

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, <i>as in 'da sheep is come oot a da park'</i> [<i>'Of' can be either o or a</i>]
aa	all
aa dat lang	a great deal of time, <i>as in 'Hit didna tak aa dat lang'</i>
aabody	everyone
aafil	awful; very <i>as in 'aafil blyde'</i> - very glad
aal	all
aald/ auld or owld	old
aarled/arled	crawled, moved feebly
able	fit
abön	above
about	about, around
ae/ ee	one (<i>adj</i>), <i>as in 'ae fine night'</i> . [Area variation.]
aer	small amount, <i>as in 'an aer o watter upon a plate'</i>
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, <i>as in 'your own'</i>
airm	arm
alane	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
around around
aside beside
at (*rel. pron.*) that, *as in* 'rope at comes wi da sea';
'things at begen 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
away 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
blaa 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 (flooers) 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. *Pt* brook, *pp.* brocken/ brokken
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/ bö animal's place for rest or sleeping
bül'd/ bö'l'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, cowl'd	cold
caddies	pet hand-fed lambs
cam	came
canna	can't
catmoagit	having light-coloured body with dark-coloured belly
cauld, caald, cowl'd	cold
cheepit	cheeped
claag	cackle
claes	clothes
claggy	thick and sticky
clesp	clasp
clim	climb. <i>Pt</i> climmed, <i>pp.</i> climmed
clock/ klock	beetle
clods	small hard peats
cloo	ball e.g. of wool
cloerie	'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
cowl'd, caald, cauld	cold
crack	a yarn; a laugh
craem/creem	cream
craetirs	creatures
crexed	cleared throat
cried apo dem	called to them
curny	carranty
da day	today
da night	tonight
daal	valley

daek	stone wall
dag	dug (<i>pt</i> of dig; 'diggit' often used)
dan	then
dat	that (<i>pron.</i>) as in 'I never heard o dat'.
dat	(<i>adj</i>) 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	(<i>adj</i>) your (<i>singular.</i>) as in 'dee haand'. See grammar note
dee	(<i>pron.</i>) 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	(<i>adv</i>) 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/ daisna 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
daisna. 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
floer	flower; flour
flook	flounder, flat fish
fock/ fok/ fokk	people; parents, family
foo	how; full
forby	as well
forkietail	earwig
fornenst	against
fower	four
föl	(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

gadgel 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
geed 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/ gyaain 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. <i>Also written 'athoot'.</i>
ivery	every

jaa	jaw
jamp	jumped
jewel	(<i>term of address</i>) 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. <i>Often pronounced 'keen'. Pt. kent, pp. kent</i>
kent	knew
kerry	carry
kinda	rather, <i>as in 'kinda hungry'</i>
Kirr! Kirr!	Shoo! (<i>as used to poultry</i>)
kishie	basket
Kist!	Shoo! (<i>to cats</i>)
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	<i>abbrev. of lambhoose, shed for lambs</i>
lang	long
lang-lippened	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
nicht	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) (<i>adj</i>) big, as in 'a muckle jacket' (2) (<i>adv</i>) much, as in 'didna help muckle'
muidoo/ mödoo	meadow
muin/ mön	moon
müld (usually möld)	earth
mylk	milk
nae	no (<i>adj.</i>)
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 [<i>'Of' can be either o or a</i>]
oag	crawl, <i>pt.</i> oagit, <i>pp.</i> oagit
olicks	young ling

ongyaains goings-on
onta onto
ony only
onywye anyway
oer 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/ pairty 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, *pt. pat, pp. 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** (*rhymes with 'culled'*)
pör poor
pör body poor soul
proil bits and pieces; gear

puddin pudding
pulled *NB rhymes with 'culled'*

quilkitt/ whilkitt gulped

raelly really
raise rose, got up
raised-laek worked up
reekin smoking
reeselled shook vigorously
restit him rested (himself)
revvild rumbled; 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
shō (shū) 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'.
strae	straw
strait	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 sword

ta/ tae to
taands glowing pieces of peat
taaties potatoes
taen taken
taers tears *Da taers stöd fae her een 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 *lit little thing, as in 'Poor tings!' 'A peerie ting o moose'- a tiny little mouse*
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	
trou	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; (<i>verb</i>) got (to) e.g. wan ta da toon got to the town
wance	once
wantit	wanted
wark	work (<i>noun, not verb</i>)
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	<i>rhymes with 'cat'</i>
wheesht	Shush! Be quiet!
whet	stopped (<i>Pt of 'white'</i>)
whin	when (<i>unstressed</i>)
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	(<i>adj</i>) our; (<i>verb</i>) 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, <i>as in 'be near wis'</i>
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, grasped firmly
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!
Caught **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 *is extra emphatic, like 'just you lie down'*

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:

Can you gie me a haand ta set *dis* taaties? (*Annie an da Taaties*)
Does du tink I could hae some o *yon* fine stanes?
(*Da Tree Peerie Grice*)

(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*)