

Title:

Stirling

Shelfmark:

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Recording date:

02.03.2005

Speakers:

Petrie, Katrina, b. 1959 Thornhill, Stirling; female; teacher (father b. Thornhill, Stirlingshire, joiner; mother b. Argyll, auxiliary nurse)

Thomson, Duncan, b. 1936 Bridge of Allan, Stirling; male (father b. Stirling, butcher; mother b. Alloa, Clackmannanshire)

Thomson, Sandra, b. 1960 Stirling; female; administrative assistant (father b. Stirling, Royal Navy engineer/submariner; mother b. Stirling, baker's assistant/manager)

Wylie, Elaine, b. 1955 Dumfries; female; teacher (father b. Glenlivet, Highlands, police officer; mother b.

Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway, telephonist)

The interviewees are all staff at St. Ninian's Primary School in Stirling.

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 Dictionary of the Scots Language (online edition)
- ‡ see Linguistic Atlas of Scotland (1975-1986)
- △ see New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English (2006)
- ◇ see Green's Dictionary of Slang (2010)
- ♥ see Dictionary of Contemporary Slang (2014)
- ◆ see Urban Dictionary (online)
- ◊ no previous source (with this sense) identified

pleased *chuffed* (“*fair chuffed wi that*”¹); *tickled pink*[△]; *jim-dandy* (“*everything's just jim-dandy*”); *laughing* (“*he's fair laughing*”)

¹ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘wi’ in sense of ‘with’.

tired	<i>forfochen</i> ² (“fair forfochen” used in past by aunts from Alloa of being “really tired/knackered”, learnt from colleague at previous school in California, Falkirk); <i>whacked</i> (“I’m feeling whacked” used in preference to “knackered” as child); <i>puggled</i> [†] (“fair puggled”); <i>knackered</i> ; <i>cream cracked</i> ^Δ ; <i>fair done</i> ; <i>fusionless</i> (of “lacking energy”); <i>wabbit</i> (“fair wabbit”)
unwell	<i>seik</i> [†] (“feeling seik”); <i>lousy</i> (“feeling lousy”); <i>hinging</i> [†] (“och, he’s just hinging/just hinging thegither” ³ , “they bought that flat and it’s hinging” also used of e.g. property “falling to bits”); <i>peely-wally</i> ; <i>no weel</i> [†] ; <i>sair heid</i> ^Δ / <i>belly</i> (“seik sair heid no weel” used frequently in sick notes at school); <i>no right</i> ⁵ ; <i>poorly</i> ; <i>toutie</i> [†] (used by husband from Fife of aunt prone to illness and subsequently adopted within family); <i>creaking gate</i> ⁶ (of person prone to illness)
hot	<i>biling</i> ; <i>plotting</i> (“I’m plotting” of being “sweaty”); <i>boiling</i> ; <i>roasting</i> ; <i>warm</i> (pronounced “warr-m” by grandmother); <i>melting</i>
cold	<i>freezing</i> ; <i>chittering</i> ; <i>Baltic</i> ^Δ (used by schoolchildren); <i>foonert</i> [†] (learnt from father from Glenlivet, thought to derive from “foundered” [†] , “you get a cold after you’ve had a real founing” ⁷ used by husband); <i>starvation</i> (“it’s starvation outside”), <i>starving</i> (“I’m starving” used for “frozen” by father from Glenlivet); <i>nippy</i>
annoyed	<i>beiling</i> [†] ; <i>biling</i> [†] ; <i>raging</i> ; <i>scunnered</i> [†] ; <i>hacked off</i> ; <i>gowping</i> ⁸ (also used of e.g. sore finger [†]); <i>lowping</i> [†] (suggested by interviewer, “jumping”); <i>biling</i> [†] <i>mad</i> ; <i>blazing mad</i> ⁹
throw	<i>chuck</i> (“chuck that in the bin”, “chuck a wobbly” also used by schoolchildren for ‘temper tantrum’); <i>hurl</i> (“go for a hurl in a car” also used for ‘to drive’ [†]); <i>fling</i>
play truant	<i>skive</i> (also used for “being lazy/not knuckling down to work”, “skiver” thought to be World War Two RAF slang, “skiving off” also used of absence from work); <i>dogging it</i> [†] (used by schoolchildren now); <i>plugging it</i> [†] ; <i>bunking off</i> ^Δ ; <i>hiding</i> ¹⁰ ; <i>bunk</i> (modern); <i>plug</i> [†] (“plug the school” used in past)
sleep	<i>nod off</i> ; <i>go to your kip</i> ; <i>going to her purr</i> ^Δ (“going purring/go for a purr” used by friend, considered very local); <i>sleeping</i> ; <i>watching/looking at the back of my eyelids</i> ^Δ (used to own children when accused of sleeping in front of TV); <i>catching forty winks</i> (“slang”); <i>cat-nap</i> (suggested by interviewer, “English”); <i>snooze</i> (suggested by interviewer, used); <i>doze</i> ; <i>dossing</i>
play a game	<i>play</i> (“we’re playing any mannie” ¹¹ used by schoolchildren of game of football with ‘floating’ goalkeeper); <i>kick-about</i> (“let’s go out for a kick-about” of football); “are ye coming out to play?” ¹² (used as child in past)
hit hard	<i>thump</i> ; <i>skelp</i> (most common locally); “gie them a kicking” ¹³ (used by own children); <i>belt</i> ; <i>batter</i> (“I’ll batter you”); <i>battering</i> , <i>leathering</i> (“you’ll get a leathering” heard used frequently as threat in past); <i>thumping</i> , <i>blooter</i> (“I’ll blooter you” heard used by schoolchildren); <i>a belt/skelp/clip on the ear</i> ; <i>skelpit leathering</i> [†] (heard used); <i>a scud on the</i>

² A *Dictionary of Scottish Phrase & Fable* (2012) records ‘fair forfochen’ in this sense.

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

⁴ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘sair heid’ in sense of ‘headache’.

⁵ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘no’ in sense of ‘not’.

⁶ *Bloomsbury Dictionary of Idioms* (2009) includes ‘creaking gate’ in this sense.

⁷ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘take a founer’ in sense of ‘feverish chill’.

⁸ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘gowp’ in sense of ‘(of heart) to beat strongly/wildly’.

⁹ *Collins Dictionary* (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>) includes ‘blazing’ in this sense.

¹⁰ *Linguistic Atlas of Scotland* (1975-1986) records ‘hide awa’ in this sense.

¹¹ Peter & Iona Opie’s *The Lore and Language of School Children* (1959, p.140) records ‘mannie’ in sense of ‘local name for chaser’ in children’s chase game.

¹² *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’.

¹³ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘gie’ in sense of ‘to give’; *Collins Dictionary* (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>) includes ‘kicking’ in this sense.

*lug*¹⁴ (of “*skelp on the ear*”, thought to be reference to “*scud missile*” used during Gulf War¹⁵, disputed: “*getting a scudding*” thought to be used since at least 1940s)

clothes	<i>claes</i> (most common); <i>gear</i> ; <i>clobber</i> ; <i>kit</i> ; <i>glad rags</i> (of “ <i>good clothes</i> ”)
trousers	<i>breeks</i> (most common); <i>kegs</i> [♥] (used by husband, used in Yorkshire for ‘underwear’); <i>kecks</i> (suggested by interviewer); <i>trousers</i> ; <i>trouser</i> (used by grandmother); <i>pants</i> (used abroad, considered “ <i>hilarious</i> ” by schoolchildren); <i>troosers</i> [†] (suggested by interviewer as used on East Coast); <i>strides</i> (suggested by interviewer as used of “ <i>glad rags</i> ”)
child’s shoe	<i>gutties</i> [†] (most common locally, “ <i>mum’s no put my gutties in my bag</i> ” ⁵); <i>sand-shoes</i> (used as child); <i>sannies</i> [†] (used by schoolchildren locally); <i>gym shoes</i> ; <i>plimsolls</i> (used as child); <i>trainers</i> (modern)
mother	<i>mum</i> ; <i>mammy</i> ; <i>maw</i> (used “ <i>if ye want to annoy her</i> ” ¹² , disliked by own mother); <i>mam</i> (“ <i>mam said this</i> ” used by own mother and aunts)
gmother	<i>nan</i> (suggested by interviewer as increasingly popular); <i>nana</i> (used to distinguish paternal grandmother from maternal “ <i>granny</i> ”); <i>granny</i> (used to distinguish maternal grandmother from paternal “ <i>nana</i> ”); <i>nanny</i> ; <i>grandma</i> ; <i>gaggy</i> ¹⁶ (used by friend’s family due to childhood mispronunciation of “ <i>granny</i> ”); <i>grangran</i> ¹⁷ (used by own nephews of great-grandmother in to distinguish from “ <i>granny</i> ” and subsequently adopted by family and friends)
m partner	<i>boyfriend</i> ; <i>him</i> ¹⁸ (accompanied by nod of head towards referent); <i>your man</i> (“ <i>this is my man</i> ” extremely common, not used of own husband); <i>husband</i> (suggested by interviewer, used of own husband); <i>fella</i> [◇] (of unmarried male partner); <i>click</i> [◇] (“ <i>going out looking for a click</i> ” common in past)
friend	<i>pals</i> ; <i>cronies</i> (“ <i>away wi your cronies</i> ” used of/to teenage children, used by ‘Oor Wullie’ ¹⁹ of “ <i>old guys</i> ”); <i>posse</i> (suggested by interviewer as used in Crieff, not known); <i>mates</i> (“ <i>my mates</i> ” used by schoolchildren); <i>buddy</i> ; <i>freinds</i> [†] (pronounced “ <i>freen</i> ” locally, used by own grandparents, “ <i>she’s a freind o the McWilliams</i> ” ²⁰ also used of relatives by own mother from Wigtownshire, “ <i>is he a freind o them</i> ” ²⁰ used of relatives by own aunts from Alloa)
gfather	<i>grandpa</i> (used of maternal grandfather in contrast to paternal “ <i>papa</i> ”); <i>grandad</i> ; <i>grandpaw</i> ; <i>papa</i> [♦] (“ <i>papa McDonald</i> ” used to distinguish maternal grandfather from paternal “ <i>grandfather Petrie</i> ”, liked, used to distinguish paternal grandfather from maternal “ <i>grandpa</i> ”); <i>grandfather</i> (“ <i>grandfather Petrie</i> ” used to distinguish paternal grandfather from maternal “ <i>papa McDonald</i> ”); <i>pop</i> (suggested by interviewer as popular now); <i>gaga</i> ²¹ (heard used)
forgot name	<i>thingy</i> (“ <i>what do you call that thingy?</i> ”, “ <i>that thingy there</i> ” of object); <i>thingymajig</i> [♦] (“ <i>thingymajig over there</i> ” of person); <i>thingummy</i> ; <i>whatsit</i> (“ <i>that whatsit?</i> ”); <i>hoojie</i> [♦] (used by

¹⁴ *OED* (online edition) records ‘lug’ in sense of ‘ear’.

¹⁵ *Wikipedia* (<https://en.wikipedia.org/>) Operation Desert Storm (1991) waged by US-led coalition forces against Iraq in response to Iraq’s invasion and annexation of Kuwait (1990).

¹⁶ Response supplied by Gally (31.03.2013) to online forum discussion ‘Funny names for grandparents’ (30.01.2010 – see *Gransnet* at <https://www.gransnet.com/forums/grandparenting/1196098-Funny-names-for-grandmas?msgid=25030056>) includes ‘gaggy’ in this sense.

¹⁷ Amy Morrison’s ‘Ultimate List of Names for Grandparents’ (no date – see *Pregnant Chicken* at <http://pregnantchicken.com/ultimate-list-of-names-for-grandparents/>) includes ‘grangran’ in this sense.

¹⁸ *Green’s Dictionary of Slang* (2010) records ‘her’ in sense of ‘wife’.

¹⁹ Scottish comic strip created by editor R. D. Low (1895-1980) and drawn by cartoonist Dudley D. Watkins (1907-1969) first published in *The Sunday Post* newspaper 1936.

²⁰ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘o’ in sense of ‘of’.

²¹ Lydia Warren’s article ‘Grandma and Grandpa no more: Parents encourage creative alternatives including ‘GaGa’ and ‘Grampy’ (31.05.2011 - see *Daily Mail* at <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1392437/Grandma-Grandpa-Parents-encourage-creative-alternatives-including-GaGa-Grampy.html>) includes ‘gaga’ in this sense.

	father); <i>thingummyjig</i> ^Δ ; <i>oojikapiv</i> ²² (heard used frequently when younger, <i>who-d'ye-ker-puffle</i> ^Δ (suggested by interviewer as heard in Perth); <i>such and such</i> , <i>whatsitcalled</i> ^Δ (suggested by interviewer); <i>thingymabob</i> (“ <i>thingymabob ower there</i> ” ²³)
kit of tools	<i>kit of tools</i> ; <i>tool-box</i> (used by joiner father when working on “ <i>big job</i> ” in contrast to “ <i>tool bag</i> ” for “ <i>smaller job</i> ”); <i>workbox</i> ; <i>tool bag</i> (used by joiner father when working on “ <i>smaller job</i> ” in contrast to “ <i>tool-box</i> ” for “ <i>big job</i> ”)
trendy	<i>teenager</i> ^Δ ; <i>neds</i> (of male/female in expensive trendy clothes, “ <i>politically incorrect for a teacher to say that</i> ”, thought to be acronym for “ <i>non-educated delinquent</i> ”, used by policeman father in past); “ <i>she looks like a wee mink</i> ” ^Δ (used jokingly of own daughter); <i>cheap skate</i> (used by own children); <i>slapper</i> (suggested by interviewer, used by husband); <i>tart</i> (suggested by interviewer, “ <i>a wee tart</i> ”); <i>trash with cash</i> ^Δ (used by husband); <i>scum in the sun</i> ²⁴ (heard used recently by child at school); <i>scrubber</i> (of female, used occasionally)
f partner	<i>bidie in</i> [†] (of long-term live-in partner, still common now); <i>lassie</i> ; <i>lumber</i> (used more in past); <i>girlfriend</i> ; <i>her</i> ^Δ ; <i>she</i> ²⁵ ; <i>your hingie</i> ²⁶ (“ <i>that’s my hingie</i> ”)
baby	<i>the bairn</i> ; <i>the wain</i> [†] (“ <i>what are the wains doing?</i> ” of baby in pram); <i>kids</i> , <i>children</i> (of schoolchildren, of older child); <i>baby</i> ; <i>wee babby</i> [†] (“ <i>look at the wee babby</i> ” used by mother-in-law); <i>wain</i> [†] , <i>wains</i> [†] (used of schoolchildren at previous school, of young child); <i>a sonsie wee baby</i> (used by friend of “ <i>plump/well-fed/cheery/red-faced</i> ” [†] baby, associated with Robert Burns ²⁷); <i>bairn</i> (“ <i>Falkirk bairns</i> ” ²⁸)
rain heavily	<i>pouring</i> ; <i>bucketing</i> ²⁹ ; <i>raining cats and dogs</i> ³⁰ ; <i>lashing</i> ³¹ ; <i>coming doon like stair-rods</i> ³² ; <i>chucking it doon</i> ³³ ; <i>stotting</i> ³⁴ ; <i>plunking</i> [†] (“ <i>plunking it down</i> ”); <i>pissing doon</i> ³⁵ (suggested by interviewer, used); <i>thunder-plump</i> (used by mother in past); <i>a right good pish-oot</i> [†] ; (suggested by interviewer as heard recently on TV series about weather, “ <i>oh mummy look, it’s absolutely pishing of rain</i> ” heard used recently by “ <i>posh</i> ” child on bus)
toilet	<i>cludgie</i> ^Δ (liked by schoolchildren, used as child); <i>lavvy</i> (used as child, thought to be considered “ <i>non-U</i> ” ³⁶ and used in preference to “ <i>loo</i> ”); <i>loo</i> (“ <i>I’m going to the loo</i> ” considered “ <i>U</i> ” ³⁷)
walkway	<i>pavement</i> ; <i>vennel</i> (used in Stirling and Dumfries); <i>alley</i> (“ <i>up the alley</i> ”); <i>close</i> (used by husband, thought to be used of indoor walkway, also used locally of narrow passage)

²² *Green’s Dictionary of Slang* (2010) records ‘oojarkapiv’ in this sense.

²³ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ower’ in sense of ‘over’.

²⁴ David Ingham’s tweet *Why is it those with the worst taste in music have the loudest stereos? #scatterfm #scuminthesun #ineedtomovehouse* (26.05.12 – see <https://twitter.com/Scaramouche73/status/722131370244485121>) includes ‘scum in the sun’ in this sense.

²⁵ *Green’s Dictionary of Slang* (2010) records ‘her’ in this sense.

²⁶ *Green’s Dictionary of Slang* (2010) records ‘hing in’ in sense of ‘to woo’ and ‘-ie’ in sense of productive ‘diminutive suffix’.

²⁷ *Wikipedia* (<https://en.wikipedia.org/>) Scottish poet and lyricist (1759-1796).

²⁸ *A Dictionary of Scottish Phrase & Fable* (2012) records ‘Bairns o’ Falkirk’ in sense of ‘nickname for Falkirk FC’.

²⁹ *Macmillan Dictionary* (<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/>) includes ‘bucket down’ in this sense.

³⁰ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘dug’ in sense of ‘dog’; *OED* (online edition) includes ‘rain cats and dogs’ in this sense.

³¹ *Macmillan Dictionary* (<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/>) includes ‘lash down’ in this sense.

³² *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘doon’ in sense of ‘down’; *OED* (online edition) includes ‘come down like stair-rods’ in this sense.

³³ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘doon’ in sense of ‘down’; *New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* (2006) includes ‘chuck it down’ in this sense.

³⁴ *Dictionary of North East Dialect* (2011) records ‘stot’ in sense of ‘to bounce, move quickly’ and includes citation in sense of ‘stotting down with rain’.

³⁵ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘doon’ in sense of ‘down’; *OED* (online edition) includes ‘piss down’ in this sense.

³⁶ *OED* (online edition) records ‘non-U’ in sense of ‘not upper-class (esp. of linguistic usage/social behaviour)’.

³⁷ *OED* (online edition) records ‘U’ in sense of ‘upper-class esp. with reference to linguistic usage’.

between barn and cattle shed on farm); *lane* (of walkway between buildings esp. in countryside); *pend* (suggested by interviewer, “*up the pend*” of walkway in Stirling between undertaker’s and greengrocer’s, “*ye ging up that pendie*”³⁸ heard recently when asking directions in Arbroath, thought to refer to “*cul-de-sac*”)

long seat *couch* (most common now); *sofa* (not used, “*posh*”, used when younger); *chaise-longue* (suggested jokingly); *settee* (suggested by interviewer, heard used)

run water *burn*

main room *sitting-room* (used now); *living-room*; *parlour* (“*through/ben the parlour*”[†] used by mother in past); *ben the hoose*[†] (of room reserved for visitors in contrast to “*kitchen*” used as main “*living-room*”); *through the hoose*³⁹ (heard used); *livvie*⁴⁰ (used by friend from Dumfries and subsequently adopted for “*front room*” in contrast to “*extension*”); *kitchen* (suggested by interviewer as used of main room in tenements in past); *lounge* (“*let’s go to the lounge*” not used locally, “*posh*”); *lounge room* (used by Australian friend)

rain lightly *smur* (“*it’s smurring*”); *drizzle* (“*a slight drizzle*”); *a smur o rain*²⁰; *dreich*[†] (of fine rain/not quite raining); *spitting* (“*it’s spitting rain*”); *sheep’s rain*[△] (“*it’s that wee sheep’s rain it soaks ye*”¹² of tiny drops of rain, considered idiolectal)

rich *laughing like a pooch on pie day*[△] (used by husband’s grandmother); *snooty*; *well-heeled*; *rolling*⁴¹ (“*rolling in it*”⁴¹); *loaded* (“*look at him, he’s loaded*”); *swells, swell* (used by Gaelic-speaking grandmother from Islands); *toffs* (of people considered “*well off*” but “*didn’t necessarily have money*”)

left-handed *corrie fisted*[‡] (most common locally, also used by mother-in-law from Cumbernauld); *corrie*[‡]; *awkward*[△] (used by mother); *carrie handed*[‡] (used by mother)

unattractive *hackit*[♦] (“*oh, he/she is hackit*” used for ‘very unattractive’); *minging*; *ugly*; *gawkit*⁴²; *a dog* (used by schoolchildren now of male/female); *plug*⁴³; *munter*[△] (“*I’ve been followed home by a munter*” used recently by daughter’s flatmate, modern)

lack money *skint*

drunk *guttered*[△] (“*absolutely guttered*”); *blooted*; *fou*; *bevvi*; *gassed*[△]; *pissed*; *stocious*

pregnant *expecting* (“*oh, you’re expecting*” used to pregnant woman); *pregnant*; *up the chute*[◇]; *up the duff*; *in the family way* (suggested by interviewer, not used); *in the club*; *bun in the oven* (not used in presence of pregnant person, not used now); *up the stick*; “*are ye carrying twins?*”¹² (heard used recently to heavily pregnant friend)

attractive *stoater*[△]; *braw*; *stunner* (“*he/she’s a real stunner*”); *hunk* (of male); *all right* (“*he’s a bit of all right*”)

insane *daft* (“*he’s daft*”); *nuts*; *got a screw loose*; *coo-coo*[◇] (“*he’s coo-coo*”); *glaikit*[†] (“*he’s a glaik*”[†]); *nae right*⁴⁴ (used since university in Aberdeen); *no the full shilling*⁴⁵; *he’s got a tile off*[△]; *a sandwich short of a picnic*[△]; “*where are you fae Bellsdyke?*”⁴⁶/*Ward Thirty?*”[△] (i.e.

³⁸ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘ye’ in sense of ‘you’, ‘ging’ in sense of ‘to go’ and ‘-ie’ in sense of productive ‘diminutive suffix’.

³⁹ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘hoose’ in sense of ‘house’.

⁴⁰ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘-ie’ in sense of productive ‘diminutive suffix’.

⁴¹ *Macmillan Dictionary* (<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/>) includes ‘rolling in it’ in this sense.

⁴² *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘gawkit’ in sense of ‘stupid/foolish/clumsy’.

⁴³ *OED* (online edition) records ‘plug’ in sense of ‘incompetent/undistinguished person’.

⁴⁴ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘nae’ in sense of ‘not’; *OED* (online edition) includes ‘not right in the head’ in this sense.

⁴⁵ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘no’ in sense of ‘not’; *Green’s Dictionary of Slang* (2010) includes ‘not the full shilling’ in this sense.

⁴⁶ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘fae’ in sense of ‘from’; *County Asylums* (<https://www.countyasylums.co.uk/bellsdyke/>) records Bellsdyke Hospital as psychiatric hospital opened in 1869 and closed in 1997.

reference to local asylum); *aff his heid*⁴⁷ (“he’s aff his heid”); “there’s wiser eating grass”⁴⁸; *out for the day*^Δ (“he’s just out for the day”), “there’s wiser on the Inverness Road”^Δ (thought to be reference to “Craig Dunain Mental Hospital”⁴⁹), “there’s wiser folk in Larbert”⁵⁰ (i.e. reference to in-patients at local asylum)

moody *huffy*; *Jennifer*^Δ (i.e. by name, used by mother of own teenage daughter); *take the sturdies*[†], (“they’ve taen the sturdies”⁵¹ used of own children when young, learnt from father for being “in the huff”); *take the strunts* (“old Scottish one”, used by W.D. Cocker⁵²)

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⁴⁷ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘aff’ in sense of ‘off’ and ‘heid’ in sense of ‘head’; *OED* (online edition) includes off one’s head’ in this sense.

⁴⁸ Christopher Somerville’s *The Spirit of Ireland* (2003, p.98) includes ‘there’s wiser ones eating grass’ in this sense.

⁴⁹ *County Asylums* (<https://www.countyasylums.co.uk/bellsdyke/>) records Craig Dunain Hospital as psychiatric hospital opened in 1864 and closed in 2000.

⁵⁰ *County Asylums* (<https://www.countyasylums.co.uk/bellsdyke/>) records Larbert Asylum, also known as Bellsdyke Hospital, as psychiatric hospital opened in 1869 and closed in 1997.

⁵¹ *Dictionary of the Scots Language* (online) records ‘taen’ as past tense of ‘tak’ [= ‘to take’].

⁵² Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org>) Scottish poet (1882 – 1970).