

## Chapter 1 : Plantation of Ulster - Wikipedia

*A Concise Ulster Dictionary presents the fullest ever guide to the diverse and colourful language of the province of Ulster. Taking in colloquialisms as well as rare and specialist terms, the dictionary covers a wide range of topics, with examples such as coggly-curry (a seesaw), barnbrack (a fruit bun), flahool (generous) and the Sheugh (the Irish Sea, or a drainage ditch).*

Will revisit the delicate balance in due time bearing in mind that politics sometimes is best served by vagueness and muddle rather than perfect clarity: And yes, you can have a pint on my tab. The introduction had been in this longer form since August Ulster Scots, also known as Ullans and Hiberno-Scots, refers to varieties of Scots spoken in parts of the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland. It is used in East Antrim, north Down, north-west Co. Londonderry, the Laggan area of Donegal, and also in the fishing villages of the Mourne coast. Although Mid Ulster English is everywhere influenced by Irish Gaelic, a substrate is particularly evident in Donegal, the Sperrin mountains and the Glens of Antrim, areas close to former or current Gaeltacht districts. Ullans is a portmanteau neologism merging Ulster and Lallans - the Scots for Lowlands - coined by the physician, amateur historian and politician Dr Ian Adamson [ citation needed ]. The magazine of the Ulster-Scots Language Society is also named Ullans, ostensibly from "Ulster-Scots language in literature and native speech" but ultimately from the other contraction[ citation needed ]. Hiberno-Scots, unlike "Ulster Scots", refers only to a linguistic tradition; it also mirrors " Hiberno-English "[ citation needed ]. Ullans and Hiberno-Scots redirects to Ulster Scots. They were merged here see discussion somewhere above on this page ; and, it would seem, the "elaboration" of the introduction is was, until recently why deleting that information especially without edit summary is of concern. Glancing back through the history of edits to the page, it is clear that the complex political issues of the history of the region have sometimes inspired editing of this page. The ones reducing it to one sentence, draw the lines very clearly. That is not to say that the recent changes here are influenced by anything other than a desire to accurately write the article -- yet, when wearing the hat of a recent changes patroller, that is one factor that must be kept in mind. Is there consensus on the recent change of the introduction? An introduction should give someone who is not acquainted with the subject an overview. Any detailed argument does not belong in an intro, although it may well find a place later on. I may have been responsible for some of the edits. The long existing elaboration in the introduction was a product of the redirections of Ullans and Hiberno-Scots which used to have there own brief articles here to Ulster Scots. If so, please defend your argument. Ullans is a portmanteau neologism merging Ulster and Lallans - the Scots for Lowlands - coined by the physician, amateur historian and politician Dr Ian Adamson[citation needed]. The magazine of the Ulster-Scots Language Society is also named Ullans, ostensibly from "Ulster-Scots language in literature and native speech" but ultimately from the other contraction[citation needed]. Hiberno-Scots, unlike "Ulster Scots", refers only to a linguistic tradition; it also mirrors "Hiberno-English"[citation needed]. The linguist James Milroy used the term "Hiberno-Scots" as early as the s[citation needed] response to Cooke[ edit ] The information quoted above and deleted on the 23rd, without edit summary 1 , 2 , 3 has been in the article since Let it be noted again , that Ullans and Hiberno-Scots were long ago a merged with this page b redirected to this page and c included in bold on the first line of the introduction -- implying that perhaps the information about them should be kept, rather than deleted especially without explanation and consensus Erasing, not so fine No edit summary, bad Misleading edit summary, egregious e. Uncivil attacks on innocent split infinitives, unnecessary. I agree that what has been there for a couple of years makes for a "messy" introduction. Understanding the "subtle political implications" e. Time for a drink I apologize for the lack of summary, but for nothing else. So, let us find some. The phonetic transcriptions reveal many features associated with conservative Ulster Scots such as the lowering of short vowels, the use of a palatal after velars, Kingsmore, Michael Montgomery [1] ref added by Proofreader77 talk Its purpose is to identify some of the mechanisms involved in language change by focusing on one variety of Hiberno-English Ulster Scots - in a small urban community. Kingsmore concentrates in particular on the social and family networks of this urban working-class community and their

influence on the status and stigma of competing nonstandard pronunciations. The author identifies some of the innovators of phonological change and some social and linguistic barriers to change. This quantitative study focuses on the effect of gender on language variation and change. In addition, Kingsmore describes conflicting pressures between urban and rural varieties and examines the extent of influence of a larger urban center on a smaller urban center. Her sociolinguistic methodology is innovative and insightful. Not until the very end of the eighteenth century did some Irish Protestants call themselves Irish. Until then, to be Protestant in Ireland was to be English. This, of course, was not a term readily adopted by the Ulster Presbyterians, who used terms such as Scots, Hiberno-Scots, and, on occasions when a common Protestant identity was assumed in the face of a Catholic threat for example, the s, ss, and during the Troubles , British. Accents of English , John C. Wells, p [3] ref added by Proofreader77 talk Indeed, as Gregg says ; , the Scotch-Irish speakers know that the Ulster Anglo-Irish speech of their neighbours generally approximates much more closely with Standard ENglish than their own Scottish type of dialect. Nevertheless there are certain Anglo-Irish dialect forms incidentally distinct from local-accent Standard forms The New British History: Founding the Modern State , edited by Glenn Burgess,p [4] ref added by Proofreader77 talk British Consciousness and Identity: Gavin Falconer 14 Oct [6] added by Proofreader77 talk Is that roughly a correct interpretation of the positions at issue? In view of the much-vaunted goal to secure "parity of esteem" between the unionist and nationalist communities in Northern Ireland, it should come as no surprise that such terminology has spread to the language movements. Language, Identity and Conflict: Reaction from nationalist groups to Ulster-Scots is particularly vigorous with some commentators arguing that it is hardly a language at all. They insist that it is merely a dialect of Ulster English and is being promoted purely for political, even separatist purposes. State of the Union: Ullans would be a wonderful language if it took hold Ulster-Scots is no more a viable national language than is Irish in the Republic. The Politics of Language in Ireland Tony Crowley, Oxford University Press, , pp -- "Wars of Words is the first comprehensive survey of the politics of language in Ireland during the colonial and post-colonial periods. The final chapter analyses the way in which contemporary poets have used Gaelic, Hiberno-English, Ulster-English, and Ulster-Scots, as vehicles for the various voices that demand to be heard in the new societies on both sides of the border. But that is literature, and in the social realm the problems and answers are always harder. But a good place to start in tackling the problems is the simple but radical acknowledgment which massive majorities in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland made by voting for The Belfast agreement: A Concise Ulster Dictionary [ edit ] It seems there is exactly one copy of this book for sale Does anyone have access to a copy? Oxford University Press, , xi-xii. Oxford University Press, , xi. Sounds like nonsense to me. The whole point of the Ausbau vs Abstand distinction is that a language can be an Ausbausprache without being an Abstandsprache. Ausbau, on the basis of insufficient divergence Abstand. One source is cited for the statement that "By the early part of the 20th century the literary tradition was almost extinct. Would anyone else care to have a stab at reconciling our conflicting sources into something helpful to the average reader? Man vyi talk Were they all writing in Scots or were they just Ulster-Scots people writing? Almost extinct would seem to imply not very much going on. Why not more authors? Nevertheless, you are right, the way those sources are presented needs to be reconciled. Do you have the page numbers for the Ferguson references? Is the Robinson, in "The Languages of Ireland", ed. The gentleman is known for making tenuous claims about the nature of Ulster Scots. Do you also have the page numbers for those references? More could be added, I suppose. I wonder whether "the literary tradition was almost extinct" was intended to refer to poetry? Ferguson claims in "Ulster-Scots Writing" that the 19th century prose tradition is "neglected" and "under-explored" p. The reference to the literary tradition being almost extinct by the early part of the 20th century from Montgomery, Michael and Robert Gregg in Jones ed. From Ferguson it appears that some verse was certainly written into the twentieth century. But unfortunately there is no mention of how widespread participation in the tradition and consumption of it was. Perhaps the formulation is a matter of semantics. Using an endangered species like the Mountain Gorilla as a Metaphor, which is correct? I will make an attempt to reconcile that in the article. Ulster-Scotch[ edit ] In the recent edit summary, it was said: Grave accents and umlauts wer never used in historic Ulster-Scots writings. Standardizing a written language means evening-out differences between dialects. The Agency, however, has

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created an entirely new one that bears very little resemblance to traditional Ulster-Scots writings. Hav a read thru these reports and see how drastically the spellings change. Is that all we disagree about?

**Chapter 2 : Ebook A Concise Ulster Dictionary as PDF Download Portable Document Format**

*A Concise Ulster Dictionary was compiled by Dialect Archivists at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, under the directorship of Dr. Caroline McAfee, who worked previously on The Scots Dictionary.*

Ulster before plantation[ edit ] A map of southern Ulster c. Many of the Gaelic Irish practiced "creaghting" or "booleying", a kind of transhumance whereby some of them moved with their cattle to upland pastures during the summer months and lived in temporary dwellings during that time. This often led outsiders to mistakenly believe that the Gaelic Irish were nomadic. Following an extremely costly series of campaigns by the English, including massacre and use of ruthless scorched earth tactics, the war ended in with the surrender of the Gaelic alliance and the Treaty of Mellifont. In , the chieftains left Ireland to seek Spanish help for a new rebellion, in the Flight of the Earls. King James issued a proclamation declaring their action to be treason , paving the way for the forfeiture of their lands and titles. The rebellion prompted Arthur Chichester , the Lord Deputy of Ireland , to plan a much bigger plantation and to expropriate the legal titles of all native landowners in the province. Before the Flight of the Earls, the English administration had sought to minimize the personal estates of the chieftains, but now they treated the chieftains as sole owners of their whole territories, so that all the land could be confiscated. Most of this land was deemed to be forfeited or escheated to the Crown because the chieftains were declared to be attainted. James had been King of Scotland before he also became King of England and needed to reward his subjects in Scotland with land in Ulster to assure them they were not being neglected now that he had moved his court to London. In addition, long-standing contact and settlement between Ulster and the west of Scotland meant that Scottish participation was a practical necessity. In the two officially unplanted counties of Antrim and Down , substantial Presbyterian Scots settlement had been underway since This meant that, rather than settling the planters in isolated pockets of land confiscated from the Irish, all of the land would be confiscated and then redistributed to create concentrations of British settlers around new towns and garrisons. The remaining Irish landowners were to be granted one quarter of the land in Ulster. The peasant Irish population was intended to be relocated to live near garrisons and Protestant churches. Moreover, the planters were barred from selling their lands to any Irishman and were required to build defences against any possible rebellion or invasion. The settlement was to be completed within three years. In this way, it was hoped that a defensible new community composed entirely of loyal British subjects would be created. The principal landowners were to be "Undertakers", wealthy men from England and Scotland who undertook to import tenants from their own estates. Since these former officers did not have enough private capital to fund the colonisation, their involvement was subsidised by the twelve great guilds. Livery companies from the City of London were coerced into investing in the project, as were City of London guilds which were granted land on the west bank of the River Foyle , to build their own city on the site of Derry renamed Londonderry after them as well as lands in County Coleraine. The final major recipient of lands was the Protestant Church of Ireland , which was granted all the churches and lands previously owned by the Roman Catholic Church. The British government intended that clerics from England and the Pale would convert the native population to Anglicanism. From there was substantial lowland Scots settlement on disinhabited land in north Down, led by Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton. In addition there was much internal movement of settlers who did not like the original land allotted to them. However another 4, Scottish adult males had settled in unplanted Antrim and Down, giving a total settler population of about 19, They usually lived close to and even in the same townlands as the settlers and the land they had farmed previously. In , Chichester had 1, former Gaelic soldiers deported from Ulster to serve in the Swedish Army. Successes and failures[ edit ] The plantation was a mixed success from the point of view of the settlers. About the time the Plantation of Ulster was planned, the Virginia Plantation at Jamestown in started. By the s, there were 20, adult male British settlers in Ulster, which meant that the total settler population could have been as high as 80, They formed local majorities of the population in the Finn and Foyle valleys around modern County Londonderry and east Donegal , in north Armagh and in east Tyrone. Moreover, the unofficial settlements in Antrim and Down were thriving. The attempted conversion of the Irish to Protestantism was generally a

failure. One problem was language difference. The Protestant clerics imported were usually all monoglot English speakers, whereas the native population were usually monoglot Irish speakers. In an entry for the year , the Annals of the Four Masters states that the land was "taken from the Irish" and given "to foreign tribes", and that the Irish chiefs were "banished into other countries where most of them died". Wars of the Three Kingdoms and Irish Confederate Wars By the s it is suggested that the plantation was settling down with "tacit religious tolerance", and in every county Old Irish were serving as royal officials and members of the Irish Parliament. The wars saw Irish rebellion against the planters, twelve years of bloody war, and ultimately the re-conquest of the province by the English parliamentary New Model Army that confirmed English and Protestant dominance in the province. In the s, Presbyterians in Scotland staged a rebellion against Charles I for trying to impose Anglicanism. The same was attempted in Ireland, where most Scots colonists were Presbyterian. A large number of them returned to Scotland as a result. Charles I subsequently raised an army largely composed of Irish Catholics, and sent them to Ulster in preparation to invade Scotland. The English and Scottish parliaments then threatened to attack this army. The mobilised natives turned on the British colonists, massacring about and expelling about 8, more. Marianne Elliott believes that " destroyed the Ulster Plantation as a mixed settlement". Many colonists who survived rushed to the seaports and went back to Great Britain. Stewart states that "The fear which it inspired survives in the Protestant subconscious as the memory of the Penal Laws or the Famine persists in the Catholic. In revenge for the massacres of Scottish colonists, the army committed many atrocities against the Catholic population. Based in Carrickfergus , the Scottish army fought against the rebels until All sides committed atrocities against civilians in this war, exacerbating the population displacement begun by the Plantation. The Wars eliminated the last major Catholic landowners in Ulster. The plan was that moving Borderers see Border Reivers to Ireland particularly to County Fermanagh [ citation needed ] would both solve the Border problem and tie down Ulster. This was of particular concern to James VI of Scotland when he became King of England, since he knew Scottish instability could jeopardise his chances of ruling both kingdoms effectively. Another wave of Scottish immigration to Ulster took place in the s, when tens of thousands of Scots fled a famine " in the border region of Scotland. It was at this point that Scottish Presbyterians became the majority community in the province. In total, during the half century between and , , British settlers migrated to Ulster, just over half of which were English. During the 18th century, rising Scots resentment over religious, political and economic issues fueled their emigration to the American colonies, beginning in and continuing up to the s. Scots-Irish from Ulster and Scotland, and British from the borders region comprised the most numerous group of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to the colonies in the years before the American Revolution. An estimated , left northern Ireland. They settled first mostly in Pennsylvania and western Virginia, from where they moved southwest into the backcountry of upland territories in the South , the Ozarks and the Appalachian Mountains. According to one interpretation, it created a society segregated between native Catholics and settler Protestants in Ulster and created a Protestant and British concentration in north east Ireland. This argument therefore sees the Plantation as one of the long-term causes of the Partition of Ireland in , as the north-east remained as part of the United Kingdom in Northern Ireland. However the densest Protestant settlement took place in the eastern counties of Antrim and Down, which were not part of the Plantation, whereas Donegal, in the west, was planted but did not become part of Northern Ireland. Stewart concluded, "The distinctive Ulster-Scottish culture, isolated from the mainstream of Catholic and Gaelic culture, would appear to have been created not by the specific and artificial plantation of the early seventeenth century, but by the continuous natural influx of Scottish settlers both before and after that episode Richard English has written that, "not all of those of British background in Ireland owe their Irish residence to the Plantations The strong Ulster Scots accent originated through the speech of lowland Scots settlers evolving and being influenced by both Hiberno-English and Irish Gaelic.

### Chapter 3 : Philip Robinson

*This dictionary presents a guide to the diverse and colourful language of Ulster. 15, dialect words, including colloquialisms as well as rare and specialist terms, are explained with information.*

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### Chapter 4 : Download A Concise Ulster Dictionary PDF Online - Video Dailymotion

*A Concise Ulster Dictionary was compiled by Dialect Archivists at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, under the directorship of Dr. Caroline McAfee, who worked previously on The Scots Dictionary. The project ties in with the Cultural Traditions Initiative in schools in Northern Ireland and has been sponsored by the Department of Education.*

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### Chapter 9 : BBC Two - Languages of Ulster, Series 1, Episode 1

*A Concise Ulster Dictionary presents the fullest ever guide to the diverse and colourful language of the province of Ulster. Taking in colloquialisms as well as rare and specialist terms, the dictionary covers a wide range of topics, with examples such as coggly-curry (a seesaw), barnbrack (a fruit).*