**Gael-Talk**

**Learning Gaelic**

**Year 2**

**Caibideil 2-5**

*Permanent Zoom link:*

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86793281836?pwd=WXUvQmJJdkxhRHdjaTV4YWxyYTVpQT09>

*Nas fheàrr a’ Ghàidhlig bhriste n’ a’ Bheurla chliste!*

Better Broken Gaelic than fluent English!

A little reminder –

We really should pay the piper

(*mòran taing* to those who have!)



*Please send donations for the class to Paypal*:

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an darna bhliadhna = the second year

dithis mhac = two sons

an darna latha dhen Ghiblean / Mhàirt etc

**Clàr na seachdain (schedule of the week)**

* Fàilte!
* Sean fhacal na Seachdaine –
* Òran na Seachdaine –
* Gràmar na Seachdaine
* Sgeul na Seachdaine
* ***Sean fhacal na seachdaine***

**Càit’ an d'fhuair sibh an leanabh?**

**San allt, a laochain**



Where did you get the baby?

In the stream, little one (literally, “little hero”).

(Kind of the equivalent to *the stork brought it*)



**Gràmar na Seachdaine**

***Càite*** ’s ***Far*** (where and where)

As with the Gaelic words for “when,” Gaelic has two words for “*where*,” and it’s not that they are merely synonyms that can be used interchangeably, for they are used in quite different ways.

Simply put, ***càite (often càit’)*** is used to ask a question:

**Càit’ a bheil thu a dol? Where are you going?**

**Càit’ a bheil na h-iuchairean agam? Where are my keys?**

We should be familiar with the other word for “when” from the song, “Nuair a bha mi òg”. This word for “when”on the other hand, is used as a *conjunctive* – that is, it *links* parts of a sentence when you want to build a more complicated structure than a simple sentence.

Two versions: Where I am, there will be my hopes.

Far am bi mi fhìn is ann a bhios mo dhòchas

Far am bi mi fhìn, bidh mo dhòchas ann

* Note 1: Both *càite* (càit’ ) and *far* require the particle (or relative pronoun) ***a*** …

**Càit’ a** bheil thu a’ dol? Where are you going?

And of course, hearkening back to the poem by Robert Burns:

’S ann anns a’ Ghàidhealtachd **far a** bhios mo chridhe – It is in the Highlands where my heart is.

* + - a *caìte* sentence is always punctuated by a question mark.\*
    - A *far* clause is always a part of a larger sentence
* Note 2: You’ll notice because of the no-vowels-hanging-out-together rule, very often *càite* is contracted to *càit’* to avoid the –e and a collision.
  + *Càit’* a bheil a’ bhaile? – where is the village?
  + NOT: *Càit****e*** a bheil a’ bhaile?
  + Sometimes: Càite bheil a’ bhaile?

Note 3: Even though *far* is a conjunction, it can come at the beginning of a sentence, though it doesn’t form a question. So you could have

Fhuair mi ùbhlan far an robh na craobhan ùbhlan ann.

I got apples where there were apple trees.

Or

Far an robh na craobhan-ùbhlan ann, fhuair mi ùbhlan.

Where there were the apple trees, I got apples.

The second example is not a question, though *far / where* comes at the beginning.

Question:

Càit’ an robh na craobhan-ùbhlan?

From our earliest lessons:

Càit’ a bheil thu a’ fuireach?

Tha mi a’ fuireach far a bhios an taigh agam.

**Ecarsaich na Seachdaine**

**In this exercise, we practice forming questions using the *càite / càit’* question word.**

**Remember, looking up in the dictionary is ‘fair’**

**Notes:** Remember – question sentences require some form of the ‘a’ or in the past tense, the ‘an’ or ‘an do’ construction, as in

Càit’ a bheil thu? Where are you

Càit’ an do ruith thu? Where did you run?

Sometimes, irregular verbs don’t need the ‘do’ past tense particle such as

Càit’ an robh thu? Where were you

Càit’ an deach thu – where did you go

**Translate into English: and then form a *càite (càit’ )* question sentence:**

The first one has been done for you to illustrate:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Original Gaelic statement** | **English translation** | **Gaelic *càite* question** |
| 1. Bha thu anns a’ bhùth. 2. Bha thu ann an California nuair a bha thu òg 3. Tha thu a’ fuireach anns na Stàitean Aonaichte 4. Bha thu a’ fuireach ann an Alba nuair a bha thu òg 5. Bha thu ag obair anns a’ ghàrradh an-dè 6. Chaidh thu dhan oifis (question form: an deach) 7. Cheannaich thu an càr ùr agad 8. Tha an taigh agad ann an California 9. Bha na h-iuchraichean agam air a’ bhòrd. 10. Tha na craobhan-ùbhlan anns a’ ghàradh 11. Shnàmh mi anns a’ mhuir aig deireadh na seachdaine 12. Chaidh e dhan Fhraing airson an saor-latha aige 13. Ruith iad ann an rèis anns a’ phàirc. 14. Dh’fhuirich iad ann an taigh-òsta nuair a bha iad air saor-latha. 15. Dh’ith i ann an taigh-bidh a-raoir. 16. Rinn mi dìnnear a-nochd. 17. Dh’òl e cus uisge-beatha aig deireadh na seachaine. 18. Reic e an taigh aige. 19. Choisich i leis a’ chù aice air an tràigh. 20. Chunnaic iad a’ ghealach anns an oidhche. | You were in the store.  You were in california when you were young  You are living in the US  You were living in Scotland when you were young  You were working in the garden yesterday  You went to the office  You bought a new car  You have a house in CA  My keys were on the table  There are apple trees in the garden  I swamn in the ocean on the weekend  He went to france on his vacation  They ran a race in the park  They stayed in a hotel when they were on vacay  They ate in a rest. Last night  I made dinner tonight  He drank too much whisky on the weekend  He sold his house  She walked with her dog at the beach  They saw the moon at night | Càit’ an robh thu?  Cait an robh thu nuair a bha thu òg  Cait a bheil thu a’ fuireach  Cait an an robh thu a’ fuireach nuair …  Cait an robh thu ag obair an-dè  Cait a bheil thu … / cait an deach thu ?  Cait an do cheannaich càr ùr  Cait a bheil an taigh agad ?  Cait’ an robh na h-iuchraichean air ….  Cait’ a bheil na craobhan-ùbhlan  Cait an do shnàmh thu?  Cait an deach e airson …  Cait an do ruith iad …  Cait an do dh’fhuirich iad … nuair a bha iad air saor-latha.  Cait an do dh’ith iad a-raoir?  Cait an d’ rinn thu dìnnear a-nochd  Cait an do dh’òl e …  Cait an d’ reic e an taigh aige  Cait an do choisich I leis a’ chù aice  Cait an do chunnaic iad … |

Now, translate into a Gaelic statement, and then, form a Gaelic question. The first has been done for you to illustrate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Original English Statement** | **Gaelic translation** | **Gaelic *càite* question** |
| 1. The class was in the school. 2. It rained in San Diego. 3. The children went to bed. 4. The dog ate in the kitchen. 5. The post office is in the village 6. They went on holiday to Canada 7. You drove your car over the bridge 8. There was an accident on the bridge 9. You saw the film in the theater. 10. He works in an office 11. They ate raw fish 12. You traveled to Scotland 13. You rode a bicycle at the beach 14. He shot a gun 15. The boy did his homework 16. You cleaned your room 17. They had a ceilidh 18. They had an argument 19. I lost my purse 20. I drove to San Francisco 21. She sang at the ceilidh 22. They played a game 23. We watched a soccer game 24. We ate in a Mexican restaurant 25. He painted a picture | Bha an clas anns an sgoil. | Càite an robh an clas? |

**Òran na seachdaine**

**Brought to you by the word *càite***

**"Càit’ a’ bheil i ann am Muile?"**

**Where is she in Mull?**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C5kqY-cuPvM>

***cianalas*** -ais, *sm* Melancholy, sorrow, sadness. 2 Mildness. 3 Dulness, pensiveness. 4\*\* Wearisomeness. 6 Homesickness. 6\* Solitariness, loneliness, dreariness. A' cur dhinn ar cianalas, *banishing our dreariness;* thàinig smàl oirnn le cianalas, *we are darkened with sadness;* tha cianalas air, *he is homesick. (Dwelly)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lyrics  O ach ù agus hiùraibh èile, O ach ù agus hiùraibh èile, Hiùraibh o agus hò rò èile Mo chruinneag dhonn, gura trom ad dhèidh mi  Càite a bheil i ann am Muile Cruinneag bhòidheach as gile muineal, Ribhinn àlainn a' bhroilich shoilleir, 'S bu deachair dhòmhsa cur air a bonnaibh.  Càite bheil i ann am Albainn? Cruinneag bhòidheach as gile calpa - Slios mar fhaoilinn air aodann fairge, 'S gur h-e do throm-ghaol a rinn mo mharbhadh  .  1:16 | O ach ù agus hiùraibh èile, O ach ù agus hiùraibh èile, Hiùraibh o agus hò rò èile My brown-haired girl, it is sad that is my desire  Where is she in Mull  Beautiful girl with the whitest neck  Beautiful girl with a clear voice  That was for me spritely on her feet  Where is she in Scotland?  Beautiful girl with the whitest calves  As sleek as a gull on the face of the sea  It is my deep love (for you) that is killing me |

**Sgeul na Seachdaine**

A very interesting question came up last week – Was Robert Burns a Gael?



