

Made-up about this boss new Liverpool Dickie

Jonnie Robinson, Lead Curator of Spoken English, writes:

We can all probably remember the first time we met a *Scouser* [= 'person from Liverpool'] face to face. Leafing through Tony Crowley's excellent [Liverpool English Dictionary](#) immediately transported me back to 1983 and a fellow first year student in halls of residence who regularly described himself as *dead made-up* [= 'really pleased/excited'] or disdainfully proclaimed *that's last* [= expression used dismissively of e.g. unpleasant drink or food/embarrassing choice of clothing/dismal taste in music]. *Made-up* and *last* are both in Crowley's wonderful new dictionary, which is the culmination of years of research into Liverpool English. There have been countless entertaining and informative treatments of *Scouse* [= 'the dialect of Liverpool'] – both in print and online – but Crowley provides a long overdue authoritative inventory of Liverpool vernacular based on evidence from published works, thus enabling a reader to trace the provenance of over 2,000 fascinating expressions.

✖ It's intriguing, for instance, to be able to consult his entries for items in the Library's own [Evolving English WordBank](#) – examples of contemporary dialect and slang words and phrases submitted to the British Library by members of the public in 2010/11. The following items that feature in both resources include established Liverpool favourites such as [made-up](#) [= 'pleased']; forms that reflect local pronunciation, like [antwack\(y\)](#) [= 'antique']; references to local specialities, customs and folklore, such as [Wet Nellie](#) [= type of bread pudding] and [Hickey the Firebobby](#) [= bogeyman evoked to frighten children/deflect them from asking awkward questions]; and recent coinages, like [jarg](#) [= 'fake, useless, rubbish']. Returning to 1983, it turns out my new friend was actually from Formby, so might potentially be dismissed by sticklers as a *Plastic Scouser* [= 'person from the Liverpool hinterland rather than the city itself']. Intriguingly, there's no entry for *Plastic Scouse(r)* in Crowley's dictionary, although there are several (conflicting) definitions in *Urban Dictionary* and elsewhere online including [this BBC Voices Recording](#). Opinions as to the exact geographic boundary of *Scouseland* [= 'Liverpool'] inevitably vary, but towards the end of our first term my mate from Formby certainly staked a genuine claim to membership of the wider *Scouse* community by asking me if I was intending to put up any *chrizzie dezzies* [= 'Christmas decorations'] in my room. This brilliantly playful construction is an example of a highly productive process of word formation in Liverpool English – abbreviating the stem of an existing word and adding the suffix <-y> or <-ie> (e.g. *plastic* → *plazzy*) and/or changing the final consonant of the stem before adding the suffix (e.g. *plastic* → *placcy*).

Crowley includes several of these highly distinctive hypocoristic forms. Many are arguably universal in colloquial speech, like *bevvy* [= 'drink'] (from

'beverage')], *bezzie* [= 'best mate'], *butty* [= 'sandwich' (from 'bread-and-butter')], *chippy* [= 'chip shop'], *footy* [= 'football'], *offy* [= 'off-licence'], *pressie* [= 'present'], *sarnie* [= 'sandwich'], *trackie* [= 'tracksuit'], *tranny* [= 'transistor radio'] and *wellies* [= 'Wellington boots']; others are probably more geographically and/or socially restricted, such as *bezzies* [= 'best clothes'], *cozzie* [= 'swimming costume'], *lizzy* [= 'elastic'], *lecky* [= 'electricity supply'], *lippy* [= 'lipstick'], *photie* [= 'photograph'] and *trainies* [= 'trainers']. Even more noteworthy, though, is the set of entries that are, if not absolutely unique to Merseyside, then much more common there than elsewhere. Several refer to significant local landmarks, such as *Dellie* [= 'Adelphi cinema'], *Mizzy* [= 'Wavertree Playground' (known locally as 'The Mystery')], *Parly* [= 'Parliament Street'], *Scotty Road* [= 'Scotland Road'], *Sevvy Park* [= 'Sefton Park'], *Tocky* [= 'Toxteth'] and *Vauxy* [= 'Vauxhall Road' (I've never heard *Vauxy* in reference to the Vauxhall Road in London, for instance)]; others refer to municipal institutions or authority figures that have special local significance, including *binnie* [= 'binman'], *bizzies* [= 'the police' (from 'busybody')], *corpy* [= 'Liverpool Corporation'], *cuzzies* [= 'customs officer'], *lanny* [= 'landing stage'], *ozzy* [= 'hospital'], *plaine* [= 'plain-clothes detective']; while several relate to domestic objects and/or cultural activities including food, daily routine and leisure pursuits, such as *avvy* [= 'afternoon'], *conny onny* [= 'condensed milk'], *cowie* [= 'cowboy film'], *finny addy* [= 'finnan-haddock'], *loosie* [= 'cigarette sold individually'], *mobie* [= 'mobile phone'], *muzzy* [= 'moustache'], *emmy oggie* [= 'empty house'], *rollie* [= 'roll-up cigarette'], *squashies* [= 'squashed/broken chocolate sold at reduced price'] and *sterry milk* [= 'sterilised milk']. As a productive form, Crowley's dictionary cannot possibly hope to be comprehensive, but forms like *conny onny* and *mobie* demonstrate how this process applies equally to traditional and to modern household items and my mate's use of *chrizzie dezzies* shows how it can be used to create highly original forms that may or may not be adopted more widely – the *BBC Voices Recordings* captured [basies](#) [= 'baseball boots'] and [grungies](#) [= 'fan of grunge rock music'], for instance.

Crowley's dictionary is a unique celebration of the extraordinary ingenuity and creativity of Scouse vocabulary. To explore the equally distinctive Scouse accent, try [this](#) recording in the Library's [Evolving English VoiceBank](#).