𝕲ael-Talk

**Learning Gaelic
Year 1
Caibideil 26**

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!)

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Clàr na seachdain (schedule of the week)

- Fàilte!
- Sean fhacal na seachdain
- Gràmar na Seachdain – the past tense of the regular verb, #2
- Sgeul na Seachdain – Na Trì Mucan Beaga
- Òran na seachdain – Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig

Fàilte!

Keeping with the theme of "work" this week, our failte to the class will be a couple short videos of Gaels working together

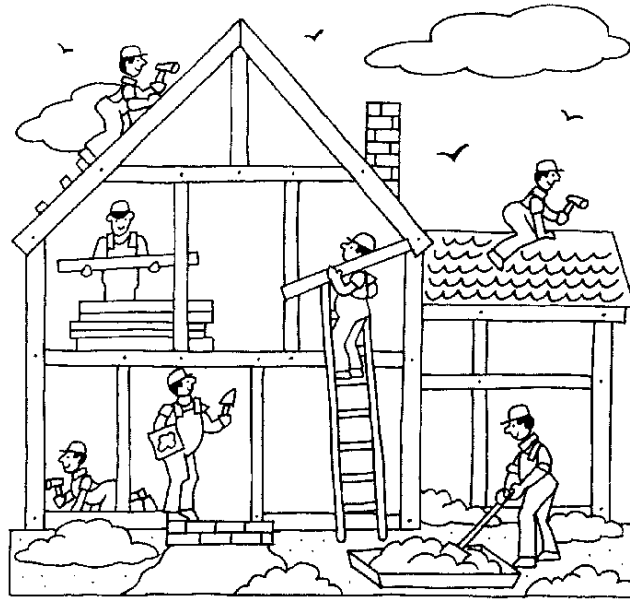**First, a "colorized" film from 1941 (think of it, closing on 100 years ago!):**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QeSrkZfpAjc&t=1s

And a short piece from the popular series *Outlander*, with subtitles

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wgT3Fo5BLTs

Sean fhacal na seachdain

Since the theme of this week's story seems to be <u>work</u>, it is only appropriate that the *sean fhacal na seachdain* touch on that, as well.

Is e iomadh làmh a nì an obair aotrom.

Many hands make light work.

(It is many hands that makes the work light.)

Gràmar na Seachdain

The Past Tense - Regular Verbs

This week, we're going to continue learning about the past tense/regular verbs. So, the "lesson" remains the same, except we're going to concentrate on practicing this form.

Ath-sgrudadh (review):

So far, we've expressed actions by the use of the verbal noun, which form has given us something like the *progressive* tense in English. In other words, we've learned to express action as something that

Was being done
- Bha mi a' cluich ball-coise – I was playing football.
- Bha iad a' seinn aig a' chèilidh. – they were singing at the ceilidh.

Is being done
- Tha mi a' draibheadh – I am driving
- Tha i a' dèanamh dìnnear – she is making dinner

Will be 'being' done
- Bidh e ag obair a-màireach – he will be working tomorrow
- Bidh sinn a' dol dhan a' bhùth – we will be going to the store

The limitation of this form is that it expresses action as ongoing (in progress). But what if we don't want to say,

- I was playing football

But rather

- I *played* football.

The latter presents us with the idea as completed not as ongoing, albeit in the past.
As in English, there is a way to express a completed action – this is through what is known as the

Simple Past Tense

Minions Say TaaDaa.mp4

As we have learned a continuous action in the past is expressed by using the past tense of the verb **To Be** with the **verbal noun**:

| Bha e a' cluich anns a' phàirc fad an là an-dè. | He was playing in the park all day yesterday |

Sometimes, however, we wish to express the idea of a completed action –

- NOT > He <mark>was playing</mark>
- BUT rather > He <mark>played</mark>.

This is a form that is used quite frequently and commonly in Gaelic, so it is important that we learn it. As we go forward, you will find it more appropriate to express an idea in the simple past tense rather than with the past tense / verbal noun format.

But how do we do this? In English, we form the simple past tense by adding an -ed on the end of the root of the verb. For example

Root word / verb	Past tense
Walk	Walked
Talk	Talked
Stop	Stopped
Play	Played
Carry	Carried
Hop	Hopped
Hope	Hoped
Jump	Jumped
Kill	Killed

*You'll notice that sometimes in English the final letter of the root verb is changed slightly (e.g., stop/stopped; carry/carried).

There is a similar feature in Gaelic by which we form the simple past tense by a simple modification of the root verb/word. But instead of changing the end of the verb, we alter the beginning … by means of our old friend

Lenition to form simple past tense in regular verbs

First, what we're calling the 'root' of the verb is the word that appears first when we look the word up in the dictionary. For example, if we were to look up the word "grow" in an English-Gaelic dictionary, we would see something like (I've circled the most common of the possibilities):

grow *v* fàs, cinn, cinnich, meudaich; (*trans*) thoir fàs air

That "fàs" is the **root form** of the verb.

Correspondingly, if we switched over to a Gaelic-English dictionary and looked up "fàs" in that, we'd see the root form:

fàs *v* grow, become **a' fàs sean** getting/growing old

That's the form of the verb that we work with to create the simple past tense.

Whenever possible lenite the root of the verb to get the independent form of the past tense. Verbs beginning with a vowel (and lenited **fh** - which is silent) are preceded by an initial **dh'**. The dependent form of the verb = **do** + independent form :

The basic form: lenite first letter of the verb – **where possible** (the verbal noun is given below not because it has anything to do with this lesson but to show you the frequent contrast between the root verb and the verbal noun):

Root verb	English	Simple past tense	Verbal Noun
buail	Hit	bhuail	bualadh - hitting
seas	Stand (up)	sheas	seasamh - standing
tog	Lift / build	thog	togail - lifting / building
coisich	Walk	choisich	coiseachd
breab	Kick	bhreab	breabadh
freagair	answer	fhreagair	freagairt

Some words take what might be called a "modified" lenition. These are words that begin with a *vowel* or with a *f + vowel* (which, as we've seen before, is treated as if it were a **vowel word**). In these, you will note that **dh'** precedes the root, and if an *f+vowel* word, the f is lenited:

Root verb	English	Simple past tense	Verbal Noun
Fàg	leave	Dh'fhàg	Fàgail - leaving
Òl	drink	Dh'òl	Òl – drinking
Ith	eat	Dh'ith	Ìthe – eating
Èist	listen	Dh'èist	Èisteachd – listening
Fàs	grow	Dh'fhàs	Fàs – growing
Fuirich	wait	Dh'Fhuirich	Fuireach – living, waiting

Words that begin with *l, n* or *r* show no change in writing, while *sg, sm, sp* and *st* do not change at all:

Root verb	English	Simple past tense	Verbal Noun
Lean	follow	lean	Leantainn

Nochd	appear	nochd	Nochdadh
Sgàin	burst	sgàin	Sgàineadh
Speal	scythe	speal	Spealadh
Ruith	run	ruith	Ruith
Sguab	sweep	sguab	Sguabadh
Smàil	extinguish	smàil	Smàladh
Stamp (stàmp)	trample	stamp (stàmp)	Stampadh (stàmpadh)

As with the verb **To Be** you use either **Cha, An,** or **Nach** to get the negative and interrogative forms – with this addition: the negative and the question form add the particle **do**, as in

- **Cha do**
- **Nach do**
- **An do**

Examples :

Bhuail iad - They hit
Cha do bhuail iad - They didn't hit
An do bhuail iad? - Did they hit?
Nach do bhuail iad? - Didn't they hit?

Dh'fhàg iad - They left
Cha do dh'fhàg iad - They didn't leave
An do dh'fhàg iad? - Did they leave?
Nach do dh'fhàg iad? - Didn't they leave?

Leugh iad - They read
Cha do leugh iad - They didn't read
An do leugh iad? - Did they read?
Nach do leugh iad? - Didn't they read?

Ruith iad - They ran
Cha do ruith iad - They didn't run
An do ruith iad? - Did they run?
Nach do ruith iad? - Didn't they run?

Sheas iad - They stood (up)
Cha do sheas iad - They didn't stand (up)
An do sheas iad? - Did they stand (up)?
Nach do sheas iad? - Didn't they stand (up)?

Sgrìobh iad - They wrote
Cha do sgrìobh iad - They didn't write
An do sgrìobh iad? - Did they write?
Nach do sgrìobh iad? - Didn't they write?

Thog iad - They lifted
Cha do thog iad - They didn't lift
An do thog iad? - Did they lift?
Nach do thog iad? - Didn't they lift?

Dh'òl iad - They drank
Cha do dh'òl iad - They didn't drink
An do dh'òl iad? - Did they drink?
Nach do dh'òl iad? - Didn't they drink?

Saying Yes and No

The pattern is the same for the verb **To Be**. You need to use the positive or negative forms of the verb in the Past Tense:

| An do bhuail iad an cù? – | Did they hit the dog? | Bhuail – yes Cha do bhuail – no |

Nach do ruith iad anns a' phàirc?	Didn't they run in the park?	Ruith – yes Cha do ruith - no

*To re-iterate, it is the **verb in use** that is used to convey the *'yes'* or *'no'* – **not** *tha* or *chan eil*.

It's a common mistake that since we've spent so much time on the verbal noun form, as in –

Tha e a' ruith – He is running
A bheil e a' ruith? Is he running he run
> Tha - yes
> Chan eil - no

Bha e a' ruith – He was running
An robh e a' ruith? Was he running
> Bha - yes
> Cha robh - no

That we've gotten used to the positive and negative forms of the verb to be as expressing 'yes' and 'no', but remember, these words are used in this way only when the operative verb is to be (*tha* or *bha*, for example), and not in cases where the verb *to be* is not used.

Below you will find a table of common regular verbs. Some of these will be used in this lesson's exercises and story:

Verb	English	Verbal noun
Aidich	Admit	Aideachadh
Aontaich	Agree	Aontachadh
At	Swell	At
Atharraich	Change	Atharrachadh
Bac	Stop, hinder	Bacadh
Bàsaich	Die	Bàsachadh
Bìd	Bite	Bìdeadh
Blàthaich	Warm	Blàthachadh
Breab	Kick	Breabadh
Bris	Break	Briseadh / bristeadh
Bruadair	Dream	Bruadair
Brùchd	Belch	Brùchd
Buail	Hit	Bualadh
Buain	reap	Buaineadh
Buinnig	Win, conquer, gain	Buinnig
Cac	defecate	Cac
Caidil	Sleep	Cadal
Caill	Lose	Call
Càir	Mend, fix	Càradh
Caith	Waste, spend	Caitheamh

Can	Speak	Canadh
Caochail	Die, change	Caochladh
Caoin	Weep, wail	Caoineadh
Ceangail	Tie together, combine	Ceangal
Ceannaich	buy	Ceannach, ceannachadh
Ceum	Step	Ceumnachadh
Ciallaich	Mean	Ciallachadh
Cladhaich	Dig	Cladhach
Clàr	Record	Clàradh
Cleachd	Use	Cleachdadh
Cliùthaich	Praise	Cliùthachadh
Cluich	Play	Cluiche
Cnàmh	Chew	Cnàmhadh
Còcairich	Cook	Còcaireachd
Co-dhùin	Decide	Co-dhùnadh
Coimhead	Watch (air)	Coimhead
Coinnich	Meet	Coinneachadh
Coirich	Blame	Coireachadh
Coisich	Walk	Coiseachd
Coisinn	Earn	Cosnadh
Comharraich	Mark	comharrachadh
Comhartaich	Bark	Comhartaich
Còmhdaich	Cover	Còmhdachadh
Cosg	Cost	Cosg
Crath	Shake	Crathadh
Creid	Believe	Creidsinn
Crìochnaich	End	Crìochnachadh
Crith	Shiver, tremble	Crith
Croch	Hang, depend on (air)	Crochadh
Cruinnich	gather	Cruinneachadh
Cuairtich	Enclose, surround	Cuairteachadh
Cuidich	Help	Cuideachadh
Cuimhnich	Remember	Cuimhneachadh
Cuir	Put, send, plant (as in seeds)	Cur
Cum	Keep	Cumail
Cunnt	Count	Cunntadh
Danns	Dance	Dannsadh
Dealaich	Part, separate	Dealachadh
Dealbh	Draw, create, design	Dealbhadh
Dearbh	Prove	Dearbhadh
Deàrrs	Radiate, shine	Deàrrsadh
Deoc	Suck	Deocadh
Dìochuimhnich	Forget	Dìochuimhneachadh
Diogail	Tickle	Diogladh
Dìoghail	Pay, reward, avenge	Dioghladh
Dìon	Protect	Dìon
Dìrich	Climb	Dìreadh
Diùlt	Refuse	Diùltadh
Dochainn	Harm	Dochann
Dòirt	Pour	Dòirteadh

Dràibhig	Drive	Dràibheadh
Dùin	Close	Dùnadh
Dùisg	Wake (up)	Dùsgadh
Eadar-theangaich	Translate	Eadar-theangachadh
Earb	Trust, confide in (ri)	Earbsadh
Èigh	Yell	Èigheach
Èignich	Force	Èigneachadh
Èirich	Rise (up)	Èirigh
Èist	Listen (ri)	Èisteachd
Fàg	Leave	Fàgail
Faighnich	Ask	Faighneachd
Fairich	Feel	Faireachdainn
Falaich	Hide	Falachadh
Fan	Wait	Fanadh
Fanaid	Mock, deride, scorn	Fanaid
Fàs	Grow	Fàs
Feuch	Try	Feuchainn
Figh	Weave, knit	Fighe
Fògair	Banish, exile, send away	Fògradh
Foillsich	Publish	Foillseachadh
Fòn	Phone	Fònadh
Freagair	Answer	Freagairt
Fritheil	Serve	Frithealadh
Fuaimnich	Pronounce, sound	Fuaimneachadh
Fuiling	Suffer	Fulang
Fuin	Bake	Fuineadh
Fuirich	Stay, wait, reside/dwell	Fuireach
Gabh	Get, receive	Gabhail
Gail	Cry, weep	Gal
Gàir	laugh	Gàireachdainn
Gairm	Call, summon	Gairm
Geall	Promise	Gealladh
Gearain	Complain	Gearan
Gèarr	Cut, shorten	Geàrradh
Geum	Bellow	Geumnaich
Giùlain	Carry	Giùlan
Glas	Lock	Glasadh
Glan	Clean	Glanadh
Gluais	Move	Gluasad
Glug	Gurgle, gulp, stammer	Glugail
Gnìomhaich	Act, perform, operate, activate execute (as in computing)	Gnìomhachadh
Gnog	Knock	Gnogadh
Goid	Steal	Goid
Goirtich	Hurt	Goirteachadh
Guidh	Pray	Guidhe
Guil	Cry	Gul
Iarr	Want	Iarraidh
Iasgaich	Fish	Iasgach
Imich	Move (location)	Imeachd

Imlich	Lick	Imlich
Innis	Tell	Innse
Iomair	Row	Iomairt
Ionndrainn	Miss (miss somebody, someplace)	Ionndrainn
Ionnsaich	Learn, teach	Ionnsachadh
Itealaich	Fly	Itealachadh
Ith	Eat	Ithe
Laigh	Lie (down)	Laighe
Làimhsich	Handle	Làimhseachadh
Leag	Let down, drop	Leagail
Leagh	Read	Leaghadh
Lean	Follow	Leantainn
Lean air (lean ort, lean oirre, etc)	Continue	Leantainn air (etc)
Leig	Allow	Leigeil
Leòn	Wound	Leònadh
Leugh	Melt	Leughadh
Leum	Jump	Leumadh
Lìon	Fill	Lìonadh
Litrich	Spell	litreachadh
Loisg	Burn	Loisgeadh
Lorg	Seek, look for, AND find	Lorg
Mair	Endure, continue to exist	Mairsinn
Malairtich	Trade	Malairteachadh
Marbh	Die	Marbhadh
Math	Forgive	Mathadh
Meal	Enjoy	Mealladh
Meall	Deceive, cheat	Mealladh
Measg	Mix	Measgadh
Mill	Destroy	Milleadh
Mi-mhol	Disparage	mi-mholadh
Mìnich	Explain	Mìneachadh
Misnich	Encourage, hearten, give courage to	Misneachadh
Mol	Praise	Moladh
Murt	Murder, massacre	Murtadh
Neartaich	Strengthen,	Neartachadh
Nigh	Wash, clean	Nighe
Obraich	Work	Obair
Òl	Drink	Òl
Pàigh	Pay	Pàigheadh
Paisg	Pack, fold, wrap	Pasgadh
Peanasaich	Punish, penalize	Peanasachadh
Peant	Paint	Peantadh
Pòg	Kiss	Pògadh
Pòs	Marry	Pòsadh
Post	Mail (as in send in the mail)	Postadh
Pronn	Beat, pound, pulverize	Pronnadh
Put	Push	Putadh
Ràn	Roar	Rànaich
Reòth	Freeze	Reòthadh
Reub	Tear asunder	Reubadh

Roinn	Divide, parcel out	Roinn
Ro-innse	Foretell	Ro-innseadh
Ròst	Roast	Ròstadh
Rùisg	Strip, peel	Rùisgeadh
Ruith	Run	Ruith
Sabaid	Fight	Sabaid(e)
Sàbhail	Save	Sàbhaladh
Saoil	Think, wonder	Saoileadh
Sealg	hunt	
Seall	Show	Sealladh
Seas	Stand (up)	Seasamh
Sèid	Blow (as in the wind blows, or blow out candle)	Sèideadh
Seirm	Ring (as bell)	Seirm
Sgaoil	Disperse, scatter	Sgaoileadh
Sgread	Scream, screech	Sgreadadh
Sgrìobh	Write	Sgrìobhadh
Sgrios	Destroy	Sgriosadh
Sguab	Brush, sweep	Sguabadh
Sguir	Stop	Sgur
Sìn	Stretch, reach	Sìneadh
Sir	Search, seek	Sireadh
Sitrich	Neigh, bray, (also, horse's 'raspberry' sound)	Sitrich
Slànaich	Heal	Slànachadh
Slaop	Poach (cooking)	Slaopadh
Smaoinich	Think	Smaoineachadh
Smoc	Smoke	Smocadh
Snàig	Creep	Snàgadh
Spàirn	struggle, strain	Spàirn
Stad	Stop	Stad
Stèidhich	Establish, found (as in institution)	Stèidheachadh
Stiùir	Steer, guide	Stiùireadh
Streap (sreap)	Climb	Streap (sreap)
Strì	Struggle, strive	Strì
Suath	Stroke, wipe	Suathadh
Suidh	Sit (down)	Suidheachadh
Tabhainn	Offer	Tabhainn
Tachair	Happen	Tachairt
Tadhail	Visit	Tadhal
Tagh	Choose	Taghadh
Taisbean	Demonstrate, present	Taisbeanadh
Tàlaidh	Entice, attract	Tàladh
Tarraing	Pull, haul, tug, attract	Tarraing
Teagaisg	Teach	Teagaisg
Teannaich	Tighten, contract, compress	Teannachadh
Teich	Flee	Teicheadh
Tilg	Throw	Tilgeil
Till	Return	Tilleadh
Tionndaidh	Turn	Tionndadh
Tiormaich	Dry	Tiormachadh

Tog	Lift	Togail
Toinn	Spin, twist, twine, wreathe	Toinneamh
Tòisich	Begin	Tòiseachadh
Trod	Argue	Trod
Tuig	Understand	Tuigsinn
Tuit	Fall, tumble	Tuiteam
Ùraich	Renew, refresh, update (computing)	Ùrachadh

Eacarsaich

Answer the questions below. The picture describes the action, and all the items will be answered in the affirmative (that is, "yes"), so you will answer "yes" first, remembering that "yes" in Gaelic comes in the form of the verb. Follow the "yes" with a sentence, which you can draw from the question.

Your answers will look like the example given for the first one:

An do ghail am balach? Ghail. Ghail am balach.	
An do dh'èist Tormod ris an rèidio?	
An do ghàir an clann?	
An do ghlac an nighean am balla?	
An do thilg an gille am balla?	

An do bhris Alasdair beag an truinnsear?	
An do pheant Seumas an dealbh?	
An do sgrìobh Calum litir?	
An do gheàrr Niall am pàipear?	
An do dh'ith Marc an dìnnear aige?	
An do bhruidhinn iad ri chèile?	

An do ghiùlain Seumas am bogsa?	
An do dh'òl Seoc sùgh orains?	
An do leum Dòmhnall?	
An do shnàig am balach air an fheur?	
An do dhanns Isabel agus Calum?	
An do nigh am balach e fhèin?	

An do dh'fhigh Seonaid geansaidh?	
An do chluich an clann gèam?	
An do choimhead an sean duine air an telebhisean?	
An do shreap Peigi a' chraobh?	
An do shabaid na balaich ri chèile?	
An do chaidil an duine?	
An do dh'fhuirich Murchadh?	

An do chòcairich Ruadh?	
An do leugh Pòl an leabhar?	
An do cheannaich Raonaid rudan aig a' bhùth?	
An do phut Sìne an càr?	
An do sheinn na nigheanan an t-òran?	

An do sheid Ùna am beàrnan-Brìde?	
An do thuit Pàdraig?	
An do choisich Raibeart?	
An do ruith an nighean 's am balach?	
An do shnàmh an leanabh anns an amar?	
An do ghoid am mèirlich an airgead?	
An do dh'iarr an cù biadh?	
An do theagaisg an tidsear gràmar na Gàidhlig?	

An do dhùin am màthair an doras?	
An do sguab am balach beag an làr?	
An do chladhaich an duine an uaigh?	
An do dh'imlich an cat a' phiseag?	
An do shabaid na daoine?	
An do lorg Sherlock Holmes am mortair?	
An do dhìon Superman an t-saoghal?	

An do tharraing na h-eich a' chairt?	
An do thog na luchd-obrach an togalach?	
An do thuig na h-oileanaich an leasan?	
An do chuir an tuathanach sìol?	
An do leugh a' chaileag an leabhar?	
An do ghàir Bozo an cleasaiche?	

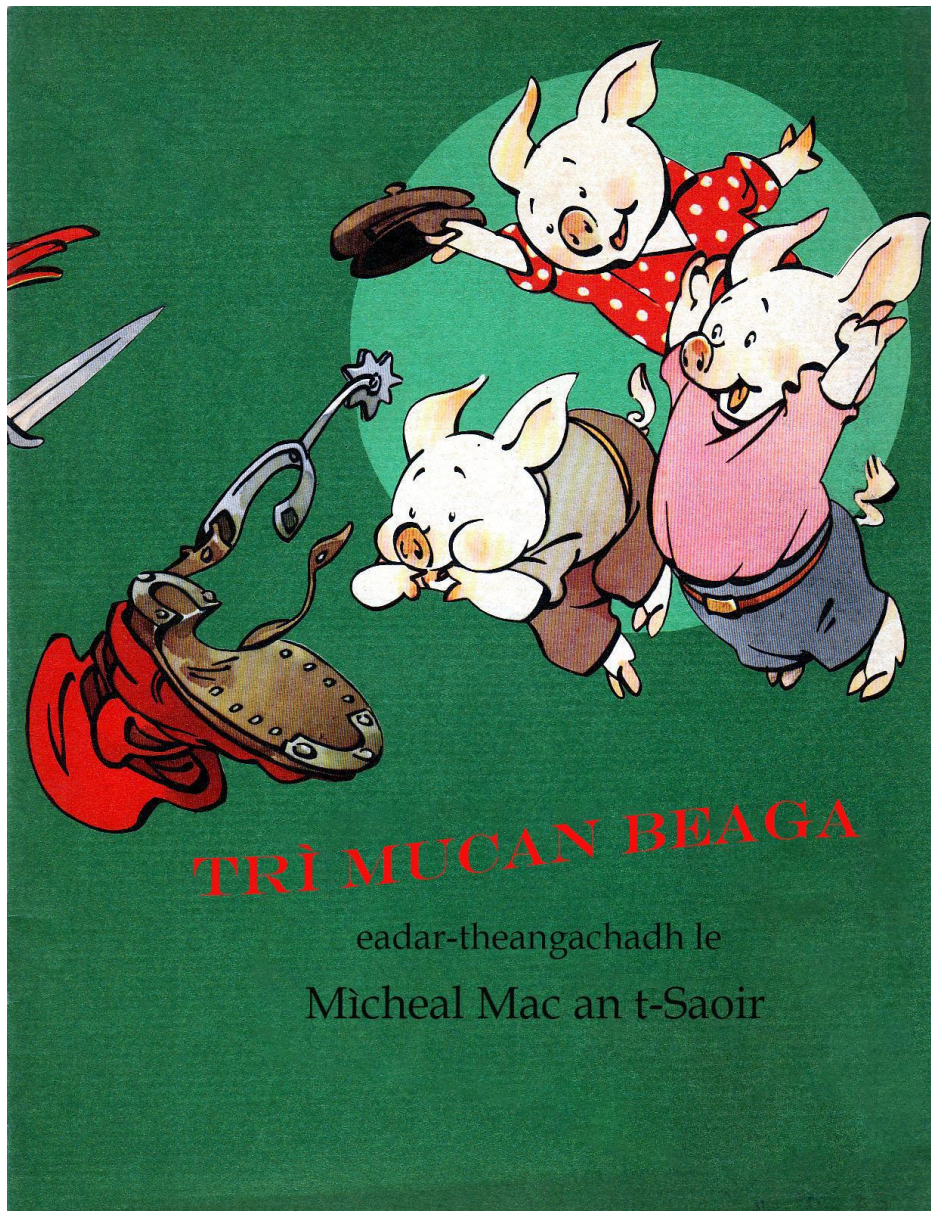|	
An do dh'fhàs am balach?	
An do dh'fhòn an duine anns a' chàr?	
An do dh'fhàg an gille an dachaigh aige?	
An do dhìult an duine reamhar a' chèic?	
An do chaill an sgioba an gèam?	

Eacarsaich #2

Make your own sentences with the <u>verbs</u> in the vocabulary.

Sgeul na Seachdain

In the following story – which should be familiar to everyone – you'll find usages of the simple past tense. Consult the list in this chapter for translations if you need to. For your convenience, these usages have been highlighted.

I have attempted to transcribe this story using the forms we have studied so far in the class. The highlighted words appear in the list of regular verbs. The underlined words appear in the New Vocabulary at the end of the story.

TRÌ MUCAN BEAGA

eadar-theangachadh le

Mìcheal Mac an t-Saoir

Latha bha trì mucan beaga ann. B' e na h-ainmean a bha orra: Srann, Srònag, 's Seasmhach.

Dh'fhuirich iad còmhla-ri am màthair, agus fad an t-samhraidh, chluich iad anns an fheur, agus bha iad nan laighe air an achadh.

Às an t-fhoghair, cha robh e cho blàth, agus sgaoil neòil glasa anns an iarmailt.

"Smuain mi mun Gheamhraidh," thuirt Seasmhach. "Tha mi fuar an-diugh. Sa mhadainn chrith mi leis an fhuachd. Tha mi ag iarraidh a bhith a' togail taigh ùr againn. Bidh sinn blàth 's cofhurtail sa Gheamhradh."

Ach cha do dh'iarr an dithis aca a bhith a' togail taighe ùr.

Tha ùine gu leòr ann, thuirt Srònag. Tha Geamhradh fad' air falbh. Bidh sinn a' gabhail mòran spòrs roimhe. Bidh mi a' togail taighe ùr an dèidh seo," agus chuir e car a' mhuiltein.

"Agus mise!" thuirt Srann.

"Mar a thogras sibh," thuirt Seasmhach. "Cha bhi mi a' fuireach oirbh. Bidh mi a' togail taighe agamsa fhèin.

Gach latha dh'fhàs e fuar. Ach cha robh Srann 's Srònag ann an cabhaig. Cha do dh'iarr iad a bhith ag obair. Bha iad leisg. Chluich iad gach latha, a h-uile latha.

"Bidh sinn ag obair a-màireach," dh'innis iad dhaibh fhèin.

Ach "a-màireach" cha do dh'oibrich iad. Thuirt iad an aon rud 's chluich iad fad an latha sin cuideachd.

Ach nuair a chòmhdaich an deigh an abhainn, thòisich an dithis bhràthair leisg a bhith a' togail an taighe aca.

Smuain Srann, "Chan eil mi ag iarraidh a bhith ag obair fad an latha," agus cho-dhùn e, "Bidh mi a' togail an taighe agam le connlaich, agus thog e an taigh aige ann an ùine ghoirid.
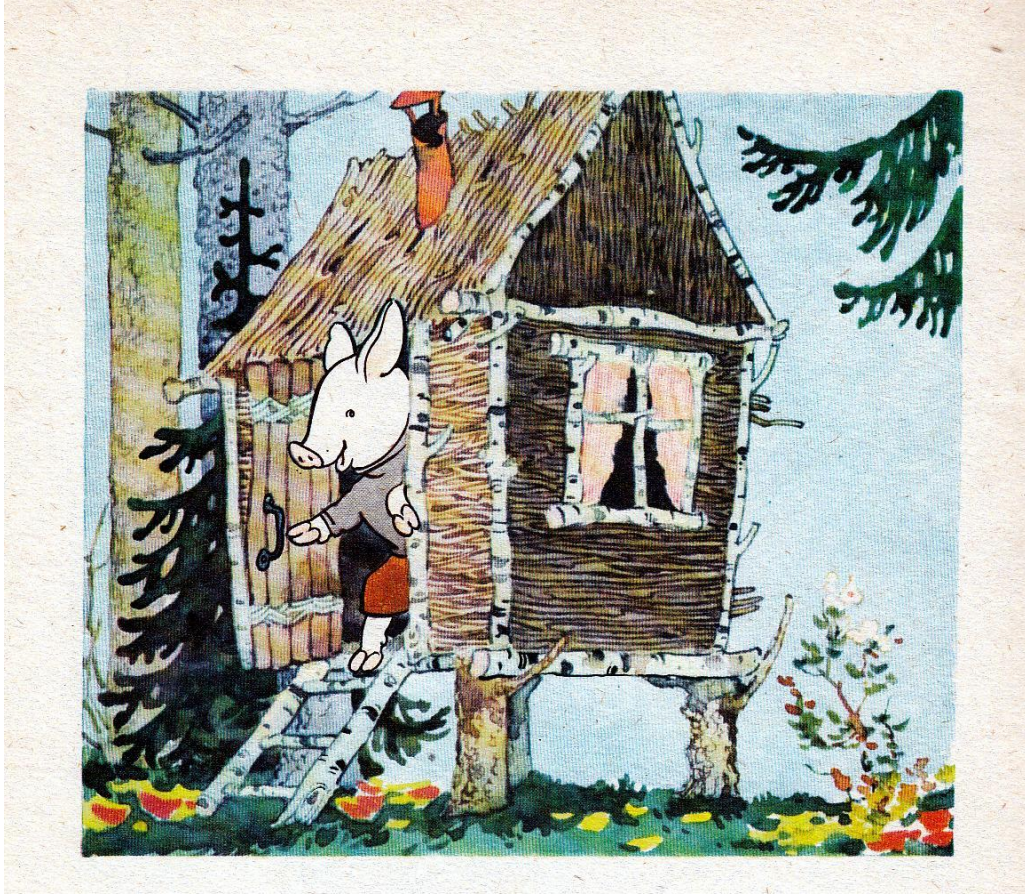
Agus bha Srann cho toilichte. Sheinn e:

Seo an taigh agamsa

Thog mi an taigh an aon latha

'S e taigh cho math a sheall thu

Cho snog riamh a mheal thu!

A' seinn an t-òran aige, choisich Srann far an robh Srònag.

Cha robh e fad air falbh. Bha Srònag a' togail an taighe aige cuideachd.

Mar a bhràthair, dh'iarr e a bhith deiseil ann an ùine ghoirid. An toiseach, smuain e mun togail le connlach, ach cho-dhùn e, "Bidh taigh-chonnlaich fuar. Bidh an taigh agamsa blàth agus làidir. Bidh mi a' togail an taighe agam le slatagan."

Thog e an taigh aige le slatagan agus chuir e duilleagan air a' mhullach, agus bha e deiseil ron fheasgair.

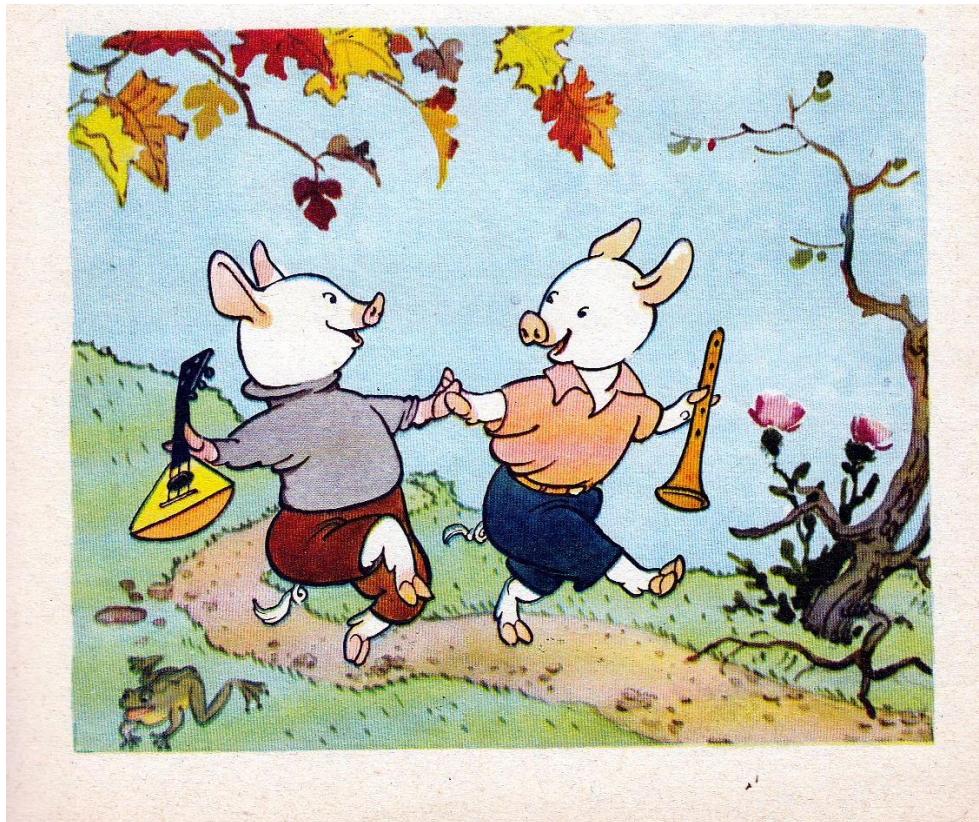Choisich Srònag mun cuairt an taighe aige agus thòiseach e an t-òran:

Thog mi taigh le slatagan 's duilleagan,

slatagan 's duilleagan, slatagan 's duilleagan.

Cha comma leam ma bhios uisge ann,

uisge ann, uisge ann.

Bidh mo thaigh tioram 's cofhurtail 's blàth!

Ruith Srann thuige nuair a chrìochnaich a bhràthair an t-òran aige. "A bheil an taigh agad deiseil cuideachd?" dh'fhaighnich e. "Dh'innis mi dhut. Bha e deiseil ann an cabhaig."

Bha iad toilichte. Agus leum iad, 's dhanns iad, 's ruith iad chun taigh Sheasmhaich. Dh'iarr iad a bhith a' faicinn an taighe aige.

Trì làithean bha Seasmhach trang a' togail an taighe aige. Ghiùlain e clachan agus mheasg e concrait, agus beag air bheag thog e taigh làidir. Dhìon an taigh aige bho ghaoth, uisge, 's shneachd.

Bha an doras fiodha 's glè throm agus bha glas aige làidir. Dh'fhuirich madadh-allaidh anns a' choille, ach cha b' urrainn dha bristeadh a-steach.

Lorg Srann 's Srònag am bràthair ag obair air an taigh aige.

"Dè tha thu a' togail?" dh'fhaighnich iad le iongnadh mòr. "Tha e coltach ri caisteil! Chan eil e coltach ri taigh aig muc bheag."

"Tha mise ag iarraidh taigh coltach ri caisteil," thuirt Seasmhach, agus lean e air ag obair. "Bidh mi sàbhailte ann an caisteil!"

"Gu cinnteach, nach eil thu a' dol dhan cogadh ri cuideigin!" dh'èigh Srann. Agus ghàir an dithis aca gu mòr agus aig àirde an cinn.

New vocabulary

Trì Mucan Beaga

Simple past tense words highlighted – consult list in grammar section.

Other vocabulary

abhainn – river
aig àirde an cinn – at the top of their voices; lit. at the height of their head. The "an" is a possessive
   pronoun, so at the top of your voice would be aig àirde do chinn, etc.
an dèidh seo – later, after this
An toiseach = in the beginning, at first
Ann an cabhaig = in a hurry
Beag air bheag = little by little
Bho = from (lenites);
Bho ghaoth, uisge, 's shneachd = from wind, rain, and snow
car a' mhuiltein – somersault; cuir car a' mhuiltein – do a somersault
cha b' urrainn dha bristeadh a-steach = he could not break in
Cha coma leam = I don't care
Clachan = stones (singular, clach)
Co-dhùn = decide
Cofhurtail – comfortable
Cogadh = war
Coille = forest; anns a' choille – in the forest
coltach ri caisteil = like a castle
còmhla ri – with
concreat = concrete
connlach – straw
cuideigin = someone
deigh – ice
deiseil = ready, finished
deiseil ron fheasgair = finished/ready before afternoon/evening; ro = before
Dè tha thu a' togail = what are you building
dithis = two (people); an dithis aca = the two of them
Duilleagan = leaves
Fad' air falbh = far away
Fad an t-shamhraidh – all the summer; samhradh = summer
Far an robh – where was; far an robh Srann – where Srann was; far = where
Fiodha = wooden
Gaoth = wind
Geamhradh – winter
Glas = lock
Iarmailt = sky
dh'innis iad dhaibh = they told to themselves; dhaibh, prepositional pronoun = do + iad
leisg – lazy

Ma bhios – if is …
Madadh-allaidh = wolf
Mar = as / like
Mar a bhràthair = as/like his brother
Mar a thogras sibh – as you like (plural 'you')
Mullach = roof,
      Air a' mhullach = on the roof
Mun = about
      Smuain e mun togail = he thought about building
Mun cuairt = around
Neòil = clouds
Nuair a – when
Riamh (a-riamh) – ever, never
Ron fheasgair = before evening; ron (contracted, ro an) = before the
Sàbhailte = safe (also, saved)
Slatagan – twigs (slatag = twig; slat = stick)
      slatagan 's duilleagan = twigs and leaves
Sneachd = snow
Thuige = to him; prepositional pronoun for "gu + e"; thugam = to me; thugad = to you; thuige = to him;
      thuice = to her; thugainn = to us; thugaibh = to you, pl./form; thuca = to them
Thuirt – said
Tioram = dry
Trom = heavy
ùine ghoirid = short time

Òran na seachdain

Let's go back to an old favorite –

Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!

..\presentations\suas leis a ghaidhlig.pptx

The lyrics, with accompanying translation for our study:

Togaibh i, togaibh i, cànan ar dùthcha, Togaibh a suas i gu h-inbhe ro-chliùitich; Togaibh gu daingeann i 's bithibh rith' bàidheil, Hi ho rò, togaibh i, suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!	Raise her, raise her, the language of our heritage Raise her up to the highest rank Raise her firmly and lovingly Hi ho ro, raise her - up with Gaelic!
'S i cànan na h-òige; 's i cànain na h-aois; B' i cànan ar sinnsir; b' i cànan an gaoil; Ged tha i nis aost', tha i reachdmhor is treun; Cha do chaill i a clì 's cha do strìochd i fo bheum.	She's the language of our youth, the language of our old age She's the language of our ancestors, the language of our love; Though she is ancient, she is robust and strong; She will not lose her vigor; she will not give in under attack
A Chlanna nan Gàidheal, bithibh seasmhach is dlùth Ri guaillibh a chèile a' cosnadh gach cliù; O seasaibh gu gaisgeil ri cànain ur gràidh 'S na trèigibh a' Ghàidhlig a-nis no gu bràth.	The clan of the Gaels, be constant and united Shoulder to shoulder winning each praise; Stand bravely by the language of your love Never abandon the Gaelic – not now or ever!
O togaibh a bratach gu h-àrd anns an tìr, 'S biodh litrichean maireannach sgrìobht' air gach cridh', Cha trèig sinn a' Ghàidhlig, 's cha chaill i an deò; Cànain mhùirneach ar dùthcha, cha trèig sinn rar beò.	O raise her flag high in the land, Be her everlasting words be written in each heart, We will not abandon the Gaelic. She will not lose the breath of life; The beloved language of our heritage, we will not abandon her during our lives