

SCOTS AND THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

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Part II – Objectives and principles pursued in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1

7.1.A	Recognition of Scots as an expression of cultural wealth
7.1.C	The need for resolute action to promote Scots in order to safeguard it
7.1.D	The facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Scots, in speech and writing, in public and private life
7.1.F	The provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of Scots at all appropriate stages
7.1.G	The provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of Scots living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire
7.1.H	The promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions
7.2.	To eliminate...any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Scots and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it

Part II – Objectives and principles pursued in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1

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| 7.3 | : To promote, by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Scots among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective |
| 7.4 | In determining their policy with regard to Scots, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Scots |
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7.1.a : Recognition of Scots as an expression of cultural wealth

- Stronger recognition of the Scots language;
 - An audit on attitudes towards Scots;
 - A specific task force for the protection and promotion of Scots;
 - The new *Curriculum for Excellence*, which specifically refers to the Scots language and the need to value Scots language skills amongst pupils.
 - 2009 as the Year of Homecoming Scotland: some events featuring Scottish Gaelic and Scots.
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7.1.c : The need for resolute action to promote Scots in order to safeguard it

- No overarching language policy for Scots despite promises in 2007 within the government's National Languages Strategy;
 - Scots language organisations dissatisfied with the funding for the Scots language (too modest and short-term);
 - Appreciation of the audit of the current provision of the Scots language in public life carried out after the discontinuation of The National Languages Strategy. Great expectations for its use as a basis for a Scots language policy;
 - Commendation of the Scottish Executive's strategic task force to support Scots in education, culture and media.
 - Financial support for the Scots language activities shifted from the Scottish Arts Council to the Scottish Government directly: more stable funding expected.
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7.1.d : The facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of Scots, in speech and writing, in public and private life

- Growing visibility of Scots on the internet; however, it is still not sufficiently used in the print and broadcasting media. (Causes: lack of Scots literacy, no agreed standard orthography)
 - Some Scots television programmes received a mixed response: the popularity of Scots was raised, but some stereotypes were also reinforced;
 - Scots mainly confined to informal domains.
 - The need to sustain Scots as a community language by creating conditions for Scots-speakers to use their language.
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7.1.f : The provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of Scots at all appropriate stages

- Whether Scots is taught at school and to what extent is still left to the local council, individual school or teacher to decide. It is often taught as part of English language and literature, and seldom used as the language of instruction. There is the need for properly funded and structured teaching in and/or of Scots.
 - While the new *Curriculum for Excellence* makes particular reference to Scots, it is still included in English lessons, and it is not compulsory.
 - Scots education is stronger at primary school and higher education level, and weaker at secondary school and further education level.
 - The increasing demand for Scots education does not seem to be matched by the necessary governmental support. Scots language organisations such as Itchy Coo are still funded by the Scottish Arts Council, rather than by the Ministry of Education. The current annual expenditure is roughly £50,000. The Scottish Government should work closely with local authorities to develop further teacher training in the areas where Scots is spoken.
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7.1.g : The provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of Scots living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire

- More concrete information needed on the alleged provisions for the teaching of Scots in schools and universities throughout Scotland (third periodical report, page 90), and especially on out-of-school learning opportunities.
 - According to the representatives of the Scots-speakers there are not many opportunities for adults to learn Scots, and in 2009 only a handful of evening classes took place.
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7.1.h : the promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions

- The Scots Language Dictionaries organisation's on-going project for the creation of a descriptive grammar of Scots.
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Para. 2 : To eliminate...any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of Scots and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it

- No comment on Scots.
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Para 3 : To promote, by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to Scots among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective.

- An increasing, positive awareness of the Scots language in Scotland. The new Curriculum for Excellence emphasises that Scots language skills amongst pupils should be valued.
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Para. 4 : In determining their policy with regard to Scots, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to Scots

Reference was made to the previous evaluation report:

- Itchy Coo as the sole provider of teacher training, providing in-teacher training of 2 hours with teachers throughout Scotland who know Scots already... There is urgent need of more teacher training.
 - New developments since the previous monitoring round: the audit carried out by the Scottish Government.
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CONCLUSIONS

Findings of the Committee of Experts in the third monitoring round

Positive developments:

- The Scottish Executive has carried out an audit of the language, and established a strategic task force for the promotion of Scots;
 - Funding for the language is now provided directly from Government;
 - Apart from in the field of media, Scots now benefits from a greater degree of public recognition and respect.
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CONCLUSIONS

Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the application of the Charter by the United Kingdom

- No mention of Scots.
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THE *CURRICULUM FOR EXCELLENCE*

The eight curriculum areas:

- Expressive arts
- Health and well-being
- Languages
- Mathematics
- Religious and moral education
- Sciences
- Social studies
- Technologies

Languages:

- Literacy and English
- Literacy and Gàidhlig
- Gàidhlig learners
- Modern languages
- Classical languages

MATERIAL AND RESOURCES

SHARING PRACTICES FOR LEARNING, TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT

- Creativity portal-Ditty and Gaer boxes

Scots: 1/268

Gàidhlig: 2/268

RESOURCES (Under *Literacy and English*)

- The Kist;
- When we find the gowd (Inverclyde Council);
- Jordan's new jaiKet;
- Robert Burns' works recorded by the BBC.

Scots: 5/138

Gàidhlig: 15

CREATIVE SCOTLAND

CREATIVE SCOTLAND-ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14

Gaelic Books Council 191,000
Gaelic Leverage fund 50,000
Pròiseact nan Ealan – Gaelic Arts Agency 75, 000

Scots Leverage Fund 50,000

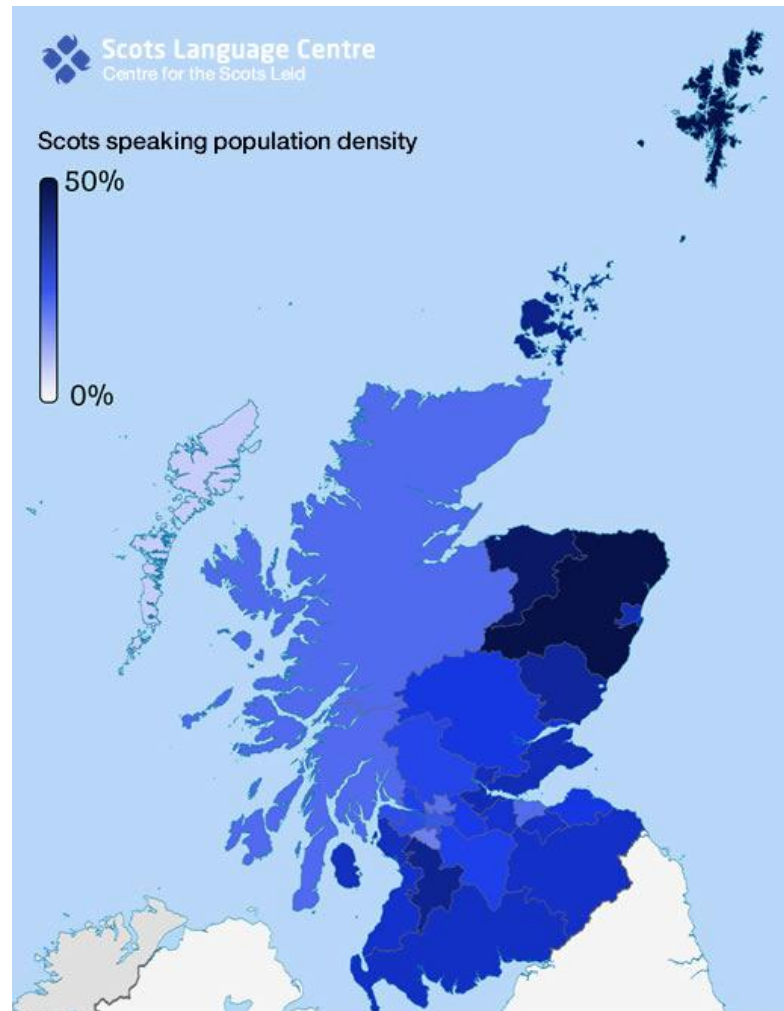
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2

Public engagement : Gaelic and Scots language development work

POLICIES

Equalities
Gaelic Policy (Funding and Language Plan)
The Environment
Freedom of Information
Data Protection Management
Statement/Financial Memorandum
Public Reformation Act Disclosures
National Fraud Initiative (NFI)-Fair Processing Notice

THE CENSUS



THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 8: Education

1 A iii	To make available (a substantial part of) pre-school education at least where it is requested and the number is considered sufficient
1 B iv	To make available (a substantial part of) primary school education at least where it is requested and the number is considered sufficient
1 C iv	To make available (a substantial part of) secondary school education at least where it is requested and the number is considered sufficient
1 E ii	To provide facilities for the study of Scots as university/higher education subjects (Chairs of Scottish Language and Literature in all universities).
1 G	To ensure the teaching of Scots history and culture
1 H	To provide the basic and further training of the teachers needed (Education Scotland)
1 I	to set up supervisory bodies to monitor measures for the teaching of Scots
*	Funding for the development and distribution of grammars, dictionaries, reading material

THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 9: Judicial Authorities

1 A ii	The accused may use Scots in criminal proceedings
1 B ii	The accused may use Scots in civil proceedings
1 C ii	The litigant may use Scots in proceedings on administrative matters

THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 10: Administrative Authorities

2 B	Oral applications accepted in Scots within the local and regional authorities where the resident number of ML users justifies the measure
2 E	Regional authorities may use Scots in debates in their assemblies, together with the official State language
2 F	Local authorities may use Scots in debates in their assemblies, together with the official State language
2 G	The adoption of traditional place-names
4 C	Scots-speaking public service employees appointed in the Scots territory
5	Allow the use or adoption of family names in ML, upon request.

THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 11: Media

1 B ii	To encourage and/or facilitate radio programmes on a regular basis
1 C ii	To encourage and/or facilitate television programmes on a regular basis
1 D	To encourage and/or facilitate audio and audiovisual works
1 F	to cover the additional costs of those media which use Scots.
*	The creation of a dedicated national Scots language educational website, to provide free high-quality teaching resources.

THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 12: Cultural Activities and Facilities

1 A	To encourage types of expression and initiative in Scots; to foster access to works produced in Scots.
1 D	to ensure that the bodies organising cultural activities make appropriate allowance for the use of Scots in their undertakings
1 F	To encourage direct participation by representatives of Scots users when providing facilities and planning cultural activities
1 G	to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of bodies to collect, store, and present or publish produced in the regional or minority languages
1 H	To create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, in order to develop appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology (Scots Language Centre, Scottish Language Dictionaries)
3	Appropriate provision, in the State's cultural policy abroad, for Scots representation within a trilingual Scotland

THE WAY FORWARD

Art. 13: Economic and Social Life

1 C

Oppose discouraging the use of Scots within economic or social activities

Thank you for your
attention.

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