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Online copy of the Shelta lexicon from Macalister's "The Secret Languages of Ireland".

SHELTA VOCABULARY

The following is the arrangement of the vocabulary. The alphabetic order is **a ā å b b' c d d' e ē f g g' h i ī k k' χ ll' m m' n n' o ō p p' r r' s š t t' θ u ū v w y**. The references, α, β, γ, are to the specimens of the language printed above. The word is spelt on the phonetic principles already laid down. After the standardized spelling comes the meaning, followed by the renderings of different collectors, examples of the use of the word, and the etymology, when that can be identified (B-L = Bog-Latin, Chap. IV).

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A

- 1 **a, an** The English indefinite article. An inoc li (G) 'another one' = *An inoχ [e]la*.
- 2 **a** The English preposition 'o' = 'of'. *Trī a gāter* 'a sup of drink'.
- 3 **a** The Irish definite article in the genitive case, a' = an = 'of the'. *Kam a k'ena* 'son of the house'.
- 4 **a** The Irish interrogative prefix, a' = an n-: no English equivalent. Latin nonne, -ne. *A t'ērpa hū* 'will you cook?'
- 5 **a** The Irish preposition i, a = 'in'. Also **i**. *Swurt a mun'iaθ* 'up in heaven' (α); *aχim a Skai-grūt* 'out in America'.
- 6 **a** The conjunction 'and'. *G'et'as a g'et'as* 'scores and scores' (γ 1a).
- 7 **a** The Irish possessive 'his', 'her'. *A grifin* 'his coat' (γ 1b).
- 8 **a** The Irish preposition a' = ag = 'at'. Prefixed to participles to denote continuous action in the present. *A krad'i (α)* 'standing'.
- 9 **a-** The English prefix, as in 'a-float', 'a-dying'. Frequent in Shelta.
- abúrt (abúrth)** 'at all'. See β 80. Irish ar bith [ər bíħ].
- addis** See **n'edas**.
- aga** (β 79): *aga dī'lša* = 'at thee', i.e. 'in thy hands' or 'possession'. Irish ag-a-t, the pronominal t being removed, the Shelta pronoun substituted, and the prepositional portion of the compound retained.
- agétul** 'afraid'. See **getul**.
- agratis** 'afraid', 'fear' (G). See **getul**.
- agrěš** 'backward': *tōri-in agrěš* 'coming back', 'returning' (γ 3a). Irish ar ais [ərás'].
- aid** 'butter'. See **oid**.
- ain** 'one'. See **ēn**.
- ainoχ** 'a thing'. See **inoχ**.
- aχ** 'Oh!' 'alas!' 'indeed!' etc. Interjectional sound common to many languages, Irish, Romani, Russian, German, etc.
- aχáram** 'to-morrow'. *Sroid'an aχáram* 'to-morrow morning'; *olomi aχáram* 'to-morrow night'. Irish amáireach [əmár'aχ].

aḡēr ‘last night’ (β 65). Irish arēir [ər'ēr'].

aḡim ‘out’, ‘outside’ (awhim G). Of rest: *aḡim a Skai-grūt* ‘out in America’. Of motion: *aḡim k'en-gop* ‘out of the poorhouse’.

1 **aḡiver** ‘before’. Irish roimh [rēv].

2 **aḡiver** ‘ever’. *Nīd'eš aḡiver* ‘never more’; *dīl'lša aḡiver glōri*, ‘did you ever hear?’ (γ 1a). Irish riamh [rīv].

aḡónšk ‘to-night’ (ahunshk; achunsk G). *Olomi aḡónšk* (γ 2a) means ‘to-night’, i.e. the night following the day of the speaker’s statement. Irish anocht.

ala ‘another’. Irish eile [el'ə]. See **ela**.

alamax ‘milk’. See **elima**.

an ‘of the’. Usually abbreviated to **a**’ (see 3 **a**, above). Rarely in full, but *tūr an skai*, ‘bottom of the river’, occurs (γ 1d).

anālt ‘to wash’ (L gives anālt ‘to sweep’, anālken (= anālk-in) ‘washing’). Irish nighe [nī] ‘washing’ + participial suffix *al*.

and English conjunction, freely used.

1 **ar** ‘on’, ‘upon’. Irish preposition ar, freely used: *ar a* ‘on the’.

2 **ar** ‘after’. Irish preposition iar, freely used, especially as in Irish to express perfective (cf. Anglo-Irish ‘after going’ = gone). *Ar mislō* ‘gone’: adverbially in *g'et'a līman ar-mislō* ‘twenty miles away’ (γ 2a); *ar gwil'o* ‘having lain down’, ‘lying down’ (β 4).

a-rárk ‘similarly’, ‘in the same way’ (arēk (α), araik A). See **rāk**.

aráš ‘back’, ‘backward’. Irish. The Shelta form is **agrěš**, q.v.

arēk See **arárk**.

arīrt ‘again’ (ariart G). Irish arīs [ərīs'].

aspra ‘a sixpence’ (G). Origin obscure: the Irish word is raol [rēl].

astúrt ‘in’, ‘into’ (astúrth, asthúrt, asthúrth). Used both of motion and of rest: the two senses will be found in β 57. See **sturt**. Irish isteach [is't'áχ].

aswúrt ‘on’. See **swurt**.

aširt ‘down’. See **širt**.

atâ'p ‘alive’. See **tâp**.

atómier ‘all the more’, ‘moreover’, ‘further’ (γ 2b): used in the sense ‘any more’ (β 78). Comparative of **tom** ‘great’ (q.v.) with prefixed **a**.

awárt ‘one’. See **wart**. Irish amhāin.

awást ‘away’ (C). Irish a bhfad [awád].

ayen ‘nine’ (L). Irish naoi [nā].

ayī'rt ‘again’ (ayīrth, ayirt C). See **arīrt**. Irish arīs [ərīs']. Laisk my dheel and my dheel will laisk your gilhairt (G) is *L'esk my d't'l and my d't'l will l'esk your d't'l ayī'rt* ‘Tell me, and I will tell you again’ [= in my turn].

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Ā

āvali, **āvāri** ‘a town’ (oura L, aavali, aavari C, veil N, owerā G). Compare **elum**: both forms probably from Irish baile [bal'ə]. *Āvāri tom* ‘a big town’ (= Dublin). Dublin is also called *Āvāri l'īrk*, which does not mean (as might appear) ‘witty town’, but is a corruption of the Irish name Baile A'tha Cliath [b'lāk'l'ī].

Å

åd ‘two’ (awd). See **od**.

ådi A gives *å'di nyuk* ‘on the head’. Not corroborated.

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B

bagail ‘taking’, ‘catching’. S’guidh a bagail ar mo ghil ‘it is raining’ (W), properly *skai a’ bagail ar mo d’lil* ‘Water a-catching of myself’. Perversion of Irish gabhail [gawhail] ‘taking’.

balast ‘hair’ (ballast K). Romani bal + arbitrary syllable ast(??). But compare fualasg [B-L, no. 5].

bani ‘meal’ (K). Doubtful if true Shelta.

batoma ‘a policeman’ (bathoma K). Probably miswritten for **gūtena**, q.v.

bilsag ‘lips’, ‘mouth’ (K). Irish béal [b’ēl] ‘mouth’ + meaningless syllable (?). Compare beilfleisg [B-L, no. 9].

binsi ‘wings’ (K). *Binsi bēro* (K) ‘a sailing ship’ [bēro = ‘ship’ in Romani].

bīn ‘great’, ‘good’, ‘grand’ (bin K, been C). *Bīn-chit* ‘a brooch’ (**bīn** + cant word); *bin-l’ūr* (bin-liuer K), also said to mean ‘brooch’, but **l’ūr** = ‘money’; *bīn-lightie* ‘daylight’; *bīn-lightment* ‘Sunday’ (both from K: **bīn** + cant words). Irish mīn [m’in] ‘fine’.

blaci ‘coal’ (blatchi C, blatchy N). Probably cant, from English ‘black’.

bladunk ‘prison’ (bladhunk L.) Irish braighdeánach [brēid’ā’naχ] ‘a captive’, ‘a prisoner’ seems analogous.

blaiki ‘a pot’ (bláiky ‘a tin vessel’ N, blaikie ‘a pot’ K, blawkie ‘a kettle’ C). English ‘blackie’ (R).

blānōg ‘a cow’ (blan, blanag, blanic K, blānag W, blainteag K’, blánóg brāingōg G). Irish blēaghnaχ [bl’ēnaχ] ‘act of milking’. Used abusively of a woman, β 7. *Blānōg-kar’ber* ‘a cow-killer’, ‘butcher’; *b’in’i blānōg* (G) ‘a calf’.

blå ‘meal’, ‘oatmeal’ (blaa, blaw C). Probably not true Shelta.

bleater ‘a sheep’ (G). English.

blinkam ‘a candle’; **blinkie** ‘a window’; **blinklum** ‘light’. Factitious words from English ‘blink’ (K).

blōrna ‘a Protestant’ (blōrne: pornuc G), β 89.

blyhunka ‘a horse’ (L). Doubtful: not corroborated.

bl’antax ‘a shirt’ (bliantach K’). Irish lēine, plur. lēinteacha [l’ēnə, l’ēnt’axa].

bl’ūr ‘a young woman’ (blewr, bloor C).

bog ‘to get’, ‘find’, in a large variety of senses: bogh (L). ‘To learn’ in β 1. *Bog ar-mislō* ‘to escape’, ‘make off’ (γ 1e); *to bog a milk of his d’lil* ‘to get hold of him’; *bog mwīlša axīm g’amiaθ* ‘take me out of, deliver me from, evil’ (α): ‘that bhogd [in first publication bhoghd] out yer mailya’ ‘you let that fall from your hand’ (so in L) should be *that bogd out a’yer māl’a* ‘that got out of your hand’. *Bag siort a leagauch mhin* ‘go down, boy’ (K’) should be *bog širt a l’agax m’in* ‘go down, little boy’. *Boga mē* ‘I shall get’ (written buggama, γ 3e). *Bog astúrt*, lit. ‘to take in’ = ‘to assume’. *What munika did you bog astúrt?* ‘What name did you assume?’ L’s *bog’hin brass* ‘cooking food’ needs corroboration. In the English sense of an auxiliary verb, *bogin surxa* ‘getting tired’ (γ 1d). Often confused with **bug**, Irish gabh- [gaw-], which has a similar range of meanings.

bonar ‘good’ (C). Probably cant, from French *bon*: not corroborated.

bord ‘table’ (L). Irish.

borer ‘gimlet’ (L). English or cant (Sampson).

bovi ‘a bull’ (K). Not corroborated.

brahan Mo bhrathan gan bhras air a chom, gun ghrad a bhagos e ‘Me without food to-night, and I without money to buy it’ (K) should be *mo bhrahan* [‘myself?’] *gan* [Gaelic, ‘without’] *brās* [‘food’] *ar aχón* [‘on to-night’] *gan gored* [‘without money’] *a бага sē* [‘that will get it’]. The word *brathan* [**brahan**] is not elsewhere recorded.

brauen ‘corn’, ‘grain’ (bravan G). Also used to translate the tinker surname ‘Oates’. Irish *arbhar* [arwar] ‘corn’.

brās ‘food’ (braas, brass L, pras W, brás G). O’Reilly’s dictionary of Irish gives *bras* ‘bread, means of living’ from an ‘Old Glossary’ unspecified.

brāsi ‘to feed’ ‘dine’ (braasi).

brikler ‘a bowl’, ‘cup’ (brickler C, briagalair K’, brickcler ‘a cup and saucer’ C). English: see R, no. 110.

brod ‘a house’ (C).

brogies ‘breeches’ (C’). Probably English.

bruskler ‘a bowl’ (K). Compare **brikler**.

bug ‘to give’; in a variety of senses. *Can you bug Shelta?* (L) ‘Can you talk Shelta?’ *Bug me a gāp* ‘Give me a kiss’; *buga* ‘I will give’ (β 37, 66). Irish *gabh*.

bul ‘a crown’, ‘five shillings’ (bool, bûl N, bull C). Cant, not Shelta.

bulla ‘a letter’, ‘note’ (L). Not Shelta.

bulscur ‘wire’ (G).

bura, **buri** ‘great’, ‘fine’, ‘beautiful’ (bori K, baro, bare, bawrie C, burry, buri G). Perhaps Romani *bâro*, but the first syllable is always written as with a short vowel.

buriaχt ‘goodness’, ‘good’. *A gloχ is no buriaχt except he granis a buri gloχ* (G) ‘a man is no good unless he knows a good man’ [= has a good companion].

burik ‘a table’ (burrik). Irish *bord*.

bwikad ‘to hold’, ‘contain’, but with various meanings: *bwikadh* (γ 2b). *B’ōr’ a k’ena bwikads the rīšpa* (G) ‘the woman of the house wears the breeches’; *any inoχ you bwikad* (G) ‘anything you like’. Irish *coimhēad* [kiwēd] ‘keep’, ‘hold’.

bwikads ‘a pair of pincers’.

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B’

b’anag ‘a coif’ (beannag K’).

b’ēg ‘to steal’ (bīog, byūg, biyēg, biyēgh, biyêg L, begg G). Irish *gabhaim* ‘to take’.

b’in’i ‘little’, ‘small’ (binni, binya: binny L, bini AG). *B’in’i tobar* ‘a footpath’; *b’in’i sūbli* ‘a boy’. Also **b’in**; *l’agaχ b’in* ‘small boy’ (W). Irish *min* ‘small’.

b’in’ian ‘a little’.

b’in’iaθ ‘smallness’.

b’ōr’ ‘a woman’ (bīōr, bīōer, būier: biuoer, beōr C, bewr, bewer LL’, biorr K’ beor KW, bioer, biuoer F, beóir G). *B’ōr’ a k’ena* ‘woman of the house’; *b. lugil* ‘wailing woman’, ‘banshee’; *b. ar-mislō* ‘wandering woman’, ‘female tramp’ *b. skēv* ‘fishwife’; *b. srīgo* ‘queen’; *b. swuder* or *b. swudal* ‘a high woman’, ‘lady’; *b. šēkr* ‘a nun’; *b. mwīlša* ‘my wife’; *b. yīlša* ‘thy wife’ (β 61). Irish *bean* [b’an]. The Scots Gaelic *piuthair* is a less likely source.

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C

Except for the few loan-words given below, for words beginning with **c** see under **k**: for words beginning with **ch** see under **d'**, **t'**, or **χ**.

cackler ‘a duck’ (G), ‘an egg’ (C). Also **cattler**. *Šelkin g'ami cattlers* ‘selling bad eggs’. English.

čālra (c = č) ‘a knife’ (chali, chālra, cholra: cealrach, čarloč, čadlach G, chaldroch L). *Chālra gruber* ‘knife-grinding’ (‘knife-grinder’ in a MS. note, but **gruber** means ‘work’, not ‘worker’). *Chālra šarku* ‘cutting knife’, ‘a saw’. From Romani čuri.

cid (c = č) ‘a lamb’ (K). By R connected with English ‘kid’.

cuk (c = č) ‘credit’. Doubtless the English slang ‘tick’.

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D

dād'e ‘bread’ (dha'de A). Not corroborated.

dāl'on ‘God’ (dalon, dalyon, dālyon, dhalyōn, galyōn: dhāluin G). *D. swudr* ‘God above!’ ‘God Almighty!’. *D. awārt stēš šīkr nīd'as* ‘One God who is three persons’. *N'edas a Dāl'on* ‘God’s Place’, ‘Heaven’. *Dāl'on a ladū* ‘Lord of the earth’. No satisfactory etymology has been suggested: hardly connected with Irish Día [d'ia] ‘God’, as the d is not palatalized.

dātair ‘father’ (datir, datair K). See **gāter**.

dēnoχ ‘to lose’ (dainoch L). Uncorroborated. Misli dainoch, said in L to mean ‘to write a letter’, ‘send’, means properly *misli d'inoχ* ‘to go to something’ (*d'* = Irish preposition do ‘to’).

dīl, **dī'l**, **dīlša**, **dī'lša** (duīlsha, dūilsha, dhī-īlsha). A combination of do [Irish possessive ‘thy’] + **d'īl**, q.v. The hard d replaces the palatalized d in the compound, which is the regular word for the second personal pronoun singular, ‘thou’, ‘thee’. Genitive formed as in English; *dīlša's munik* ‘thy name’ (α). Dative as nominative, *buga dīlša* ‘I will give you’ (β 66). Rarely used without the emphatic suffix **-ša**; apparently this is more frequent in the oblique cases: *dī'l* appears in α, and in β 36 in the sense ‘thy’, in β 18 in the sense ‘thee’.

do ‘two’ (L). This and some other numeral forms given by L are Irish, and need not be inserted in this vocabulary.

dolimi ‘dark of the night’ (dholimi G). Probably th' [English ‘the’] + **olomi**, q.v.

dolsk ‘a Protestant’ (G). Irish gall ‘foreigner’, ‘protestant’ + arbitrary sk.

dorahōg' ‘dusk’, ‘evening’ (dorahoig G). *Bura d.* ‘good evening!’ A perversion of Irish trāthnōna [trānōna] ‘evening’ (?).

drīper ‘a bottle’ (dreeper G).

dunik ‘a cow’ (dunnick, dunny C', dun'nuχ N).

dura ‘bread’ (dōra, dūra, dorra, durra, dhurra: derra L', d'erri L, dora G). *Dura gloχ* ‘a baker’; *šark a' dura* ‘a slice of bread’. Irish arán [əra'n] reversed and de-nasalized.

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D'

d'anadair ‘a hammerer’ (deannadair K'). Irish geannaire ‘a hammer’.

d'ayag ‘tired’ (W). Perversion of Irish tuirseach [tur's'ayχ] ‘tired’.

d'arelallan ‘an eye’ (dearelallan K').

d'arp 'true', 'real', 'excellent': 'truth' (charp). *D'arp sl'ūxter* 'a good scholar'; *nīd'eš d'arp* 'that is not true'; *d'arp staf'ris* 'fine prayers'; *d'arp m'inker-b'ōr'* 'a true tinker woman'. Irish dearbh [d'arw] 'right', 'true', 'real'.

1 **d'asag** 'a person' (deasag W). *D. šean* 'a ragged person'; *d. tom* 'a great person'. Uncorroborated: probably by-form or perversion of **nīd'a**, q.v.

2 **d'asag** 'two' (deasag K).

d'iger 'a door' (jigger G).

d'ima 'a stick' (chima, cima K, ch'immell L, chimmes (*plur.*) L, chimma G, chimi A). *D'ima t'ira* 'a match'; *d'ima de t'ira* 'a tongs' [de = Irish preposition, 'of', 'from']. Signifies 'a chip' in β 84. Irish maide [mad'ə] 'stick', 'rod'.

d'īl, d'īl A word apparently meaning 'self' or something analogous, exclusively used to form the personal pronouns (dyīl, dīl, deal L, jeel G). It is used either with the two Irish possessive pronouns mo ('my') and do ('thy'), or with any of the English possessive pronouns. Thus *mo d'īl* [shortened into *mwīl*] or *my d'īl*; *do d'īl* (> *dīl*) or *your d'īl*: but only 'his d'īl', 'her d'īl', 'their d'īl'. *My d'īl* is rarely used in the nominative; an example is *my d'īl is misli-in* 'I am going' (L). *Thōri my jeel* (= *tōri my d'īl*), translated 'Follow me' (G), is anomalous, as it makes **tōri** ('come') transitive.

d'oχ In L we find *dioch man krādyin* in this *nadas*, translated 'I am staying here'. It is probably incorrect. *Dioch* may be *d'oč* miswritten for *d'eš* see **nīd'eš**, but this is doubtful: it may also be a misheard *gloχ*, if ch = χ and not č. 'Man' is unintelligible.

d'onādu 'to go' (jonādu).

d'orker 'tin' (diorcar K). See **yergan**.

d'umik 'to swear' (jūmik, jūmnik; jummik [γ 1d]). Irish *mōidighim* [mōd'īm].

d'umnik 'Sunday' (jumnik). Irish *domhnach* [dōnaχ]. D palatalized by influence of preceding word.

d'ūka 'a ragged beggar' (dyūka, jūka). According to L, 'a Gentile', in the Gypsy sense. See **g'ūk'ra**.

d'ūχ 'clothes' (chīuχ). *D'ūχ kuldrum* 'bedclothes'. Irish *ēadach* [ēdaχ].

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E

ela 'another'. Also **ola**. Irish *eile* [el'ə].

elima, elimloχ 'milk' (alemnoch L, alamuk A, alamach G). *Grūt elima* 'new milk'; *g'ami e*. 'bad milk', 'buttermilk'. [But G gives *alamach grut* 'buttermilk'; *a. ly* 'fresh milk'.] Irish *leamhnacht* [l'āunaχt] 'milk'.

elum 'a town' (ellum: helm G). See **āvali**. Both seem to be formed from Irish *baile*.

enaχ K' gives *eannach* 'a cap', 'bonnet'. *E. tobhair* [= *tōr'*] or *e. touin* [= *tōn'*] 'trousers'. Probably from *ēadach*: see **d'ūχ**.

enok, enoχ 'a thing'. See **inoχ**.

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Ē

ēn 'one' (ain L). Irish *aon* [ēn]. On other Irish numerals given by L, see **do**.

ērpa 'another'. *A gloχ ērpa* 'another man'. Etymology obscure.

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F

feadar ‘a gull’ (K). Irish faoilltheán [fwíl’h’ân].

fē ‘meat’ (‘fay, vulgarly¹ fee’ L’, faihé, feyé L, fē’he A, fēha G). *Fē gāt* ‘veal’; *fē klītug* ‘mutton’ (but G gives *bleater’s fē* for ‘mutton’); *blanog’s fē* ‘beef’; *mwōg’s fē* ‘bacon’. Irish feoil [f’ōl’].

fē-t’ērp ‘a pan’.

finnif ‘a five-pound note’ (N). Cant of Yiddish origin.

fik’ir ‘a sweep’ (ficir G).

fīn ‘a man’ (feen G). Irish fian.

fleece ‘hair’ (G). English.

fōki ‘people’ (N). Romani.

fōrgarī ‘tobacco’ (G).

fōros ‘a fair’ (N). Not corroborated as Shelta: a Romani word from modern Greek φόρος.

¹ It is interesting to learn that even in Shelta there are degrees of vulgarity!

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G

gafa ‘lame’ (gaffa). Irish bacach [bakax].

galapa ‘fern’ (gallopa L’). Cant, not Shelta (Sampson).

garo ‘bull’ (garro, gorro, gurro). Irish tarbh [taru].

gasal ‘donkey’ (gassel F). Irish asal.

1 **gāter** ‘a drink’, specifically ‘beer’; but F gives gath = ‘whisky’: gatter (N) ‘rain’, gaθ (G) ‘intoxicating drink’ (gather, gatter). *K’en-gāter* ‘public-house’; *mam’rum-gāter*, ‘tap-room’; *trīp a gāter* ‘a sup of drink’; *gāter skai* ‘a drink of water’. Etymology obscure: Irish deoch [d’oχ] ‘drink’ (?).

2 **gāter** ‘father’ (gather, gatter: gā’thera A, gātera G). *G. tom* ‘grandfather’; *kriš-gāther*, ditto; *mo dhatair* ‘my father’ (W). Irish athair [ahir].

gaverog ‘a goat’. Irish gabhar [gawar].

gāp ‘a kiss’, ‘to kiss’ (gāp, gāp). Irish pōg.

gāt ‘young’ (gāt, gāth, got, goth). Irish ōg.

gāt’na ‘a young person’ (gothena, gāthena), β 51.

gāt’rin ‘a child’ (gatherin, goiχera, goχera, goχerē, gotherin: gothlin, gocht’thlin (!), goch’thlin, goch’lin L’, gothni, gāchlin L, gā’hedi A, goyan F, gorya, goya, gohera G, gochlin K). K gives gochlim ‘a ninny’.

gāt’a ‘colour’ (gatyu, gocha). Irish dath [dah].

ged ‘a bog’ (K). Doubtful if Shelta.

gesti ‘a magistrate’ (ghesti, ghesterman L’). Irish giūistīs [g’ūs’t’īs’] from English ‘justice’: or perhaps maighistir [māis’t’ir’] ‘master’ de-aspirated and anagrammed.

get ‘to leave’, ‘cease’, ‘wait’ (get, geth). *Get in g’ūk* ‘leave the old man alone’; *get till mwīlša sūni* ‘wait till I see’; *get your tari-in* (A) ‘stop your talking’. Perhaps Irish stad ‘stop’.

getūl ‘to shake’, ‘tremble’, ‘to fear’, ‘a trembling’, ‘fear’, ‘afraid’. (Also spelt geturl, getterl [γ 2a], gettūl [γ 2b]. *A-getul* (agratīs G) ‘afraid’; *getuls in the māl’a* ‘tremblings in the hand’; *getul’d* (spelt geturlt) ‘frightened’. *Getchell* (G) ‘fear’, as though **get’ul**. Irish eagla [agla] ‘fear’ (?).

get’ ‘hot’. Irish tē; [t’ē] ‘hot’.

get'a 'to forgive' (get, getyū). *Mwīlša get'as nīd'as* 'I forgive people' (α). Irish maith [mwah] 'to forgive'.

get'al get'a + suffix **al** 'forgiveness' (α), miswritten *gretul*.

gifan 'a horse' (W, K). In K' giofan, as though **g'ifan**, **g'ofan**. Irish capall 'horse'.

gilhairt See **ayī'rt**.

gilifon 'a waistcoat'. *G. swurt* 'an inner waistcoat'; French gilet (?).

giligopa 'a teapot'.

gin 'brooch' (ginn K). Doubtful if Shelta.

gisteramān See **gesti** (géstimer N, gistremán G).

gita 'fear' (G). See **getul**.

glader 'to swindle' (gladher, gledher, gladdher, glad'herin, glant-'herin, glantherin L'). According to Leland's Aberystwyth tramp it signifies any form of swindling, such as 'ringing the changes'; but this explanation is not accepted by Sampson. In *Journal*, G.L.S. 1, ii, p. 218 he says that the word means nothing but 'skin' (Irish leathar [l'aħar]): and that a *gladeri* is a half-naked beggar who dresses in rags to attract charity; *gladerin* he explains as shewing one's *glader*. May it not simply mean 'to skin', in the common colloquial sense of to 'chisel out of money'? *Gladar-box* (G) 'a [coiner's] mould'.

glask 'grass'. Either Irish glas 'green', or English 'grass'.

Gliderox 'Munster'.

glodax 'dirt', 'dirty'. *That the mīdril may tarsp you, you glodach kriš b'ōr'* 'That the devil may kill you, you dirty old woman' (G); *glodach of the t'era* 'dirt [i.e. ashes] of the fire'. Irish cladach 'dirty'. See **ladu**.

glogē 'stocking' (glogaidh, plur. glogaidhean K'). Irish stoca.

glox 'a man' (glox, glōx, glok: glomhach, tr. 'old man' W; glom, glomhach K; gleoich, gleoch (as though gl'oχ) G). A plural form, *gloxi* (spelt gloxhē, β 41), γ 1d, is preserved: the English plural suffix is added to it in *glox-i-s* (γ 1d), but it is not invariably used. *Glox gūt* 'black man', 'policeman'; *g. a k'ena* 'man of the house'; *g. krū* 'smith'; *g. ar-mislō* 'tramp'; *g. rilū* 'madman'; *g. šl'ī-uχ* 'schoolmaster'; *g. srugad'* 'doctor'; *g. sūnal* 'showman'; *g. surdu* 'tradesman'; *g. swuder* (*g. sūdil* G) 'gentleman'; *g. tom* 'rich man'; *g. turpog* 'a ragged [beggar] man'; *g. radam* 'soldier'; *g. tarsp* 'dead man', 'corpse'. Perhaps Irish oġlāch [ōġlāχ] 'a hero', 'champion', but the word, as the above examples shew, has no such specific meaning in Shelta.

glōkot 'police' (glócote G).

glōral 'listening'.

glōri 'to hear', 'listen to'; 'to hear a report of' (γ 2a) (glōrhī: chlorhin L). Irish cluinim [klun'im] 'I hear'.

glōrōg 'an ear' (glōorhōg: glorhoch L). *Glōrōg* (G) 'an ear', also 'a pot'. Irish cluas 'ear'.

glūtug 'wool' (γ 2a). Irish olann (?).

gl'āg 'a nit'. Irish sneadh [s'n'ā].

gl'īt 'a mountain' (glēt, glīe't). Irish slīabh [s'l'īw].

gl'ōnsk 'a man' (gleoinsc G, gleoinshe [*sic*] G').

goiχera 'child'. For this and a variety of similar words see **gāt'rin**.

goiχil 'all', 'every'. *Goiχil tūrġ*, 'every time'. Irish gach uile [goχil'ə] 'each and every'.

goithean 'dog' (K').

goχ', **goχ'i** 'to leave', 'put', 'place' (goχ, goiχi, goiχe, goχhi, goihe: ghoi, goih'ed L). *Goχ' it to the Dāl'on* 'leave it to the Lord'; *goχ'i his d'ī'l* 'leave him alone' (γ 1d); *goχ'id* [goihe'd] 'he put it' (on the ground, γ 1b). Irish fag [fāg] 'leave'.

gop 'poor' (gup G). *K'en-gop* 'a poorhouse'. Irish bocht.

gopa ‘a pot’ (goppa: guppa G). Irish pota. But L gives *goppa*, and translates it ‘furnace’, ‘a smith’, as though Irish gabha [gāua] ‘smith’.

gored ‘money’, ‘a coin’, (garedh, gorred, gurredh, gureddh: gorhead, godhed, gorheid L, gáredh A, gáiread G). *G'ami gored* ‘a bad [counterfeit] coin’; *g. nap* ‘silver money’; *g. grát* ‘gold coins’; *b'in'i gored* ‘little money’; *gošta gored* ‘plenty of money’. Irish airgead [ar'g'ad] ‘silver’, ‘money’.

gori ‘to give’, in a variety of senses (gorri, ghoi ‘to put’ L, guri G). *Gori'd swurt mál'a wart* ‘he put up one hand’ (γ 1b); *gori sturt* ‘cover up’ (β 36). ‘To put’, ‘place’, as in *gori'd him on his nup* ‘he put him on his back’. The Irish root gabh [gav, gau] has a similar range of meanings.

goro ‘a bull’ (gorro, gurro). Irish tarbh [tarū]. Also **garo**.

gošta ‘plenty’, both adj. and subst.: ‘many’. *Gošta gored* (or *gošta a gored*) ‘plenty of money’; *gošta dura* ‘bread enough’. In β 73 spelt goštya, as though *gošt'a*. Perhaps Irish sásta [sásta] ‘satisfied’, for which cf. **grásta**: but compare Romani kušto ‘good’.

got ‘young’. For this word and its derivatives see **gât**.

got'a ‘colour’ (gocha). Irish dath [dah] ‘colour’.

gov'li ‘a cow’ (göveli C'). Irish gamhnach [gaŋnaχ] ‘a stripper’.

gōpa ‘a pocket’. Irish pōca.

gōpan ‘an umbrella’. Perhaps Irish pōcān ‘a little bag’.

gōti ‘to give’ (gothi, grothi, gōti G). *Gōti mwīša a milk of dura* ‘give me a bit of bread’. Irish tug ‘gave’. Compare **gori**.

gradum¹ ‘life’, ‘soul’ (gradum, gradhum). *Gradim* ‘life’ (G); *I solk'd his gradum* ‘I took his life’ *gradum a gradum* ‘for ever and ever’ (α). Apparently Irish anam ‘soul’.

graisk ‘thread’ (G). Irish snath.

graxt ‘to quench’. *Graxt ludus* ‘quench the light’. Irish tacht. Compare **grata**.

graxton ‘a week’ (graton, grathon, groxthon, groxton, graxthon, graxtern: gratchūil, grastōg G). Irish seachtmhain [s'axt'ān'] ‘week’.

graxu ‘hurry’. Etymology doubtful.

graxul ‘towards’. *Glox graxul mwīša* ‘the man on my side’. Etymology doubtful.

grala ‘a shoulder’. Irish guala.

gramail ‘like’. Irish amhail [aŋal] ‘like’, ‘as’.

granēl ‘knowledge’ (granhēl).

1 **grani** ‘to know’ (granhē, grani: grāni, granni, granny L); in β 35 ‘to understand’. *Grannis to my deal* (L) explained as ‘it belongs to me’; *nīd'eš grani* ‘I don't know’. Irish aithnim [aħn'im] ‘I know’.

2 **grani** ‘to want’. *Do you grani gored?* ‘Do you want money?’ (G).

granko ‘a turkey’. Irish francach.

granlesk ‘green’ (gronlesk). English ‘green’ + nonsense suffix lesk.

1 **granlum** ‘brass’. *Šarog granlum* [‘red brass’] ‘copper’. Etymology obscure.

2 **granlum** ‘a neighbour’. Etymology obscure.

3 **granlum** ‘sauce, condiment’. Irish annlann.

granta ‘an aunt’. English, or perhaps Irish loan-word aintīn.

gran'a ‘a nail’ (granya L, omitted on republication; grā'ni A). Irish tairnge [tarŋ'e].

gran'en ‘pregnant’ (grannien L). Uncorroborated.

graro ‘a foal’ (grarro). *Grifi tom a graro* ‘a mare with foal’. Irish searrach [s'arraχ] or possibly Romani k'uro.

grasal ‘an ass’ (grasol). Irish asal.

Grasano ‘Scotland’, ‘England’, ‘Scottish’. Irish Sasanach ‘Saxon’.

graskal ‘to open’ (graskal, gruskal). Irish foscail. Also, as adj. ‘open’: *pī graskal* ‘an open mouth’.

graskot ‘a waistcoat’. From English.

grašano ‘a mason’. Probably from English.

grat ‘smoke’ (grat, grath). Irish deatach [d’ataχ].

1 **grata** ‘a hat’ (grata, gh’rata, gh’ratha L, grū’thi A). Irish loan-word hata, from English.

2 **grata** ‘to choke’ (gratha). Apparently Irish tachtaim ‘I choke’.

1 **grat’** ‘a place’ (grach, grat). *Grat’ gušu* [‘a sitting place’, i.e.] ‘a saddle’. Irish āit [āt] ‘place’.

2 **grat’** ‘to watch’.

1 **grat’i** ‘to make’, ‘to do’. Presumably by-form or mistake for **grēdi**, q.v.

2 **grat’i** (grachi). Meaning uncertain: *grat’i grifin* or *grat’ gruna* is translated ‘petticoat’ [a modification of petti- (?)].

graura ‘summer’. Irish samhradh [saura].

grādna ‘a nail’. Compare **gran’a**.

grādni ‘Saturday’. *Grādni olomi* ‘Saturday night’. Irish Sathairn [Saharn].

grāfša ‘cursed’ ‘haunted’ (graafsha, grāfsha): in β 28, ‘haunting’. Irish taidbhse [taivs’e] ‘a ghost’.

grāg’ ‘a street’ (graag, graog). *Mislī-in to the grāg’* is translated by G ‘going to town’. Irish sráid [srād]. ‘a street’.

grālt’a ‘welcome’. Irish fáilte [fált’e].

grānša ‘a stranger’ (γ 3k). Irish strōinsear [strōn’s’ēr], a loan-word from English.

grān’e ‘a ring’ (grānya, graanya: graini, graineol K, grainne G). *G. t’evpin* ‘a finger-ring’ *g. grāt* ‘a gold ring’; *g. šelker* ‘a seller of rings’. Irish fāinne [fān’e].

grārk’ ‘a field’ (graak, grark). *Grārk’ a naps* ‘a field of turnips’. Irish pāirc [pārk’].

grārnog ‘a flea’ (graarnog). Iris dearnad [d’arnad].

1 **grā** ‘love’ (α), grau (β 56). Irish grādh [grā].

2 **grā** ‘luck’. *G’amī grā* ‘bad luck’; *mun’i-grā* ‘good luck’, apparently the only available equivalent for ‘sanctification’ in (α). Irish ādh [ā].

grābalta ‘able’ (grabaltha). Irish ābalta, loan-word from English.

grād ‘a sod’. Irish fōd.

grāder ‘solder’ (grādher G, grawder L, groder K). English.

grākin ‘a boy’, ‘lad’ (grākin, grāχin, grōkin). See **grōkin**.

grāser ‘a saucer’ (grāser G). English.

grāsi ‘to please’ (grassi·in in γ 2b). Irish sāsamh [sāsā] ‘satisfaction’.

grāsta ‘satisfied’ (graster, groster, grostar). Irish sāsta [sāsta].

grāt ‘gold’, ‘golden’ (grāth, grāth). *Grāt guris* ‘a gold watch’. Irish ōr (?).

¹ It is probable that some of the many words beginning with gr should be spelt with gr’, but there is not sufficient material available to differentiate them.

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gredicoat ‘a petticoat’. English: not used in true Shelta (Sampson in *Journal*, G.L.S. 1, ii, p. 213). See under **grat’i**.

grent’a ‘quick’ (grencha). Etymology doubtful.

gresko ‘a voice’. *Glōri gloχ’s gresko* ‘hear the man’s voice’. Irish guth.

grespan ‘to shew’, ‘exhibit’. Irish taisbeán [tas’b’ân].

1 **grē** ‘tea’. Irish tae [tē], loan-word from English.

2 **grē** ‘to arise’, ‘to rise’, ‘to raise’ (grī K). *Grē swurt* ‘risen up, sprung up’ (β 31); *grē’d swurt arárk* [the child] ‘grew up in that fashion’, ‘with that peculiarity’; *grē karib* ‘to raise a fight’; *grēs* (γ 1a) ‘he rises’. Irish éirighim [ēīrim].

grēdan ‘a face’ (grēdhan, grēdhūrn, grēthern: grēdin G). *Nap grēdan χuri* ‘a white-faced horse’ (β 85); *g’ami g.* (lit. ‘an ugly face’) ‘a scoundrel’; *ād-grēdan mugatân* ‘a two-faced fool’—a name for a hammer with two round faces. Irish ēadan [ēdan].

grēdi ‘to make’, ‘to do’ (grēdhi, grēthi [γ 1d]; grachi [as though *grēd’i*]). *Grēdis nīd’as rīlū* ‘it makes people mad’; *what’s to grēdi with dī’l?* ‘what’s the matter with you?’ (γ 1c); *nīd’as grēdi g’amiaθ mwīlša* (α) ‘people who do me evil’. *Grēdi aχīm* [‘to make out’ =] ‘to pretend’ (γ 2b); *grēdi grīson* ‘to tell the news’; *grēdi sūgu* ‘to make fun’. *Grēti my fleece* ‘cut my hair’ (G); *grēti a buri t’era* (G) ‘make a good fire’; *to bog the kuri’s kōris grēdid* (G) ‘to get the ass’s hoofs done’ [= shod]. Irish etymology doubtful: perhaps déan (‘make’, ‘do’), reversed, with gr substituted for n after reversal.

grēd’ ‘hair’ (gréid G). Irish gruaig.

grē·ed ‘a bridge’ (grē-edh, greath). Irish droichead [droχ’ad].

grē·er ‘hay’ (A). Irish fēar [f’ēr] ‘grass’.

grēχol ‘a tooth’ (grēχol, grīχol). Irish fiacal.

grēpul ‘a chapel’ (grēpēil G). Irish sēipēal (s’ēp’ēl): loan-word from English.

grēsol ‘a beard’. See **grisōg**.

grēsub ‘a pan’.

Grētis ‘James’ (G). Irish Sēamas [S’ēmas].

grēt’īn ‘a bird’, ‘chicken’. *T’al grēt’īn* [‘a half-bird’ =] a ‘linnet’ or ‘canary’ *swurkal g.* ‘a singing bird’; *tāral g.* [‘a talking bird’ =] ‘a parrot’; *grēt’īn gūt* ‘a blackbird’. Apparently Irish sicīn [s’ik’īn], from English ‘chicken’.

1 **grifi** ‘a mare’, ‘female’ of any animal. *G. kam’ra* ‘bitch’; *g. klītug* ‘ewe’.

2 **grifi** See 1 **grifin**.

1 **grifin** ‘a coat’, ‘a skirt’ (G) (grifi, griffin: griffin, gruffin L, griffin F, gruffan G, grivin K). *Grat’i grifin* ‘a petticoat’ (also *g. b’in’i* (G)); *ād g.* ‘two coats’ (β 80).

2 **grifin** ‘a groat’, ‘fourpence’. *Ād g.* ‘eightpence’. K’ gives *grosan* [< groat]. [These two words seem to be formed from ‘coat’ and ‘groat’ respectively, on an analogy from brauen or bravan = ‘oat’.]

griml’ōr ‘a chimney’. Also **grinl’ōr**. Irish simlēir.

grimšer ‘a month’, ‘year’, ‘time’, ‘weather’ (grimsha, grimshar). *Get’ g.* [‘hot time’ =] ‘summer’; *gwōp g.* [‘cold time’ =] ‘winter’ (β 33). Irish aimsir [əm’s’ir] ‘time’, ‘weather’.

grin’ōg ‘a window’ (grenōg: grīnōg G, grainyog L). G also gives a word ‘glazier’ for window, presumably from English. Irish fuinneōg [fwin’ōg].

grin’šeg ‘a she-fool’ (griniseag K). Irish óinseach [ōns’aχ].

grip ‘money’ (grop, goup K). Probably not Shelta.

griper ‘supper’ (gripa L, gruppa K). From English.

1 **gris** ‘fortune’, ‘charm’. *Gris b’ōr’*, *gris gloχ*, ‘a fortune [-telling, i.e. Gypsy] woman’, ‘man’; *l’esk gris* ‘to tell fortunes’. *The swibli a’k’en-gāter had bogd his gris l’eskd* ‘the boy of the public-house had got his fortune told’. Irish fios, ‘knowledge’.

2 **gris** ‘a watch’: also **guris**, or **grisūl**. Compare **grat’** ‘to watch’.

3 **gris** ‘soul’ (G).

griso ‘to tell fortunes’.

Grisod ‘Brigid’ (grisōdh).

grisōg ‘a beard’. Also **grēsol**. Irish feasōg [fʰasōg].

grisul ‘a watch’. See **gris**.

grit’ēr ‘dinner’ (grichēir G).

grit’ün ‘an onion’ (grutan G). Irish inniún.

grī-ed ‘silk’, ‘silken’. *Gūna grī-ed* ‘a silken gown’. Irish sīoda [sʰīda].

grīlt’ūr ‘a miller’. Irish muillteóir [mwilt’ōr].

grīlesk ‘flax’. *G. mun’i* translated ‘flax [of the] good [people]’, i.e. fairies’ flax, ‘ferns’. Irish lín [lʰín].

grīnta, grīntus ‘fair’, ‘market’. *Grēs the grīntus* ‘back from the fair’ (γ 3a); *grīnta-talósk* ‘fair-day’. Irish aonach, plur. aontaighe [ēntī].

grīntala (γ 1a), where it is translated ‘friends’. See **menthroh**.

grīnt’ūr ‘dinner’ (grīntyūr, gritche L). Irish dinēar [dʰin’ēr], from English.

grīrse ‘hair’ (griorse G).

grīsk ‘straw’ (G). Irish tuighe [tī].

grīson ‘news’.

grīš ‘heart’ (grish). *G’ami grīš* ‘ill-will’; *mwīlša’s grīš* or *mwīlša’s mun’i grīš* ‘my good heart’—a Shelta toast. *Lōberin his grīš* ‘beating his breast’. Irish croidhe [krī] ‘heart’.

grīto ‘wind’ (grītho). *Turpōg grīto* [‘wind-rag’ =] ‘a sail’. Irish gaoth [gēh]. ‘wind’.

Grītus ‘Peter’. Also **Yītus**. Irish Peadar.

grīt’ ‘sick’. *G’ami in grīt’* (β 72) ‘very ill’ (we should probably read *grīt’aθ*). *Gritch* (G) ‘illness’. Irish breōite [br’ōt’ə].

grīt’aθ ‘sickness’ (grīchas [β 57], grichath [β 70]).

grīt’i ‘dinner’. See **grīnt’ūr**; but perhaps L’s *gritche* may be derived from Irish cuid [kudʰ] ‘a portion, share’.

grīwa ‘to sweep’, ‘a sweep’. Perhaps Irish sguabaim ‘to sweep’ (?).

grīwog ‘a fairy’; also a ‘a witch’ (grīwog, grūvog). *G’ami grīwog* ‘bad fairy’—a term of endearment (!). Irish sīdheōg [sʰīyōg] ‘fairy’.

groχta ‘snow’ (grayta). *Groχta-nap* ‘snow-white’. Irish sneachta [sʰn’āχta].

grolan ‘noise’. *Grē grolan* ‘to raise a noise’; *get grolan* ‘stop the noise!’; *tōmān g.* ‘too much noise’. Irish glōr.

grolsa ‘lazy’ (gralsa). Irish fallsa.

grolsin’aθ ‘laziness’ (grolsinyath).

gropa ‘a shop’ (gruppa G).

grōda ‘soda’ (G). English.

grōkin ‘a lad’ (grōken, grāχen). Irish stōcach [stōkaχ], a contemptuous word for ‘lad’: ‘lubber’.

grōmug ‘egg’. Also **rūmōg**. Irish ūbh or ugh [ū] ‘egg’.

grōpa ‘soap’. Irish sōpa, loan-word from English.

gruber ‘work’, ‘a job’: ‘to work’. *Nid’eš tul your gruber* (β 48) translated ‘not worth your notice’ [perhaps better, ‘not worth your trouble’] *Gruberin* ‘working’; *grubin* (K) ‘digging’; *grubin-ciar* (K) ‘workhouse’ [ciar = Romani kēr, ‘house’]. Grubacht (G). Irish obair [ubarʰ].

grug’im ‘curds’ (gruigim K). Irish gruth.

1 **gruχ** ‘frost’, ‘ice’. Also **gruk**. Irish sioc [sʰuk].

2 **gruχ** ‘to shoot’. Future gruχa (β 19). Irish lamhach [lāaχ]; or conceivably an anagram of urchar ‘a cast’, ‘a shot’.

grunim ‘oat-meal’ (G).

grunkel ‘uncle’. English: or Irish loan-word oncal.

Grunles ‘Annie’.

grunsa ‘a [barrel-]hoop’ (G). Irish fonnsa.

grup *grup rēib* (see **rēb'**) (G) ‘a wisp of hay’. Irish sop.

grupån ‘a cup’ (grupån G). Irish cupån, from English.

gruska ‘a tinsmith’s box’ (grusca G). Irish bosca ‘box’.

gruti ‘a hat’ (grüthi A, gruta G). See also 1 **grata**.

gruvog ‘a fair’.

1 **grūd'** ‘a feather’. *Grūd'-lī* ‘a feather-bed’. Also **klūd'**. Irish cleite [kl'et'e]. or perhaps *clūmh* [klū] ‘feather’.

2 **grūd'** ‘tea’ (grūj G).

grūker ‘sugar’ (grucera G). Irish loan-word siúcar [s'ū'kr] from English.

grūla ‘apple’ *Skaihop grūla* ‘cider’. Irish ubhall [ūl].

grūna ‘a gown’, ‘a dress’. Irish gūna, loan-word from English.

grūskal ‘to awaken’. Irish mūsɣail.

grūskil ‘a punch’. *Grūskil šarka* [‘a cutting-punch’ =] ‘chisel’. Irish loan-word sīsēal [s'īs'ēl] ‘chisel’ (?).

grūsku ‘whilst’. Probably Irish sīost [s'īst] ‘a while’.

grūt ‘new’ (gruth). *Grūt elima* ‘new milk’. Irish nuadh [nūa].

grūti ‘to shut’ (G).

Grūtīn ‘Winifred’ (G).

gulima ‘a boot’ (gulimug, gullima: gulleknock, gulleknock L, gillamese F, gaileamuck, guilimīn G, guilbneach, guilbeannach K'). Etymology doubtful.

guris ‘a watch’. See 2 **gris**.

guš, **gūš** ‘to sit’. *Guš šīrt* ‘sit down’ (also *guši išīrt* G); *grat' gušu* ‘a saddle’ [‘sitting place’]; also *gušu* alone. *Od glox gušin in the mam'um gāter* ‘There are two men sitting in the tap-room’. Irish suidh [sī].

1 **gušu** ‘a kettle’ (gushū, gushūx, gushuk: gūšūk L; guiseach ‘a porringer’ G). Irish soitheach [soh'aχ] ‘a vessel’.

2 **gušu** ‘a saddle’. See **guš**.

gušul ‘a porringer’ (guiseal G). See 1 **gušu**.

gut ‘wire’ (G). Irish snāth [snah].

gūt ‘black’ (gūt, gūth). *Gūt-glox* ‘a policeman’. Irish dubh [duw].

gūtena ‘a smith’, ‘blacksmith’ (gūtherna). Also *glox gūtena*. *Gotherma*, *guttema* (L) ‘a policeman’; *guthanna* (G) ‘a smith’.

gwil'i ‘to lie’, ‘lie down’ (gwilyi). *Gwil'i-in nasdēš* ‘lying (down) here’ (β 74); *gwil'id on tōber* ‘[he] lay down on the road’; *Ar gwil'o* ‘lying down’ (β 4). Irish luighim [lwīm].

gwīš ‘hay’, ‘straw’ (gūish). Irish tuighe [twī]. Grīsk (G).

gwōp ‘cold’ (Gūop; goo-ope, gūop L). Apparently Irish bog, literally ‘soft’, but often applied, with euphemistic optimism, to a cold, wet day.

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G'

g'al 'yellow', 'red' (gial L). But cf. Irish *geal* [g'al] 'white'.

g'ami 'bad' (gami, gyami, gamoχ: gyami L, gammy G). *G'* *grīš* 'ill-will'; *g'* *elima* 'buttermilk'; *g'* *lākān* 'prostitute'; *g'* *sūner b'ōr'* ['a bad-looker woman' =] 'a woman with the evil eye'; *g'* *grēdan* ['bad-face' =] 'a scoundrel'; *g'* *tān* 'a bad-[weathered] day'; *g'* *gured* 'a false coin'; *g'* *grā* 'bad luck' (β 91); *g'* *in grīt'* ['bad in sickness' =] 'very ill' (β 72); *g'* *ned'as* 'an unlucky place' (G). Comparative *g'amier* (β 32); superlative *g'amiest* (β 64). Etymology uncertain. 'Gammy' is a common cant word for bad, but whether it is derived from Shelta or vice versa is uncertain. Pace Barrère and Leland (s.v.) there is no Gaelic word *gam* 'lame', 'crooked', 'bad': presumably they were thinking of *cam*.

g'amiaθ 'badness', 'evil'.

g'amox 'bad': by-form of **g'ami**.

g'e 'with' (gyē), β 37. Irish *le* [l'e] 'with'.

g'et'a 'twenty', 'a score' (getya, geta, gyeta). *T'al g'et'a* 'a half score', 'ten'; *ād g'et'a* 'two score', 'forty'; *šūkr g'et'a* 'five score', 'a hundred'. Etymology doubtful: perhaps from the genitive of *fiche* [fiχ'et] 'twenty'.

g'et'um 'a gate'. Irish *geata* [g'ata] 'gate'.

g'ēg 'to ask', 'beg' (gēeg, gēg, gīēg; gayg G). *G'ēgin g'ūk* 'a beggar-man'; *He g'ēgd mwīlša aχim* 'He asked me out'. Irish *guidhe* [gī] 'pray'.

g'ēg'ra 'a beggar' (gīēgera, géger G). Compare **d'ūka**, **g'ūk'ra**, **yūk'ra**.

g'īliχon 'a book', 'a bible'. (Also spelt **jilihon**.)

G'ison 'John' (Gisān G). Irish *Seaghan* [S'ān].

g'ofag 'a sow' (giofag K').

g'ofan 'a horse' (giofan K').

g'ōr' 'penis' (gioer, gyor). *G'ōr' šed'in t'era* 'a poker'. Irish *bod* (?).

g'ūk 'an old man', especially 'a beggar', 'vagrant' (gyuk, dyuk, juk, yuk, yook: gyuch or gyürch A, 'a man'). *G'ūk a k'ena* 'old man of the house': *moryenni yook* (L) should be *muni g'ūk* 'a good man'. Irish *geōcach* [g'ōkaχ] 'a vagrant'.

g'ūk'ra 'a beggar' (jūka, gyukera, yukera), γ 3f; in β 43 used as a plural. *Grag' g'ūk'ra* 'a street beggar'; *g. lampa* 'a bag-beggar' [a tramp who travels the country with a bag]. Irish *geōcaire* [g'ōkərə] 'a vagabond'.

g'ūksta 'a monkey': also (contemptuously) 'an old man' (β 5). *Karb g'ūksta*, female of the same. A superlative formation from **g'ūk** (?).

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H

hal 'across' (G). *Hal skai* ['across water' =] 'across the sea'. Irish *thar* [har].

hawrum 'morning' (G). Otherwise **sroid'an**, q.v.

hālor 'a cap' (G).

hāvāri 'home'. In Shelta *na-havari* is used for 'homeward' or 'at home': *na = in* (q.v.) *Are you misli-in na-havari to gruber?* 'Are you going home to work?' *Nus a Dāl'on mwīlša's havari* 'God bless my [or our] home'. Also **āvāri**, **havalō**, **havāra**. Probably from Irish *a-bhaile* [awa'l'e] 'at home', 'homeward'.

helm 'a town' (G). See **elum**.

Hibi Vocative of **Sibi**, n. pr. fem.

horer ‘a clock’ (yewr: both forms given by N). Probably cant (from Yiddish?) or Romani hora ‘watch, clock’.

horsk ‘across’, ‘over’. *Misli-in horsk the skai* ‘crossing over the water’. Irish thar + nonsense addition sk. See **hal**.

hū ‘thou’, ‘you’. *In st’im’ra hū* ‘Are you a piper?’ Irish thū [hū].

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I

i ‘in’ (also **a**).

1 **in** ‘the’. *Sūni in glox-swudal* ‘Look at the gentleman’. Irish an.

2 **in** Irish interrogative particle (= Latin *nonne*, *-ne*). See quotation under **hū** above.

inox ‘a thing’ (inok: ainoch L, eenik L’, innock G). Often used, like ‘thingamy’ and such nonsense words, to fill the vacancy, when a name for something does not exist, is forgotten, or is undesirable to mention. G gives *šark my inox* for ‘cut my hair’, and *gopa-inox* (an essentially English construction) for a ‘a pot-hook’. *Sūni the inox* ‘look at that!’ *eanach meilg* (K’ = *inox mal’a*) ‘a finger-ring’. *Inox-n’ab*, *Inox-nīp* (G) ‘turnip’ (but *innocniap of gairéad* = ‘a sovereign’, ‘£1’). The word is also used in the same general way for a non-existent or forgotten verb. *Inoxin roiças* ‘playing cards’; *inoxin m’iskon* ‘giving the breast’ [to a child, β 77]; *inoxin kad’ogs* ‘throwing stones’ (β 15); *inoxin the stama* ‘writing the letter’. *Can I inox my st’imera* [recte *st’ima*] *at the t’era?* (G) ‘Can I light my pipe at the fire?’ *Inox libis* [‘the sweet thing’ =] ‘sugar’ (G). *Inox you škimašk* ‘make you drunk’; *inox the ludus aχim* ‘put the light out’; *Nad’ram of the Dal’ōn inox you* ‘the Virgin Mary bless you’. (These three sentences from G.) Also **t’inox**, **ainox**, **enox**.

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K

kad’ōg ‘a stone’ (kadog, kadyog, kajog, kajic: khädyog L, caideóg G). *Kad’og a t’era* ‘hearthstone’; *k. muni* [‘good stone’ =] ‘diamond’; *k. šarko* [‘sharpening stone’ =] ‘grind-stone’; *k. nap* [‘white stone’ =] ‘lime’; *k. ladu* [‘stone of earth’ =] ‘gravel’. *Kadog-grāšano* ‘a stone-mason’. Caid (Bearlagair word, see following chapter) + ōg.

kaihed ‘a chair’ (L). Irish cathaoir [kahīr].

kaine ‘ears’ (kyni L’). Perhaps Romani kanya, ‘ears’.

kam ‘son’ (com, cam G). *Kam a k’ena* ‘son of the house’. Irish mac.

kamag ‘a hen’ (camag, caimeag K’).

kamair ‘mother’ (camir K, mo chāmair W). Irish māthair.

kam’ra ‘dog’ (kamera, kameri: kā’mbre A, comera G, cāmbra C). *K. šural* ‘racing dog’, ‘greyhound’; *k. n’āk* (or *m’āk*) ‘a fox’. Irish madra.

kamrailid’ ‘a quarrel’, ‘fight’ (camrailid, camarailid K’).

kant ‘a gill’. Also **chant**.

kar ‘whither?’ (car, γ 1c). *Kar dī’lša misli-in?* ‘Where are you going?’ Apparently an abbreviation of *kē ar* ‘what on?’

kara ‘a boat’ (cara K’). Irish curach ‘a canoe’.

karb ‘an old woman’, ‘grandmother’ (krab, karbug [a diminutive form, with Irish dim. suffix ōg]). *Karb lugil* ‘a banshee’ [wailing woman]; *k. g’ūksta* ‘a female monkey’; *kriš karb* ‘an old hag’ (β 24). Used sometimes contemptuously, but not always. Connected by Kuno Meyer with an obscure and obsolete word *fracc*, recorded in O’Davoren’s *Glossary*.

karbu ‘market’ (káribu, kúribu, kúrbug). *Karbug talósk* ‘market-day’. Irish margadh [marga].

kari ‘to buy’, ‘to pay’ (karri). Irish ceannuigh [k’ani].

1 **karib** ‘to kill’ (karb [ɣ 3j], kurob L’, carob ‘to cut’ L, koreb A, koriben ‘fighting’ A, corrib G; carab ‘to hit’, carob ‘to cut’ C). *Stěš karibin od grit’in kad’og awárt* ‘that’s killing two birds [with] one stone’; *Mwīša’s karibd with the gwop* ‘I’m killed with the cold’ (G). In English Shelta always used instead of **lober** ‘to strike’: *By the Holy Dal’ōn, sūbli, I’ll karib you in the pī* ‘By the Holy God, mate, I’ll hit you in the mouth’ (Sampson). Irish marbh [marw] ‘to kill’, ‘dead’.

2 **karib** ‘to steal’ (carab C, corrib G, karrib [ɣ 3j]). *Do you karib the t’imas in the šark?* ‘Do you steal the sticks in the field?’ (G).

karmuš ‘a shirt’.

karnag ‘drawers’ (carnag K’).

karnān ‘a dungheap’, ‘rubbish-heap’. In ɣ 3g with lenition of initial, ɣarnān. *K. snēli* ‘a heap of rushes’. Irish carnān.

karniš ‘meat’ (G).

kart ‘a trail’ (cart, chart C). Irish tarraing.

kartson ‘a needle’ (carthson K). Doubtful if Shelta: but conceivably an anagram of snāthad.

kasin ‘cheese’. (Also **kesum**.) Irish cāis [kās’].

kauvi ‘testicle’.

kāb ‘cabbage’ (cab L’, cāb G).

kāmpa ‘a camp’ (kāmpa A). English. According to A the tinkers in America speak of *kāmpan klügen e mukya* [kāmpa ‘n klügen a’ mwog’a] as a ‘famous camp in Wales’. This would mean ‘the camp of the pig’s head’: in seeking to identify it we may neglect the actual meaning of the name, or even its apparent meaning to Welsh ears, and think only of the meaning which itinerant tinkers with a smattering of Welsh might extract from it. *Penmachno* has occurred to me as a possible identification, but some Welsh friends whom I have consulted are doubtful of this. Klügen = Irish cloigionn ‘skull’.

Kerribad ‘Margaret’ (Kerribadh).

kesig ‘a mare’ (kessig N).

kē ‘where?’ *Kē nyīpa hū?* ‘Where have you gone?’ ‘Where are you?’ See **kar**.

klaiton ‘a ditch’, ‘wall’ (klaithon: claidhán G ‘a fence’, ‘bank’). *Ladu klaiton* ‘a clay bank’. Irish claidhe [klī] with diminutive suffix ān.

klisp ‘to break’ (clisp, chlispen, clispen L, cheisp G) ‘to break by letting fall’ (L). *Klispa hū* ‘thou didst break’; *klisp kun’a* ‘a suspended priest’; *klispin talósk* ‘day (is) breaking’. Irish bris.

klīspis ‘trousers’ (also klīšis). Variant of **rīšpis**, q.v. Irish brīste, with English plural ending s.

klītug ‘a sheep’. *Fē klītug* ‘mutton’. Etymology doubtful.

kluš ‘easy’ (clush C). Doubtful if Shelta: possibly from Irish fúras.

klūd’ ‘a feather’. *Klūd’-lī* ‘a feather-bed’. Compare **grūd’**.

klūt’a ‘wool’ (klūtya). Compare **glūtug**.

kogi ‘turnips’ (koggies C). Probably not Shelta.

koi ‘pincers’ (khai L).

koldni ‘a bud’ (coldni, coldi K). Irish coinnle, coindle.

kolum ‘a sheep’ (colum K’).

kom, kombat ‘a clergyman’ (com, combat C).

kon ‘night’ (conn K’). Irish (a)-nocht [ənoχt] ‘to-night’.

kon’īn ‘a child’ (K). Perhaps the slang kindšin (from German or Yiddish: cf. ‘the kinchen lay’ in *Oliver Twist*). Or possibly a hypocoristic adaptation of the Irish coinīn [kon’īn] ‘a rabbit’.

korib ‘to warm’ (corrib G). *Korib your mál’as at the t’era* ‘warm your hands at the fire’ (G). Etymology doubtful.

kōri ‘foot’, ‘leg’ (kora ‘leg’ L; kori ‘foot’ L; cōra G). *T’ēvpins a kōli* [‘fingers of the foot’ =] ‘toes’. Also **kōli**. Etymology doubtful. Hardly from Irish cos.

kōrig ‘vulva’ (kurrog). *Lub a kōrig* ‘vagina’; *kōrig a glox* ‘a despicable man’. Etymology doubtful.

krad’i ‘to stop’, ‘stay’, ‘wait’, ‘to be, or to lie in a place’ (kradyi, kraji [γ 1c], krādyin L, hatchi N ‘to remain’). *Krād’hyī* ‘slow’ (L); *krad’al* ‘stopping’, ‘remaining’. See quotation under **d’ox**. *Krad’i your pī* ‘stop [shut] your mouth’. Irish stad.

kran ‘a farm’ (cran(k)). Doubtful if Shelta.

kranko ‘a turkey’. See **granko**.

krauder ‘string’ (crowder L).

kraudug ‘a hen’ (kaldthog L, crowdhel, croudóg, crōd’ōg G, kraudug, kraudog). Craodag ‘an egg’ (K’). Irish cearc [k’ark].

kretum ‘sand’ (cretum K). Doubtful.

krimašt ‘a clergyman’ Also **kummašt**. Irish ministēir, loan-word from English.

kriš ‘old’. *Kriš karb* ‘an old hag’; *kriš nad’ram* ‘grandmother’; *kriš tobar* [‘an old road’ =] ‘a lane’. Irish sean [s’an].

krišena ‘the old one’, ‘the elder’, ‘the eldest’.

krīmūm ‘a sheep’ (crīmūm L, but omitted on republication).

krīpa, krīpux ‘a cat’ (krépoth L, crīpach G). *K. šural* [‘a running cat’ =] ‘a hare’.

krīp’in ‘a stool’ (crípín G).

krīs ‘a saddle’ (krees N). See **grat’**.

krop ‘money’ (crop F). Uncorroborated.

krōker ‘a doctor’ (N).

krōlušk ‘hungry’ (A: clōrus, crolusc ‘hunger’ G). Irish ocras [ukras] ‘hunger’. More properly the word should be rendered ‘hunger’. A gives the sentence *tha królushk amílth [Tā krōlušk a’ mwīlša]*, a literal rendering of the Irish *tā ocras orm* ‘there is hunger on me’, ‘I am hungry’.

krū in *glox krū* ‘a smith’. Meaning uncertain.

kuldrum ‘asleep’, ‘to sleep’. *T’ūx kuldrum* ‘bed-clothes’. Irish codladh ‘sleep’.

kuler ‘a shilling’ (kuller, kalor N). Not corroborated.

kun’a ‘excreta’. *Kun’a k’ena* ‘a latrine’.

kun’el ‘a potato’ (cunnel kunyel L, cullen, cullīon G). Cant, not Shelta.

kun’i ‘cacare’.

kuri ‘a horse, donkey’ (kūri, χuri, curry ‘an ass’ G, curragh ‘a horse’ F, kūri A). *T’al kuri* ‘a mule’, or ‘jennet’; *kuri b’in’i* ‘a donkey’; *kuri tom* ‘a horse’; *kuri šural* ‘a horse-race’ (*sic* in a MS. note, but more probably ‘race-horse’); *kuris’ k’ena* (crois-kaona G) ‘a stable’. Irish gearrán ‘a horse’.

kurlim ‘to close’ (G). *Kurlim a lūrck* ‘to close an eye’.

kut’er ‘a cat’ (cutcher G).

kūn’a ‘a priest’ (kūna, kūnya: okonneh L, cuinne G). *Kūn’a a abista* ‘parish priest’; *klisp kūn’a* ‘a suspended priest’.

kūt’i ‘a piece’, ‘bit’. N gives hatchi kootschi [*kad’i kūt’i*] for ‘stop a little longer’. Irish cuid [kud’] ‘a piece, share’.

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χ

χaran ‘S’deis sium a meartsacha air aicharan’ (W) = *stēs-im a ‘march’-αχα ara χaran* we are “marching” [= going] on the sea’. χaran, not otherwise recorded, must be a perversion of Irish fairrge [far’g’e or war’g’e] ‘sea’.

χurīn ‘a can’ (khurrhīn). Said to be a Munster word.

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K’

k’en, k’ena ‘a house’ (kīéna, kyena, kena, ken; kiéna, kīéna LL’, kin C’, keen F, cian K’, ciam, cian, ciar C, ce’na G). *B’or’ a k’ena* ‘woman of the house’. *A šēd’s-k’en* (shades-cane G) ‘police-barrack’; *cian toim* (W) [‘big house’ =] ‘a cottage’; *cian b’in’* (W), ceampain (K’), *b’in’i k’ena* (G) [‘little house’ =] ‘a tent’; *k’en-gāter* ‘a public house’; *k’en gropa* ‘a shop’; *k’en ned’as* ‘a lodging house’; *k’en spurko* ‘a brothel’; *k’en-gop* ‘a poorhouse’; *kiēnthis* [k’entis] ‘houses’ (β 31). Sometimes interchanges with Romani kēr.

k’erp ‘to lie’, ‘to peach’, ‘give information’ (chirps L ‘lies’). *Lyeskin chirps*, or *k’erpin* ‘telling fortunes’. *Cherpin* (L), said to mean ‘a book’. Also **chirp, churp**. Probably from breag [br’eg] ‘a lie’, which suggests the spelling here adopted, with k’ rather than with t’.

k’erp’ra ‘a liar’, ‘impostor’ (churpera, γ 2a).

k’ēdi ‘a cap’ (céidi G). Probably cant.

k’ērċ ‘a garment’ (cheirk, pron. chair-k (G) but here spelt with k’ rather than with t’ on account of apparent connexion with Irish ceart [k’art] ‘a rag’). *G’ēg an old k’ērċ from the gloχ* ‘ask the man for an old garment’.

k’ima ‘a stick’. Properly **t’ima** or **d’ima**, from Irish maide [mwad’ə].

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L

labērt ‘to exchange’ (laberth). Irish malairt.

laburt ‘to curse’, ‘a curse’ (labūrth). Irish mallacht.

lad’ram ‘soap’ (latherum). English ‘lather’.

ladu ‘earth’, ‘dirt’, ‘dirty’ (ladhū, ladher [γ 3k]). *Loda* (G) ‘a [clay] floor’; *lodach* (G) ‘dirt’. *Ned’as ladu* ‘a graveyard’; *on ladu* (γ 1d) ‘on land’. Irish talamh [talā].

lad’n’ay ‘daughter’ (laidneach G).

lag ‘to conduct’. *He’ll lag you home* ‘he’ll see you home’.

lagprat ‘a fish’ (N). Not corroborated, but compare **laprōg**.

lagūn ‘a porringer’ (G). Possibly from Irish noigīn.

lampa ‘a bag’ (lampē). *Lampa munt’es* ‘tobacco-pouch’; *l. gored* ‘a purse’. Irish māla.

lampēid’ ‘a blanket’ (G). Irish blaincéad, from English.

lampōg ‘a tinker’s budget’ of tools, etc. (G). Diminutive of **lampa**.

lanach ‘a highway’ (W).

laprōg ‘a duck’, ‘goose’ (G): laprogh ‘a bird’ (L).

laskon ‘salt’ (laskern: lascon G, lóskum A). Irish salann.

lasp ‘taste’ (larsp, lesp). Irish blās.

lašūl ‘nice’, ‘pretty’, ‘a flower’ (lashool L, loşul, loşūn ‘sweet’ L, láşuwul A). Superlative laşūlest (γ 1f). *Lasūir dora* ‘nice bread’ (G); láşūil thálosk (*lašūl talósk*) ‘fine day’, ‘good morrow’ (G). Irish deiseamhail [d’ēs’ūl].

lat’rum ‘butter’ (latherum).

lābi ‘to hide’. Irish foluigh [folī] (?).

lakīn ‘a girl’ (larkin L’, leicheen L, lâk’īn, lârkīn A, lackeen F, lackan C’, lakīn G). *G’ami lakīn* ‘a prostitute’. Irish cailīn.

lākr ‘a tailor’ (larkr [γ 1b]). Irish tāilliūr [tāl’ūr], from English.

lākūn ‘a stool’ (G).

1 **lāsk** ‘to light’ (larsk). Irish las.

2 **lāsk** ‘a stool’ (lesk G). Also **losk**. Irish stol.

lāsūn In the expressions *lāsūn gāter*, *l. nad’ram* ‘grandfather’, ‘grandmother’ (G). Irish sean-athair, sean-mhathair, but the prefixed la- is obscure.

lēdōg ‘a lady’ (G). From English. The by-form **yēdug** (q.v.) suggests that this should be spelt **l’ēdōg**.

liba ‘blood’. Irish fuil.

Libisk ‘Philip’.

ligi ‘a church’. Irish eaglais [aglis’].

linska ‘a name’. Irish sloinne. See **munik**.

li ‘a bed’. *Lī-ned’as* ‘a bed-place’, ‘lying-down-place’. Irish luighe (lī) ‘lying down’.

līspa ‘a dish’ (G): *līspog* (G) ‘a basin’. *Od mid’ōg līspa* ‘a two-shilling piece’ (G). Etymology doubtful.

lobān ‘a cabin: a tent’ (G). Irish bothán [bohān].

lod ‘white’ (G). *Gored lod* ‘silver money’.

lodax ‘mud’, ‘dirt’, ‘soot’ (G). Also **glodax**. Irish lathach [lahax].

lorck ‘a car’, ‘cart’ (lorch ‘a two-wheeled vehicle’ L, lorck G). Etymology uncertain.

losk ‘a stool’ (lorsk: losck G). Irish stol. See **lāsk**.

losport ‘a bastard’ (G). Perversion of the English word.

lōber ‘to hit’, ‘strike’, ‘beat’; γ 1d (lubrān, lūber ‘to hit’ ‘strike’ L). *Lō’be dhīl ār’e pī* (A), translated ‘hit him on the mouth’, but properly *lōb(r)a (mē) dī’l ar a’pī* ‘I’ll hit you on the mouth’. A also gives ‘lóbrāme dhīe’l’, which is the same expression. Irish buail.

lōsp ‘to marry’ (lorsp). Irish pōs.

lōspo ‘married’ (lorspo: lospi G). *L. b’ōr’* ‘a married woman’.

lub ‘a hole’ (lub G ‘a chimney’). *Lub gūt* ‘prison’; *lub a kōrig* ‘vagina’; *lub a tūr* ‘anus’. Irish poll ‘a hole’.

luba ‘a word’ (lubba: lob, loba G; in γ 3k ‘advice’). Perhaps Irish labhradh [laura] ‘talk’, but doubtful.

lubān ‘a tent’ (G). See **lobān**.

lud ‘blind’. Irish dall.

ludni ‘haste’ (K). Doubtful.

lud’ra ‘north’. *L. munk’ri* ‘north-country’, ‘Ulster’; *tāral a lud’ra* ‘north-country accent’ (γ 3k). Irish tuaidh.

ludus ‘light’ (ludhus, ludhers). Irish solas.

lugil ‘to cry out’, ‘to cry aloud’. Also **lugil axīm**. In γ 3g karb luggd axīm should be *lugild axīm*. *B’ōr’-lugil* ‘a crying woman’, ‘banshee’. *Lūgīn* (G) ‘crying’. Irish glaoth (gle).

lumī ‘a tent-cover’ (lomī G).

lur'an 'shoes' (luirean W). Irish cuarán.

lusk Only found in the expression *strépuick lusk* (L'), 'son of a harlot', uncorroborated and doubtful.

luskan 'hoop' of a tin can (luscan G).

luskán 'a herring' (luscán G). Irish scadán.

1 **luš** 'to eat', 'drink', 'bite', 'smoke'. *Luš brās* 'to eat food'; *luš gāter* 'to drink'; *luš š'tīma* 'to smoke a pipe'. *Lušin-k'ena* 'an eating-house'. Etymology uncertain. Lush is a common cant word, but as in the case of **g'ami** (q.v.) it is not certain which language has the priority.

2 **luš** 'porter' (the drink): F, G.

lutram 'a prostitute': in the expression *luthrum's goixera* (L'). Irish meirdreach.

lūbīn 'a loaf' (G). Irish builín.

lūk 'a corner' (lurk). Diminutive *lūrcān* (G). Irish cūl.

lū-ōg 'meal' (G). *Lū-ōg nap* 'flour'; *l. bravan* 'oatmeal'.

lūrck 'an eye' (lurck, lūrck: lurk, lūrck L, lūrcki A, lūrck G). Irish dearc.

lūrckōg 'belonging to the eye'. *Lūrckōg slun'a* 'spectacles'.

lūrp 'flour' (G). Irish plūr.

lūt 'porridge' (G).

1 **ly** 'fresh' (W). See **elima**.

2 **ly** 'another' (G). *A nīd'a ly* 'another person'. See 1 **a**.

3 **ly** 'queer' (G). *K'ena ly* 'a queer house'; *glox ly* 'a queer man'.

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L'

l'ag 'to lose', 'to forget' (γ 3i), 'to pawn' (lug, lyag: l'yogh L). *L'ag k'ena* 'a pawnshop'. Irish caill.

l'agun 'a loss' (lyagurn). Irish cailleamhain [kal'ã-an'].

l'art 'mind' (liart G).

l'e 'white'. Irish geal.

l'esk 'to tell' (laisk G'). *L'esk d'arp* 'to tell truth'. Irish sgēal 'a story'.

l'esko 'a story'. Irish sgēal.

l'ibis 'sweet' (G). Irish milis.

l'im 'a side', 'edge': 'beside'. *Od l'im* 'both ways', 'both sides' (γ 1b); *l'im a Srōn 'ə* 'beside the Boyne'. Irish imeal [im'al] 'border'.

l'išgad 'a skillet' (lishgadh).

l'it'en 'people' (lychyen L). Not corroborated.

l'ivin 'a mill'. Irish muilleann. The initial m has suffered lenition after being taken over into Shelta.

l'īma 'a louse'. Irish mīol. Also **lyūma**.

1 **l'īman** 'a mile' (γ 2a).

2 **l'īman** 'a year' (laiīmon, lyīmon: līmina G). *L'īman wart* 'one year'; *od šīkr l'īman* 'two or three years'. From the dative of bliadhain: 'sa' mbliadhain [sa ml'īan'] 'in the year'.

l'īrk 'wit', 'sense': also **yīrk**. So spelt, but most probably *lī-ak*. Irish ciall.

l'īrko 'witty'.

l'ogax 'a small boy' (liogach bin W). Irish buachall.

l'ūr 'money'.

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M

madel 'a tail' (L). Irish earball, but the connexion is doubtful.

maksti 'a cat'. Prob. Romani mačka.

maɣal 'a church'. Also **maɣer**. Perhaps Irish caipeal 'chapel'. Compare **grēpul**.

maɣon 'a cup'. *Klispu maɣon* 'a broken cup'. Irish cupān, from English.

mam'rum 'a room' (nomroom, nomera G). *Mam'rum gāter* 'tap-room'. Irish seōmra, from English 'chamber'.

mang 'talking' (manging C').

mankers, mankerso 'handkerchief'. English Shelta only. *Tom mankerso* 'a shawl'; *mankers grī-ed* 'a silk handkerchief'.

mantri 'soup, broth'. Irish anbruth.

mark 'a bone'. *Mark-nid'as* ['bone-place' =] 'Marylebone': an interesting example of folk-etymology. Irish cnāmh [knāw~: in North Ireland and Scotland pronounced krāw~]. See the note under **kāmpa**, above.

marro In γ 3e is a corruption of incorrect Irish mā raibh 'if there were'.

mašīn 'a goose' (masheen L, maisīn G). Doubtful etymology. Also translated 'cat', in which case it will come from puisīn 'pussy'.

mašūr 'a hammer' (mosūr G). Irish casūr.

māl'a 'hand', 'arm'; 'a handle', 'to handle' (mailya, mālya: máile G, mâ'lyl A). *Māl'a nap* 'a white handle'. *Mailyas, moillhas* 'fingers' (L); *mailyen* 'feeling', 'taking', 'handling' (L). *Māl'a'd* (G) 'arrested'. Irish lamh [law~] 'hand', but compare the English cant 'mawleys'.

medel 'black' (medthel L).

med'ri 'to carry' (medhri, medheri). *B'or' med'rin* (G) 'a pregnant woman'. Irish breith 'to carry'.

megit 'a sheep' (K). Not Shelta.

meilor 'an ass' (N). Not Shelta.

menthroḥ A gives a sentence I'm méslīen [= *mislī-in*] to sūni nī [read *my*] nídhe [*nīd'a*] 'menthroḥ, translated 'I'm going to see my friend'. Compare **grīntala**. Both words are probably corruptions of the Irish muinntear, a person's 'people' (i.e. family, friends, followers, etc.).

mer'gin 'a tinker's box' (merigin G).

mēri 'stairs' (merhi, merra). *Sturt the mam'rum, swurt the mēri* 'Into the room, up the stairs'. Irish staighre [stāir'e], from English.

mērko, mērkoḡ 'nose' (mearig G, merrih L, menoch (misprint for merroch) L, smār'agh A). Etymology doubtful.

mid'og 'a shilling' (midyog, mijog, mijik: midgic L, mideōg G, mídyok A). *Od mid'og* 'a florin'. Etymology doubtful.

mileš *Tush é* [= Gaelic tā sē 'he is'] *mileshe* (L), translated 'he is staying there'.

milk 'a bit', 'a piece'. *Mwīlša krād'i'd a milk* (γ 3b) 'I waited a bit'; *he bug'd a milk of his d'ul* 'he took hold of him'. Doubtful etymology.

mink'er 'a tinker' (minkr, minkūr, minkyer: minkler L', minkier A, nacer G). *Mink'er tāral* 'tinker's talk', 'Shelta'. Irish, from English, tinnceír [tink'ēr].

min'úrt 'now', 'to-day' (minárt, minyárth, minúrth, minyúrth, mūnyúrth). See **n'urt**. *Talósk min'úrt* 'to-day'. Irish indīū 'to-day', or perhaps anois [anis'] 'now'.

misla·in ‘raining’ (mislain L). Probably English ‘mizzling’.

misler ‘a doctor’ (missler G).

1 **misli** ‘to go’, ‘walk’, ‘depart’: in L incorrectly rendered ‘come’, ‘coming’, ‘to send’. *Misli aḫim* ‘go out’. *Ar-mislo* ‘gone’: adverbially in *g’et’a l’īman ar mislo* (γ 2a) ‘[twenty miles] away’. Needi-mizzler (L) ‘a tramp’, should be *nīd’a ar-mislo* ‘a person “on the go”’. *Bog ar-mislo* ‘to escape’, ‘get away’. As in English periphrastic future, ‘going’ to do anything: *misli-in to sahu his d’īl* ‘going to drown himself’ (γ 1a). Miesli, misli (L); miseli (L) translated ‘quick’. *Misli gl’ēt tom* (β 87) means ‘to walk [to a] big mountain’; *a’maslachadh* (W) ‘walking’. Sometimes in a causative or transitive sense: *misli gošta lū-ōg on the lūt* (G) ‘put enough meal on the porridge’; *misli the lodus aḫim* ‘put the light out’. Perhaps Irish siubhal (s’ūwal) ‘to walk’, but rather remote.

2 **misli** ‘to want’ (G). *Do you misli gored?* ‘Do you want money?’ Possibly Irish teastuighim [t’astim] ‘to want’, but again, rather remote.

misli·er ‘a walker’, ‘tramp’, ‘vagrant’ (misleór G).

miš ‘to hit’. *Mish it thom* (L), translated ‘hit it hard’. Irish aimsighim [aims’im] ‘to hit (a mark)’.

mišūr ‘a dresser’ [cupboard for holding china, etc.] (misúir G). Irish drosūr.

mit’ni ‘a policeman’ (mithani, mithni L’).

mīder, **mīdril** ‘devil’ (mīderr, mīdher, mīdhurl, mīdhril: medhil, mīdil G). *Rī-mīder*, translated ‘double devil’ (but see **rī**, below). *Ned’as a mīder* ‘Hell’. Irish diabhal.

mīderal ‘devilment’.

mīltōg ‘a shirt’, ‘shift’, ‘sheet’ (milthug, mīltug: mīltōg G), melthog L’, milltog N, millthogue F).

mīrsrūn ‘shawl’ (G).

mīšōg ‘tongue’ (mīlšog).

mīšur ‘scissors’. *M. b’in’i* ‘a scissors’; *m. tom* ‘a shears’. Irish siosūr.

mo ‘my’ (Irish). Sometimes rendered emphatic by addition of -sa to the following noun (Irish).

molem ‘cold bruised potatoes’ (mollem).

molson ‘an ass’ (N).

mong ‘a fool’ (G). Probably back-slang from Anglo-Irish ‘gom’.

mongas ‘tongs’ (G). From English.

morghen ‘a rabbit’ (N).

mošona ‘a goose’. See **mašin**.

Mōtas ‘Thomas’ (Mothas: Mūtās G).

mugataθ ‘folly’ (mugadhath).

mugatān ‘a fool’ (mugadh, mugadhon: mongadān G). Irish amadān, with influence from **mong**, q.v.

mugel ‘an apple’ (mugel A, muggle G). *Mugel-ned’as*, *mugel-rāgli* ‘an orchard’. Irish ubhall [ūl] ‘an apple’; mogall in Irish means ‘apple of the eye’.

mukin’e ‘dwelling’, ‘living’ (mukin, mukinya) [γ 1f]). Irish comhnaidhe [kōnī] ‘inhabiting’, ‘habitation’.

mul ‘a woman’ (mull G).

mund’ari ‘lunch’ (munjari). Probably cant from French *manger*.

mungin See **mut’i**.

1 **muni** (K) ‘a dyke’, ‘wall’.

2 **muni** In the sentence *muni t’era* ‘light the fire’. Perhaps from Irish adhnadh [eina] to ‘to kindle’ a fire.

munik, **munika**, **munska** ‘a name’. Perhaps Irish ainm ‘name’; but cf. common cant word moniker.

munk'ri 'country' (munkera, munkeri, mackrey = monkey L'). *Munk'ri-nīd'a* 'a country fellow'; *gūt munk'ri* ['black country' = 'an ill-omened place', 'place of witchcraft']; *Grūt Munk'ri* ['New Country' =] 'America'; *Lut'ra munk'ri* 'Ulster'; *Swurt-a-Munk'ri* ['Up-country' =] 'Munster'. Possibly from Irish tearmann 'a church glebe', but being a common cant expression may not be true Shelta.

munt'es 'tobacco' (munches, munshi K, mŭ'ncias A). *Lampa munt'es* 'tobacco-pouch'; *sāpa munt'es* 'twist tobacco', *šark munt'es* 'cut tobacco'.

mun'i 'good', 'well' (muni: mōīnni, moryeni L, mŭ'ni A, muṇe G). Comparative *mun'ier*; *mun'ier grāsta* 'still more pleased'. Doubtful etymology.

mun'iaθ 'goodness', 'blessing' (muniath, muniarth). In (α) 'Heaven'. *Mun'iaθ a Dal'ōn dī'l* 'The blessing of God upon you'.

muskro 'a policeman' (N). Romani moskerō.

mut'i 'a rabbit' (muiti, mungin, mungen K).

mūrīn 'a cow' (mooreen G).

mŭskōg 'a spoon' (mŭstōg G). See **nŭspōg**. Irish spŭnōg, from English.

mŭti, mŭtōg 'a stocking' (G). Also **mŭtana**. From Irish miotōg or miṭīn 'a mitten'.

mwēn'a 'last', 'behind', 'yesterday' (mŭénya, mŭréna, myēna). *Stēš a glox tāri-in mwēn'a mwīlša* 'There's a man talking behind me'. *Mwēn'a Grādni* 'Last Saturday'. Irish i ndiaidh [in'īay] 'behind'.

mwik 'West'. *Mwik glox* 'a Connacht man'.

Mwikamo 'Connacht'.

mwī'l, mwīlša 'I', 'me' (amīlth A). See **d'īl**. Sometimes used for the plural, as in α, γ 2a. Genitive, mwīlša's.

mwog 'a pig' (mūog, mūogh L, moo-og G, mouge F, mough K). Irish muc.

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M'

m'ali 'sweet' (mealaidh W, meali K). Perhaps Irish meala 'honey'.

m'aunes 'decent'. Irish deagh-nōs [d'ai-nōs] 'decency'.

m'aur 'fat'. *M'aur sugŭn* 'fat bacon'; *skai m'aura* 'oil'. Irish reamhar [r'āuar] 'fat'.

m'auso 'a dance', 'a dancer', 'to dance' (β 40). *Mwīlša's a mun'i m'auso* 'I'm a good dancer'. Irish damhsa [dāusa] 'to dance'.

m'ena 'yesterday'. Irish indē. But see **mwēn'a**.

m'iskon 'a woman's breast' (miskon, myiskon). Etymology doubtful.

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N

1 **na** 'of the' (γ 1a). Genitive of Irish article.

2 **na** 'in'. *Na-havari* 'at home'; *šērku na slī* 'daughter-in-law'.

nad'ram 'mother' (nadherum: naderum G, nā'dhrum A). *Nad'ram tom* 'grandmother' (γ 3g); *Nad'ram a Dal'ōn* ['Mother of God' =] 'The Virgin Mary'. Irish māthair [māher].

nagat 'a donkey' (naggat).

naker 'a tinker' (nacer G). See **mink'er**.

nalk 'to clean', 'to wash'. *Nalki* 'clean'. See **anált**.

nanti 'a turnip' (K).

1 **nap** ‘white’. *Nap gored* [‘white’ =] ‘silver money’. Irish *bān*.

2 **nap** ‘to take off’ [clothes]. *Napd a grifin* ‘he took off his coat’ (γ 1b). Irish *bain*.

3 **nap** ‘to milk’. *Goiçera napin nad’ram’s m’iskon* ‘a sucking child’. Irish *bainne* ‘milk’.

4 **nap (n’ap)** ‘a turnip’. *Inoç niap* (G).

1 **naper** ‘to meddle with’. *Naperd his d’lil* ‘meddled with him’ (γ 1e). In γ 2a, *nappin* should apparently be *naperin*. Etymology uncertain: Irish *bain* (?).

2 **naper** ‘a spade’ (*napr, nepr*). Irish *rānhan*.

nark ‘a stitch’. See **nāk’**. G gives *a nork of inoc libis* ‘a pinch of sugar’.

nasd’ēš ‘here’, ‘with’ (*násdēsh, nāsješh*). *Tōri nasd’ēš* ‘come here!’

nāk’ ‘a stitch’, in the sense of ‘a small rag of clothing’. *Nid’ēš a nāk’* (β 76) ‘[He has] not a stitch [upon him]’. Irish *snāithe* [snāh’e], which is used in the same way. Irish *faic* [fwāk] is also used in the same sense and might be the origin of the word: but the *r* inserted in the spelling *nark* suggests that the *a* is long.

nāp ‘to give’ (*naup* G). Irish *gabh*.

nglū ‘a nail’ (*nglou* L).

ng’aka ‘a tin can’ (*ngeacca* G). Also **n’āka**.

niba ‘a pin, pen’. *Niba lūrka* ‘a needle’; *n. šl’uç* ‘a pen’. English ‘nib’ or ‘pin’.

nimpa ‘a pint’. Corruption of English.

nimpin ‘a pin’ (G). Perhaps Irish *cipin* [k’ip’in] ‘a small [wooden] pin’.

nīd’a ‘a person’, ‘a fellow’ (*nīdha, nīdya*: *noid* W, *noig* K; *nīja* G, *nīdia* L, *needi-mizzler* L’ [= *nīd’a ar-mislo*]). *Nīd’ēš nīd’a* ‘There is no one’; *nīd’a mun’i* ‘an angel’; *nīd’ēš nīd’a but mwīlša* [‘no one but I’ =] ‘I am alone’. Irish *duine* [dun’e].

nīd’eš ‘no’, ‘not’, ‘nothing’, ‘do not’, ‘is or are not’, and, generally, an expression of negation in assertion or command (*nīdash, nīdēsh, nīdyēsh, nyēsh, nīješh, nījish, nījes*). *Nīd’eš kari* ‘do not buy’. *Nejish* (C’), translated ‘stand back! look out!’ Irish *nī h-eadh* [nī ha] ‘it is not’. Compare **stēš**.

nīp ‘yellow’. *Nīp gloç* ‘an Orangeman’. Irish *buidhe* [bwī].

noç Interrogative prefix = Latin *nonne*. Irish *nach* [noç].

nolk ‘clean’. See **nalk**, and **anált**.

nolsk ‘near’. *Tōri nolsk* ‘come near’. Irish *i ndáil* [i nāl’] ‘near’.

nongas ‘tongs’ (G). Also **mongas**. From English.

nōb’ri ‘turf’, ‘peat’, ‘a bog’ (*nōberi*: *nobera* G). *Nōb’ri Šeldrū* [‘Bog-Shelta’ =] ‘Shelta’.¹ Compare the common phrase ‘Bog-Latin’. Irish *mōn*.

nuga ‘a gun’ (*nugga*: *nuggus, nuggle* G). *Nuga b’in’i* ‘a pistol’. Irish *gunna*, from English.

nulsk ‘when?’ *Nulsk you sūni mwīlša* ‘When [will] you [come to] see me?’ Perhaps Irish *nuair* ‘when’, but this is not interrogative.

numpa ‘a pound’ (sterling or *avoirdupois*); (*nump, numpa* G), ‘half sovereign’. *Šūkr numpa tul* ‘five pounds’ worth; *numpa oid* ‘a pound of butter’; *tom numpa* ‘a bank note’. Irish *pūnt*.

nup ‘back’, ‘at the back of’. *Sūnid the gloç spurku the b’ōr’ nup of the grē-ed* ‘[I] saw the man (misbehaving) behind the bridge’. Irish *muin*.

nuta ‘a hat’ (*nutha* F).

nūp ‘to micturate’. *Nūp k’ena* ‘a urinal’. Irish *mūn* ‘urine’.

nūs Apparently used only in the expression *nūs a Dal’ōn* ‘Blessing of God’, ‘for God’s sake’, ‘with the help of God’, and similar meanings. Irish *son*, used exclusively in the expression *ar son* ‘for the sake of’.

nūspōg ‘a spoon’ (G). Irish *spūnōg*.

¹ It is not clear whether this means ‘Shelta’ in general, or ‘bad Shelta’, i.e. a learner’s halting effort at speaking Shelta. More likely the latter.

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N'

n'akul ‘to tie’, ‘a binding’ (nyakŭrl). *N. a mŭti* ‘a garter’; *n'akult* [nyakerlt γ 3d] ‘tied’, ‘clasped’. Irish ceangal.

1 **n'āk** ‘to lack’. Doubtful etymology.

2 **n'āk** ‘a rogue’ (nyāk, nyark). *Od nyāk mink'er* (γ 2a) ‘Two rascals of tinkers’. Contraction of Irish bithreamhnach [b'ihūnaχ (?)], ‘a thief’.

n'āka ‘a bucket’, ‘can’ (nāga). Irish canna, from English.

n'ākiš ‘roguish’. 2 **n'āk**, with English formative suffix -ish. *N'ākiš rēglum* [‘roguish iron’ =] ‘brass’.

n'edas ‘a place’: ‘to lodge’ (nedas, nedhers, nyedhers: naddis, nadas G, nethrus = ‘bed’ C'). *K'en n'edas* [nedhers kena, nēdaskan (L')] ‘a lodging-house’; *n. gāter* ‘a drinking place’, ‘public-house’, ‘drinking booth’; *n. a Dal'ōn* ‘Heaven’; *n. a mīder* ‘Hell’; *n. a t'era* ‘grate’; *n. ladu* ‘a graveyard’; *n. rēlti* ‘a camping place’; *n. šural* ‘a racecourse’; *mugel-n'edas* ‘an orchard’. Nyadas (L), translated ‘table’. Irish ionad ‘place’.

n'ēfin ‘shame’ (nyēfn). An eifish ‘a shame’ (G): read *a nēfiš*. Doubtful etymology.

n'ērp ‘to smell’, ‘a smell’. Irish brēan ‘fetid’.

N'ētas ‘James’ (Nyethus). Irish Sēamas [S'ēmas].

N'ikair ‘Barlow’, a Tinker surname.

n'īpa Used only in the phrase *kē n'īpa thū?* ‘Where are you?’ [Prof. Ō'Māille, University College, Galway, suggests to me that this may be a perversion of cé ndeachaidh tū? ‘where have you gone?’ Pronounced in the west of Ireland cē ndeaghaidh tū [ke n'īa tū], the p being inserted for disguise.]

n'ok ‘to wish’, ‘to want’. *L'esk the b'ōr'*, *n'ok to sūni her d'īl* ‘Tell the woman I want to see her’. Possibly Irish cion ‘affection’.

n'ok'lur ‘a chain’ (nyokalŭr). See **n'akul**.

n'okul ‘a candle’ (nyokurl: nuckle G). *N'okul sorš* ‘a resin-candle’; *n'ukl'ōr* (nucleōir G) ‘a match’. Irish coineall.

n'ugi ‘a guinea’ (nyuggi: nyō(d)gee ‘a pound’ L). From English ‘guinea’.

n'uk ‘a head’, ‘top’, ‘penny’: ‘one’ (numeral) (niuc G, nyock, nyok L' L, nyuk A). Plural *n'uki* as in *mwīlša's and dīlsša's n'uki* ‘our heads’. *Šekr n'uk* ‘threepence’; *n'uk a k'ena* ‘roof of the house’. Irish ceann (k'an) ‘head’. A gives nyŭk = ‘one’, ōn nyŭk = ‘two’, on the authority of one of his tinker informants, but admits that other tinkers laughed at these expressions.

n'urt ‘now’ (nurth, nyurth). Irish anois [anīs'].

n'ūkal ‘a bridle’.

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O

1 **od** ‘two’ (od, ād: odd L'). *Od grifin* ‘eight-pence’; *od t'olson* [‘two half-crowns’ =] ‘five shillings’. *Od-lim* [he looked ‘two sides’ =] ‘both ways’ (γ 1b). In ordinal sense *od tŭrk sahu'd* ‘the second time, he was drowned’ (γ 1e). Irish dō.

2 **od** ‘to’ (preposition). *Od lim* ‘beside’. Also ‘too’: *Stēš, and mun'i od* ‘Yes, and well too’. Irish do.

oid ‘butter’ (oidh, oiith: aidh L, ide G.) *Oid t'erpu* [‘cooked butter’ =] ‘cheese’. Etymology doubtful: Irish im is rather remote.

ola See **ela**.

olomi ‘night’ (dholimi (G) [= *th’olomi*].) *Olomi ahúnšk* ‘to-night, this coming night’; *olomi axáram* ‘to-morrow night’. Etymology doubtful.

olsk ‘over’, ‘past’. *Šarū olsk od* ‘a quarter past two’. Irish *i n-ōl* ‘after’.

opagrō ‘a shop’ (G). See **gropa**.

oura ‘a town’ (G). See **āvali**.

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P

Palantus ‘England’, ‘English’ (palanthus, parantus).

1 **pāni** ‘water’ (pāni G, pawnie K). Borrowed from Romani: the usual Shelta word is **skai**.

2 **pāni** ‘a hare’ (pānie G).

pek ‘bread’ (peck G).

pī ‘mouth’ (pee L, pī G). Apparently Hebrew *pī*, perhaps borrowed from Yiddish, perhaps a scholastic reminiscence.

pokkonus ‘a magistrate’ (N). Not Shelta: Anglo-Romani *pokonyus*, ‘justice of the peace’.

pornuc ‘a Protestant’ (G). See **blōrna**.

pras ‘food’. See **brās**.

prask ‘to break wind’.

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R

rabēd ‘a cap’ (rabēid G). Irish *bareud*.

rabista ‘a parish’ (rabbister). *Kūn’ a rabista* ‘the parish priest’. Irish *parōiste*.

rabl’īn ‘a sheet’ (raiblīn G). *Nalki rabl’īn* ‘a clean sheet’. Irish *braitlīn*.

radam ‘war’ (?). *Gloχ radam* ‘a soldier’ (γ 1d).

rā A gives *Nad’ram kē rā* [kerā’] *thu mo gāθera?* ‘Mother, where did you leave my father?’ Nothing like *rā* seems to occur elsewhere.

Rāb, Rābīn ‘Mary’. Irish *Māirīn* [Mār’īn].

rāg ‘a car’ (rawg L ‘waggon’; roglan L ‘a four-wheeled vehicle’; rawg F). *Rāg-t’era* [a ‘fire-car’ =] ‘a train’. English *car*.

rāgli ‘a garden’. Possibly Irish *garrdha*, but doubtful.

rāk, rark ‘a way’, ‘manner’. *Arárk* ‘in the same manner’; *that rark* ‘then’, ‘in that case’. Possibly, but doubtfully, adaptation of *do rēir* ‘according to’.

rāks ‘without’. Etymology doubtful.

rāgli ‘to laugh’ (raglīn G ‘laughing’; r’ghoglin, gogh’leen L). Irish *gāire*.

rān’al ‘beer’ (rauniel, runniel L). The word was never heard by Sampson (*Journal*, G.L.S. 1, ii, p. 219) and he supposed it to be another form of **sināl**. But R gives it in his vocabulary, from M’Cormick’s *Tinkler Gypsies*. Etymology doubtful.

Relantus See **Rilantus**.

relti See **riltōg**.

rengan ‘a kettle’, ‘pot’ (K). Etymology doubtful.

rēb' 'hay' (rēib G). *Grup rēb'* 'a wisp of hay'.

rēglum 'iron' (rāglan, rēglan L 'a hammer'; riaglon L 'iron'. Perhaps regain W 'kettle' should come here. Rīglum G 'a soldering-iron'). *N'akiš rēglum* 'brass'; *gūtena's rēglum tom* ['a smith's big iron' =] 'an anvil'; *māl'e rēglum* G 'a tinker's hand-stake'. Etymology doubtful.

ribad 'a hat' (ribadh). See **rabēd'**.

rid'u 'enceinte' (ridū, ridyū).

Rilantu 'Irish'. *Tāri-in Rilantu* 'talking Irish'. Perversion of the word 'Ireland'.

Rilantus 'Ireland', 'Roman Catholic'. Compare **Palantus**.

riltōg 'a quilt', 'a sheet' (rilthug). *Ned'as riltōg* 'a camp'; *riltōg-rēglum* 'sheet-iron'. Also **reiti**. Irish braitleōg.

rilū 'mad' (rilhu: rīlye G). *Gloχ rilū* 'a lunatic'; *b'ōr' rilū* 'a mad woman'; *t'al rilū* 'half mad'. Irish buile. Perhaps to be spelt **rīl'u**.

rinškal 'a sievemaking' (γ 3f).

risp 'to christen'. *Rispu* 'christening': *talósk rispa* 'Christmas Day'; *olomi risp* 'birthday' [or name-day?]. Either from baisteadh ('baptism') or the name Crīost (Christ). In a rough note of Dr Sampson's *rīsp* is translated 'born'.

rī Rī-mīder, translated 'double devil'. There seems no other evidence for *rī* = 'double': possibly it is Irish *rī* 'king' and denotes a pre-eminence of diabolism in the person to whom the word is applied. [In γ 3h, however, it is applied to a woman.¹

Rībīn 'Bridget'.

rīk, rīrk 'a comb'. Irish *cīar*.

rīl'e 'intoxicating'. Perhaps identical with **rīlū**, which see.

rīpux 'a prostitute' (rīpu, rīpuk: rīpoch G, reepuck L). In β 51, as a verb, 'to play the prostitute'. Irish striopach.

rīšbat 'a basket' (rīspog: rīšbaith, rāsbeth A, raspéid G). *Rīšpog lākīn* 'a basket-girl'. Irish *bascaod* [baskēd], from English.

rīsk 'a razor'. Irish *sgian*.

rīspūn 'a prison', 'gaol' (reesbin L', réspun L, rispen, reespoon G; réspun 'to steal' L). Irish *prīosūn*, from English.

rīšpa 'a pair' (rispes: réspes L, rishpah F 'a pair of trousers'). *Rīšpa gulimas* 'a pair of boots'. Query, from Irish *briste* 'breeches'.

robikin 'rain' (robicin, robbiniuc G).

rodus 'a door' (rudhus: rodus G). Leland's impossible *th'm'ddusk* seems to be a misreading of *th'ruddusk* in a badly written note (*th'* = English 'the'). Leland's handwriting was not of the most legible. Irish *doras*.

roiχa 'a card' (playing-card). Probably from Irish *cārta* 'a card'.

rubōg 'a box', 'a bag'. Irish *mealbhōg* [m'alwōg] 'a bag'.

rud'u 'a sweetheart': 'to woo'. Etymology doubtful.

rud'uaθ 'courtship' (rujūiath).

ruket 'a bucket'. English.

ruspān 'a purse'. Irish *sparān*.

rūmōg 'an egg' (rumug: rumogh L', rumug L, rūmōgh, plur. rūmōghe A). See **grōmug**.

rūski 'a basket'. See **rīšbat**.

¹ But this is ambiguous: comparison with the following paragraph (γ 3i) suggests that the full expression should be *rī-mīder's karb* 'the king-devil's [= Satan's old woman'].

S

-sa, -ša Irish emphatic suffix, especially after pronouns, as in *mo d'íl-ša*, *mwíl-ša*.

sacānta 'quiet' (sucānti G). Irish macānta.

sahu, satu 'to drown', 'drowning'. *To be sahud* 'to be drowned' (γ 1d). Irish bāthadh [bāḥa] 'drowning'.

saiher 'a chair'. Irish cathaoir (kaḥīr).

sakel 'to demolish'. *Saklin inširt* (G) 'pulling down'. Irish leagadh.

sak'rente (sakerente). *Gloḡ s.* 'a respectable man'. Query, from Irish galānta (= English 'gallant').

salk, solk 'to take', 'to arrest'. *Salt* (properly salk't L) 'arrested'. L also gives salkaneoch 'to taste or take': this is *salk inoḡ*. 'To take' (advice) (γ 3k). 'To shut', 'close', 'steal' (G). *Salk the t'imas and grēdi a buri t'era* (G) 'Get the sticks and make a good fire'. Perhaps Irish glac, but this means rather 'to accept' than actively 'to take'.

salta 'a belt' (saltha). *Šlīa salta* 'a leather belt'. Irish beilt, from English.

Sartin 'Martin' (G).

satu See **sahu**.

Sat'lin 'Kathleen', 'Kate'. Irish Cātilīn [Kāt'il'īn].

Sāhon 'Kane', a surname. Irish Cathāin [Kaḥān].

sārk' 'a field'. Irish pāirc [pār'k']. Compare **grārk'**.

sgrubul 'a tail' (sgrübūrl). Irish earball [ér'bal].

sg'ibōl 'a barn'. Irish sgiobōl. Diminutive *sg'ibōlīn* (G). See also **šk'ibl'īn**.

Sibi n. prop. fem. (= 'Sabina' or the like), β 37. Vocative **Hibi**, β 74.

siblin 'a boy' (G). Diminutive of **sūbl'i**, q.v.

sik 'some'. Irish cuid 'a portion, share'. [Probably to be written **sik'**.]

sikdūr' 'a doctor' (sicdūir G). Irish doctūir [doktūr'].

simi 'broth' (simmy N). Anglo-Romani zimín.

sināl 'beer' (sinaul, sunōl). Compare **rān'al**. Doubtful etymology.

sinta 'a pint'. *Sinta luš* (G) 'a pint of porter'. From English.

siskār 'a sister' (G). Also **šišer**. From English.

sik In the expletive *Dalōn sik sudil* (G), translated 'Good God Almighty'. Etymology doubtful.

skai 'water', 'sea': 'to sail' (skoichen L 'rain'; shoich L 'water', 'blood', 'liquid'; scoi G). *He skaid his d'íl* 'he threw himself into the water' (γ 1e). *Skai-grūt* 'America'. *Skai m'aura* 'oil'. *Skai šural* 'a river'. *Hal skai* 'over the sea'; *skait* 'transported'. Irish uisge [is'g'e].

skaihan 'a sailor'. *Skaihan havari* 'a sailor's home'.

skaihōp 'whisky' (skaihōpa: skoihopa L). *Skaihōp grūla* ['apple whisky' =] 'cider'. Irish uisge beatha [is'g'e b'aha] 'water of life'.

skai-t'elpi lit. 'cooked water' (scoitchelpi (G) 'tea with milk and sugar').

Skaitwurd 'Waterford'. (*Skai* = 'water', *twurd* a perversion of ford.)

skāfer 'silver' (skawfer, skawper L) [sic: but perhaps a mistake for 'solder'].

skēv 'a fish'. *B'ōr' skēv* 'a fishwife'; *skēv šrugū* ['a speckled fish' =] 'a trout'. K gives selvings = 'fish', which is probably not true Shelta. Irish iasg.

skipsy 'a basket' (N). Anglo-Romani kipsi.

sklātayʹ ‘tea’ (sclataich W).

skoi ‘a button’ (skoich L).

skok ‘water’ (scoc G). See **skai**.

skol’a ‘to know’ (skolaia L). Perhaps Irish eolas ‘knowledge’; or connected with *sgol* ‘a school’.

skol’ami ‘a good scholar’ (L).

skōbug ‘a ship’.

skōp ‘open’ (scōp G). Irish foscail ‘open’.

skrayo ‘a tree, bush’. Also **šk’ayo**, **škrāy**. Irish sgeach.

skrāl ‘decent’ (skraul). Etymology doubtful.

skrīn ‘to counterfeit money’ (G).

skrīv ‘a cart’ (K). Probably not Shelta.

skrubol ‘a well’. *Skai skrubol* ‘a water well’. Irish tobar.

skudal ‘a herring’. Irish scadan.

skukar ‘five’. See **šūkr**.

skurik ‘a farthing’ (skurrik, skurrig [γ 1d]).

skurlum ‘to burn’ (skuldrum, skürdhem). Irish loisg.

slang ‘a chain’. Irish sreang ‘a rope’; but ‘slang’ is also a well-known cant word for a chain.

slāhog ‘a rat’. *B’in’i slāhog* ‘a mouse’; *tom slāhog* ‘a rat’. Irish luchōg [luχōg] ‘a rat’, ‘mouse’.

slāsk ‘a lock’ (slarsk). *Slāsk a skai* ‘a water-lock’ (of a canal) (γ 1d). Irish glas.

slāska ‘a belt’. Query, from Irish crios ‘a girdle’.

slāsker ‘a locksmith’.

slāta ‘a plate, dish’ (slatha). Irish plāta.

slesker *Tom slesker* is interpreted as meaning ‘a farmer’.

slim *Slim your d’īl* (A) ‘to beat you’. Query Irish lēasaim ‘to lash’.

slī ‘law’. *Šērku nā slī* (γ 1d) ‘daughter-in-law’. Irish dlīghe [dlī].

sloxa ‘rotten’. Irish lobhtha (lōfa).

slosk ‘kitchen’.

slug ‘to fall’. Etymology doubtful.

slum ‘good’ (K).

slun’a ‘glass’ (sluna, slunya). *T’al slun’a* ‘a half-glass’ (of drink); *bug me a slun’a* ‘give me a glass’. Irish gloinne [glin’e].

sluxul, sruzul ‘a wood’.

slūfa ‘wood’.

slūn ‘Monday’. Irish Dīa Lūain (d’ī’lūan’).

slūpen ‘a watch’ (sloopen N).

slūya ‘soot’. Irish suithche [suhχ’e].

smay ‘to spit’.

smarag ‘a nose’ (smār’agh A). See **mērko**.

smālk’ra ‘a wooden spoon’ (smolkera). Irish smalcaire.

smentena ‘cream’ (smentenna). Romani.

smugal ‘an anvil’ (smuggle L).

snēl ‘a needle’, ‘a rush’. *Snēly* ‘rushy’; *carnān* [Irish word] *snēly* ‘a heap of rushes’ (γ 3g).

sori ‘burial’ (sorhi). Irish *tōrramh* [tōrā].

sorm ‘blue’. Irish *gorm*.

sorš ‘resin’. Irish *roisīn* [rosīn].

sprazi ‘a sixpence’ (sprazie G). Also **aspra**, q.v.

spurk ‘coīre’ ‘to flirt’, and related meanings, expressing various degrees of immorality. Participle, *spurku*. Irish *corbadh*: or perhaps Anglo-Irish slang “sparkin” (= playing the gallant).

spurk’ra ‘a fornicator’, male or female, though the word may sometimes be used in a milder sense (*spurkera*).

sragāsta ‘breakfast’ (*sragaster*). Irish *bricfeasta*, from English.

sragon, srāgon ‘cloth’. *Mun’i sragon grifin* ‘a good cloth coat’.

sraiḡa ‘a clerk’ (γ 2b). Perhaps Irish *cleireach*, with apocope of first syllable.

sramala ‘a robber’ (*srammurla*). *Srumalin the mun’kra* (G) ‘robbing the country’.

Sranī ‘Mary’ (G).

srascoat ‘a waistcoat’ (G). English. Compare **graskot**.

sraskīn ‘a dish’ (G). Irish *miosgān*.

srat ‘a gate’ (G). Irish *geata*. Also **sluta** (G).

Srat’rin ‘Catherine’ (G).

srāḡ ‘a cake’ (G). Irish *cāca*.

Srāḡū ‘Crosby’, a surname. Irish *Mac an Chrosāin* [χrosān’].

srāpa, sāpa ‘string’. *Strāpa munt’es* ‘twist tobacco’. Irish *rōpa*, from English.

srent ‘to rave’. Participle *srentu* (β 23).

srēk, srīk ‘done’, ‘finished’. Irish *crīoch* [krīḡ] ‘end’.

Srikel ‘Michael’ (G).

sringan ‘drink’ (G). *S. rīl’e* ‘intoxicating drink’.

sriš ‘a basin’ (G). English ‘dish’ (also **šriš**).

srittle ‘a kettle’ (G). English ‘kettle’ (also **šrittle**).

srīdug ‘a kingdom’, ‘a reign’. Irish *rioghacht* [rīyax̄t].

srīd’a ‘wine’ (*srīdya, srīḡa*).

srīgo ‘a king’. *B’ōr’ srīgo* ‘a queen’. Irish *rīgh*.

srīlik ‘a wheel’. Irish *roithleōg*.

srīntul ‘a friend’ (*srīnthul*). Compare **grīntala**.

srīpa ‘a button’. Query, from Irish *cnap*.

sriš ‘a week’ (*srīs* G).

sroid’an ‘morning’, ‘in the morning’ (*sroidyan, sroiijan, γ 1c*). Irish *maidin*.

Srortan ‘Martin’ (G.) Also **Šrortan**.

srotar ‘a key’ (*srothar* G). Also **šroyar, šuḡar, šorik**. Irish *eochar*.

srōmēd’ ‘a minute’ (*srōmeid* G). See **sumad’**.

Srōn’e ‘the River Boyne’ (*srōīnya*). Irish *Bōinne* [in genitive case].

srōpa ‘string’. *Srōpa rēglum* ‘a chain’. See **srāpa**.

srug ‘a jug’ (G). English ‘jug’.

srunta ‘a pint’. English ‘pint’.

srurd ‘a table’. Irish bord.

stafa ‘long’, ‘far’, ‘late’. *Stafa tober* ‘a long road’ (but *tober stafa* ‘a main road’); *nīd’eš stafa* ‘never’; *nīd’eš krad’i stafa* ‘don’t stay late’; *stafa dī’lša* ‘far from you’; *nīd’eš stafa buga dī’lša* ‘I’ll never give it to you’; *stafa talósk* ‘spring’. **Stoffie** (G) ‘quickly’ is probably the same word. Irish fada.

stafara, -ri ‘a prayer’ (s’thaffice G). *Stafaris* ‘prayers’, ‘blessings’. *Stafri* as plural appears in γ 2a. Irish paidir (?).

stall ‘lodgings’ (G).

stama ‘a letter’, ‘paper’.

stamēr’ ‘a [money] note’ (bank- or treasury-note) (stamēir G).

stam’ra ‘to spit’ (stamara).

stardy ‘a hat’ (N). Romani stādi.

stāl *Sthāl your whids*, or *sthāl your torrying* (G), translated ‘stop talking’. Probably, like ‘stall’ (L’), cant, not true Shelta (Sampson).

stān ‘tin’ (G). *Stān šriš* ‘a tin basin’. Also **strān**. Irish.

Stān ‘John’ (G).

stedi ‘to stand’ (stedhi). Also **šedi**.

stēš ‘yes’: ‘yes is’, ‘indeed’, ‘also’, ‘and’; ‘this, that, or here is’; ‘I have’; and a variety of related meanings. Used also in opposing a previous statement (like Anglo-Irish ‘sure’), ‘but in reality’ (γ 2a). *Stēš šeltu nid’as* ‘here are seven persons’. *Can I inoχ my stīma at the t’era?* *Stēš* (G) ‘May I light my pipe at the fire? You may’. (In such a question ‘can’ is almost invariably used for ‘may’ in Anglo-Irish.) *Stēš mwīlša’s nad’ram* ‘here is my mother’; *stēš gloχ* ‘the same man’. From Irish *tā sē*, or is *ē* ‘he is’: probably the two verbs mixed up together.

stiff ‘writing paper’. Cant, not Shelta (Sampson).

stofi See **stafa**.

Stofirt, Stofrik ‘Patrick’.

stoχa ‘soft’.

straihmed ‘a year’ (L). Irish bliadhain.

strān See **stān**.

stretch ‘a year’. Probably English word, but compare **straihmed**.

strides ‘trousers’ (G). Probably English cant.

strīpuχ ‘a harlot’ (strèpuck L’). Irish striopach. See **rīpuχ**.

strod ‘a boot’ (K). Irish brōg.

strumble ‘straw’ (G).

sturt ‘in’, ‘into’, ‘inner’. See **astúrt**. *Gilifon sturt* ‘an inner waistcoat’. Irish isteach [is’t’aχ] ‘inside’.

st’ēmon ‘a rat’ (styēmon L).

st’īma ‘a pipe’, ‘bagpipe’, ‘tobacco-pipe’ (stī’ma A, steamer G, stioma, stiomagar K). Irish piopa. Also **št’īma**.

st’īm’ra ‘a piper’ (stīmera, styūmera: stiomara K: shliéma L, but the l must be a t left uncrossed). *St’īm’ra dī’lša*, *a st’īma aga dī’lša* ‘If you are a piper, have your own pipe’. *Šorikin-lub st’īm’ra* ‘a key-hole whistler’, a technical term for a ragged begging vagrant. Also **št’īm’ra**.

1 **st’īmon** ‘a neck’. Irish pīobān ‘windpipe’. Also **št’īmon**.

2 **St’īmon** ‘Michael’ (styīmon, stchūmon).

suba Uncertain word, explained as ‘not much account’. See the sentence under **šang**, below. Perhaps Irish seabhōid [s’awōd’] ‘nonsense’.

subax ‘a boar’.

subōl ‘a bottle’ (suburl). *Subōl a’skai* ‘a bottle of water’. Irish buidéal.

sud’ ‘to mix’. Irish suaithim.

sud’ata ‘company’. Irish cuideachta [cud’aχta].

sugad’ *Gloχ sugad’* ‘a doctor’. Irish liaigh (?).

1 **sugū** ‘war’. Irish cogadh [cogū] ‘war’.

2 **sugū** ‘sly’, ‘fun’. *Grēdin sugū* ‘making fun’. Irish magadh [magū]; or perhaps sūgach ‘funny’.

sugūn ‘bacon’ (sugurn). Irish bagūn.

sul’an ‘a baby’ (suillean W, suilin, suilean K).

sumad’ ‘a minute’, ‘moment’ (simaja, srumad, sumaj). Irish nōimid [nōmid’].

sumōl ‘a robber’: ‘to rob’. See **sramala**.

sup ‘a few’ (G).

surdu ‘trade’. *Gloχ surdu* ‘a tradesman’. See 3 **surgu**.

surgon ‘a bargain’. Irish margadh, or English ‘bargain’.

1 **surgu** ‘a thorn’.

2 **surgu** ‘sea’. Irish fairrge.

3 **surgu** ‘market’. See **surdu**. Irish margadh.

surk ‘to hang’. *Gloχ surku* ‘hangman’. Irish crochadh.

surχa ‘tired’. *Mwīlša’s nap’s surχa* ‘my back is tired; *nurth bug surχa* (written surhū) ‘now he is getting tired’ (γ 1d). Irish cortha.

surtul ‘plough’ (surthul).

sušgad ‘a small pot’.

sūbl’i ‘brother’, ‘friend’, ‘fellow’, ‘a man’, ‘a boy’ (subri, sōbli, sūbli, swibli [γ 2a], swubli: soobli L, soobri L’, sobyé L, sōbli C’). Like Romani ‘pal’, used in addressing a friend or equal.

sūbl’in Diminutive of **sūbl’i**.

sūl’a ‘around’ (γ 1a).

sūni ‘to see’, ‘to look’ (or **sūni**). The Liverpool evidence is on the whole in favour of the short u, but the evidence for ū is strong. Sooney G, sauni, sonni L’, sūnain L). *I sonnied him* (L’) ‘I saw him’; *slun’a swūner* ‘a looking-glass’; *gloχ sunal* ‘a showman’; *sūnis* the ‘looks’ of anyone; *sunal* ‘like’; *sūnal* ‘seeing’ (β 76), ‘resembling’ (β 84).

sūpla *Sūpla talósk* ‘a few days’. Irish cūpla ‘couple’.

sūr, **swūr** ‘hair’. Irish grūag.

swudal *Gloχ swudal* ‘a gentleman’. Also **swuda** [swuder]: *b’ōr’ swuda* ‘a lady’; *Dal’ōn swuda* ‘God Almighty’. See **swurt**.

swurk ‘to sing’ (swurko). *Swurkal* (sorcán G) ‘singing’; *swurkal grēt’in* ‘a singing bird’.

swurkin ‘a song’. *Glōri the swurkin* ‘listen to the song’.

swurk’ra ‘a singer’. *Stēš a mun’i swurk’ra* ‘he’s a good singer’.

swurt ‘on’, ‘upon’, ‘up’, ‘above’ (swurth). *Swurt a munk’ri* [‘up country’ =] ‘Munster’. *B’ōr’ a k’ena nīd’eš grāsta solk grit’ gloχ swurt the mam’rum* ‘The woman of the house won’t be pleased to take a sick man up to the room’. *Swurt a mun’iaθ* ‘up in Heaven’ (α); *luš swurt* ‘drink up!’, i.e. drink quickly. Probably Irish suas ‘up’.

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Š

šakar ‘four’. See **šarka**.

šako ‘to sin’: ‘a sin’. Irish peacadh [p'ako].

šal'wa ‘dumb’ (salawa). *Šlug šal'wa* ‘a tongueless bell’. Irish balbh [balw].

šam ‘a boy’ (G). *Are you g'ami, šam?* ‘Are you sick, lad?’ Apparently a perversion of **kam**, q.v.

šan ‘steam’ (K).

šang ‘to think’, ‘to understand’. Also spelt **shüng**. *Mwīšā šangs the glox tāri-in suba* ‘I think the man is speaking not much of account’. Query, from Irish meas.

šangar ‘a snake’, ‘an eel’.

šant ‘a pint’. *Šant a gāter* ‘a pint of ale’. English Shelta only.

šarag ‘a kiss’ (C).

šaragi ‘a soldier’ (Gleoch sharragy G). Irish saighdiūr [said'ūr].

šarig ‘to vex’. Irish crādh.

šark ‘to cut’, ‘a cut’. *Šark a dura* ‘a slice of bread’; *I'll šark your n'uk when I misli ašim* ‘I'll cut your head when I go out’; *šark brauen* ‘to reap’. Irish gearradh.

šarka, **šarkr** ‘four’. *Šarkr skaihōp* ‘a quart of whisky’. Properly **šakr**.

šarker ‘a cutter’, ‘an axe’, ‘scissors’. *Od šarker* (lit. ‘two-cutter’) ‘a pair of scales’ (β 76); *šarcúrs* (G) ‘shears’.

1 **šarog** ‘red’, ‘red-haired’. *Šarog fē* ‘raw meat’. Irish dearg [d'arg].

2 **šarog** ‘vexed’.

šarpōg ‘a boy’ (G). Irish gasúr.

šaru ‘a quarter’ (β 27). Irish ceathramhadh [k'ahru].

1 **šākr** ‘a brother’ (šarkar; also sikar, siedar, šikar G). Irish brāthair.

2 **šākr**, **šāka** ‘four’ (seácer G). Irish ceathar.

šark' ‘clever’ (sáirc G).

šeb, **šib** ‘to call’, ‘to name’. G writes *séb*, as though **šēb**. Etymology doubtful.

šedi ‘to stand’, ‘to mend’ (sedhi). As preposition, ‘on’, ‘upon’ (α). Irish stad (?).

Šeldrū ‘Shelta’, the tinker’s cant (Sheldhrū, Sheldhrū, Shīldrū, Shīldhrū, Shelta, Shelto, Shelderō, Shelru). *Nōb'ri Šeldru* ‘bog-Latin’, ‘bog-Shelta’. Irish bēlra, bēarla ‘language’, ‘jargon’.

šelk ‘to sell’ (L: also spelt *shē·ēlk* L, *sīlc* G). Irish reac?

šeltu ‘seven’.

šē ‘six’ (sai, sy L). *Šē n'uk* ‘sixpence’. Irish sē (s'ē).

šēd ‘police’ (shade G). *Are there šēds in the grag'? Is there a šēds-k'en in the grag'?* (G) ‘Are there police—Is there a police-barrack—in the town?’ Shadyog (L) ‘policeman’ = *šēd-g'ūk*. Query, slang from English shade (cf. ‘to shadow’).

šēkar ‘a sister’ (šelkar, šērkr). *B'ōr' šēkar* ‘a nun’. Irish siūr, genitive seathar ‘sister’.

šērķū ‘daughter’. *Šērķū na slī* ‘daughter-in-law’ (γ 1d). Etymology doubtful. Welsh merch (?).

šib See **šeb**.

šingomai ‘a newspaper’ (L).

šišer ‘Irish’.

šidrug ‘a soldier’, ‘policeman’ (shaidyog, shadyog L). See **šēd**.

šikr, **šika** ‘three’ (šēka). *Šikr n'uk* ‘threepence’.

širk ‘grass’. *Gušín ned’as a’ širk* ‘sitting down on the grass’. Irish *fēar* [fēr].

širt ‘down’, ‘downward’. *Širti gāter to kam* ‘down from father to son’; *širt a munk’ri* ‘down the country’. Irish *sīos* [sīs].

šī·u ‘to sow’. Irish *sīol* [sīl] ‘seed’ (?).

škimis ‘to drink’. *Air a sgeamas* ‘drunk’ (W). Irish *meisge* ‘drunk’.

škimišk ‘drunk’ (škimašk, škimeršk, skimišts: ishkimmisk L, sgeamhas, isgeamhas K, scimeis G).

škimišter ‘a drunkard’.

škrâχ ‘a tree’. *Šarkin škrâχs* ‘cutting trees’. Irish *sgeach* ‘a bush’, especially a whitethorn.

šk’ibl’in ‘a barn’. See **sg’iböl**.

šlāka ‘a cloak’. Irish *clōca*, from English.

šlī·a ‘leather’. *Šlī·a sālta* ‘a leather belt’. Irish *leathar* [l’ahar]. This word should almost certainly be spelt *slī·ar*.

šlōh’a ‘ashes’ (γ 3d). Irish *luaith lōh’*].

1 **šlug** ‘a bell’ (also slug). *Šlug šal’wa* ‘a dummy of a bell’; *šlug māl’a* ‘a hand-bell’. Irish *clog* [klug].

2 **šlug** ‘slow’, ‘weak’, ‘slowly’: ‘to fall’. Also **slug**. Irish *lag* ‘weak’.

šl’an ‘ale’ (A). Irish *leann*.

šl’ēm ‘to leap’. Irish *l’eim*.

šl’ēma ‘a frog’.

šl’ī·uχ ‘to read’ (shlīχ, shlūχ). *Gloχ šl’ī·uχ* ‘a schoolmaster’. Irish *leigheadh* (l’ē·aχ) ‘reading’.

šl’ī·uχter ‘a scholar’. *D’arp šl’ī·uχter* ‘a real scholar’.

šl’uχ ‘rain’. Irish *fliuch* [fl’uχ] ‘wet’.

šl’uχu ‘wet’. *Šl’uχu talósk* ‘a wet day’.

šorik ‘a key’. *Šorikin-lub* ‘a keyhole’. See **šroχar**.

šorknes ‘cursing’ (šorknesing G). Etymology doubtful.

šoru ‘a wake’, ‘funeral’. Irish *tōrramh* [tōrā] ‘a funeral’.

Šreik, Šreikel (rhyming with ‘strike’) ‘Michael’ (Shrike, Shrikel G).

šriš ‘a basin’ (G). English ‘dish’.

šriddle ‘a kettle’ (G). English ‘kettle’ (pron. ‘kittle’ in the country districts of Ireland.).

šroχar ‘a key’ (G). Irish *eochair* (oχar’).

Šrortan ‘Martin’ (G).

šrug ‘a jug’ (G). English ‘jug’. Also **srug**.

šrugū ‘spotted’, ‘speckled’. *Skēv šrugū* [‘a spotted fish’ =] ‘a trout’. Irish *breac* ‘speckled’.

št’īma ‘a pipe’. See **st’īma**.

1 **Št’īmon** ‘Michael’.

2 **št’īmon** ‘a neck’. Irish *muinēal* (?).

št’īm’ra See **st’īm’ra**.

šud’ēl ‘a bottle’ (shudēil G). Irish *buidēal* [bud’ēl].

šukar ‘a jar’ (sieucar K). Irish *crūsca*.

šuχar ‘a key’ (shuchar G). See **šroχar**.

šum ‘to own’ (shum L). Doubtful. Perhaps Irish *tā sē uaim* (‘I want it’) misheard and misunderstood.

šuri ‘to run’ (Suri G). *Šural* ‘running’; *kam’ra šural* ‘a greyhound’; *kuri-šural* ‘a racehorse’. Irish *rith*.

šurier [‘a runner’ =] ‘a wheel’. Also **šurier**. *Lorc-šurier* ‘a cart-wheel’.

šušei ‘rabbit’ (N). Romani.

šūkr, šūka ‘five’. *Šūka numpa* ‘five pounds’; *šūka g’et’a* [‘five-score’ =] ‘a hundred’.

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T

talop ‘belly’ (thulop, thalop). *Talop tån* or *talopd* ‘enceinte’. Irish bolg.

talósk ‘day’ (thalosk, tarosk). *Mun’i talósk* ‘a fine day’; *talósk min’úrt* ‘to-day’; *t. awárt* ‘one day’; *t. ērpa* ‘another day’; *stafa talósk* ‘spring’; *grīnta talósk* ‘fair-day’; *kurbug talósk* ‘market-day’. In L ‘weather’. Irish lāithe ‘day’.

tarpōn ‘porridge’ (thirpon). Irish bracán.

tarsp ‘to die’, ‘dead’, ‘death’ (tharsp: thawsp G). *Tarspin lī* ‘death bed’; *that glox’s nīd’eš tarsp, he’s tåp min’úrt* ‘that man’s not dead, he’s alive now’. Transitively: *that the mīdril may tarsp you* ‘that the devil may cause your death’; *tarsp gut may luber him* ‘may black death strike him (down)’. Irish marbh.

tar’in ‘rope’ (tarryin L). Irish srian ‘rein’ (?).

taši ‘to read’ (L). Very doubtful: perhaps part of an imperfectly understood Irish sentence beginning *tā sē* ‘it is’.

tād’ir ‘strong’, ‘hard’ (thadyur, thadr, thadyol, thardyur, tād’ōl). Irish lāidir.

tād’iraθ ‘strength’ (thardyūrath) (α).

tāral ‘talk’, ‘saying’, ‘mode of speech’, ‘language’. *Tāral a lut’ra* ‘north-country talk’; *tāral grūt’in* [‘a talking bird’ =] ‘a parrot’.

tāri ‘to talk’: ‘talk’, ‘language’ (thā’ri A, thari L; thāri L’; a-tharyin ‘talking’ L). *Nīd’eš tāri-in* [‘let there be no speaking’ =] ‘don’t talk’. G writes thawreen, shewing the two i’s of tāri·in coalescing. *Tāri-in* = ‘a talking’, ‘a manner of speech’; *tāri-in a mīdril* [‘talk of the devil’ =] ‘blasphemy’ (γ 1d). *Tārier* ‘a speaker’ (γ 2a). *Tārīm* (G) ‘talk’; *tārīn* (G) ‘language’. Irish rāid ‘he said’.

1 **tån** ‘full’. Irish lān.

2 **tån** ‘a day’ (tawn G). *A buri, a g’ami tån* ‘a fine’, ‘a bad day’.

3 **tån** ‘small’ (G). Etymology doubtful.

tåp, tåpa ‘alive’. Irish beatha [b’aha] ‘life’.

tirpa (thirpa) *Tirpa glox* ‘a ragman’. Irish ceart ‘a rag’.

tīrpōg ‘a rag’. *Tīrpōg grīto* [‘wind-rag’] or *t. mislo* [‘going-rag’] ‘a sail’; *t. k’ena* ‘a rag-shop’.

toim, tāim ‘white’ (K).

tom, tōm ‘big’, ‘great’, ‘many’. *Tom gured* [‘big money’ =] ‘gold’; tom yok, i.e. *tom g’ūk* (L) ‘a big man’, ‘a magistrate’; *tom slesker* ‘a farmer’; *tom numpa* (L) ‘a bank note’. As adverb, ‘violently’; *miš it tom* ‘hit it hard’; *tomier* ‘bigger’ *atomier* ‘rather’. The o is marked long or short indifferently; but it seems to be always long in **tōmān**, q.v. Irish mōr.

tomiaθ ‘bigness’.

topa ‘brave’, ‘fine’ (thopa, thopan). *Topa t’imi* ‘a fine stick’. Etymology doubtful.

tōber ‘a road’ (thōber). *Kriš tōber* [‘an old road’ =] ‘a lane’; *b’in’i tōber* [‘a small road’ =] ‘a path’; *tōber swurt* ‘a high road’; *tōber šīrt* ‘a lower road’; *tōber stafa* ‘a main road’. *Do the šēds misli this tōber?* (G) ‘Do the police patrol this road?’ Irish bothar [bōhər].

tōmān ‘much’, ‘great’. *Bug tōmān* ‘give a lot!’; *tōmān l’agun* ‘a great loss’; *toman gured* may mean ‘too much money’ or ‘how much money’ (γ 1d). Irish mōrān.

tōri ‘to come’. *Tōri nasdōš* ‘come here’. Irish tar.

tōrog ‘a tramp’ (C’).

trē-n’uk ‘a threepence’ (L’).

tribli ‘a family’. In γ 1a used apparently to denote a large number of people. Irish teaghlach [t’alax], genitive teaghlaiġh [t’a-lī].

trīp ‘a sup’, ‘drop’ (thrīp). *Trīp a gāter* ‘a sup of drink’; *trīp a skai* ‘a sup of water’. Etymology uncertain; one of a class of quasi-onomatopoeic words like drīog, srubh, flip, etc. all meaning ‘drop’.

trīpus ‘a fight’: ‘to fight’ (γ 1d, γ 3j). Etymology doubtful.

tug ‘a shawl’ (G). Etymology doubtful.

tul ‘worth’, ‘price’ (thwuol, thol). *N’uk’s tul* ‘a pennyworth’. Irish luach.

turan ‘a loaf’ (W). Perhaps Irish arān ‘bread’, but doubtful.

turpōg ‘a rag’. See **tīrpōg**.

tū ‘thou’. Irish.

tūr ‘anus’. Also ‘bottom’ (of a river), γ 1d. Irish tōn.

1 **tūr** ‘up’. Irish suas.

2 **tūr** ‘time’. *Nīd’eš tūr* ‘never’; *goiġil tūr* [every time], ‘always’; *šīkr tūr* ‘three times’ (γ 1b). Irish uair.

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T’

t’al ‘half’ (chal). *T’al g’et’a* [‘half-score’ =] ‘ten’; *t’al grēt’in* [‘a half-bird’ =] ‘a linnet’, ‘canary’; *t’al kuri* [‘a half-horse’ =] ‘a mule’, ‘jennet’; *t’al mīltōg* [‘a half-shirt’ =] ‘a dickey’, ‘shirt-front’; *t’al nimpa* ‘a half-pint’; *t’al numpa*, *t’al inoġn’ap* (G) ‘a half-sovereign’; *t’alsōn*, *tāirsūr* (G) *charrshom*, *cherrshom*, *tusheroon* (L’) ‘a half-crown’; *t’al slun’a* ‘a half-glass’. *Swurt t’al the skai* ‘half out of the water’. Irish leath [l’ah] ‘half’.

t’ant ‘a gill’ (chant). Also **kant**.

t’an’uk ‘a halfpenny’. Contracted from **t’al-n’uk**.

t’āltra See **cālra**. G gives *talrōg* ‘knife’.

t’elp ‘to boil’ (chelp G). See **t’ērp**.

t’era ‘fire’, ‘fuel’ (chera G, therra, thirra, theddy L, thēdy A, tur W, teori K, terri ‘coal’ L; terry ‘a heating-iron’ L). Irish teine [t’en’ə]. The forms with *d* indicate an alternative t’ēdi.

t’erp ‘to lie’. See **k’erp**.

t’ērp ‘to cook’, ‘to boil’ (cherp, cherrp). Irish berbhim [b’ervim].

t’ērpīn ‘a finger, toe’ (chēvpīn, chēpīn, chēspīn, chērpīn: chē’rpīn A, chairpīn G). *T’. a’ māl’a* ‘finger’; *t’. a’ kōli* ‘toe’; *tom t’.* ‘thumb’ or ‘great toe’; *t’. slug* ‘a finger-bell’. Irish meur [m’ēr] ‘a finger’ ‘toe’ (?)

t’ēt A generic word like **inoġ** ‘thingamy’—used when the specific name is unknown or does not present itself. Used in many senses and combinations: see Russell’s vocabulary, s.v. **tshat** and references there. Probably not true Shelta.

t’īni ‘fire’ (chini A). Irish teine. See **t’era**.

t’inoġ ‘a thing’: variant of **inoġ**. *T’inoġ a dura* ‘frying-pan’; *t’inoġ awárt ... t’inoġ a-ola* ‘the one [person or thing] ... the other’; *t’inoġ awart mink’er* ‘one of the tinkers’; *t’inoġ kriš in the grēdan* [‘an old thing in the face’ =] ‘a wrinkle’; *t’inoġ karib* [‘the killing thing’ =] ‘poison’.

t’oli ‘to follow’ (cholli: tolsk, tori G). Irish leanaim [l’anaim] (?).

t’ūġ ‘clothes’ (chīūġ). Irish ēadach ‘clothes’.

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U

ugum (uggum, γ 3e). Irish agam ‘at’ or ‘with me’.

uχ ‘necessity’, ‘need’. Also **ucaid**. Irish uchaim.

umpi Doubtful word in the sentence *Sūbl'i umpi stafa nīd'eš*, translated ‘Boy, don’t be long’.

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V

vonger ‘money’ (N). Means ‘coals’ in Anglo-Romani.

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W

waddler ‘a duck’ (G). English.

wart. Cf. **awárt**, which is the proper form. *T'inoχ awárt* ‘one thing’ *l'īman wart* ‘one year’. Irish amhāin [aṽhān] ‘alone, single, one’.

wed' ‘money’ (wedge N). Doubtful.

wīd ‘tea’ (weed G). English ‘weed’.

wobbler ‘a goat’ (G). Not English, but a perversion of Irish gabhar [gaw'r].

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Y

yar, yor ‘penis’. See **g'or'**. *Ned'as a yar* ‘brothel’.

yergan ‘tin’.

yēdug ‘a lady’ (γ 1d). Rhyming slang. See **lēdōg**.

yīšgad See **l'īšgad**.

yīrk ‘wit’. See **l'īrk**.

yīrt ‘again’ (yīrth, γ 1b). See **ayīrt**.

Yītus ‘Peter’.

yōrum ‘milk’ (G).

yūk ‘a man’. See **g'ūk**.

yūk'ra ‘a beggar’. See **g'ūk'ra**.

yūr ‘a clock’ (yewr N). Probably cant, derived from Yiddish; but cf. Romani yora, ora, ‘a watch or clock; hour’.