## Scottish English

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## Scotland

Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom.

Largest cities or towns in Scotland:

- Glasgow
- Edinburgh
- Aberdeen
- Dundee



## Languages of Scotland

- The languages of Scotland are the languages spoken or once spoken in Scotland. Each of the numerous languages spoken in Scotland during its recorded linguistic history falls into either the Germanic or Celtic language families. The classification of the Pictish language was once controversial, but it is now generally considered a Celtic language. Today, the main language spoken in Scotland is English, while Scots and Scottish Gaelic are minority languages. The dialect of English spoken in Scotland is referred to as Scottish English.


## Statistics



Geographic distribution of Scots and Gaelic speakers in Scotland

## Scottish English

Scottish English is the set of varieties of the English language spoken in Scotland. The transregional, standardised variety is called Scottish Standard English or Standard Scottish English (SSE). Scottish Standard English may be defined as "the characteristic speech of the professional class [in Scotland] and the accepted norm in schools". IETF language tag for "Scottish Standard English" is en-scotland.

- In addition to distinct pronunciation, grammar and expressions, Scottish English has distinctive vocabulary, particularly pertaining to Scottish institutions such as the Church of Scotland, local government and the education and legal systems.


## Differences

- Scottish Standard English is at one end of a bipolar linguistic continuum, with focused broad Scots at the other. Scottish English may be influenced to varying degrees by Scots. Many Scots speakers separate Scots and Scottish English as different registers depending on social circumstances. Some speakers code switch clearly from one to the other while others style shift in a less predictable and more fluctuating manner. Generally there is a shift to Scottish English in formal situations or with individuals of a higher social status.


Time for some examples

## Scotticisism

- Scotticisms are idioms or expressions that are characteristic of Scots, especially when used in English. They are more likely to occur in spoken than written language.
- The use of Scottish English, as well as of Scots and of Gaelic in Scotland, were documented over the 20th century by the Linguistic Survey of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh.


## Whaur dae ye bide?

| Scottish | Possible answer: "I bide in Fife" |
| ---: | :---: |
| English |  |
| British | "Where do you live?" |
| English | "l live in Fife" |

## It's a fair way tae Skye from here

## Scottish English British English <br> It's a good distance to Skye from here

## Scottish English British English

I'm gaun for the messages


I'm going to shop for groceries.

## Scottish English British English <br> It's a sair fecht <br> It's a real struggle/It's hard going.

## Scottish English British English

What a dreich day!


What a dull, miserable, overcast day (of weather)

## Scottish English British English

I'm feeling quite drouthy

I'm feeling quite thirsty

Ach, away ye go!

## Scottish English British English

stock phrase

Oh, I don't believe you


He's a right sweetie-wife


He likes a good gossip


Just play the daft laddie


Act ingenuously/feign ignorance

That's me doon the road. //ðæts mi dun đə roud//

## Scottish English British English

Notice the / $\mathrm{t} /$ pronunciation of down.


I'm off

## He doesnae underston me.

## Scottish <br> //hi 'd^zne pner'stpn mi:// <br> Notice the pronunciation of what would be doesn't in Standard English: /'d^zne/ <br> English British English <br>  <br> He doesn't understand me.

# The weins wouldnae stop greetin' 

## Scottish

 English British English//ðə weinz 'wodne stpp 'gritən//

The negative ending in wouldnae is the same as doesnae in the last example. This is characteristic of Scottish English.

The children would not stop crying.

# Do you ken Angus - I'm scunner wi' l'im 

## Scottish

 //də jə ken 'æŋgəs/ am 'sk^nər wi im//Notice the shortening of wi/wi/. A word similar to scunner is found in Northern Ireland.


Do you know Angus? I'm angry with him.

## Ay, I'll gee you a run in the car.

## Scottish English British English

//ai/^il gi: jə ə r^n in đə ka:r//

Ay, meaning yes is also found in the North of England. Notice the shortened ending of $\mathrm{gi}=$ give.


Yes, I will give you a lift in the car.

## Oh, he's a bonny wee bairn.

## Scottish English British English

The word bonny and bairn are also found in Newcastle.


He's a lovely, little child.

| Scottish Enghlish | British English |
| :--- | :--- |
| wee | small |
| wean or bairn | child |
| muckle | big |
| bonnie | pretty, attractive, (or good looking, <br> handsome, as in the case of Bonnie Prince <br> Charlie) |
| braw | braw |
| pinkie | little finger |
| snib | bolt |

## Examples of culturally specific items

- Hogmanay - is the Scots word for the last day of the old year and is synonymous with the celebration of the New Year in the Scottish manne
- Haggis - is a savoury pudding containing sheep's pluck (heart, liver, and lungs), minced with onion, oatmeal, suet, spices, and salt, mixed with stock, and cooked while traditionally encased in the animal's stomach though now often in an artificial casing instead.
- Bothy - is a basic shelter, usually left unlocked and available for anyone to use free of charge. It was also a term for basic accommodation, usually for gardeners or other workers on an estate


## Examples of culturally specific items

- Scone (/sknn/ or /skoun/) is a baked good, usually made of either wheat or oatmeal with baking powder as a leavening agent, and baked on sheet pans.
- Tablet is a medium-hard, sugary confection from Scotland. Tablet is usually made from sugar, condensed milk, and butter, which is boiled to a soft-ball stage and allowed to crystallise. It is often flavoured with vanilla or whisky, and sometimes has nut pieces in it.



## Examples of culturally specific items

## Grammatical

The progressive verb forms are used rather more frequently than in other varieties of standard English, for example with some stative verbs (I'm wanting a drink). The future progressive frequently implies an assumption (You'll be coming from Glasgow?).

In some areas perfect aspect of a verb is indicated using "be" as auxiliary with the preposition "after" and the present participle: for example "He is after going" instead of "He has gone" (this construction is borrowed from Scottish Gaelic).
The definite article tends to be used more frequently in phrases such as I've got the cold/the flu, he's at the school, I'm away to the kirk.
Speakers often use prepositions differently. The compound preposition off of is often used (Take that off of the table). Scots commonly say I was waiting on you (meaning "waiting for you"), which means something quite different in Standard English.

## Grammatical

In colloquial speech shall and ought are scarce, must is marginal for obligation and may is rare. Here are other syntactical structures:

- What age are you? for "How old are you?"
- My hair is needing washed or My hair needs washed for "My hair needs washing" or "My hair needs to be washed".
- I'm just after telling you for "I've just told you".
- Amn't I invited? for Am I not invited?

Note that in Scottish English, the first person declarative I amn't invited and interrogative Amn't I invited? are both possible.

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Thank you for your attention

