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THE JERSEY DUTCH DIALECT

BY

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“Jersey” or “Bergen County Dutch” is the usual name for the vernacular of the descendants of the original Netherland settlers in old Bergen County, N. J., now subdivided into Bergen and Passaic Counties. Up to thirty years ago, this was the common idiom of many rural districts in northern New Jersey, employed alike by Dutch, English, German and French settlers. It has, during the past three decades, been driven from its former territory by the advent of the public schools, and now survives only in the memories of some two hundred old persons, nearly all of whom are over seventy years of age. The younger generations have preserved, however, the curious jerky intonation, unclear diction and the marked singsong tone of voice, which were the characteristics of the parent speech. The Jersey Dutch is obsolescent, but it has undoubtedly left its mark on the modern English of both Bergen and Passaic Counties.

It must not be supposed that Jersey Dutch had anything in common, other than a kindred ancient ancestry, with the so-called “Pennsylvania Dutch,” which is merely the *Pfalz* dialect of German mixed with English. The Jersey Dutch was originally the South Holland or Flemish language, which, in the course of centuries (ca. 1630–1880), became mixed with and partially influenced by English, having borrowed also from the Minsi (Lenâpe–Delaware) Indian language a few animal and plant names. This Dutch has suffered little or nothing from modern Holland or Flemish immigration, although Paterson (the county seat of Passaic County) has at present a large Netherland population. The old country people hold themselves strictly aloof from these foreigners and say, when they are questioned as to the difference between the idioms: *onze taal is lex dauts en hoelliz is Hól-läns; kwäit düüfrent* “our language is low Dutch and theirs is Holland Dutch; quite different” (see below, Phonetics). An intelligent Fleming or South Hollander with a knowledge of English can make a shift at following a conversation in this Americanized Dutch, but the converse is not true, as the JD.

speaking countryman is quite helpless, if his interlocutor makes the slightest deviation from the accepted pronunciation or idiom of the dialect. As old Mrs. Bartholf of Paterson remarked to the writer, when questioned as to how much she could grasp of a conversation in Netherland Dutch: *en pãrti kãn ãk kwãit xãt verståne, mår en pãrti kãn ãk nõt* 'part of it I can understand quite well, but a part of it I cannot.'

The object of the present paper is to set forth a phonetic and grammatical sketch of this curious and dying dialect with a glossary of its most important and characteristic words still in use. The glossary does not, of course, pretend to give the entire vocabulary. So far as I know, no other philological treatise has appeared on this subject. I take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to Dr. E. R. Suffern of Suffern, N. Y., who has been most kind and helpful in ferreting out the best authorities on the dialect, and also to Mr. Oliver Roome of Ringwood, N. J., to whose interest in seeking out words and expressions the glossary owes many valuable additions. It should be added that during the past eighteen years, I have heard many persons use this last echo of an almost forgotten period, but my main sources in preparing this paper were as follows: Mr. Matthew Hicks (*aetat.* 75), the sexton of the old Dutch church at Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J., a fluent and clear speaker; Mr. John I. Hopper (*aetat.* 85) of Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., unclear in diction owing to age; Mrs. Lavinia Bartholf, *née* De Groot, now of Paterson, but formerly of Red Mill, Bergen County, N. J.; William De Freece, a negro (mixed with Minsi Indian), *aetat.* 75, a laborer on the Hewitt estate at Ringwood, Passaic County, N. J., an excellent authority on the negro variant of the dialect. My other teachers characterized many of his words as distinctly "nigger," an interesting circumstance showing that the negro slaves of the old settlers used an idiom tinged with their own peculiarities. There is a small colony of old negroes living on the mountain back of Suffern, N. Y., who still use their own dialect of Jersey Dutch, but they are very difficult of access, owing to their shyness of strangers. I have been particularly careful not to draw material from people who had had any intercourse with Hollanders or Flemings, so that my sources may be looked upon as representing the unadulterated J. D. idiom, so far as it survives to-day.

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SKETCH.—*Phonetics.*

I have adopted the following system of notation:

- a*=*u* in Eng. *pull*.
ā, as *a* in *father*.
â=a deep close *aw*, as in *awful*, but more constricted.
ä; a vowel commonly heard in this district. It is between *a* in *hat* and *e* in *met*. Common in North Jersey English to-day.
ää=the prolongation of the above; very flat.
âi=*ā*+*i*, as *i* in *like*.
ääi=*æ*+*i*; no Eng. equivalent.
āu=ordinary American *ou* in *house*.
äu=the Cockney *ou* in *house*.
ääu=prolongation of the above; no Eng. equivalent.
b is not as distinct as in Eng.; often hard to distinguish from *v*. It is quite like the Spanish medial *b*.
ch, when it occurs, as in Eng., but this sound is usually *tš* (q.v.).
d as in English. Interchanges with *t*.
e, a short indeterminate vowel something like the *u* in *but*, uttered without opening the mouth very wide.
ê=Eng. *ay* in *may*. Not the Holl. *ee* which is *ê*+*i*.
ei, like Holl. *ee*, but followed by *i*, upon which the main stress is laid; a very difficult diphthong, often merging into pure *i*.
f=Eng. *f*; interchanges with *v*.
g, when used, like Eng. *g* in *get*. Rare.
h as in Eng. initial *h*.
i as *i* in *hit*.
î, more contracted than *ee* in *meet*.
j=consonantal *y*.
k=Eng. *k*.
l almost the Polish barred *l*; very thick. This *l* does not usually carry an inherent vowel in combination, as in the Holl. and Fl. *l*. Thus, JD. *twâlf* and not *twâl'f*=Holl. *twaal'f* 'twelve.' I find the inherent vowel only in the word *küäl'kân*, 'turkey.'
m as in Eng.
n as in Eng.
ñ=nasal, as in French *mon*.
ñn=the nasal followed by *n*.
ng as in *sing*.
o=a very short *aw*.
ô as Eng. *o* in *Oh*.
ö like *u* in Eng. *fur*.
œ the prolongation of the above.
œü=*œ* and *ü*, pronounced rapidly together.
p as in Eng.
r; *r* initial and after another consonant, like the ordinary Amer. palatal *r*; final *r* is a strong palatal burr like the Canadian final *r* in *butter*. The

Netherland trilled *r* with inherent vowel is never heard, but the inherent vowel is represented in J.D. *bêrix*=N.¹ *berg* 'mountain' (corrupted in a number of place-names to *berry*).

s as in Eng.; interchanges with *z*.

ś=the palatalized *sh*, like Polish *ś*.

t as in Eng.; interchanges with *d*.

tś=the palatalized *ch*, as in Polish *ć*.

u=Eng. *oo* in *foot*.

û as Eng. *oo* in *fool*.

ü as Germ. *ü* in *Mütze*.

ue=the prolongation of the above; as in N. *vuur* 'fire.'

v like Eng. *v*, but not so strong a labial. Difficult at times to distinguish from *b*. Interchanges with *f*.

w as Eng. *w* in *water*. *W* is pronounced thus in South Holland and Flemish to-day.

x, I use to denote the soft guttural, as in German *Bach*. This sound is never so harsh as in N. *g*, and before *e*, *i*, it is always palatalized into *xj*, as in Flemish.

z as in Eng.; interchanges with *s*.

The apostrophe (') I use to denote an indeterminate short vowel as in the Hebrew *sh'va*.

Vocalic Variation of Holland Dutch and Flemish.

NETHERLAND

JERSEY DUTCH

<i>a bang</i>	<i>ā bāng</i> 'afraid'
<i>a kastanje</i>	<i>e</i> and <i>ā kestānge</i> 'chestnut'
<i>a zwart</i>	<i>ā swārt</i> 'black'
<i>a brambes</i>	<i>ô b'rôme</i> 'blackberries'
<i>aa gaan</i> (pron. <i>xaan</i> ; <i>a</i> as in <i>hat</i>)	<i>ā xān</i> 'go'
<i>aa knaap</i>	<i>ā knāp</i> 'lad, boy'
<i>aa kaas</i>	<i>āū kūūs</i> 'cheese'
<i>aa paard</i> (Flemish <i>pêrt</i>)	<i>ê pērd</i> 'horse'
<i>laag</i>	<i>lēx</i> 'low'
<i>āai waar</i>	<i>āai wāair</i> 'where'
<i>aa haar</i>	<i>æ hæer</i> 'her' (perhaps due to Eng. <i>her</i>)
<i>aauw blaauw</i>	<i>āu blāu</i> 'blue'
<i>e</i> (short) <i>hem</i>	<i>ā hām</i> 'him'
<i>e</i> (long) <i>berg</i>	<i>ê bērix</i> 'mountain'
<i>e zeven</i>	<i>æ zæve</i> 'seven'; Negro <i>xāve</i>
<i>ee eerst</i>	<i>ê êrst</i> 'first'
<i>ee vleesch</i>	<i>āi bēstevlāis</i> 'meat'
<i>ee been</i>	<i>ei bein</i> 'leg'
	<i>f bīn</i> 'leg' (Negro)
<i>ee veel</i>	<i>æ fæl</i> 'many, much'
<i>ec keer</i>	<i>ô kōr</i> 'time' (Germ. <i>Mal</i>)
<i>ei klein</i> (=contracted <i>eji</i>)	<i>āi klāin</i> 'little'

¹ N.=Netherland; i.e., Holland Dutch or Flemish, there being no orthographical difference.

<i>eu deur</i>	<i>æ dœr</i> 'door'
<i>i beginnen</i>	<i>i bæʒine</i> 'begin'
<i>i wigge</i>	<i>ä wäʒxi</i> 'wedge'
<i>bil</i>	<i>bäl</i> 'arse, rump'
<i>ie schieten</i>	<i>i sæʒite</i> 'shoot'
<i>ie stierf</i>	<i>æ stærv</i> 'died'
<i>ie niet</i>	<i>i nît</i> 'not'
<i>ieuw nieuw</i>	<i>jue njue</i> 'new'
<i>ij bij</i>	<i>âi bâi</i> 'bee'
<i>ij wijzen</i>	<i>âi wâize</i> 'show'
<i>o rollen</i>	<i>ê wêze</i> 'show' (Negro)
<i>o rogge</i>	<i>o rolle</i> 'roll, proceed'
<i>o schotel</i>	<i>ô rôx</i> 'rye'
<i>o klok</i>	<i>æ sæʒetel</i> 'platter'
<i>o vogel</i>	<i>ô klôk</i> 'clock'
<i>o stront</i>	<i>œü fœüxel</i> 'bird'
<i>o wolf</i>	<i>a strant</i> 'dung'
<i>oe broeder</i>	<i>â wâlf</i> 'wolf'
<i>oe moest</i>	<i>û brûder</i> 'brother'
<i>oo boon</i>	<i>ô môst</i> 'must' (pret.)
<i>oo voor</i>	<i>ô bônches</i> 'beans'
<i>oo door</i>	<i>ô fôr</i> 'for'
<i>ooi hooi</i>	<i>æ dœr</i> 'through'
<i>ooi mooi</i>	<i>ôi hoi</i> 'hay'
<i>ou hout</i>	<i>ût mâi</i> 'beautiful, fine'
<i>ouw vrouwmens</i> (Flemish)	<i>âu hâüt</i> 'wood'
<i>u muts</i>	<i>ñ vrâumens</i> 'woman'
<i>u schuld</i>	<i>û müts</i> 'cap'
<i>u julle</i> (coll.)	<i>i sæjilt</i> 'fault, error'
<i>lucht</i>	<i>æ jælli</i> 'you' (pl.)
<i>uu vuur</i>	<i>læxt</i> 'sky'
	<i>ue vuer</i> 'fire'
	<i>î vîr</i> 'fire' (Neg.)
<i>ui huis</i> (Holl. <i>oi</i> : Flem. <i>ôi</i>)	<i>âu hâus</i> (house)
<i>ui duizend</i>	<i>ô dôzend</i> 'thousand'
<i>ui pruimen</i>	<i>âi præime</i> 'plums'

Note also the distraction of *i* to *âi* in *tahâüm* 'strawberries,' a loanword from Lenâpe Indian² *w'tehin* (Brinton, Lenâpe English Dictionary).

Other Phonetic Variations.

N. *ch* and *g*, really different gutturals, are both represented in JD. by the soft guttural *æ*, as N. *nacht*=JD. *nâxt*, 'night.' The guttural is entirely omitted in JD. *litt de vîr* (Neg.) 'light the fire,' for *læxt* (ivv)=N. *licht de vuur*. Sometimes JD. has a hard *g*, like Flem. initial *g*, when not preceded by a con-

² See J. D. Prince, "Notes on the Modern Minsi Dialect," Amer. Jour. Philol., xxi, pp. 295-302, 1901; "A Modern Delaware Tale," Proc. Amer. Philos. Society, xli, pp. 20-34.

sonant; only this Flemish rule does not apply in JD.; cf. *hōge* 'high'; *grēskap* 'tools'; *rēgene* 'to rain.' The N. *g*=JD. *x* is always palatalized before *e, i*; as *xjexāne* 'gone'=N. *gegaan*; *sxjilt* 'fault'=N. *schuld*, where the N. *u=i* in JD. and is treated accordingly. The gutt. *g=x* becomes *k* in JD. *kāu* (Neg.) for *xāu*=N. *gaauw* 'quick, fast.'

JD. *f* interchanges with *v*, especially between vowels, as *wāif* 'wife'; pl. *wāive* 'wives.'

H is inserted in the Lenāpe loanword *hūspān* 'raccoon'=Len. *espan*.

M appears as an insert in *pampir* 'paper'=N. *papier*. This tendency to nasalize may be observed in the corrupt JD. form *ālūāndix*=N. *volledig* 'completely,' where the nasal has no right to be. Note also JD. *fūāngster* (Neg.) 'window'=JD. *vāānster*=N. *venster* 'window.'

N is constantly omitted as a grammatical termination for the plural of nouns, or in the infin. or past participle. Thus, in nearly every infin., except *xān*=N. *gaan* 'go,' *dān*=N. *doen* 'do,' and *zān*=N. *zien* 'see'; as *māke* 'make'=N. *maken*; *vānde*=N. *vinden* 'find,' etc. In the plural of nouns, this is nearly always the case, except in the compound *kāukendīf* 'chicken-hawk,' but Neg. *kāukerdīf*=N. *kuikendief*. In the past participle *n* is usually omitted, but appears in *ānājenomen*=*ingenomen* 'taken with, interested'; *ferscrokken*=N. *verschrokken* 'frightened'; *xjewēten*=N. *geweten* 'known,' etc. An unnasalized *n* is inserted, apparently without cause, in *ān-kōrn*=N. *eekhoorn* 'squirrel.' Neth. *ng* usually remains, but appears as *nk* in *lānk* 'long'=N. *jāng*. Neth. *nj* appears as nasalized *ng* in N. *kastanje*=JD. *kestānge* 'chestnut' (Neg. *kestānne*).

R is omitted in JD. *dwās*=N. *dwars* 'across.' Changes to *d* in JD. *kāād*'=N. *kerel*.

S interchanges with *z*, as JD. *swārt*=N. *zwart* 'black'; especially between vowels, as *hāus* 'house'; pl. *hāuze*; *māus* 'mouse'; pl. *māuze*, etc. *S* palatalized=*ś* appears in the JD. equivalent of the -s + dim. '-je'; as *māūīše*=N. *meisje* 'girl.'

T is inserted in JD. *blāit* 'glad'=N. *blij*. This is probably a participle='gladdened.' *T* is omitted in JD. *prākisēr* 'consider'=N. *praktiseeren* 'practise.' Neth. -tje is always pronounced -tse=the pal. *ch*=Polish *c'*. *T* may become *d* between vowels, as *pērt* 'horse'; pl. *pērde*; *hōnt* 'dog'; pl. *hōnde*.

V interchanges with *f* (see just above), and note JD. *fān, vān*=N. *van* 'of, from.' Initial *v* is omitted in *ālūāndix*=N. *volledig* 'completely.'

Contraction is very common, as JD. *onthāue* 'remember'=N. *onthouden*; JD. *prēke*=N. *prediken* 'preach'; JD. *hārtix*=N. *hartelijk* 'heartily'; JD. *pānsktenāl*=N. *pinskternakel* 'parsnips'; JD. *kōz*=N. *koorts* 'fever'; JD. *grēskap*=N. *gereedschap*, 'tools'; JD. *vliremāus*=N. *vledermuis* 'bat.'

Vocalic shortening appears in JD. *-dix=dāx*=N. *daag* 'day,' in the names of the days of the week (see Glossary); as *Zoendix, Māndix*, etc.; also in JD. *āxtermeddix, nāmeddix* 'afternoon'=N. *namiddag*.

A curious and apparently pure JD. metathesis is seen in *wīzen* 'whose,' for N. *wiens*. I can find no parallel for this, even in Boer-Dutch, which uses *wi sy huis* 'whose house' (= 'who his house').

Grammatical Relations.

The indefinite article is *ên*; (short) *en* for all genders.

The Neth. article *de* (masc. and fem.); *het* (neut.) has become *de* for all genders and numbers. This is the case with the universal Boer-Dutch *di*. In J.D., however, a relic of the neuter article appears with the infin. construction *hâi wâs ânt kârne* 'he was churning'='on the churning.'

The noun usually makes its plural in *-e*, as *mân*; pl. *mâne*; *hâus*; pl. *hâuze* (see above sub S); *pêrt*; pl. *pêrde* (see above sub T); *wâif*; pl. *wâive* (see above sub F); *bâi* 'bee'; pl. *bâie*, etc. A pl. in *-s* (*-z*) also occurs as in N., thus: *âpels* 'apples'; *hânderz* 'poultry'; *brâderz* 'brothers.' There are few relics of cases. Note the accus. in *xâjen avond* 'good evening'; and the gen. pl. article in *twê der ênde* 'two ducks.' The word *tahâim* is used as a collective pl. for 'strawberries' (=Lenâpe *w'tehim*).

Adjectives precede the noun: *ên hox scôl* 'a high school'; *ên* (or *de*) *hoge mêster* 'a (or 'the') high master'='professor.' Note that *xât* 'good' and *âud(t)* 'old' may become *xâje* and *âue* (*âuje*) resp. with either article. Adjectival comparison goes much as in N.: *x'rôt* 'big'; *x'rôter* 'bigger'; *x'rôts* 'biggest' (note the loss of the final *-t* in the superlative).

Personal Pronouns.

Nom.	Poss.	Dat. and Accus.
<i>âk</i> 'I'=N. <i>ik</i> .	<i>mâi, mâin</i> 'my'=N. <i>mijn</i> .	<i>mâi, mê</i> (<i>mâin</i>) 'me'=N. <i>mij</i> .
<i>jâi</i> ; <i>je</i> 'you' = N. <i>gij</i> , <i>jû, je</i> .	<i>jâu</i> (<i>je</i>) 'your' = N. <i>jou</i> (vulg.).	<i>jâu</i> (<i>je</i>) = N. <i>jou, je</i> .
<i>hâi</i> ; <i>hê</i> 'he' = N. <i>hij, he</i> .	<i>hâm</i> (<i>ze, se</i>) 'his' = N. <i>zijn</i> .	<i>hâm</i> = N. <i>hem</i> .
<i>sâi, zâi</i> (<i>se, ze</i>) 'she' = N. <i>zij, ze</i> .	<i>hær</i> 'her' = N. <i>haar</i> .	<i>hær</i> = N. <i>haar, ze</i> .
<i>hât, it</i> 'it' = N. <i>het</i> .	<i>hât</i> 'its' = N. <i>zijn</i> .	<i>hât</i> = N. <i>het</i> .
<i>wâi, wê</i> 'we' = N. <i>wij, we</i> .	<i>oûs, oûns</i> 'our' = N. <i>onz</i> .	<i>oûs, oûns</i> = N. <i>onz</i> .
<i>jælli</i> 'you' = N. <i>julle</i> (vulg.).	<i>jælli</i> 'your' = N. <i>julles</i> .	<i>jælli</i> = N. <i>julle</i> .
<i>hælli</i> 'they' = N. <i>hulle</i> (vulg.).	<i>hælli</i> 'their' = N. <i>hulles</i> .	<i>hælli</i> = N. <i>hulle</i> .

Note the old pronominal gen. *alle hâr* 'all of them' (H).³ *Hâr* is really feminine, but not so understood.

The predicate poss. is indicated as follows: *mâine, mine* = N. *mijne*; *jâue* 'thine, yours' = N. *jouwe*; *hæme* 'his' = N. *zijne*; *hære* 'hers' = N. *hare*; *hât, hæme*, 'its' = N. *zijne*; *oûze, oûnze* 'ours' = N. *onze*; *jælliz* 'yours' = N. *julles* (vulg.); *hælliz* 'theirs' = N. *hulles* (vulg.).

The rel. pronoun is *wât, dî*: *de mân wât* (or *dî*) *âk xjezin hæv* 'the man whom I have seen.'

The demonstratives are *dât, dæze* 'that,' and *dît* 'this,' for all numbers and genders: *dât man*; *dæze mân*; *dît hâus* 'that man; this house.'

The interrogatives are *wî* 'who'; poss. *wîzen* 'whose' = N. *wiens* and *wât* 'what': *wîzen pêrt âz dât* 'whose horse is that'? *wât sâax je* 'what do you say'?

³ B, D, H, Hk = respectively Bartholf, De Freece, Hopper and Hicks.

The verb is extremely simple. Note the following conjugation of *wēzen* 'to be' and *hävve, hǎbbe* 'to have.'

Pres.	Pres.
<i>äk bän</i>	<i>äk häv ; hǎb (p)</i>
<i>jāi bän</i>	<i>jāi häv ; hǎb (p)</i>
<i>hāi bän or äz (-s)</i>	<i>hāi häv ; hǎb (p) or hāt</i>
<i>wāi bän (or bänne)</i>	<i>wāi häv, hǎb (p) ; hävve hǎbbe</i>
<i>jǎlli</i> "	<i>jǎlli</i> " " "
<i>hǎlli (ze, se)</i> "	<i>hǎlli (ze, se)</i> " "

Pret. *äk wās (-z)*; *äk hād(t)* for all persons. N. *waren* (pl.) unknown.

Partic. *äk häv (hǎb) xjewēst* 'I have been'; *äk häv (hǎb) xjehāt* 'I have had.' All verbs are conjugated with *hävve, hǎbbe*, and never with *wēze*.

Future *äk zāl hävve (hävve)* 'I shall have': *äk wāl hävve (hǎbbe)* 'I will have'; *äk mut* 'I must'; *äk mōst* 'I had to,' etc.

The imperative is usually formed by dropping the *-e* of the infinitive: *vānde* 'find'; inv. *vānd*.

The other verbs follow the same principle; as *äk, jāi, hāi vānd* 'I, you, he find, finds'; *äk, etc., vond* 'I, etc., found'; *äk häv xjevōnde* 'I have found,' etc. There are few personal changes, except an occasional pl. *-e* in presents and preterites: *wāi vānde*; *wāi vonde* 'we find; we found,' but it is equally correct to omit this. The verbs *xān, zīn, dān* 'go, see, do' keep the infin. *-n* in the pres.: *äk xān, äk zīn, äk dān*, but in the third person become *xāt, zīt, dāt* for both 'he' and 'they.' Mr. Hicks informs me that it is equally correct to say *hāi xān, zīn, dān*, although not so common. As indicated above, the *-n* of the past participle survives in a few forms only. It is generally omitted; as *xjevōnde*.

So constant is the *-e* of the infin. that even in *xān, zīn, dān*, where the *-n* is the real infin., we often find such forms as *te xāne, te zīne, te dāne*, with a purely factitious *-e*, as the *-n* was felt to be part of the stem.

The subjunctive present has been quite lost, the indicative being used instead. The past subjunc. is indicated by *zāu (sāu)* with the infin., as *äk zāu (sāu) xāne ās äk kon* 'I would go if I could.' The paulo-post future relation is expressed thus: *äk zāu (sāu) dāt nōit xjedāxt hǎū* 'I should never have thought that' = N. *ik zou dat nooit gedacht hebben*, but in place of this relic of the infinitive of *hǎbbe = hǎū*, we find *hǎbbe* in the same sense: *äk sāu met jāu xjexāne hǎbbe xjāster* 'I should have gone with you yesterday.' Here *hǎū* could have been used with equal correctness. Note the factitious *-e* in *xjexāne* = N. *gegaan*, owing to their idea that the *-n* in *xān* = N. *gaan* is a part of the root. The verb *hävve, hǎbbe* 'to have' shows a most extraordinary imperfect subjunctive in the form *hādne*: *äk hādne ābel te wēze för dāt te dāne* 'I should have been able to do that.'

Continued action is expressed by *te xāng māt*; as *äk wās te xāng māt dāt te dāne tāt jāi kwām* 'I was just doing that when you came' (Hk).

The passive is formed by *wēze* 'to be' and never by *worden*, which is not understood: *ze kōme hīr för bexrāve te wēze* 'they come here to be buried' (Hk).

Intention = 'in order to' is expressed by *för*, never by N. *om*, with the infin., as *äk xān för te dān it* 'I am going to do it.'

The numerals will all be found in the Glossary. They differ but slightly from N., showing, however, a decided Flemish influence, as *zæve* (Neg. *zûve*) for N. *zeven*; cf. Boer-Dutch *seuve* 'seven' (pron. *sæve*).

Rhymes and Phrases (Hicks).

<i>Trip a trop a trôntés</i>	<i>Trip a trop a trônches</i>
<i>De vark äz än de bônités</i>	The pig is in the beans
<i>De kâtse'z än de klâver</i>	The cow is in the clover
<i>De pèrtse'z än de hâver</i>	The horse is in the oats
<i>De èntse'z än de wâterplâs</i>	The duck is in the pond
<i>Splis splâs splis splâs</i>	Splish splash splish splash
<i>Al än de månt vån April</i>	All in the month of April

This little Mother Goose rhyme is known all over the former habitat of the Dutch.

Negro Charm.

<i>Altâit än zómer</i>	Always in summer
<i>Stât de zûve bóme</i>	stand the seven trees;
<i>âske'n âike än âl de lãng vórbâi</i>	ash and oak and all along past they
<i>Kãn nit rolle; wât er opstât</i>	cannot proceed. What are they stand-
	ing on?

William De Freece, who gave me this rather incomprehensible charm, says that the seven trees symbolize the seven stars (qy. the planets?), and that they seem to be standing on nothing. They, therefore, cannot go along. Then follows the query, as to what they are standing on. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of De Freece's text, and prefer to read *kãn nit rãde wât er opstât*, 'I cannot guess what they are standing on,' which makes sense of the text at least. De Freece regards this as an excellent cure for rheumatism.

(Hopper.)

Dã was twãlf brãderz di kwãmen ôver hîr vån Hól-lãnt än di hã sãttelte op de rîver, mãr twi vån ze wãnge nãr Ohio tã. 'There were twelve brothers who came over from Holland and who settled on the river (Saddle River, Bergen Co.) and two of them went to Ohio.'

Zãu je lãike mãt mãi äut te wãn, 'Should you like to go out with me?'

Äk hóp äk sãl je wêr zine äntse tãid ov en änders 'I hope I shall see you again some time or other.'

Bãn wãje mẽnse di wat än dãt hãus wónt 'those are good people who live in that house.'

Wat äz jãu nãm? 'What is your name?'

(Bartholf.)

Äk kwãm nãr de Pondkêrk tãt äk tin jãr äut wãs en äk wãs dããir tut äk twãntiã jãr äut wãs 'I came to the Pondchurch when I was ten years old, and I was there until I was twenty years old.'

Dã prãte älle hãr dãuts än di tãit; lëw dãuts 'they all of them spoke Dutch at that time—low Dutch.'

Zãi wãs de wórtse vrãumens dãt äk ôit wãjézn hãt 'She was the largest woman I had ever seen.'

Je bän wälkom för te häv wät äk je xjezât häv 'you are welcome to have what I have said to you.'

(Hicks.)

Äk wäs én bêtse säftix äs häi mäs betäle zäu ov nit 'I was a little doubtful whether he would pay me or not.'

Äk was äläüändix änxjenomen mät dt käd'l 'I was completely taken with that man.'

Over bant; *onder strant*; lit. 'on top, gay colours; beneath, dung,' an expression used to ridicule a foppish person.

(Negro Phrases from *De Freece*.)

Äk xän wäax märke 'I am going away to-morrow.' Note the hard *g*.

Wän zäl je xän mät mäin äut en sxöte 'when shall you go out with me and shoot.' Note the Eng. *wän* for *wänër*; also the incorrect *sxöte*=*sxjite*=N. *schieten* 'shoot.'

Äk häv et sxön vergéten 'I have already forgotten it.' Note the hard *g* and the *-n* in *vergeten*.

Äk zäl läük för te onthäue 'I should like to remember.' De Freece knew no past forms at all. I tried him on *kon* 'could,' but he persisted in using the pres. *kän*; as *äk kän nit fässe xjesterdäx* 'I could (lit. 'can') not fish yesterday.' Note the full form *xjasterdäx* 'yesterday'=N. *gisteren*, elsewhere in JD. *xjäter*.

Perhaps the most curious negroism is the use of *plöt* for 'foot,' a corruption of N. *poot*=JD. *pôt* 'the paw of an animal.' Mr. Hicks could not explain De Freece's insertion of *l* in this word, which he characterized as *næcer dauts* 'Negro Dutch.'

Glossary.

A

A (indef. article) *én*; *en*=N. *een*.

Able (adj.) *äbel för wät te däne* 'to do something' = French *habile* + English *able*.

Above *böve* (adv. and prep.); *én bêtse böve mät* 'a little above measure' = 'high-toned' (Hk) = N. *boven*.

Accident: 'have an a.' *onxjelike*; 3 p. *onxjelikt* (H). N. *ongetukken*.

Across *dwäs de pät* 'a. the road' (Hk)=N. *dwers*.

Afraid *bäng*; *ferserökken* (Hk)=N. *bang*; *verschrokken*.

After (prep.) *dri minüte när twälf* 'three minutes a. twelve.' N. *naar*.

Afternoon *äxterméddix* (Hk) = N. *achter + middag*; *nämeddix* (Hk) N. *namiddag*. See Noon.

Again *wér*=N. *weer*.

Ago *xjelède*; *zæve jår xjelède* 'seven years ago'=N. *geleden*.

Air *ér*: *dämpe ér* 'damp air' (N. *dampig* and Eng. *air*; Hk).

Alice *Ältse* (H). N. *Alche*.

All: *alles* 'everything'; *älle* (pl.); *äl de läng* 'all along' (D); 'all right' *äl te räxt* (Hk).

Almost *hást*=N. *haast*.

Along *lång de pát* 'along the road' (Hk); *hái kómt mé* 'he comes a.' N. *langs*.

Already *szôn* (D)=N. *schoon*; also *ā*, as *hælli wās ā hîr* 'they were already here' (H)=N. *al*.

Also *ôk*=N. *ook*.

Always=N. *ältâid(t)*=N. *altijd*.

Am; see *Sketch*.

And *en*=N. *en*.

Ankle *en-klâu*; a curious form; contains N. *enkel*; *enkelbeen* 'ankle,' and N. *klaauw* 'claw.'

Any: *eintse dâx* 'any day' (Hk); N. *œnig(e)*; 'anyone' *iment* (Hk); *imelt* (H)=N. *iemand*.

Apple *âpel*; pl. *-s*=N. *appel*.

Apron *szjætelduk* (see *Platter*); *buz'lâr* (the real JD. word; thus Hk). N. *schort*; *voorschoot*; *boezelaar*.

Are: see *Sketch*.

Around: *rond de hâk* 'a. the corner' (Hk); N. *rondom*.

Arrive *ankôme*; *tât âk ânkwâm* 'when I arrived' (Hk). N. *aankomen*.

Arse *bâl* (Hk)=N. *bil*; pl. *billen*. I have also heard JD. *xjât*, *hât*=N. *gat* 'hole.'

Ash-tree (D) *âske*=N. *essenboom*.

Asleep *ân slâp* (Hk)=N. *in slaap*.

Au Revoir *au revoir* (Hk says this was often used).

Awake (adj.) *wâkker*: *âk râkte wâkker* 'I waked up' (Hk)=N. *wakker*.

Away *wâx*; N. *weg*.

Axe *bâil*=N. *bijl*.

Axe-handle *bâilstêl*.

B

Baby *wâxt*, *klâine wâxt* (Hk)=*wicht*.

Bad *slâxt*; pl. *-e*=N. *slecht*.

Bald *blôte kop* (D)=N. *bloot* 'bare'; usually *kaal*.

Bare *blôt* (D)=*bloot*.

Barn *szjuer*=N. *schuur*.

Bat *vlîremâus* (also *bâät*)=N. *vledermuis*.

Be *wêze* (never N. *zijn*); imv. *wêz*=N. *wezen*. Used for N. *worden* in formation of passive.

Beans *bôntsez*. Dim. of N. *boon*.

Beast *bêst*; dim. *beîse* used for Bird (q. v.). N. *beest*.

Beautiful *mâi*=N. *mooi*.

Bee *bâi*; pl. *-e*;=N. *bij*.

Been *xjewêst*=N. *gewest*.

Beetree *bâiebôm* (D).

Beets *bits* (H).

Begin *bezinne*; *bezon*; *bezonne*=N. *beginnen*.

Believe *xjelôve*: *âk xjelôv* (H).

Belong *belânge*: *dât belângt ân ônz* 'that belongs to us'=Eng. *belong*; N. is *behooren*.

- Berries** *büüse* (Hk)=N. *beziés*.
Big *x'rôt*; 'biggest' *x'rôtse* (B)=N. *groot*.
Bird *fæüwel* (Hk); =N. *vogel*; *beîse* (H. D)=N. *beestje*.
Black *swárt*; *swárte slâng* 'black-snake.' N. *zwaart*.
Blackberries *b'rôme* (Hk)=N. *brambes*.
Blue *bläu*=N. *blaauw*.
Born *xjeboren*=N. *geboren*. The *n* is preserved here in JD.
Bother *boddere* (inf.); *tröble* (inf.); *hät boddert me*; *tröbelt me* 'it b. me' (Hk)=Eng. *bother, trouble*.
Bottle *bätel*; comb. of Eng. *bottle* and N. *bondel*. Usually in N. *vlesch*.
Boy *jonge*; *jongetse*; *bôî*=N. *jonge*.
Bread *brôt*=N. *brood*.
Brother *brâder*; pl. *brâderz* (H)=N. *broeder*; pl. *broeders*.
Buckwheat *bukwâit* (H)=N. *boekweit*.
Build *bâue* (inf.); 'built' *xjebâut* (Hk)=*bouwen*.
Burial *bexrâvenis* (Hk)=N. *begrafenis*.
Bury *bexrâve*=N. *begraven*. 'Buried' *bexrâve*=N. *begraven*.
Business *bäznäs*; =Eng. *business*; N. *bezigheid*, but N. *bedrijf, beroep*= 'profession, calling.'
Busy *bäüzix*=N. *bezig*.
But *mâr*=N. *maar*.
Butter *bæter*=N. *boter*.
By *bai* (B); *vôrbâi* 'past' (D)=N. *bij, voorbij*.

C

- Cabbage** *kól*=N. *kool*.
Cake *kuk*=N. *koek*.
Calf *käüv*; pl. *-e*=N. *kalf*.
Came *kwäm* (Hk); *kwäm* (H); pl. *kwämen* (H)=N. *kwam*.
Can *kän* (vb.)
Can (receptacle) *kän*; *blikki* (D). See Pail.
Cap *müts* (Hk)=N. *muts*.
Care (see Want) *kêre*; *nêm xât kêr vån de pèrt* 'take good c. of the horse.'
Cat *kât*=N. *kat*.
Cedar *sêterbôm* (Hk)=N. *ceder*.
Chain *kätting*=N. *ketting*.
Chair *stûl*=N. *stoel*.
Cheese *käüs* (H)=N. *kaas*.
Chestnut-tree *kestänge-bôm* (Hk); *kestänne* (D)=N. *kastanjeboom*.
Chew *käue* (Hk)=N. *kaauwen*.
Chicken *käükôtse*; pl. *-s*. Dim. of N. *kuiken*.
Chicken-hawk *käükendîf* (Hk); *käükerdîf* (D)=N. *kuikendief*.
Child *känt*; pl. *känders*=N. *kind*; pl. *kinders, kinderen*.
Chimney *sköstîn*=N. *schoorsteen*.
Chipmunk *kläin wêzeltse* (D)='little weasel'=N. *wezelche*.
Christ *de lîve Hêr* (Hk)=N. *lieve Heer* 'dear Lord.'
Church *kêrk*; pl. *-e*. N. *kerk*.

Churchyard *kêrkof* (Hk)=N. *kerkhof*.

Churn (n) *kārñ*; *kārne* (vb); *hāi wās ant kārne* 'he was ch.' (Hk)=N. *karn*.

Cider *sāiter* (Hk)=Eng. *cider*. N. is *appeldrank*.

City *stād* (Hk only); others used *tāun*=Eng. *town*.

Clock *klök*=N. *klok*.

Cloth *duk*=N. *doek*.

Clothed *ānaxjetroken* = N. *aantrekken* 'put on' (clothes). In N. *clothed* is *aangekleedt*.

Clover *klāver*=N. *klaver*.

Coat *rok*=N. *rok*.

Cock *hān*=N. *haan*.

Coffin *dōtkāst*=N. *doodkist*.

Come *kōme* (inf.); *kōm* (imv.); 3 p. *kōmt*; also *kōm*=N. *komen*.

Completely *ālūāndix* (Hk)=N. *volledig*.

Consider *prākisēr*: *āk mut prākisēre* 'I must c.' (Hk)=N. *praktizeeren* 'practise'; N. *overwāgen*= 'consider.'

Cook *kōke*=N. *koken*.

Cookstove *kōkstōv* (Hk)=N. *stoof*, but *kagehel* unknown.

Could *kon* (Hk).

Corner *hūk*=N. *hoek*.

Cradle *wix* (Hk)=N. *wieg*.

Crazy *zwāk* (Hk)=N. *zwaak*.

Cricket *sprānghāntse* (D). See Grasshopper.

Cow *kā*: pl. *kāje*; also *kāche*: *kūtše*; pl. *kāches*, *kūtšes*=N. *koe*; pl. *koeje*: dim. *koeche* (vulg.)

D

Damp *dāmp*: *de êr āz dāmp* (Hk)=Eng. *damp* and N. *dampig*; usually *vochtig*.

Daughter *doxter*=N. *dochter*.

Day *dāx*; 'day before yesterday' *êr-xjāster*=N. *eergisteren*. Hk gave the form *dāx* for 'day.' N. *dag*.

Dentist *tānddāktor*; *tāndtrākker* 'tooth-puller' (Hk). N. *tandmeester*.

Die *stêrve* (inf.); *stêrv* (B); *xjestêrve*. N. *sterven*; *stierf*; *gestorven*.

Different from *dādfrent vān* (Hk)=Eng.

Difficult *hārd*: *ên hārde tāl* 'a d. language' (Hk).

Difficulty *trōbel*: *dat's de trōbel māt onze tāl* 'that is the d. with our language' (Hk).

Dig *arāve* (inf.); =N. *graven*.

Dirt *grānt* (Hk; note the hard *g*)=N. *grond* 'ground.'

Dirty *vāul* (Hk)=N. *vuilig*.

Dish *szjōtel*=N. *schotel*.

Doctor *dāktor*. Hk explained this word as follows: *dā bān dādfrent dāktorz—en dāktor vān medsin*; *en dāktor van de prēkstāl*; *ān jāi bān en dāktor vān de hōx sxōl* 'there are different doctors—a doctor of medicine; a doctor of the pulpit, and you are a doctor of the College.'

Do *dān*, *dāne* (inf.); pres. *wāt dān je* 'what are you doing'; *hū dān je* 'how do you do'; also *hū kom je ān*; *wāt dāt hāi* 'what is he doing'; *hāt dū māi zêr* 'it hurts me.' N. *doen*.

- Dog** *hònt*; pl. *hònder*. N. *hond*.
Done: *äk häb dät xjedâne* (or *xjedân*) 'I have done it' (Hk).
Door *dœr* (H).
Doubtful *säftic* (Hk)=N. *schiften* 'turn, shift.' Did not know N. *twijfel*.
Doughnut *ôljekuk* (Hk); lit. 'oil-cake.'
Down *nêr*: *kom än en zät nêr* 'come in and sit down' (H); *nêr bái* 'down by' (B). =N. *neer*. Samuel Pullis used *däun*.
Dream (n) *drôm*; (vb) *drôme*=N. *droomen*.
Dressed *ânaxjetroken* (Hk; see *Clothed*).
Drive *râide* (infin.)=N. *rijden*.
Duck *êntse*; pl. -s; dim. of N. *eend*: *dä bân twi der ênde* 'there are two ducks' (H). Note N. pl. *eender*.
Dutch (Jersey) *däuts*; also *lêx däuts* 'low Dutch': *kän je däuts prâte* 'can you talk Jersey Dutch?'
Dwell *wône* (infin.); partic. *xjewônt*: *hâi wônt* 'he dwells' (Hk); *hælli wâönt* 'they dwell' (H).

E

- Ear** *ôr*=N. *oor*.
Earache *ôrêk* (D)=N. *oor* + Eng. *ache*=N. *oorpijn*.
Earth *êrd*=N. *aard*.
Eat *ette* (infin.); *eit* (imv.)=N. *eten*.
Egg *âi*; pl. *âiers*=N. *ei*.
Egypten *Jâpten* (Hk)=N. *Egypte*. A corrupt JD. form.
Eight *âxt*=N. *acht*.
Eighteen *âxtin*=N. *achtien*.
Eighty *tâxentia*, with a factitious *n*-insert after the analogy of *nêxentia* 'ninety'=N. *tachtig*; *negentig*.
Eleven *âlf*=N. *elf*.
Elm *îperbôm* (Hk). This is N. *iebenboom* 'yew-tree'; 'elm' in N. is *olm*.
English language *engels*=N. *engelsch*.
Enough *xjenûx* (Hk)=N. *genoeg*.
Error *mäs*, prob. Eng. *miss*, but the root occurs also in N. *misslag* 'mistake.'
Evening *âvond*; *van âvond* 'this evening'=N. *avond*.
Ever *ôit*=N. *ooit*.
Everything *âlles* (Hk); *âlles* (H). N. *alles*.
External *bäute*, *bäute kôz* 'e. fever' (Hk)=N. *buiten* 'without'; 'external' =N. *uiterlijk*.
Eye *ôx*; pl. *ôxen* (D; note final *n*); also *ôxe* (Hk). N. *oog*; pl. *oogen*.
Eyeglasses *bräl* (B)=N. *bril* 'spectacles.'

F

- Farm** *pläk*=N. *plek* 'spot'; 'farm'=*boerderij*.
Farmer *bâr*; pl. -e=N. *boer*.
Fast (speedy) *xâu* (Hk); *kâu* (D)=N. *gaauw*; *je râid hârd* 'you drive fast' (Hk).

- Fault** *saxjilt*; *häm ätæ saxjilt* 'his own fault' (Hk); *mäs* 'error' (Hk).
February *Februāri* (Hk).
Feed (inf.) *fādere*; (imv.) *fāder* (D). N. *voederen*.
Fellow (person) *küäd'l* (Hk)=N. *kerel*.
Fever *kôz*=N. *koorts*.
Few *wäüinix*; *bêtsé*: *dā bän bêtsé vān dāx dāt lêve dāt dāuts sprêke* 'there are few to-day that live who speak Jersey Dutch'=N. *weinig* 'few'; *beetje* 'a little.' This is a wrong use of *bêtsé*.
Fifteen *vāiftin*=N. *vijftien*.
Fifty *vāiftix*=N. *vijftig*.
Find *vānde*; *vond*; *xjevonde* (Hk)=N. *vinden*.
Fine *māi*; *māi oaxent* 'a fine morning' (Hk)=N. *mooi*.
Fire *vuer* (Hk); *vîr* (D)=N. *vuur*.
First *êrst* (Hk), almost *êst*=N. *eerst*.
Fish *vāše* (n); *fāsse* (inf.); (D)=N. *visch*; *visschen*.
Five *vāif*=N. *vijf*.
Fly *vlæxe* (inf.): *hāi vltæt māt se wikke* 'he flies with his wings' (Hk)=N. *vliegen*.
Foot *vût* (Hk)=N. *voet*; *plôt* (D)=N. *poot*, 'paw of an animal.'
For *fôr*; used instead of N. *om* 'in order to': *fôr dāt te dāne* 'in order to do that' (Hk). *Fôr*=N. *voor*.
Forget *verxête* (inf.); 'forgotten'= *vergêten* (D). N. *vergeten*.
Fork *sxôtergāfel* (D)=N. *schotel* 'plate' (?) + *gaffel* 'fork.'
Forty *vêrtix*=N. *veertig*.
Four *vîr*=N. *vier*.
Fourteen *vêrtin*=N. *veertien*.
Fox *voše* (Hk). Dim. of N. *vos*.
Friday *Vrāidix*=N. *Vrijdag*.
Friend *vrînt*; pl. *vrînde*=N. *vriend*.
Frightened. See **Afraid**.
Fro: 'to and fro'= *tā en vrô*; English. N. is *heen en weder*.
From *vān, fān*=N. *van*.
Front (adj.) *vôrder*, as *vôrderspôren* 'front spurs'; corrupted from N. *voorder* 'further.' In N. 'front'= *voorst*; *voor-*.
Fruit *vræxt* (Hk)=N. *vrucht*.
Full *vol*: *volle mån* 'full moon' (Hk)=N. *vol*.
Funny (peculiar) *wonlik*; as *en wonlik dāng* 'a f. thing' (B). Corr. of N. *wonderlijk*.

G

- Gay colored** *bant*=N. *bont* 'checkered.'
Gentlemau; in the sing. they used the English word (*gentle-mān*), but in the pl. the antique *gentry*, which they regard as pure Dutch.
Get *krāxe*; *krêx*; *xjekrêxe*=N. *krijgen*.
Ginger *jāāmver*; *jāāmverkuk* 'ginger-cake' (Hk). N. *gember*.
Girl *māiše* (H); *māiše* (Hk)=N. *meisje*.
Give *xêve* (inf.); *xêv* (imv.) partic. *xjexêve*=N. *geven*.
Glad *blāit*; N. *blij*.

Go *xân, xâne* (inf.) Pres. *äk xân, jäi xân, häi xât, wät, joelli, hoelli xân*.
Imv. *xân* and *xä*. See Went. N. *gaan*.

Go about *rond te löpe* (B). N. *loopen*.

Go along (as on a road) *rolle* (D)=N. *rollen*.

God *de Hêr*=N. *Heer* 'Lord.' N. *God* not used.

Gone *xjexâne* (Hk); used with *hätte* 'have' and never with *wêze* 'be'=N. *gegaan*.

Good *xât*, but note the distraction *xâat* (B); with article *en xûje mân*; *xûjen avond* 'good evening'; pl. *xûje*=N. *goed*; coll. *goeje*.

Good-bye *vär je wäl* (Hk); also Eng. *good-bye*.

Goose *xânz*; pl. *-e* (H)=N. *gans*.

Grandchild *x'rôtkänt* (B)=N. *groot+kind* (Eng. idiom). In N.=*klein kind*.

Grandmother *x'rôtje* (B). This is pure JD. N.=*Grootmoeder*.

Grapes *dräuwe* (Hk)=N. *druiven*.

Grass *x'räs* and *gräs*=N. *gras*.

Grasshopper *spränghantje*. D uses this incorrectly for any hopping creature, as 'frog, toad,' etc. Also *spränghân*=N. *sprinkhaan*.

Grave *xräft* (Hk). Corr. of N. *graf* 'grave' and *grift* 'ditch, pit.'

Gravedigger *dôtäräver* (Hk)=N. *doodgraver*.

Gray *xräuwe* (Hk); *grô* (D). N. *grauw*; usually *grijs*.

Gruel *pap*=N. *pap* 'milk-soup.'

Gun *rür* (D). N. *roer*.

H

Had *hät*=N. *had*.

Hand *händ*; pl. *-e*=N. *hand*.

Handkerchief *næzduk* (Hk)=N. *zakdoek*; *halsdoek*.

Hard *hård*. See Difficult.

Has *hät* (H); *häv* (Hk and others). It is possible that the N. form *heeft* has influenced the JD. *häv*, quite as much as Eng. *have*. See Sketch.

Hat *hüt*=N. *hoed*.

Have *hävve, hätte* (infin.). See Sketch.

Hay *hói*=N. *hooi*.

He *häi*; short *he*=N. *hij* (coll.) *he*.

Healthy *xjezónđ*: *en xjezónđe pläk* 'a h. place'=N. *gezond*.

Hear *höre* (infin.); *hörde*; *xjehört* (Hk)=N. *hooren*.

Hearty *hártix*=N. *hartelijk*.

Height *höxhäit* (Hk)=N. *hoogte*; in N. *hoogheid*='Highness.'

Help *hälpe* (infin.)=N. *helpen*.

Hen *hän*=N. *hen* (often *hoen*).

Her *hær*; *hære* 'hers'=N. *haar*.

Here *hír*; short *hi* (H)=N. *hier*.

Hickory-tree *nædebóm*=N. *notboom* 'nut-tree.'

High *höx*; also *höge*, in *höge mester* 'professor'=N. *hoog*.

High-toned *en bétse bóve mät* 'a little above measure' (Hk).

Him *häm*, also poss. 'his'; *wääir äz häm pläk* 'where is his farm'; *häm äixe sxjilt* 'his own fault.' Also *se*=N. *zijn*: *se wilke* 'his wings' (Hk). *Hæme* 'his' (pred.).

- Hoe** *szop*; see *Swing*; really='shovel.' N. *schraper*='hoe.'
- Holland** *Hól-läänt*=N. *Holland*.
- Holland** Dutch language *Hól-läänts*=N. *Hollandsch*.
- Hollander** *Hól-läänder*=N. *Hollander*.
- Home** *täus* 'at home'; also 'homeward': *mäk jezelluf täus* 'make yourself at home'; *kóm täus* 'come home' (Hk).
- Hope** *hòpe* (inf.): *äk hòp* 'I h.' =N. *hoopen*.
- Horse** *pèrt*, *pèrd*; pl. *pèrde* and *pèrtès*. The dim. *pèrtse* occurs frequently in the singular. N. *paard*.
- Hot** *heët*; *än de heëte zon* 'in the h. sun'=N. *heet*.
- House** *häus*; pl. *häuze* (Hk). N. *huis*; pl. *huizen*.
- How** *hú*=N. *hoe*.
- Huckleberries** *bläubüäse*=N. *heidebes*.
- Hundred** *hondert*=N. *honderd*.
- Hurry up** *wêz kâu* (D); lit. 'be quick'=N. *gaauw* 'quick'; *haasten* 'hurry.'
- Hurt** *zêr dâne*: *hät dâ mâi zômuch zêr* 'it hurts me so much' (D)=N. *bezeeren*; usually N. =*kwaad doen*.

I

- I** *äk*=N. *ik*.
- If** *äs*: *äs äk lèv* 'if I live' (D)=N. *als*; (coll.) *as*.
- In** *än*; but *kóm in* 'come in'=N. *in*.
- Indian** *rôivääl* (Hk) 'red-skin' (see *Skin*). N. *rooi* (coll. for *rood*) + *vel* 'skin.' The old word for 'Indian Encampment' was *wäide plântäsi*.
- Ink** *änk* (Hk)=N. *inkt*.
- Inkstand** *änkbätel*=N. *inktkoker*.
- Inside** *bänne*=N. *binnen* 'within.'
- Internal** *bänne*=N. *binnen*: 'internal fever' *bänne kôz* (Hk)=N. 'internal'=*inwendig*.
- Interested** *änxjenomen* (Hk)=N. *ingenomen* 'captivated.'
- Iron** *äize*=N. *ijzer*.
- Is** *äz* (s); *bän*=N. *is*.
- It** *hät*=N. *het*: *hät xät régene* 'it is going to rain' (D); short *it*: *för it te dâne* 'in order to do it' (D).

J

- January** *Januäri* (Hk).
- July** *Jälî* (Hk), but also the Eng. *July*.
- Jump** *spring* (n); *springe* (Hk); *spränge* (D)=N. *springen*.
- Just**: *äk wäs te xäng mät dät te dän* 'I was just doing that' (Hk).

K

- Kettle** *kétel* (Hk)=N. *ketel*.
- Kick** *szoppe* (Hk); (n.) *szop*; see *Hoe*, *Shovel*, *Swing*. N. *schoppen* 'swing, kick.'
- Kind** *sört* (Hk); *käine blôt kop* 'a kind of bald' (D)=N. *soort*.
- Kiss** *bosse* (infin.); imv. *bos* seems to=Eng. *buss*. N. =*kussen*, *zoenen*.

Knee *k'nî* (D)=N. *knie*.
Knife *mâs* (D)=N. *mes*.
Know *wête*; *wâst*; *xjewête*=N. *weten*.

L

Lamp *lāmp*=N. *lamp*.
Language *tāl*=N. *taal*.
Last *lâst*; but *vlêde wêk* 'last week' (Hk) N. *laatst*; *verleden week*.
Late *lât*; *hû lât âz et* 'what time is it' (common in N). N. *laat*.
Law *wât*: *ên dôktor vān wât* 'a Doctor of Laws' (Hk) N. *wet*.
Leaf *blât* (D)=N. *blad*.
Leg *bein*; pl. *-e*=N. *been*.
Let *lâte* (inf.): *lât ez xân* 'let us go' (D); *lât oîs xân* (others)=N. *laten*.
 N. *doen* in this sense, as *doe mij weten* 'let me know' is not understood.
Lick *lîkke*; *lâkte*; *xjelâkt* (Hk)=N. *likken*.
Lie *lîxe*; *lâx*; *xjelêxe* (Hk)=N. *liggen*. 'To tell a lie' *lîxe*; *lôx*; *xjelôxe*;
 noun: 'a lie' *lîxe* (Hk)=N. *leugen*.
Light (kindle) *lâxte*; *xjelâxt* (Hk): *lâxt de vuer* 'light the fire'; also *stêrt de vur*; lit. 'start the fire.' Note D. *litt de vîr* 'light the fire.' N. *lichten*.
Like *lâike* (inf.): *âk sâu lâike* 'I should like' (Hk): *âk sâl lâik fôr te xân* 'I should like to go' (D); *zâu je lâike* 'should you like' (Hk). N. uses *gaarne* 'willingly,' with the verb; as *gaarne dâu* 'like to do.'
Lilac bush *zjâng-gerâng-ge bôm* (Hk), an evident corr. of N. *siringebôm*=*syringa*, the proper name for lilac. What the average American calls a *syringa* is a *Philadelphus*.
Little *klâin*; 'a little' *bêtsê*. N. *klein*; *beetje*.
Live *lêve* (inf.): *âs âk lêv* 'if I live' (D); see Dwell. N. *leven*.
Long *lânk*; *hû lânk* 'how long' (H). See Along. Note the idiom *tâz en hêl tœrn sâns* 'it is a long time since.' N. *lang*.
Look *kâike*: *kâik de stâre* 'look at the stars' (Hk). N. *kijken*.
Look like: see Resemble.
Low *lêx*: *lêx dâuts* 'low Dutch.' N. *laag*.
Lungs *longen* (Hk; note the *-n* pl.) N. *longen*.

M

Madam *mâam*=Eng. *ma'am*. N. *mevrouw*, *mejufvrouw* unknown.
Make *mâke* (inf.): inv. *mâk jêzêlf tâus* 'make yourself at home'; also *dân* 'make, construct' (Hk). N. *maken*, *doen*.
Maker *mâker*: as *zâlix-mâker* 'Saviour' (Hk). N. *maker*.
Man *mân*; pl. *mâne*. N. *man*; pl. *mannen*.
Many *fâel* (B)=N. *veel* (pron. *fâel* also in Flem.).
Maple *mêp'lbôm*=Eng. + N. *bôm* 'tree.' N. is *ahoornboom*.
March *Mêrt* (month; Hk). N. *Maart*.
Marry *trâue* (inf.) also 'get married,' as *âk trâute* 'I got m.' (B): participle *xjêtrâut* (H). N. *trouwen*.
Match Eng. *match*: *krâb en match* 'scratch a match' (Hk).
May *Mâi* (month). N. *Mai*.

- Me** *māi*; short *mē*. Note D: *māt māin* 'with me'=N. *mij, me*.
Meat *bēstevlāis* (Hk); *bāāstevlēs* (D)=N. *vleesch*. JD. adds *beest* 'beast.'
Milk (n.) *māālk* (H); vb. *māālke*; inv. *māālk de kū* 'milk the cow' (H). N. *melk*; *melken*.
Mill *mœl* (B)=N. *molen*; the *-en* omitted in JD. under the influence of Eng. *mill*.
Mine *māine*; N. *mijne*.
Mink (animal) *mānk* (Hk)=Eng. *mink*, but possibly from a root common with the original Swedish *mānk* 'mink.'
Mistake *mās* (Hk); *dāt āz en mās* 'that is a m.'=N. *misslag*.
Monday *Māndic* (Hk)=N. *Maandag*.
Money *xjūālt* (D)=N. *geld*.
Month *mānt* (Hk); *mōnt* (B); pl. *-e* (B) and *mōnt* (D)=N. *maand*.
Moon *mān* (Hk); *mōn* (D)=N. *maan*.
More *mēr*=N. *meer*.
Morning *ōxtent* (Hk); *māi ōxtent* 'fine morning'=N. *ochtend*.
Mountain *bērix* (Hk)=N. *berg*.
Mountains *xjebērxte*: *en kātting van xjebērxte* 'a chain of mountains' (Hk)=N. *gebergte*.
Mouse *māus*; pl. *māuze*=N. *muis*; pl. *muizen*.
Much *fæl*; *hū fæl* 'how much.' N. *hoe veel*.
Muskrat *wāterrot* (Hk).
Must; pres. *mut*; pret. *mōst*=N. *moet*; *moest*.
My *māin*; short *māi*=N. *mijn*.

N

- Naked** *blōt*=N. *bloot*.
Name *nām*; vb. *fernāme*: *āk wās fernāmt nār* 'I was named after' (H). N. *noem*; *benoemen*.
Naturally *natuerlek* (Hk)=N. *natuurlijk*.
Negro *nēxer*=N. *neger*.
Neighbour *buer*; pl. *-e*; *buerman* (Hk)=N. *buur*, *buurman*.
Neighbourly *buerlek* (Hk). N. usually *als goede buur*; not *buurtijk*.
Never *nōit*=N. *nooit*.
New *njuew*; *njuewe mān* 'new moon' (Hk)=N. *nieuwe maan*.
Newspaper *njuespampīr* from Eng. N. is *nieuwsblad*.
Next *nāste wēk* 'next week'=N. *naast*.
Night *nāxt*=N. *nacht*.
Nine *nēxe*=N. *negen*.
Nineteen *nēxentīn*=N. *negentien*.
Ninety *nēxentiz*=N. *negentig*.
No *nēn*; adj. *xēin*, *xin*; as *xin brōt* 'no bread'=N. *geen*.
Noon *middāx*=N. *middag*.
Not *nīt*; short *nī*; cf. Boer-Dutch *nī*. D says occasionally *nōt*; as *āk wēt nōt* 'I do not know.' N. *niet*.
Nothing *xēindāng*=N. *geen ding*; usually in N. *niets*.
Now *nāu*=N. *nu* (coll. *nou*).
Nut *nēūt* (Hk), but D. *nūt*; pl. *nūde*. N. *noot*.

O

- Oak** *äike* (D). N. *eikenboom*.
- Oats** *håver*=N. *haver*.
- Of** *vån, fån*=N. *van* (often *fan* in Flem.).
- Off** *áf*; *nëm je buz'lår áf* 'take off your apron' (Hk); *en bêtse vån spór* 'a little off'=in error; off the track (*spór*; Hk)=N. *af* and Eng. *off*.
- Oil** *ólje*=N. *olie*.
- Old** *åud, åut*; def. and pl. *åue, åuje*: *èn åuje mån* (Hk), N. *oud, oue*.
- Old person** *åudelång*; pl. *-e* (Hk).
- On** *ån*; *dån je müts ån* 'put your cap on' (Hk); *op de häus* 'on the house.' N. *aan*; *op*.
- One** *én*=N. *een*.
- Only** *mår*; usually an insert: *wêz mår stål* 'only be quiet' (D)=N. *maar*.
- Or** *ov, of* (Hk). N. *of*.
- Order**: 'in o. to' *för te vände* 'in o. to find'=N. *om te vinden*.
- Other** *ånder*: *eintse tåid ov en ånders* 'some time or other' (H). N. *ander*.
- Ought** *åk hådne åbel te wêze för dåt te dåne* 'I ought to have been able to do that' (Hk). In pres. *såu, zåu* with infin. In N. *zou*, and *het behoort mij dat te doen*.
- Our** *oñz*: *oñze tål* 'our language.'
- Ours**: *dåt åz oñze* 'that is ours,' or *dåt belångt ån oñz* (Hk). N. *onze*.
- Out** *åut*. N. *uit*.
- Outside** *båute*. N. *buiten*.
- Over** *över*: *över hår* 'over here' (D). N. *over*.
- Owl** *knåpål*; N. *uil*. I cannot explain *knåp*=N. *knaap* 'lad, boy,' but Hk insists upon it.
- Own** *åive*: *håm åive sårjilt* 'his own fault' (H). N. *eigen*.

P

- Pail** *blikki*; *ååmer* (D). N. *emmer*. See Can.
- Pain** *påin*=N. *pijn*.
- Paint** *vêrve*. N. *verf* (n.); vb. *schilderen*; *blanketten*.
- Pan** *pån*. N. *pan*.
- Pancake** *pånnekuk*=N. *pannekoek*.
- Paper** *pampír*. N. *papier*.
- Parsnip** *pånsktendl*=N. *pínskternakel*.
- Part** *pårti* (B); a misuse of N. *partij* 'party, faction.' N. is *deel*; *gedeelte*.
- Partner** *brådervrínt* (Hk). N. *deelgenoot*.
- Partridge** *våålthån* (D). N. *veldhoen*.
- Pay** *betåle*. N. *betalen*.
- Peaches** *pírkes*=N. *perzik*. *Pírke* is a dim. for N. *perzikjes*.
- Pear** *pér*. N. *peer*.
- Peas** *ærtses*=N. *erwt* 'pea'; dim. *erwtjes*.
- People** *måånse*=N. *menschen*.
- Person** *kååd'l*; used for 'gentleman, man'=N. *kerel*.
- Pick** *plökke*=N. *plukken*.

- Pig** *vārk*=N. *vark*.
Pistol *klāin rārtše* (D)=N. *klein roer* 'little gun.'
Place *plāk*; *plās*=N. *plek* 'spot' and *plaats* 'place.'
Plantation *plāntāsi*. See Indian.
Plate *sxjætel*=N. *schotel*, but see Fork.
Plough *pluge* (Hk; note hard *g*)=N. *ploegen*.
Pluck *plökke*=N. *plukken*.
Plums *prāime*=N. *pruimen*.
Pocket *tās*=N. *tasch* 'purse; old-fashioned pocket.' Now called *zak* in N.
Pork *spāk*=N. *spek* 'lard, bacon.'
Potato *patātše*; pl. -s=Eng. *potato*.
Poultry *hānderz*. Same element as in N. *hoendermarkt* 'p. market.' N. *gevogelte*= 'poultry'; unknown.
Preach *prēke*=N. *prediken*.
Preserves *konfāit* (Hk). Possibly an old Flem. variant of Fr. *confiture*. Mod. N.=*ingelegd fruit*.
Pretty *māi*=N. *mooi*.
Proceed (go along) *rolle* (D)=N. *rollen*.
Professor *hōge mēster* (Hk). N. *meester* 'teacher.'
Pull *trākke*; *trāk*; *xjetrokke*; 'pull on' ('boots') *āntrākke*=N. *aantrekken*.
Puller *trākker*; as *tāndtrākker* 'toothpuller'='dentist.' N. *tānd* 'tooth.'
Pulpit *prēkstül*. A JD. combination. N. is *spreekgestoelte*; *kansel*.
Put dān: *dān je mūts ān* 'put your cap on' (Hk)=N. *aandoen*.

Q

- Quick** *xāu* (Hk); *kāu* (D); *hārd rāide* 'drive fast'=N. *gaauw*; *hard rijden*.
Quiet *stāl*=N. *stil*.
Quite *kwāit wāt* 'quite good'=Eng. *quite*.

R

- Rabbit** *hāse*. Dim. of N. *haas* 'hare'; *konijn* 'rabbit' unknown.
Raccoon *hāspān*=Lenāpe *espan* (Anthony, in Brinton's *Lenāpe-English Dictionary*).
Radishes *rediše* (Hk)=Eng. *radish* and N. *radijs*.
Railroad *railroad* and *kārz*. N. *spoorweg* unknown.
Rain *rēgene*: *hāt wāt rēgene* 'it is going to r.' (B). Note hard *g*. N. *regenen*.
Raspberry *b'rāmbōz*; pl. -e=N. *brambezies*.
Rat *rot* (Hk)=N. *rot*.
Rattlesnake *rātelslāng* (D)=N. *ratelstang*.
Read *lēze*=N. *lezen*.
Real *rēyel*: *rēyel Hōl-lāānts* 'real Dutch'=N. *reël*, rather than Eng. *real*.
Red *rōi*=N. *rood* (coll. *rooi*). The form *rood* survives in D's *rōt-ōk* 'red-oak'; *ōk*, instead of *āike* 'oak,' owing to the *o* in *rōt*.

- Related** *bevrînt* (B). N. *beviend*.
Remember *onthâue vān*=N. *onthouden*.
Resemble *lâike*: *hâi lâik nâ en knâpâul* 'he r. an owl' (Hk). N. *gelijken*.
Ride *râide* (Hk)=N. *rijden*.
Ridge *ræx* (Hk)=N. *rug*.
Right *râäxt*; *âl te râäxt* 'all right' (Hk).
River *rîver* (H)=N. *rivier*.
Road *pât* and *pât* (Hk). N. *pad* 'path.' A path was the only word the JD. retained for 'road,' because all their roads were but paths originally. The N. *weg*, *straat*, are not used thus in JD. See *Away*.
Robin *rôbôse*; pl. -s=N. *roodborstje* 'red-breast.'
Rope *tâu*=N. *touw*.
Rose *rôz*; pl. -e=N. *roos*.
Rump *bâl*=N. *bil*.
Rye *rôx*=N. *rogge*.

S

- Same** *zâl'f*: *de zâl'fe wôrd* 'the s. word.' N. *zelfde*.
Saviour *Zâlixmâker*=N. *Zaligmaker*. Hk remembered this word, but had forgotten its meaning.
Sausage *wârst*=N. *worst*.
Saw *sâx* (*zâx*). N. *zag*.
Say *sâäxxe*; *sâi* (*zâi*); *xjezâit*; imv. *sâäx*. N. *zeggen*.
Scissors *saxjere* (Hk). N. *schaar*.
Scratch *krâbe*: *krâb en match* 's. a match.' N. *krabben*.
See *zîn*, *zîne*; *zâx*; *xjezîn* (e). N. *zien*.
Self *zâl'f*; *jezâl'f* 'yourself.' N. *zelf*.
Settle *sâttele*. pret. *sâttele*=Eng. *settle* and N. *zich stellen*.
Seven *sæve*; but *zâve* (D). Cf. Boer-Dutch *seuve*: pron. *sæve*; N. *zeven*.
Seventeen *sæventîn*=N. *zeventien*.
Seventy *sæventiæ*=N. *zeventig*.
Sew *nâje* (inf.)=N. *naaijen*.
Shall *zâl*, *sâl*=N. *zal*.
She *zâi*; short *zê* (*sê*)=N. *zij*; *ze*.
Sheep *sxâp*; pl. -e=N. *schaap*.
Shirt *hâämt* (H). See *Waistcoat*. N. *hemd*.
Shit *strant* (n)=N. *stront*; vb. *šâite*; *sxjit*; *xjesxjitte*.
Shoes *sxâne*=N. *schoenen*.
Shovel *sxop* (D). See *Kick*, *Swing*.
Shoot *sxjite*; *sxôt*; *xjesxôte*. D. says *sxôte* 'shoot,' a corrupt association with Eng. *shoot*.
Should *zâu*, *sâu*: 'I should have gone' *âk sâu xjexâne hâbbe* (Hk); *âk hâdne âbel te wêze fôr dât te dâne* 'I should have been able to do that' (Hk). N. *zou*.
Show *wêze* (D. prob. for *wâäize*=N. *wijzen*): *âk zâl je wêze* 'I will s. you.'
Since *sâns* (Hk)=Eng. *since*. N. is *sedert*; unknown.
Sing *sânge*; *song* (*zong*); *xjexonge*=N. *zingen*.
Sit *sâtte*; *zât*; *xjezête*; (imv.) *zât nêr* 'sit down.' N. *zitten*.

- Six** zääs=N. zes.
Sixteen zästīn=N. zestien.
Sixteenth zäästānde. N. zestiende.
Sixty zäästīx. N. zestig.
Skin vāäl=N. vel.
Skunk dās; dim. dāše=N. das 'badger.'
Sky læxt=N. lucht.
Smoke smōke.
So zō; 'so much' zōmuch.
Some: ānkette wōrde 'some words'; eintše tāid 'some time'=N. eenig(e).
 The JD. ānkelt in this sense is a misuse of N. enkel(e) 'single'; in N. 'some'=sommige; ettelijke.
Someone īment (Hk); īmelt (H). N. iemand.
Something wāt: nēm wāt māt me 'take s. with me'=N. wat (usually iets).
Son zœn; pl. zœnz. N. zoon.
Sort sōrt; wāt sōrt 'what sort'=N. soort.
Spareribs rābbetšes=N. ribbetje.
Speak prāte (inf.): prāt; xjeprāt; also sprēke; sprāk; xjesprōke: ze sprēke 'they s.'; wāi sprāke 'we spoke' (B); ze prāte 'they spoke' (B). N. praten; spreken.
Spin spānne; spon; xjesponne=N. spinnen.
Spoon lēpel=N. lepel.
Squirrel ān-kōrn (D); ānkōrn (Hk). N. eekhoorn.
Stairs trāp. N. trap.
Stand stān; stōnd; xjēstān. 'Stand upon' opstān: wāt er opstāt 'what it stands upon' (D). N. staan.
Stay blāive=N. blijven.
Still stāl=N. still.
Strawberries tahādīm (very common)=Len. w'tehim 'wild strawberry' (Anthony, in Brinton's Lenāpe-English Dictionary).
Strike slān=N. slaan.
Sun zon=N. zon.
Sunday Zœndix. N. Zondag.
Swallow zwāxeltše (Hk). A curious form; N. is zwaluw.
Sweep vēxe (Hk). N. vegen.
Swing sxoppe (Hk); (noun) sxop 'a child's swing.' N. schoppen. The root means any motion which is backward and forward, as seen in Kick, Hoe, Shovel.

T

- Table** tāfel=N. tafel.
Take nēme; nām; xjenome=N. nemen.
Take off āfnēme: nēm je buz'lār āf 'take off your apron.' N. afnemen.
Teacher mēster=N. meester.
Ten tīn=N. tien.
That dī: dī kād'l 'that fellow'; en dī tāit 'at that time'; also dāt, as dāt hāus 'that house'; but dāt is conj. usually. N. die, dat.
Thank bedānke; āk bedānk je 'I thank you' (H).

The; always *de* for all genders, except when the inf. is used, as *hāi wās dnt kärne* 'he was churning.' The N. neuter art. *het* is not understood in any other connection.

Their *hælli*, as *hælli häus* 'their house'=N. coll. *hulle*.

Theirs *hælliz*; *vān ze* 'of them'=N. *hulle* (coll.); *zij, ze*.

Them *se*; as *māt se* 'with them.' Note *alle hār* 'all of them'; old gen. (H). N. *zij, ze*.

Then *än dī tait*; *tū*. N. *toen*.

There *dāär* (B); *dēr* (Hk). Short: *dā wās* 'there was': *en tū wās dā wīn dāng dēr* 'and then there was nothing there' (Hk).

They *hælli*, but *se* (*ze*) may be used in rapid conversations, as *ze sprēke* 'they speak'=N. *hulle* (coll.).

Thief *dīf*; pl. *dīve*=N. *dief*.

Thing *dāng*=N. *ding*.

Think *dänke, dāxte*; *xjedāxt*; N. *denken*. *Xjelōve*; see Believe.

Third *drīde*=N. *derde*.

Thirteen *dāärtin*=N. *dertien*.

Thirty *dāärtix*=N. *dertig*. Also in JD. *dārtix* (Hk).

This *dīt*: *kōm dīt wāāx* 'come this way'; *dæze*: *dæze mōnt* 'this month' (B)=N. *deze*.

Thither *hēn*: *wāāir wān je hēn* 'whither go you'=N. *heen* 'away.'

Those who *dī wāt*. The use of N. *wāt* for 'who' (rel.) is vulgar, but common.

Thousand *dōzent*=N. *duizend*.

Three *dri*=N. *drie*.

Through *dær*: *dær de læxt* 'through the air' (Hk). N. *door*.

Thursday *Dānderdix*=N. *Donderdag*.

Time *kōr*=Germ. *Mal*; *ēn kōr*; *twei kōr* 'once; twice'; *alle kōr xjelāik* 'all at the same time'=N. *keer*. The usual JD. for 'time' is *tāid(t)*=N. *tijd*.

Tired *māx* (Hk); *mā* (D). N. *moe*. Note guttural final in *māx* (Boer and Flemish).

To (prep.) *te* and with infin.: *te oñze kunders* 'to our children'; *āk wān te wārke* 'I am going to work.' 'To and fro' *tū en vrō* (Hk). Also enclitic: *nār de stad tū* 'to the city.' N=*naar de stad toe*.

Tobacco *tebāk*=N. *tabak*.

To-day *vān dāx*=N. *van daag*.

To-morrow *mārxje* (H); *mārxē* (Hk); *mārye* (D)=N. *morgen*.

Tools *grēskap*=N. *gereedschap*.

Tooth *tānd*; pl. *tānder*=N. *tand*.

Toothache *tāndpāin*=N. *tandpijn*.

Town *tāun*; everyone but Hk; who uses N. *stad*.

Track *spōr*=N. *spoor*.

Train *kārz*=Eng. *cars*.

Tree *bōm*=N. *boom*.

Tripe with meat *rolletšes*=N. *rolletje* 'little roll.'

Trouble *trōbel*: (vb.) *dāt trōbelt me*; *dāt boddert me* 'that t. me' (Hk)=Eng. 'trouble; bother'; N. *moeite* unknown.

Trousers *trāuzer*. H. regards this as a Dutch word, as the only Eng. expression he knows for this article is "pants." N. *broek* unknown.

- True** *rääxt*, *zô*=N. *recht*, *zoo*, *waar*. Hk said he knew *waar* also.
Tuesday *Däängsdix*=N. *Dinsdag*.
Turkey *kää'kân*=N. *kakloen*.
Twelve *twálf*: *xêv me twálf fôr äiers* 'give me t. eggs' (H)=N. *twaalf*.
Twenty *twántix*=N. *twintig*.
Two *twei* (H); *twi* (Hk), but never N. *twee*.

U

- Understand** *verstâne*: *hâi verstât* 'he understands': pret. *verstond*; partic. *verstât*. N. *verstaen*. Note H: *versân* with omission of *t*.
Until *tut*, with short *u* (B), to be distinguished from rel. *tât* 'when.' N. *tot*= 'until.'
Unto *nâr*; usually with encl. *tâ*; as *nâr de stad tâ* 'unto the city.' N. *naar*.
Up *op de trâp* 'up the stairs'; 'upstairs'= *bôve*=N. *op*; *boven*.
Us *oûs* and *oûns* (Hk). N. *onz*.
Use *verbrûike*; *-t*; *-te* (B). N. *gebruiken*. In N. *verbruiken*= 'consume.'

V

- Very** *hêl*; *hê*. N. *heel*.
Vest *häämtrok*; seems to be real JD. N. = *vest*.

W

- Wagon** *wáxe*; N. *wagen*.
Waken (vb. n.) *wákker ráke* (Hk). See Awake.
Want *kêre*: *âk kêr mâin buermân te hôre* 'I want my neighbour to h.' (Hk). Prob. a var. of N. *keeren*: *zich aan niets keeren* 'to care for nothing.'
We *wâi*; short *wê*; N. *wij*.
Weak *wik*; (Hk)=N. *week*; *zwák*: 'w. in the head' (Hk). N. *zwak*= 'weak' in general, but often colloquial for 'crazy.'
Weasel *wêzel* (Hk). N. *wezel*. See Chipmunk.
Wedge *wâx*; *wâxçi* 'little w.' (H). N. *wigge*.
Wednesday *Wónsdix*. N. *Woensdag*.
Week *wêk*; 'next w.' *nâste wêk*; 'last w.' 'vlêde wêk' (Hk). N. *week*.
Welcome *wâlkôm*: *je bân wâlkôm te hâv wât âk je xjezdît hâv* 'you are w. to have what I have said to you' (B). N. *welkom*.
Well *xât*; 'very w., thank you' *hêl xât dâнки* (Hk). As a Resumptive: *wâäul*=N. *wel*, *nuvel*.
Went *xâng*; pl. *xânge*. N. *ging*.
What *wât* (D: *wot*). N. *wat*.
When *wâner*=N. *wanneer*; *wân* (D); with past tense rel. *tât*=N. *toen*, a pure JD. usage. Not to be confused with *tut* 'until'=N. *tot*.
Where *wâäir*=N. *waar*.
Whiffletree (single) *tôs-haut* (Hk); (double) *tweispân*=N. *twee* 'two' and *span*= 'span.' N. *zwingelhout*.
Whiskey *wâski*.
White *wât*; *de wâtte hâus* 'the w. house'=N. *wit*.
Whither *wâäir-hên*: *wâäir xân je hên* 'where are you going?' N. *waar heen*.

Who (interr.) *wi*; (rel.) *wāt, dāt; imelt dāt* 'everyone who'; also *dī: de man dī* 'the man who.' N. *wie*; rel. *die*.

Whole *ālle: ālle dāx* 'the whole day' (D). N. *alle dagen* means 'every day'; *de geheele dag*='the whole day.'

Whose *wīzen: wīzen pērd āz dāt* 'whose horse is that' (D). See Sketch.

Why *wādirom*=N. *waarom*.

Wife *wāif*; pl. *wāive*. N. *wijf*; N. *vrouw* not used thus.

Wild *wāld: wāldē kāt* 'wild-cat'=N. *wild*. *Wāldē plāntāsi* 'Indian encampment.'

Wild cat; (*lynx*) *kātelōs*. The *-lōs*=N. *losch* 'lynx.'

Wilhelmina *Wālpī*; also *Māintse*=N. *Wimpje*; *Mijntje*.

Wilt (vb.) *wāl; wāldē*=N. *wil; wilde*.

Wind *wānt*=N. *wind*.

Window=*vānster* (Hk); Negroes say *fāngster*. N. *venster*.

Wing *wik*; pl. *wikke*. See Fly. A curious form; apparently JD. N. is *vleugel*; unknown. Is *wik* Eng. *wing*?

Wish: see Want.

With *met, māt*=N. *met*.

Without *zonder: zonder trōbel* 'w. difficulty.'=N. *zonder*.

Wolf *wālf*=N. *wolf*.

Woman *vraumes* (B); *vraumens* (Hk)=N. *vrouwensch* (uncomplimentary). This is common in Flem. use.

Wonder: *dāt āz en wonder* 'that is a wonder.' N. *wonder*.

Wonderful *wonlek*; corr. of N. *wonderlijk*.

Wood *hāt*; N. *hout*.

Woodchuck *ērdvārk*; N. *aardvark* 'ground-hog.'

Word *wōrd*; pl. *-e*=N. *woord*.

Work *wārke; wārkte; xjewārkt* and D.: *wārkt* without *xje-*. Noun: *wārck*. N. *werk*; *arbeid* not known.

Write *sarāive*; N. *schrijven*.

Y

Year *jār*; pl. *-e*. N. *jaar*.

Yellow *xēl*=N. *geel*.

Yellow bird (*Dendroeca aestiva*)=*xēl vānki*; pl. *-s*=N. *geel vinkje* (yellow finch.)

Yes *jā*=N. *ja*.

Yesterday *xjāster; xjāsterdāx* (D). N. *gisteren*.

You (sing.) *jāi*; short *je*; pl. *jālli*. The oblique case is *jāu*; short *je*; *met jāu*; *met je* 'with you.' N. *gij*; *je*; coll. pl. *julle*.

Your *jāu*; short *je*. N. coll. *jouw*.

Yours (sing.) *jāue*; pl. *jālliz*.

Z

Zabriskie; proper name; originally *Zborowski*, a Polish refugee family who settled in Bergen County, N. J., among these Dutch; *Zēbrōwāski*, an attempt to reproduce the Polish form.