# A hunder East Central South Scots wirds

* These Scots words, phrases, and grammatical features can be enlarged, printed, and placed in windows or other locations round the school. Learners can work in threes to find and record as many as possible.
* Learners can use the Concise Scots Dictionary, the online Scots Dictionary <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/> or the following vocabulary sheets to find definitions. (Words generally need to be heard or said at least seven times before they will enter the learners’ vocabulary.)

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| **Verbs (action words) in Scots** | **Verbs (action words) in English** |
| bide  | stay, live |
| birl  | spin around |
| blaw  | blow  |
| bigg  | build  |
| clap  | pet  |
| clype  | tell on |
| coorie  | cuddle  |
| dae/div | do (emphatic and some other forms) respectively |
| gaein / gauin / gangin | going  |
| giein  | giving  |
| greet  | weep, cry |
| haud  | hold  |
| hae/huf/hiv | have  |
| howk  | dig  |
| ken  | know  |
| mind  | remember  |
| gliff  | scare  |
| cowp  | knock over or fall |
| daunder  | walk, wander |
| fouter  | potter or dither |
| fyke  | fidget, or fuss |
| hoatch  | fidget / move jerkily about |
| wheech  | move quickly through the air, or snatch away |
| speir  | ask  |
| coggle  | rock / shake |
| rax  | (usually of body parts and limbs) stretch |
| chore  | steal  |
| girn  | complain, moan |

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| **Modal verbs in Scots** | **Modal verbs in English** |
| kin  | can  |
| cannae  | can’t  |
| micht  | might  |

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| **Prepositions in Scots** | **Prepositions in English** |
| afore  | before  |
| agin  | again  |
| ahint  | behind  |
| atween  | between  |
| eftir  | after  |
| frae | from  |
| inby  | close / beside |
| oot  | out  |
| ower/oer | over  |
| owerby/oerby | a short distance away |
| tae  | to  |
| abin  | above  |

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| **Adjectives (describing words) in Scots** | **Adjectives (describing words) in English** |
| orrie  | odd or spare |
| auld  | old  |
| clarty  | dirty, muddy, slimy |
| crabbit  | grumpy, bad tempered |
| glaikit  | foolish, stupid |
| facie  | brave or cheeky |
| derk  | dark  |
| drookit  | drenched  |
| dreich  | miserable  |
| feart  | afraid  |
| gallus  | cheeky  |
| glaikit  | stupid  |
| ither  | other  |
| ragin  | angry  |
| muckle  | big  |
| scunnert  | fed up, (of objects) worn out |
| shilpit  | feeble, sickly |
| sleekit  | sly  |
| snell  | of weather: biting, keen, piercing, bitter, severe |
| stappit (fu)  | very or completely full |
| staundin/staandin | standing  |
| stoor / stoorie  | dust / dusty  |
| teemin  | crowded  |
| wee  | small  |
| ferr  | far  |
| radge  | crazy  |
| foosty  | rotten, disgusting, smelly |

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| **Nouns (naming words) in Scots** | **Nouns (naming words) in English** |
| baw  | ball  |
| cloot  | cloth  |
| claes  | clothes  |
| craitur  | creature  |
| daud  | lump/piece |
| ferm  | farm  |
| gairden  | garden  |
| freend/pal | friend  |
| gloamin  | dusk  |
| forenicht  | evening  |
| glaur  | mud  |
| hauf/haaf/haif | half  |
| hame  | home  |
| heid  | head  |
| hoose  | house  |
| forenuin  | morning  |
| ocht  | anything  |
| stug  | something short, stumpy and rough |
| yawnie  | stone  |
| kirk  | church  |
| skuil  | school  |
| coos/kye | cattle  |
| jeuks  | ducks  |
| dub  | puddle or small body of water |
| laddie  | man or boy |
| heel  | end of loaf of bread |
| lassie  | woman or girl |
| poke  | pouch or small bag, often paper |
| tatties  | potatoes  |
| toon  | town  |
| bairn  | child  |
| Wifie / wumman | woman, married or not |
| gadge  | man  |

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| **Adverbs in Scots** | **Adverbs in English** |
| ayewis, aye | always  |
| doon  | down  |
| gey, verra, awfie | very (can be less or more intense than this) |
| noo  | now  |
| whair  | where  |
| awae / awa | away  |

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| **Pronouns (short words that replace nouns) in Scots** | **Pronouns (short words that replace nouns) in English** |
| ma  | my  |
| oor, wir | our  |
| thaim | them  |
| thit, yon, thon | that  |
| hit  | it (emphatic or in strong positions) |
| thae  | those  |
| whae | who  |
| awbody | everyone  |
| whit | what, which |
| ye, ya, youse (pl) | you |

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| **Numbers in Scots** | **Numbers in English** |
| yin  | one  |
| twae / twa | two  |
| fower  | four  |
| seeven  | seven  |
| eicht  | eight  |
| eleeven  | eleven  |
| twul / twal  | twelve  |
| hunner | hundred  |
| thoosand  | thousand  |

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| **Idiomatic expressions in Scots** | **Idiomatic expressions in English** |
| fettle the day? | how are you today? |
| shy bairns get nae sweeties | if you don’t ask, you don’t get |
| awae an champ yer tatties | leave me alone |
| yon time | late at night or very early in the morning, or a long time away |
| A’ve been flet oot | I’ve been busy non-stop |
| get oot ma road | move out my way |
| he’ll no be fir it | he won’t want it |
| A’m no lang fir ma bed | I’m going to bed soon |

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| **Some features of Scots grammar and speech** |
| Negative forms of some verbs are created by adding ‘nae’ at end – ‘cannae’, ‘widnae’, etc |
| Present participles end in ‘in’ – almost never ‘ing’ (greetin, haiverin, slaiverin), so there is no need for an apostrophe |
| In Scots, the plural of some quantities is the same as the singular. E.g. ‘seeven year ago’, using the plural of year |
| In Scots you can combine modal verbs so that they are adjacent in a sentence, such as “He micht kin dae it later” |
| Scots speakers may use feminine pronouns for some objects, such as the weather, and bodies of water. E.g. “She’s wairm oot the day” – referring to the temperature outside |