

A hunner key Gallowa Scots wirts

- 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 online Dictionary of the Scots Language <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.)

Verbs (action words) in Scots	Verbs (action words) in English
birl	spin around
bigg/mak	build
blaw	blow
cannae	can't
chap	knock
chant	sing
clap	pet
courie	cuddle
dae	do
dauner	go for a stroll
doot	believe/ doubt
dunt	strike <i>or</i> knock
fricht/fley	frighten, startle
footer	fiddle with, fidget
gaun	going
girn	whine or complain
greet	weep, cry
haud	hold
hae	have
howk	dig
mak	make, build
mind	remember
skelp	strike, hit, smack, work with great energy, move quickly
shoogle	shake
stey	stay, live
tak	take

Prepositions in Scots	Prepositions in English
ahin	behind
abin/abuin	above
alang	along
f(r)ae	from
oot	out
ower	over
tae	to
unner	under

Adjectives (describing words) in Scots	Adjectives (describing words) in English
auld	old
braw	fine
clarty	dirty, muddy, slimy, disagreeable
crabbit	bad tempered
drookit	drenched
feart	afraid
glaikit	stupid
heich	high
laigh	low
ma	my
mackit	filthy
muckle	big, large
pechin	short of breath
peekit lookin	sickly, not well, drawn, listless
perjink	neat
scunnert	fed up
shilpit	feeble
slaister	messy, awkward, clumsy
sleekit	sly
snell	very cold
thrawn	stubborn, determined, headstrong
thon	that
tottie	very small
wee	small
wersh	lacking in taste/sour

Nouns (naming words) in Scots	Nouns (naming words) in English
baa	ball
beas/ kye	cattle
boay	boy
byre	cowshed
clout	cloth
claes	clothes
coup	rubbish dump
craitur	creature/person
the day	today
freen	friend
gloamin	dusk
glaur	mud
hoose	house
heid	head
lassie	girl
the morra	tomorrow
tatties	potatoes
toon	town; farmstead; the Toon – Glasgow
watter	water
wean	child
wumman	woman
yowe	ewe

Pronouns (short words that replace nouns) in Scots	Pronouns (short words that replace nouns) in English
naethin/ nocht	nothing
ocht	anything
wha/ whae	who
whit	what, which
yi	you

Numbers in Scots	Numbers in English
yin	one
twa/ twae	two
fower	four
seiven	seven
echt	eight
eleeven	eleven
hunner	hundred
thoosan	thousand

Adverbs in Scots	Adverbs in English
doon	down
gey	very, somewhat, rather
noo	now
canny-like	carefully, cautiously

Exclamations/ Greetings	
Ach away!	exclamation of surprise
Hoo's it gaun? Hingin thegither	How are you? Keeping well – just!

Some features of Scots grammar and speech
Negative forms of verbs are created by adding 'nae' at end – 'cannae', 'mustnae' etc.
Present participles end in 'in' – never 'ing' (greetin, haiverin, slaiverin), so there is no need for an apostrophe unless it is an English word and the 'g' has been dropped in pronunciation.
Scots uses older, short vowel sounds in words like 'hoose', 'moose' and 'coo' (like Norwegian) instead of 'house', 'mouse' and 'cow' (like English).
In Scots, the plural of 'year' is 'year', not 'years'. E.g. 'siven year ago'.