

Gaer Box

Wird List

and

Grammar Notes

WIRD LIST

Words are given with meanings as used in the Gaer Box.

a	(1) a (2) of, as in 'da sheep is come oot a da park' ['Of' can be either o or a]
aa	all
aa dat lang	a great deal of time, as in 'Hit didna tak aa dat lang'
aabody	everyone
aafil	awful; very as in 'aafil blyde' - very glad
aal	all
aald/ auld or owld	old
aarled/arled	crawled, moved feebly
able	fit
abön	above
about	about, around
ae/ ee	one (adj), as in 'ae fine night'. [Area variation.]
aer	small amount, as in 'an aer o watter apon a plate'
aerly	early
aert	earth, ground
aervi/arvi	chickweed
aest	east
aet	eat
aetmael	oatmeal
aff	off
afore	before
ageen/ agen	again. 'Again' is often written too, pronounced 'agen'.
ahint	behind
ain	own, as in 'your own'
airm	arm
alone	alone. Pronounced 'alen', or 'aleen'.
alang	along
almark	sheep noted for getting through or over fences
amang	among
anidder	another
anse	obey

anunder	under
apo/ apu/ apō (all 3 spellings exist)	upon as in 'apo da table'
apon/ apun	upon as in 'apon a waa'
argie-bargie	dispute
arl/ aarl	to move very slowly or feebly
aroond	around
aside	beside
at	(rel. pron.) that, as in 'rope at comes wi da sea'; 'things at begin wi B'
at	(conj.) that, as in 'she cam ta see at dey wirna enyoch...'
athin	(prep) inside
athoot	without. Also found as 'ithoot'.
atil	in
atween da bed an da fire	between bed and fireside, i.e. too poorly for anywhere else
atween	between
auld/ aald	old
avaa	at all
awaa	away
awaar	aware
awey	away
ax(e)	ask
aye	always. Pronounced 'ey'.
ayre	tombolo

baaled/ balled	(2 spellings)threw
back-burden	heavy burden on back
backlins	backwards
baess	cows, cattle
baetin da scarf	beating arms against the body (cross-wise!), a method of warming up
bairns	children
baith	both
bakit	baked
banks	cliffs, or lower steep sided ground at edge of sea
banks broo	edge of cliff (or 'banks' that are lower than cliffs)
banks o da burn	side of burn

bannocks	scones
banstickles/ benistickles	sticklebacks [Area variation.]
barmin	raging
be / bi	(prep) by, as in 'Be da time at we wan ta da hoose'. 'Be' also means 'be'!
becaas/ becis	because
bed	lived, stayed. See 'bide'.
beelt	built
beetle	(verb) to beat, strike heavily
begöd	began
ben	bedroom or best room of single-storey croft house
bettered up	improved in health
bi/ be	(prep) by, as in 'bide closs bi wir side'
biddable	obedient
bide	stay, live. Pt. bed pp bidden
bigg	to build. Pt. biggit, pp. biggit
biggin	building
bing	a heap
birdie fok	bird people
birl	whirl
birlin	whirling
birthday	birthday
bit	but. 'But' is also written
blaau	blow
blaain	blowing
blazy	is a fun wurd ta rhyme wi 'lazy'
bledderin	blethering
bliss	bless
blissit	having a white streak down forehead (cow)
blue-meltit	bruised
'blue' paets	dark blue-black, best quality peats
blugga (floowers)	marsh marigolds
blyde	happy, glad
boannie billies	(ironic) fine-looking fellows/ people
boannie	pretty, good-looking
boarn	born
boddam	bottom
boky	scarecrow

bonn	bone
boo dee doon	bend (yourself) down
bookit	booked
borroo	wheelbarrow
bow	rhymes with 'cow'
böl /buil	animal's place to rest or sleep
bölliments	odds and ends, possessions
bön	been
böts/ buits	boots
braaly	quite, pretty ... , as in 'braaly hard' - pretty hard
brace	mantelpiece
brack/brak	to break. <i>Pt brook, pp. brocken/ brokken</i>
brak/ brack oot da ley	break out new ground for cultivation
brackin/brakkin	breaking
branks	wood frame around sheep's head, to prevent it going through fences
breeks	trousers
breest	chest, breast
bricht	bright
bridder	brother
briggistanes	flat stones at house door; patio!
brocken/ brokken	broken
broo	top of slope, brow of slope; edge of burn; forehead
brook	broke. See 'brack/ brak'.
broon	brown
browst	(noun) brew
bröl	bellow (cow)
brönnie	(1) brown tea-loaf or (2) thick oatmeal scone. [Area variation.]
bruck	rubbish
brukkit/ bruckit	crushed
buckle	to entangle; a tangle
buil/ böл	animal's place for rest or sleeping
büл'd/ böл'd	provided with a sheltered place to lie
bultit	butted with head
bummelin	blundering
but	kitchen/living-room end of trad. house

caa'd	called
caald, cauld, cowld	cold
caddies	pet hand-fed lambs
cam	came
canna	can't
catmoagit	having light-coloured body with dark-coloured belly
cauld, caald, cowld	cold
cheepit	cheeped
claag	cackle
claes	clothes
claggy	thick and sticky
clesp	clasp
clim	climb. Pt climmed, pp. climmed
clock/ klock	beetle
clods	small hard peats
cloo	ball e.g. of wool
clooerie	'Scratchy': word made from 'clooers' meaning claws.
clooers	claws
clooty	made of cloth
closs	close
coarn	a small amount, as in 'a coarn o tae'; corn
coarner	corner
colls	glowing embers
coo	cow
cood	could. 'Could' very often written.
cot	coat
couldna	couldn't
cowld, caald, cauld	cold
crack	a yarn; a laugh
craem/creem	cream
craetirs	creatures
crexed	cleared throat
cried apo dem	called to them
curny	curranty
da day	today
da night	tonight
daal	valley

daek	stone wall
dag	dug (pt of dig; 'diggit' often used)
dan	then
dat	that (<i>pron.</i>) as in 'I never heard o dat'.
dat	(adj) that AND those. See grammar note.
dat	so, as in 'dat guid'- so good.
dat's da wye	that's how, OR that's why
dat wye	so much, as in 'gluffed me dat wye'
datn (sair)	so (sore)
daylicht	daylight
dee	(adj) your (<i>singular.</i>) as in 'dee haand'. See grammar note
dee	(pron.) you (<i>fam. singular</i>) object of verb, as in 'I dunna laek dee' or after a preposition, as in 'A'll gie him ta dee'.
dell	delve, dig, turn over the ground e.g. before planting
dellin	delving, digging
dem	them
dere	(adv) there as in 'over there' Dere's a piece o ropp - There's a piece of rope (emphasis on 'there')
deuks	ducks
dey	they

der also dir there is, there are e.g. 'Der nae money left'; 'Whin dir dew on da girse'

der also dir their e.g. 'Der mam cam oot o da burroo'; 'ta mak dir tae'

dey wir (1) there was, there were e.g. 'Dey wir aye an excuse'
(2) they were e.g. 'Dey wir braaly lazy'

NB also

dey wir been	they had been
dey wir gaddered	they had gathered

dey wirna (1) there wasn't, there weren't
(2) they weren't

didna didn't

dine yours
dinkit up spruced up
dis this AND these. See grammar note.
dis'n (short for 'dis ean') this one
dochter/dowter daughter
doesna/ duisna doesn't
don/ dön done
doon down
doonbye down past
doose thud
dort to sulk. Also **tak da dorts**
dorteen/ dortin sulking
dö do, pt did, pp don or dön
döin doing
draem dream
drappit dropped
dreepit dripped
drushy drizzly
du you (fam. singular, subject of verb)
dug dog
duisna. doesna doesn't
dunna don't

ean (pron.) one
edder either
ee/ae one (adj) as in 'ee thing an anidder' ('Ae' is an area variation.)
ee eye as in 'he got his ee apo something'
een eyes
eence once
Eengland pronunciation variant of 'England', not used everywhere
eenoo at the moment
efter/eftir after
elt to dirty; dirtiness
enyoch enough
ett (also öt) ate

faa	fall
faalded	folded
faan	fallen
fae	from
faerdie-maet	food for a journey
faersome	fearsome
faetch	fetch
fairly	NB. Absolutely, as in 'fairly barmin'
fairt/faird	afraid
fan	found (pt of fin)
fan(n)	(noun) snowdrift
fant	starve
feenish	finish
feighteen/feightin	fighting
fer	area pronunciation of 'far'
feth	(exclam.) faith! By Jove!
filsket/ filskit	frisky
fin	find, pt fan, pp fun
fir/ for/ fur	(1) for (all 3 spellings exist) (2) NB also means <u>till</u> as in 'waited fir da bus cam back'
fishy flee	blue-bottle fly
fit	foot
fitbaa	football
flay da (paet) bank	open the turf of the peat bank ready for cutting
fled	flew away, flown away (can also be 'ran/ run away')
flee	fly
flems	flames
flooter	flower; flour
flook	flounder, flat fish
fock/ fok/ fokk	people; parents, family
foo	how; full
forby	as well
forkietail	earwig
fornenst	against
fower	four
fööl	(adj) silly; (noun) fool, idiot
fracht	load
freend	friend (also has a meaning of 'relation')

fresh-baken freshly-baked

froag frog

froak dress, frock

fur for (see 'fir')

furt (adv) outside

gadge! Yuck!

gaaf/gaff laugh

gadder gather

gae gave; go. See 'gie' and 'geng/gae'

gaer stuff, gear

gaet path, way

gaff laugh

gaffin laughing

gansey thick jumper

gant yawn

eed gave; went (in some areas) See 'gie' and 'geng'.

geen gave; gone See 'gie' and 'geng'.

geng /gae go, pt göd/guid or geed, pp geen

genner gander

gie give, pt gae or gied, pp gien/ geen

gied/ gae gave

girse grass

git get

glaep gobble

glöd glow

gluff scare, fright

goin going

gotten (pp.) got

gowl cry

göd his lent fell flat on his face

gös goose

graet/ gret great. 'Gret' is pronounced 'grEHT'

grain a grain = a little

greet to cry (tears)

gret/ graet great. 'Gret' is pronounced 'grEHT'

grice pig AND pigs

grippit	seized
growe	grow. Rhymes with 'cow'.
gröflins/ grüflins	flat on face
grund	ground
guid/göd	went. See 'geng'.
guis/ gös	goose
gutter	mud
guttery	muddy
gyaan/ gyaaín	also gaein going

haand	hand
hadd	(noun) hold as in took a hadd
hadd	(verb) hold
hae	have, pt. hed, pp. hed
haes	has
haet	(adj) hot; (noun) heat
hail puckles	hailstones
hailin aff	pouring off
hairst	autumn, harvest
Hallamas	Hallomas Day, November 1st
hame	home
hark	whisper
haste dee!	hurry!
he wis da mad	how angry he was!
He wis da prood!	How proud he was!
hed	had
hedna	hadn't
held aff	didn't arrive as expected
helly	weekend
herd	hard (area dependent, most say 'hard')
hermless	harmless
hersel	herself
hert	heart, middle
hey	hay
hidmist	final, last
himsel	himself

hingin	hanging
hit	it
hiv	have
hoarny	horny
hoch	the back of the knee
hoo	how
hoop	hope, <i>pt.</i> hoopit, <i>pp</i> hoopit
hooro	fuss
hoose	house
hoosumivver	however
hostin	coughing
höld	held
hömin	twilight
hush	refers to the sound of a wave on the shore, 'da hush o da waves'

i	in
i da or ida or idda	in the
ida first o da voar	in early spring
idder	other
inby	near the fire
inta	into
ir	are
ir dey?	is there?
ita/ itae	in, within
ithoot	without. Also written 'athoot'.
ivvery	every

jaa	jaw
jamp	jumped
jewel	(term of address) dear
jimp	jump, <i>pt.</i> jamp or jimpit, <i>pp.</i> jimpit or juppm
jimpit	jumped
joost	just
juist	just

kale	cabbage
keckled	cackled
keepit	kept
ken	know. Often pronounced 'keen'. Pt. kent, pp. kent
kent	knew
kerry	carry
kinda	rather, as in 'kinda hungry'
Kirr! Kirr!	Shoo! (as used to poultry)
kishie	basket
Kist!	Shoo! (to cats)
kline(d)	spread
klock/ clock	black beetle
kye	cows, cattle
kyodered	caressed

laach	laugh
laad	fellow
launched	launched
laand	land
laek	like
laek mischief	'like fury'
laeve	leave
lam'oose	abbrev. of lambhoose, shed for lambs
lang	long
lang-lipped	long-awaited
lang-nebbit (wird)	lengthy (word)
lat	let
led/ ledd	laid
led her clooers (in something)	set in her claws
(he) led him ower	(he) lay down
(they) ledd dem doon	(they)lay down
lent	length
licht	light
lichtnin	lightning
lift	sky
linn(in) him	rest(ing) himself
lippen	expect

lirks	creases, wrinkles
little-wirt	poorly, weak
loard	lord
lock/ lok	lot
losses	loses
loupin	leaping
lowe	(verb) burn; (noun), glow, blaze
löf	palm of hand
luckin	enticing
lug	ear
lum	chimney

maachtless	exhausted
mad	angry
mael/ mell	meal (ground from grain)
maeshie	net for carrying hay or straw
maest	most
maet	food; (verb) feed
mair	more
mairry	marry
mak	make, pt. med, pp. med. ('Made' also written for both.)
makkin	making; also knitting
makkin a wark	making a commotion
mam	mother
Mam	Mum
man	as in 'I man go'- must
me	me; also my, as in 'me bait'. See grammar note.
mebbe	maybe
med	made. See 'mak'.
meenits	minutes
mesel	myself
micht	might
midder	mother
mindit	remembered; reminded
mirackled	badly injured
mirknin	darkening
mittened a hadd o	took hold of

moadrit	even-tempered
moarnin	morning
mony	many
moor up	get buried, completely covered up (by snow)
moorit	brown (of sheep, or wool)
moose	mouse
mooth	mouth
mön/ muin	moon
muckle	(1) (adj) big, as in 'a muckle jacket' (2) (adv) much, as in 'didna help muckle'
muidoo/ mödoo	meadow
muin/ mön	moon
müld (usually möld)	earth
mylk	milk

nae	no (adj.)
nae faer	doubtless, as in 'he wid nae faer laek ta aet dem'
nae wye	no way
naethin	nothing
neebour	neighbour
neep	turnip
neuk	corner
nev	a fist
nevfoo	handful
nicht	night
nivver	never
nixt	next
no	not, as in 'why does du no come tae da toon wi me?'
noo	now
nort	north
notheen	nothing
nyaarm	bleat
nyim nyim!	yum, yum!

o	of ['Of' can be either o or a]
oag	crawl, pt. oagit, pp. oagit
olicks	young ling

ongyaains	goings-on
onta	onto
ony	only
onywye	anyway
ooer	hour
oonreffel	untangle
oot	out
oota	out of
ower blyde	reasonably pleased, i.e. only too pleased!
ower	over
owergeen/ owre-geen	unruly

paas	paws
paece	peace
paerty/ party	party
parteeclar	particular
pat	put, sent. See 'pit'.
pech	panted
peerie	little
pell	pail
pent	paint
penter	painter
pick	knock
pictir/ picter	picture
pit	put, send, <i>pt.</i> pat, <i>pp.</i> pitten
plaese/ plaise	please
plaesed/ plaised	pleased
plester	plaster
plunkie	prank
pockies	little bags
pocknet	little fishing net with a handle
poo	pull
pooed	pulled. Also pulled (<i>rhymes with 'culled'</i>)
pör	poor
pör body	poor soul
proil	bits and pieces; gear

puddin pudding
pulled *NB rhymes with 'culled'*

quilkit/ whilkit gulped

raelly really
raise rose, got up
raised-laek worked up
reekin smoking
reeselled shook vigorously
restit him rested (himself)
revvild rumpled; tangled
rexes himsel stretches himself
richt right
rid red
rig(g) ploughed fields
rin run
rinklin clattering of metal; *also chinking of glass, tinkling of water*
roog pile, heap, *here a heap of peats*
roond round
ropp rope
rowe row (boat) *Rhymes with 'cow'*
rowed wrapped
röf roof
rummle rumble

saa saw
saand sand
saaty salty
sae so
saet seat
sair sore
sal shall
scaar a little e.g. 'A scaar o tae' = a little tea

scabbie	man's head	sea urchin (term used in some areas)
scaddie	man's head	sea urchin (term used in most areas)
scarf	cormorant	
seeven	seven	
(dey) set dem doon		(they) sat down
(he) set him at		sat and relaxed
Setterday	Saturday	
settin	setting	
shaest	to chase	
shaeves	sheaves	
shair	chair	
shall	shell	
shappit	worn, chipped	
sheeksed	gossiped	
sheeld	fellow	
shooder	shoulder	
show	leaves of root vegetable	
showe	to chew	
showed	(rhymes with 'cowed') chewed	
showes da kuit	chews the cud	
shö (shü) also she	she	
shön/ shuin	shoes	
shön/ shuin	soon	
sicca	such a	
siccan	such	
simmer	summer	
skippit	skipped	
skoit	purposeful look	
skroo	stack of corn	
skurtfoo	armful	
skyle	peer, look with eyes shielded	
slap	gap	
sleekit	sly	
sleepit	slept	
slester	mess (liquid)	
slop	slope	
smaa	thin; narrow	
snaa	snow. ('Snow' is also used.)	

snib	bolt
soo	(<i>pt</i>) sowed.
soo	sow
sood	should
soodna	shouldn't
sood a	should have
sookit	sucked
soond	sound
soople	supple
soor	sour
sooth	south
sowl	soul
sowt	sought
spaek	speak, <i>pt</i> . spak, <i>pp</i> . spokken
spaigie	muscle-pain (after unusual exertion)
spak	spoke. See 'spaek'.
speedir/ speeder	spider
spew	vomit, be sick
spoot(ed)	dart(ed)
spootin oot	jumping out; 'een spootin oot'= eyes popping
staand	stand, <i>pt</i> . stöd, <i>pp</i> . stöd
stane/ sten	stone
staney	made of stone
start	'a start' = a short time
stendin (at)	striding purposefully
sten/ stane	stone
stirling	starling
stöd	stood. See 'staand'.
straë	straw
straikit	stroked
streight	straight
strent	strength
strops	braces
stucken	stuck
stunkit	panted
sungaets	clockwise
swack	active, supple
swaet	sweat

swashin	swishing
swee'd	singed
sweem	swim
swerd	sward
ta/ tae	to
taands	glowing pieces of peat
taaties	potatoes
taen	taken
taers	tears <i>Da taers stöd fae her een</i> Her eyes brimmed with tears
tae	tea; toe
taes	toes
tagidder	together
tak	take, pt. took, pp. taen (teen, tön - area variation)
takkin	taking
tang	seaweed (the kind with 'bubbles')
tap	top
tedder	tether
telt/ tellt	told
tick	thick
ting, peerie ting	<i>/lit little thing, as in 'Poor tings! 'A peerie ting o moose'- a tiny little mouse</i>
tings	things,
tink	think, pt. towt, tocht, pp. towt, tocht
tinkin lang for hame	feeling homesick
tirn	angry
tirrick	Arctic tern
tö	too
tocht/towt	thought
tön	tune
toog	tussock of grass
took on	worked very hard
took up	of fire began to burn well
toom	thumb
toon	town
tost	toast
towe	rope

towt/tocht	thought
traivel	travel; (<i>trad. this meant 'walk'</i>)
transe	passageway (e.g. between house and barn)
tree	three
trimmlin	trembling
troch	trough
troo	through
trot	throat
trow	through;
truckit	trampled
turn dee	turn (yourself)
twa/ twaa	two
twaartree/ twartree	a few; two or three

uncan/ unken strange, unfamiliar

upo upon

vaige	journey
veesit	visit
vexed	sorry, sad
voar	spring, also spring croft-work

waak walk

waal/ wal well

waar seaweed with straight broad leaves

waarm warm

wadder weather

wael select

waestit wasted

wan one; (*verb*) got (to) e.g. **wan ta da toon** got to the town

wance once

wantit wanted

wark work (*noun, not verb*)

wast west

watter water

weekit	wicked
weel	well
weet	wet
wha	who
whaar	where
whan	when (<i>stressed, e.g. in direct question</i>)
what	rhymes with 'cat'
wheesht	Shush! Be quiet!
whet	stopped (<i>Pt of 'white'</i>)
whin	when (unstressed)
whinivver	whenever, <i>but also as in 'whinivver shö saa me' - as soon as she saw me</i>
whit wye	how; why
whit	what
wi	with
wid	would
widd	wood
widden	wooden
widna	wouldn't
wife	woman; wife
win	to get (somewhere), <i>pt. wan, pp. won/ wun</i>
winder	wonder
winderful	wonderful(ly)
windoo	window
winna	won't
wipp(it)	coil(ed)
wir	(adj) our; (verb) were
wir	we're
wirds	words
wirk	work (<i>verb, not noun</i>)
wirld	world
wirm	worm
wirna	weren't
wirs	ours
wis hit no...?	wasn't it...?
wis	was
wis	us, as in 'be near wis'
wisna	wasn't

wöve	waved
wrocht	worked
wun/ won	(pp.) got (to), managed to arrive
wye	way
wylk	winkle

ya	yes
yackle	molar tooth
yal/ yall	shout
yalk(it)	yelp(ed)
yalloo	yellow
yerd	yard (area dependent, most say 'yard')
yoag	large horse-mussel
yockit	grabbed, <i>grasped firmly</i>
yon/ yun	that AND those. See grammar note.
yowe	ewe

GRAMMAR NOTES

- (1) Me and you - and the rest
- (2) 'My' and 'your' and other possessives
- (3) Reflexive verbs
- (4) Special commands
- (5) 'Whit's happened?'
- (6) This and that, these and those
- (7) Relative pronoun and conjunction 'that'

(1a) Me and you

'Du' is normally used for 'you' in 'familiar' situations. (Who you 'du' is an interesting and important topic of discussion; this is just a grammar note!)

'Du' and 'dee' are used just like 'I' and 'me', 'he' and 'him', 'she' and 'her'. 'Dee', like 'me', 'him' and 'her' is an *object*, not a subject. If in doubt, imagine using one of the above pronouns.

e.g. A'm late. Du's late. He's late.

Shö's waitin for me/ dee/ him.

Shö laeks me/ dee/ him.

NB. After 'du' any verb behaves as it would after 'he' e.g. du *is*, du *says*.

(1b) Other pronouns:

He, him, she or shö, her, hit or it, we, wis, you (polite or plural), dey, dem

'He' and 'she', especially 'he', are often used to refer to inanimate objects

e.g. Look at da bonfire. See foo he lowes (*Da Bonfire*)

'I' is written in the Gaer Box as 'I' when on its own,

but as : 'A'm' and 'A'll'

(2a) 'My' and 'your'

In most areas, there are two words for both 'my' and 'your' (fam.).

If 'my' and 'your' are not stressed, most areas would say 'me' for 'my' and 'dee' for 'your':

- e.g. I axed me faider. (stress is on 'faider')
Whit's dee name? (stress is on 'name')

But if the word is *stressed*, and it's important to emphasise who this belongs to, then we use 'my' and 'dy':

- e.g. Catch **my** shadow!
Catched **dy** shadow!

However, N.B: Some areas use *my* an *dy* always, stressed or not.

The word for 'yours' (familiar) is 'dine'.

- e.g. Catch my shadow an I'll catch **dine**!

(2b) Other possessives

His, her, its (or hits), wir, your, der/dir

(3) Reflexive verbs

More common than in English.

Examples:

Dey aa set dem doon tae a splendid feed o neeps (Da Muckle Neep)

He restit him a while. (Da Magic Stane)

He *curls him up...* (Bruce da Moose)

He wrocht an wrocht, athoot linnin him a meenit... (Da Tree Peerie Grice)

Dey *ledd dem doon* near him... (Da First Christmas)

(4) Special commands (*Examples - Da Rabbit's Lullaby*)

lay dee doon	lie down
lay du dee doon	<i>is extra emphatic, like 'just you lie down'</i>
faa asleep	fall asleep
faa du asleep	just you fall asleep

This adding in 'du' - or 'you' if in the plural - makes any command extra emphatic:

e.g come along
come you along - ony time!

gie him a row
gie du him a proper row!

(5) Whit's happened?

In Shetland dialect, it is good practice to use the verb 'to be', not 'to have' when talking about things that (in English) *have* happened.

E.g. A'm been on holiday. We're/ wir been on holiday.
Is du read da last Harry Potter? Ir dey read him tö?

This pattern may be changing, but it is still very much to be found.

Examples: Da sheep is come oot a da park (*Come Peerie Jeemie*)
Whaar is du been....? (*Boannie Tammie Scolla*)
Is he geen furt wi da dug? (*Peerie guizer*)
Ir you no already hed a feed in da toon? (*Annie an da Taaties*)

One step farther back in time - things that *had* happened - it works like this:

Examples: He wis vexed he wis missed oot Vementry (*Da Magic Stane*)
Da birds wir begun claagin. (*Da Tree Peerie Grice*)

(6) This and that, these and those:
dis, dat and yon - no plural form

Dis = this AND those
Dat = that AND those
Yon/yun = that AND those

Examples:

(7) Relative pronoun and conjunction 'that'

The Shetland relative pronoun (that) is 'at'.

Examples:

You always fin ropp at comes wi da sea. (Ropp)
He aets da smaa wirms at da burn brings doon
(Freddie da Flook)

The conjunction 'that' is also 'at'.

Example:

Dey promised at dey wid tak care.... (Da Tree Peerie Grice)

However, in both cases, you will also find 'dat' used instead. If so, it's a light, quickly pronounced 'dat', sounding more like 'dit'.

Example:

on da gaet dat he took (Tammie da Troot)