire; female (father b. Inverey, estate worker; mother b. Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire, housewife)

McIntosh, George (Bud), b. 1927 Braemar; male; shopkeeper (father b. Braemar, carpenter; mother b. London, housewife)

The interviewees all live in Braemar.

PLEASE NOTE: this recording is still awaiting full linguistic description (i.e. phonological, grammatical and spontaneous lexical items).

A summary of the specific lexis elicited by the interviewer is given below.

ELICITED LEXIS

- see English Dialect Dictionary (1898-1905)
- † see Dictionary of the Scots Language (online edition)
- ‡ see Linguistic Atlas of Scotland (1975-1986)
- △ see New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English (2006)
- ◻ no previous source (with this sense) identified

pleased *suited*[◦] (“*fair suited*”, liked, used by older speakers of “*greater delight*” than “*chuffed*”); *fair chuffed*; *made-up* (suggested by interviewer, used); *chuffed* (“*modern*”)

tired *trachled* (“*fair trachled*”, old, used of e.g. mother with young children); *knackered* (“*fair knackered*”); *shattered*; *wabbit*; *fair forfochen*¹ (used for “*absolutely exhausted*”); *fashed*²

¹ A *Dictionary of Scottish Phrase & Fable* (2012) records ‘fair forfochen’ in this sense.

² *OED* (online edition) records ‘fash’ in sense of ‘to weary’.

(suggested by interviewer, “*I was fashed trying tae get here for ten*”³ used for “*in a hurry/too much to do*”⁴, disputed: “*hashed*” used in this sense⁵)

unwell	<i>nae weel</i> [†] (common locally); <i>peely-wally</i> ; <i>poorly</i> ; <i>wabbit</i>
hot	<i>het</i> (most common locally); <i>hot</i> ; <i>roasting</i> (“ <i>English</i> ”, “ <i>roasting hot day</i> ”); <i>boiling</i>
cold	<i>cald</i> [†] (thought to be spelt “ <i>cauld</i> ” [†]); <i>freezing</i> ; <i>nippy</i> (“ <i>nippy outside</i> ”); <i>starvation</i> (heard used, used by mother)
annoyed	<i>roused up</i> (used when “ <i>emotions are aroused</i> ”, liked); <i>fuming</i> ; <i>roused</i> (“ <i>fair roused</i> ” of e.g. children getting on one’s nerves)
throw	<i>chuck</i> (“ <i>chuck it away</i> ”); <i>hurl</i> ; <i>wap</i> , <i>bajl</i> [†] (suggested by interviewer, not known)
play truant	<i>skive</i> (“ <i>we’ve skived off the school</i> ”); <i>skive</i> ; <i>missing in action</i> ⁶ ; <i>skive school</i> (most common locally); <i>play hookey</i>
sleep	<i>sleep</i> ; <i>snooze</i> ; <i>doze</i> ; <i>forty winks</i> (suggested by interviewer); <i>kip</i> (“ <i>ready for your kip?</i> ” used to own children)
play a game	<i>compete</i> ; <i>play</i> (“ <i>play hoosies</i> ⁷ / <i>skipping/fitba</i> ⁸ ”)
hit hard	<i>clout</i> ; <i>skelp</i> (used frequently as threat to children now and in past, “ <i>give it a right good skelp</i> ”); <i>dunt</i> ; <i>thump</i> ; <i>bash</i>
clothes	<i>claes</i> ; <i>gansey</i> (suggested by interviewer, used of “ <i>heavy jumper</i> ”)
trousers	<i>troosers</i> [†] ; <i>breeks</i>
child’s shoe	<i>jimmies</i> ^Δ (most common locally, thought to come from “ <i>gym shoes</i> ”); <i>safties</i> ⁹ ; <i>gutties</i> [†] , <i>sannies</i> ^Δ , <i>sand-shoes</i> (suggested by interviewer, heard used); <i>trainers</i> (used by young speakers); <i>daps</i> (suggested by interviewer, not known)
mother	<i>mum</i> (to mother, used by own children of self); <i>mummy</i> (used to mother as young child); <i>mither</i> [†] (of mother, “ <i>mither, is the tea ready?</i> ” used frequently by husbands in past as form of address to wife, “ <i>your mither’s calling/wanting ye</i> ” ¹⁰ used now to own children); <i>mother</i>
gmother	<i>granny</i> (used by own grand-daughter of self); <i>nanny</i> (used by own grown-up grand-daughters of self); <i>nan</i> ; <i>gran</i> ; <i>grandmither</i> [†]
m partner	<i>John</i> (i.e. by name to own husband); <i>husband</i> ; <i>faither</i> [†] , <i>man</i> (“ <i>my man</i> ” of own husband); <i>her man</i> (of unmarried partner); <i>bidie in</i> [†] (suggested by interviewer, heard used locally of unmarried co-habiting partner, “ <i>modern</i> ”); <i>boyfriend</i> (suggested by interviewer)
friend	<i>pal</i> ; <i>chum</i> ; <i>friend</i>
gfather	<i>grand-da</i> [†] ; <i>grandfaither</i> [†]
forgot name	<i>fit-dae-ye-ca’-it</i> ¹¹ ; <i>thingmabob</i> ¹² ; <i>thingummy</i> ; <i>you know</i> (“ <i>och, you know</i> ” ¹³)
kit of tools	<i>kist</i> (“ <i>an aal kist</i> ” ¹⁴ used by farm workers in past for carrying tools, also used for “ <i>storage chest</i> ”); <i>tool-kit</i> ; <i>bass</i> [†] (suggested by interviewer, not known)

³ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘tae’ in sense of ‘to’.

⁴ *OED* (online edition) records ‘fash’ in sense of ‘to take trouble’.

⁵ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘hash’ in sense of ‘to be pressed/harassed’.

⁶ *OED* (online edition) records ‘missing in action’ in sense of ‘(esp. after accident/during wartime) reported as absent’.

⁷ *Wikipedia* (<https://en.wikipedia.org/>) records ‘house’ as traditional form of make believe game played by young children in which they assume roles of typical family; *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘hoose’ in sense of ‘house’.

⁸ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘fitba’ in sense of ‘football’.

⁹ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘saftie’ in sense of ‘slipper’.

¹⁰ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’.

¹¹ *The Concise Scots Dictionary* (1996) ‘fit’ in sense of ‘what’; *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘dae’ in sense of ‘do’, ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’ and ‘ca’ in sense of ‘call’; *OED* (online edition) includes ‘what-d’ye-call-it’ in this sense.

¹² *Free Dictionary* (<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/>) includes ‘thingmabob’ in this sense.

¹³ *OED* (online edition) records ‘och’ in sense of ‘exclamation expressing exasperation’.

¹⁴ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘aal’ in sense of ‘old’.

trendy	<i>common; tart</i> (“not very nice”); <i>tarty</i> (“she looks a bit tarty” used of behaviour/attitude rather than simply appearance); <i>gallus</i> ¹⁵ (suggested by interview as used on West Coast, used locally for “stupid”); <i>trendy</i> ; “look at all their bling” ¹⁶ (heard used by young speakers); <i>minging</i> (used by daughter, used by older speakers for “stinking/smelly/dirty” ¹⁷)
f partner	<i>wife; old lady</i> (suggested by interviewer); <i>old dear</i> ¹⁸ ; <i>better half</i> (“good one”); <i>mither</i> ¹⁹ ; <i>wifie</i>
baby	<i>bairn; baby; infant; bairns, kids</i> (of own grown-up children)
rain heavily	<i>pouring</i> (“pouring rain” most commonly used); <i>pouring buckets</i> ²⁰ ; <i>teem; pashing, pelting</i> (suggested by interviewer, used)
toilet	<i>loo; lavvy; hoosie</i> [‡] (“I’m going out to the hoosie” used of outside toilet); <i>the woolsack</i> [△] (i.e. seat of Lord Speaker in House of Lords ²¹ used by aunt of own outside toilet in past); <i>the throne</i>
walkway	<i>lanie</i> [‡]
long seat	<i>sofa; settee; couch</i>
run water	<i>burn</i>
main room	<i>parlour</i> (used in past of room reserved for hosting gentry/Sundays and special days); <i>living-room</i> (used now, used by own children); <i>sitting-room</i> (suggested by interviewer); <i>lounge</i> (“posh”, used now); <i>front room</i> (used by grandmother in past)
rain lightly	<i>drizzle</i>
rich	<i>weel-aff</i> [†] (“they’re weel-aff they’ve got plenty o siller” ²²); <i>loaded; well-heeled; minted</i> (suggested by interviewer, not used)
left-handed	<i>corrie fisted</i> [‡] (possibly learnt from book); <i>left-handed; left huikit</i> [‡] ; <i>left hooker</i> [‡]
unattractive	<i>nae very bonny</i> [†] ; <i>ugly; plain</i>
lack money	<i>nae siller</i> [†] ; <i>hard up; skint; broke</i>
drunk	<i>fou</i> (liked, of “hytering about and speaking rubbish” ²³); <i>blootered</i> (of being “mebbe worse than drunk”); <i>legless; drunk</i> (of person “nae capable o looking after their faculties” ²⁴)
pregnant	<i>expecting</i> (most commonly locally); <i>family way</i> (“I hear Jeanie’s in the family way”); <i>a bun in the oven</i> (not used locally)
attractive	<i>bonny</i>
insane	<i>daft; gypit</i> [†] (used for “not up to the mark/a bit slow on the uptake”); <i>insane; gype</i> (“ye feel gype” ²⁵ used for “stupid”); <i>feel</i> [†] (“ye’re a right feel” ¹⁰ used for “fool/foolish”); <i>mental; not all there</i> [△] ; <i>gype</i> [†] ; <i>gowk</i> (“och, never mind, lassie, ye’re a muckle gypit gowk” ²⁶ used intentionally for “foolish/silly” by father to confuse New Zealand nurse for “foolish/silly”)
moody	<i>sulky; girn</i> [†] ; <i>moody</i>

¹⁵ *The Concise Scots Dictionary* (1996) records ‘gallus’ in sense of ‘wild/mischievous/cheeky’.

¹⁶ *OED* (online edition) records ‘bling’ in sense of ‘ostentatious/flashy’.

¹⁷ *OED* (online edition) includes ‘minging’ in this sense.

¹⁸ *OED* (online edition) records ‘old dear’ in sense of ‘mother’.

¹⁹ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘mither’ in sense of ‘mother’.

²⁰ *Dictionary of American Regional English* (<http://dare.wisc.edu/survey-results/1965-1970/weather/b26>) includes ‘pour buckets’ in this sense.

²¹ *Wikipedia* (online edition) includes ‘woolsack’ in this sense.

²² *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘o’ in sense of ‘of’ and ‘siller’ in sense of ‘silver/money’.

²³ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘hyter’ in sense of ‘to lurch/stumble’.

²⁴ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘nae’ in sense of ‘not’ and ‘o’ in sense of ‘of’.

²⁵ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’, ‘feel’ in sense of ‘foolish’ and ‘gype’ in sense of ‘fool’.

²⁶ *OED* (online edition) records ‘och’ in sense of ‘exclamation expressing dismissal/disregard’; *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’ and ‘muckle’ in sense of ‘great/big’.

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