**Shetlan by John Peterson**

Du may waander on fir ever,

An seek idder laands dee lane,

Bit someday du’ll come driftin

Ta da laand o laands agen.

 Sho’s a laand o faeries dancin

In a ring o snaa-white scom,

Whaar da grit, grey sea lies skulkin

I’ da dim, saft simmer hom.

 Dere, A’m pluckin kokkiluries,

 An gadderin paddock-stols,

 Or guddlin tricky skeeticks

 Ida clear saat-waater pols,

 A’m rickin peerie sillicks

 Wi a preen an dockin-waand

 Or poking efter smislins

 Ida ebb-stanes ida saand.

Sho’s a laand whaar winter’s souchin

Trowe da spondrift an da squaal,

An da smorin mooricaavie

Fills da Nort-wind’s oobin waal

 Dere, I look alang da tide-line

 Among da tang an waar,

 Fir barrel-scows, an battens,

 An bits o brokken spar;

 Fir da muckle seas is brakkin

 In stoor laek cloods o snaa.

 An der tales o vessels wrackin

 Wi dir sails aa blawn awa.

**Shetlan by John Peterson**

*This poem describes a seascape in both summer and winter. It’s important to note that the poem is called ‘Shetlan’ as this is where the poem is set and it was the common name for the Shetland dialect.*

Read over the following helpful hints:

* ***scom is a Scots word, from Shetland dialect, meaning ‘foam’.***
* ***hom is a Scots word, from Shetland dialect, meaning ‘twilight’.***
* ***smorin mooricaavie is a Scots phrase, from Shetland dialect, meaning ‘snowy blizzard’.***
* ***oobin waal is a Scots phrase, from Shetland dialect, meaning ‘moaning wail’.***
* ***tang an waar is a Scots phrase, from Shetland dialect, meaning ‘sea weed’.***
* ***The word ‘du’, used at the beginning of the poem, is a form of ‘you’, used between people who know each other well. A parent would use it when speaking to their child, but a child would not use it when speaking to their parent.***
1. From the list below, select three words which tell us that the poet is describing how the seascape looks in Summer.

laand simmer an kokkiluries saft paddock-stols

1. From the list below, select three words or phrases that tell us the poet is describing how the seascape looks in Winter.

squaal souchin trowe

smorin mooricaavie Nort-wind barrel-scows

1. In the section of the poem that begins, ‘Dere, A’m pluckin kokkiluries’, the poet goes on to describes several activities that he takes part in during summer. Select three activities that he describes.

picking daisies swimming collecting shells

gathering toadstools catching fish building sandcastles

1. In the section of poem that begins, ‘Sho’s a laand whaar winter’s souchin’, the poet describes what he can see on the beach during winter. Select the four words that describe what he sees:

frost seaweed barrel hoops

snow stormy seas icicles

1. By comparing the seascape in summer to the seascape in winter, the writer is highlighting the differences between the two. When this happens in poetry, it is called:

simile contrast rhyme metaphor vocabulary

1. The poet uses lots of words beginning with ‘s’. For example, read the section that begins, ‘Sho’s a land ehaar winter’s souchin…’. When this happens in poetry, it is called:

rhyme metaphor rhythm sibilance contrast

1. Sometimes, it is easy to translate a Shetland word to English by replacing the ‘d’ at the start with ‘th’.

Match the other words beginning with ‘d’ to their English versions. Remember to read over the poem again to help you.

da their

dere the

dir there

dem this

dis them