

# Gael-Talk

(a pun - A' Ghàidhealtachd = "Highlands" / Gaelic region)

**Learning Gàidhlig  
Year 1  
Caibideil 11**

*Nas fheàrr a' Ghàidhlig bhriste n' a' Bheurla chliste*

A little reminder –  
We really should pay the piper  
(*mòran taing* to those who have!)



*Please send donations for the class to Paypal:  
profmcintyre@yahoo.com  
the amount is up to you, but the suggested donation is \$5*

This week we will learn ...

- Sean fhacal na seachdain
- How to say you will do something (the future)
- Òran na seachdain -
- Dualchas nan Gàidheil -

Sean fhacal na seachdain

## Thig trì nithean gun iarraidh: An t-eagal, an t-eud, 's an gaol

- Three things come without asking: Fear, jealousy and love



## The future of the verb 'to be' – Bi / Bidh /

The future of the verb “to be” is bidh.

This can be used in a number of ways, which we will explore at greater length in this chapter but to boil it down: it can be used with an adjective to describe a future state:

- Bidh i fuar a-màireach – It will be cold tomorrow

It can be used with a verbal noun to describe a **future action**:

- Bidh e a’ seinn aig a’ chèilidh an ath-sheachdain – He will sing at the ceilidh next week
- A-màireach bidh mi a’ snàmh air a’ mhuir. – Tomorrow I will swim in the ocean.
- Bidh sinn a’ dol dhan Fhraing airson saor-là an ath-bhliadhna ’s dòcha. – Perhaps, next year we will go to France for a vacation.

There is one other common usage, which is to describe a **habitual or continual state or action**:

- Bidh mi ag obair aig a’ bhùth – I work at the store (on an on-going basis)
- Gach Dihaoine bidh mi a’ dol a-mach dhan taigh-seinnse – Every Friday I go out to the bar.
- Bidh na clann a’ dol dhan bun-sgoil. The children go to elementary school.

**The negative future: Cha bhi** (remember that whenever possible, the negative **cha** lenites what follows)

**Negative:** A future state

- **Cha bhi** e fadalach\* a-màireach – He will not be late tomorrow.
- **Cha bhi** i blàth a-màireach – it will not be warm tomorrow.
  - \*fadalach = late (for appointment)
  - Anmoch = late (as in evening)

**Negative:** A future action (+ verbal noun)

- **Cha bhi** mi a’ fuireach ann am Pittsburgh. – I will not live in Pittsburgh.
- **Cha bhi** e a’ coiseachd anns a’ phàirc leis an cù aige\*. – He will not walk in the park with his dog.
  - **Aige > ekka**
  - **Aice > ek’ka**

**Negative:** A habitual action or state:

- **Cha bhi** e ag obair na làithean an-diugh – He’s not working these days
- **Cha bhi** na luchd-turais a’ tighinn às a’ Gheamhradh. – The tourists don’t come during the winter.

**Nach bi:** An exclamation or negative question:

- **Nach bi** a’ chèilidh ann Disathairne? Isn’t there a cèilidh on Saturday?
- Look at chunking: **Nach bi** a’ chèilidh ann / anns an talla-mòr / Disathairne.
- **Nach bi** e fadalach an-còmhnaidh! – Isn’t he late all the time!

The question: **Am bi** ...

- **Am bi** i fuar a-màireach? Will it be cold tomorrow?
- **Am bi** thu a’ dol dhan obair an ath-sheachdain? Will you go to work next week?

**Habitual:**

- **Am bi** thu ag obair aig oifis-a-phuist?

**Answering “yes” or “no”:** Remember in Gàidhlig, we respond in the affirmative (yes) or negative (no) by using the positive or negative forms of the operative / ruling verb:

**Am bi** thu a’ dol dhan bhùth. Will you go to the store?

- Bidh. (*Bithidh*.\* ) – Yes.
- Cha bhi. – No.

\*The ‘th’ in the middle is silent. Pronunciation is analogous to the word for day, which is spelled both:

- *Latha*
- *Là*

But however it’s spelled, it’s pronounced the same with an elongated “a” (aahh).

**Eacarsaichean:**

Translate into English:

1. Bidh mi a’ dol dhan chèilidh. Am bi thusa? (Am bi thu fhèin? Am bi thusa fhèin?)
2. Cha bhi an cù a’ fuireach anns an taigh.
3. Nach bi iad a’ seinn anns a’ bhaile? Bithidh.
4. Am bi thu ag obair anns a’ bhùth? Cha bhi.
5. Bidh sinn a’ dol air an loch.
6. Cha bhi an gille a’ dol dhan eaglais Là na Sàbaid.

7. Bidh an ceannard a' bruidhinn an ath-sheachain.
8. Nach bi thu toilichte leis an obair ùr? Bithidh.
9. Am bi an cù a' comhartaich anns an oidhche? (comhartaich = barking). Bidh.
10. Cha bhi sinn a' dol a-mach a-màireach.

Translate into Gàidhlig:

1. I go to bed at midnight.
2. I will be staying home on Sunday.
3. We will buy that house.
4. Do you go to the park every evening? Yes.
5. He will not play at the ceilidh.
6. Will they not (won't they) be staying tonight?
7. I run on the beach every day. (gach latha = every day)
8. I will make a cèic.
9. Will you read a book?
10. Didn't he write a book?

# Gèam na seachdain

## Game of the week

Study these animals for the game!

Animals learn words and then play the game 0/100% 

cat	cat <i>m</i>	seal	ròn <i>m</i>
cow	bò <i>f</i>	sheep	caora <i>f</i>
crab	partan <i>f</i>	snake	nathair <i>f</i>
deer	fiadh <i>m</i>	sparrow	gealbhonn <i>m</i>
dog	cù <i>m</i>	swan	eala <i>f</i>
eel	easgann <i>f</i>		
hedgehog	gràineag <i>f</i>		
horse	each <i>m</i>		
mouse	luch <i>f</i>		
pigeon	calman <i>m</i>		
rabbit	coinean <i>m</i>		
seagull	faoileag <i>f</i>		



Play 

[https://www.digitaldialects.com/Scottish Gaelic/Animals.htm](https://www.digitaldialects.com/Scottish%20Gaelic/Animals.htm)

## Ceàrn an Dualchais

Heritage corner

Pre-amble to the  
1745 Rebellion  
& the  
Blàr Chùil Lodair  
(Battle of Culloden Moor)

### Battle of Culloden pivotal

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- April 24, 1746
- Much Highland / Gàidhlig history & experience pivots
  - B.C. – Before Culloden
  - A.C. – After Culloden





## Before we discuss the '45 Rebellion, the Battle, and its Aftermath

We should understand what preceded it

## Mary, Queen of Scots (1542 – 1587)

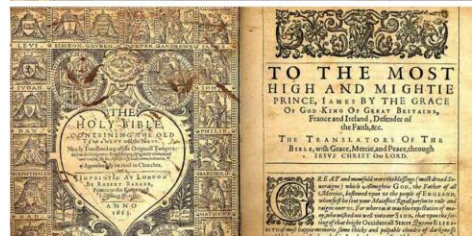
- Married to heir of French throne
- Catholic
- Tumultuous reign – scandal, intrigue, religious wars
- Imprisoned by Elizabeth I of England (her cousin)
- Executed





## James VI of Scotland, James I of England & the Union of the Crowns (1566 – 1625)

- Inherited
  - Scottish throne from mother, Mary, Queen of Scots
  - & English crown from Elizabeth I
- Protestant
- Literature & theater flourished
  - Shakespeare
  - King James Bible
- Belief in Divine Right of Kings set stage for long conflict with Parliament
- (Where we get the name for the adherents to the Stuarts in this century – from Jacobus, Latin for James) – in Gàidhlig, Seumasachas



## Charles I – (Stuart) (1600 – 1649)

- Son of James VI / I
- Conflict with Parliament
- Married a Catholic – aroused opposition
- Tried to force religious conformity on Scottish church
- Civil War
- Executed



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## Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell the man who wouldn't be king

- Following execution of Charles I, established Puritan regime in Britain
- Abolished monarchy, established republic
- Strict, puritanical rule
  - Closed parliament –
  - Military dictatorship
  - Closed the theaters
  - Persecuted religious dissenters, both Protestants & Catholics



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## Restoration of House of Stuart – Charles II (1630 – 1685)

- Suffered poverty & exile in his youth after execution of father
- Relatively tolerant – known as the “merry monarch”
  - Many scandals of dissolute life-style –
    - E.g., 14 (at least) illegitimate children
    - Lazy – little attention to ‘business’ of government
  - Re-opening of theater
    - Women allowed to act for first time
- Protestant but attempted to enact laws of “toleration” – rejected by Parliament
- Parliament determined on uncompromising Anglican and royalist settlement
  - unprecedented authority to maintain a standing army,
  - purge the boroughs of dissident officials.
  - strict limits on the press and on public assembly,
  - controls of education.



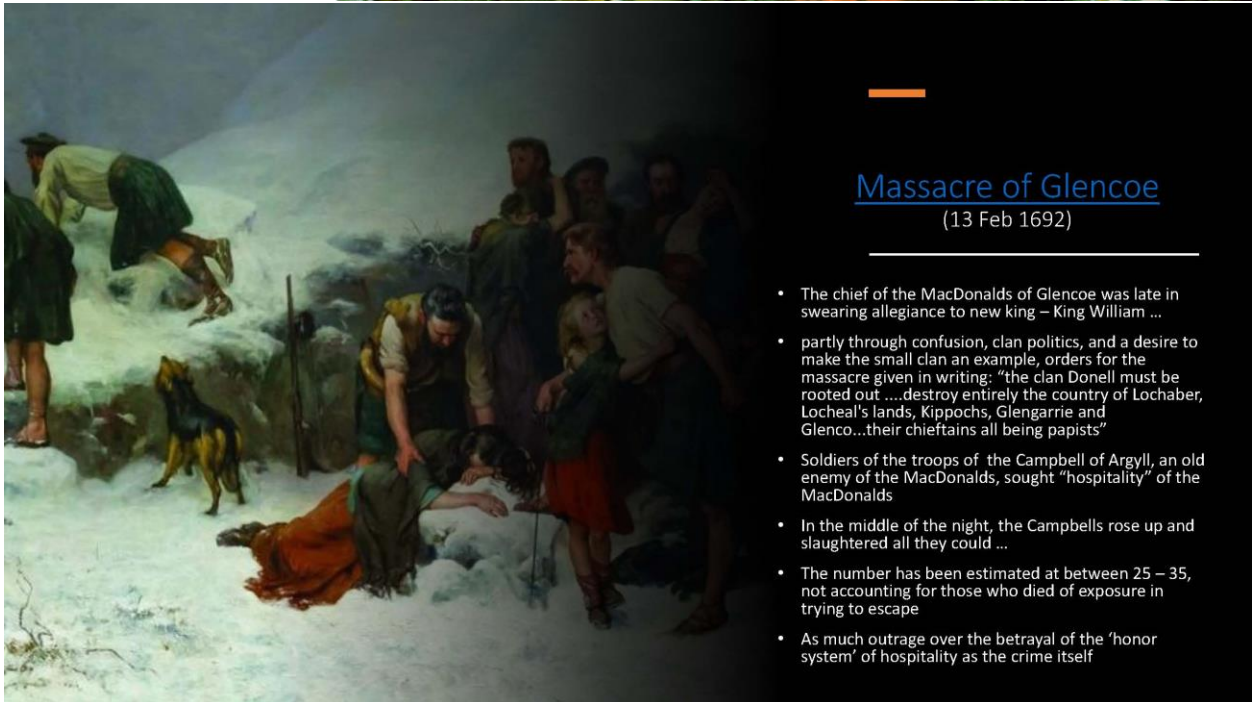
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## William & Mary (William of Orange)

(1689 – 1694 / 1702)

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- Received the crown because Charles II's brother, James, was Catholic;
- Mary, Charles's sister and her husband, William of Orange, were Protestant
- Staged "Glorious Revolution" – invasion of England from Europe
- Defeated Jacobites\* in Battle of the Boyne – *Cath na Bóinne* – solidified his reign and English rule over Ireland
- \* *Jacobite* = supporter of the exiled Stuart king James II, specifically, and generally supported the restoration of the Stuart dynasty to throne of Britain (convenient since several Stuarts were named 'James')



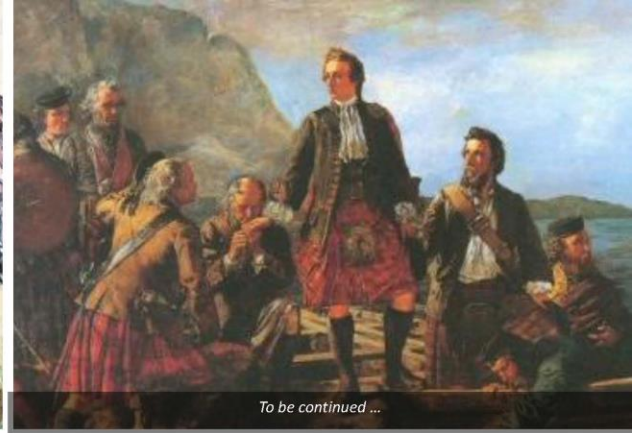
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## Massacre of Glencoe

(13 Feb 1692)

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- The chief of the MacDonalds of Glencoe was late in swearing allegiance to new king – King William ...
- partly through confusion, clan politics, and a desire to make the small clan an example, orders for the massacre given in writing: "the clan Donell must be rooted out ....destroy entirely the country of Lochaber, Locheal's lands, Kippocho, Glengarrie and Glenco...their chieftains all being papists"
- Soldiers of the troops of the Campbell of Argyll, an old enemy of the MacDonalds, sought "hospitality" of the MacDonalds
- In the middle of the night, the Campbells rose up and slaughtered all they could ...
- The number has been estimated at between 25 – 35, not accounting for those who died of exposure in trying to escape
- As much outrage over the betrayal of the 'honor system' of hospitality as the crime itself



All of which set the stage for the Highland uprisings  
& Jacobite rebellions

(to be continued ...)

## Òrain na seachdain

### Song of the Week

We'll try it again ...

*Tha mi sgìth a buain na rainich*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLmp76A0Hxc>

*Tha mi Sgìth* is supposedly a fairy song. The song is also known by another title, "Buain na Rainich" which means "Cutting The Bracken." (Bracken is a kind of fern, which is eaten in some parts of the world – even though it can be toxic. However, in the Gaelic context, it's the roots that are probably used for thatching cottages or boiled for coloring textiles red. Incidentally, although cattle and most sheep avoid the plant, Soay sheep – native to the Hebrides – readily feed on its roots.)

There are many variations of the story relating to this song, but one version says that the song was sung by a fairy who caught sight of a beautiful girl when he was cutting bracken, and they fell in love. When her family learned of the love, they stopped the girl from seeing the fairy and they locked her away. His song mourns the situation. The tune of this song is very old and is often used as a lullaby.

<p>Chorus: Tha mi sgìth 's mi leam fhìn, Buain na rainich, buain na rainich, Tha mi sgìth 's mi leam fhìn, Buain na rainich daonnan</p> <p>An t-òran:</p> <p>'S tric a bha mi fhìn 's mo leannan, Anns a' ghleannan cheòthar, 'G èisteachd còisir bhinn an doire, Seinn sa choille dhòmhail</p> <p>O nam faicinn thu a' tighinn, Ruithinn dhol nad chòdhail, Ach mur tig thu 'n seo gam shireadh, Ciamar thilleas dòchas?</p> <p>Cùl an tomain, bràigh an tomain, Cùl an tomain bhòidheach, Cùl an tomain, bràigh an tomain, H-uile là nam ònar</p> <p>Anns an t-sìthean, o, gur sgìth mi, 'S tric mo chridhe ga leònadh, Nuair bhios càch a' seinn nan luinneag, Cha dèan mis' ach crònan.</p>	<p>Chorus: I am tired and I am alone, Cutting the bracken, cutting the bracken, I am tired and I am alone, Forever cutting the bracken</p> <p>The song:</p> <p>Often, my love and I, Were in the misty glens, Listening to the sweet choir of the grove, Singing in the corpulent forest</p> <p>If I saw you coming, I would run to meet you, But if you don't come here to search for me, How can hope return?</p> <p>Behind the hill, the top of the hill, Behind the lovely hill, Behind the hill, the top of the hill, Every day, alone</p> <p>In the fairy hill, oh, I will be tired, And often my heart is wounded, When others sing their songs, I can do nothing but groan.</p>
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