

Gael-Talk

Learning Gaelic Year 1 Caibideil 28

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 irregular verb
- Sgeul na Seachdain – Na Trì Mucan Beaga
- Òran na seachdain – Cànan nan Gaidheil

Fàilte!



Along the lines of the sean fhacal na seachainne

Click on the links below:

[Taigh sgoile na drochaide](#)

[taigh cèilidh](#)

[Colaiste na Gàidhlig](#)

[Dòchas – school in Nova Scotia](#)

Sean fhacal na seachdaine

And keeping with the idea of great things achieved ...

Tha clach beag air clach beag a' lìonadh beàrnan mòr.

Little stone after little stone fills a great gap.



Lìonar beàrn mhòr le clachan beaga.

Great gaps are filled with small stones.

Gràmar na Seachdaine

The Past Tense - Irregular Verbs

Part 2

As we observed last lesson, Gàidhlig does the learner one favor – it presents us with a limited number of irregular verbs.

An irregular verb is one that you cannot “predict” from its root form.

To draw an analogy, in English, if we know a verb is regular, we simply add an ed to the end of the word:

- Walk > walked
- Play > played

As opposed to irregular verbs which might vary in unpredictable ways

- See > saw
- Run > ran
- Think > thought

Likewise, as we’ve seen, Gàidhlig gives us an easy way to decline regular verbs into the past tense – simply lenite the root. (refer to *caibideil 25 & 26* to review if you need to)

- Bris (break) > bhris (broke)
- Iarr (want) > dh’iarr (wanted)
- Cluich (play) > chluich (played)

In both cases, if you know the rule for forming the past tense from the root word, you can create the past tense even with words you’re not familiar with.

This is not the case, in either English or Gàidhlig, with irregular verbs. Like in English irregular verbs are totally unpredictable.

So, to continue our learning about the irregular verbs ...



(and proud of it!)

The Sequel!

In this lesson, we're going to learn **five more irregular** verbs, their simple past tenses, and see them applied in our ongoing story of "Na Trì Mucan Beaga."

The Irregular verbs for the week:

- Abair - say
- Beir – bear (children, young etc.), give birth to, bring forth,
- Faigh – get, receive
- Ruig – arrive, reach
- Thoir - give, take, bring

Previously, we've encountered these words in their verbal noun forms.

- Abair – say – tha mi ag ràdh
- Beir – catch, bear (as in a child) – tha i a' breith
- Faigh – get, receive – tha iad a' faighinn
- Ruig – arrive, reach – bha sinn a' ruigsinn
- Thoir - give, take, bring – bidh e a' toirt

The irregular verbal nouns for the week:

Root	English	Verbal noun	Past tense	Question/dependent form	Past negative (Cha / nach)
abair	Say	Ag ràdh	Thuirt	An tuirt?	Cha/nach tuirt
beir	Bear	a' breith	Rug	An d' rug	Cha/nach d' rug
faigh	Get, receive	A' faighinn	Fhuair	An d' fhuair	Cha/nach d' fhuair
ruig	Arrive, reach	A' ruigsinn	Ràinig	An d' ràinig	Cha/nach d' ràinig
thoir	Give, take, bring	A' toirt	Thug	An tug	Cha/nach tug

Mnemonic: forms which are contractions of contractions –historically, two of these words formed the question & negative forms through the assimilation of the “do” particle and the “t” onset (first letter). This realization might make it easier for you to remember

the question/negative forms of the word. What I mean by this is whereas the question might have started out as – for instance, *an do thug*, in speech it was shortened to *an d' thug*, and then even further contracted to *an tug*, as follows:

- Question of 'thug' = an **do thug** > an d' thug > an tug
- Thuirt = **an do thuirt** > an d' thuirt > an tuirt

This idea might be further supported by the pronunciation of the question form of these words, which many Gaelic speakers pronounce as if the words begin with a 'd' rather than a 't':

- An dug
- An duirt

Anyway, if this helps you remember this form, please feel to use it.

Examples of uses of this second batch of past tense irregulars:

Thuirt mi – I said
Cha tuirt mi = I did not say
An tuirt thu? = did you say?
Nach tuirt thu – didn't you say

Rug i leanabh = she bore a child (gave birth to)
Cha d' rug i leanabh = she didn't bear a child (give birth to)
An d' rug i leanabh – did she bear a child (give birth to)
Nach d' rug i leanabh = didn't she bear a child (give birth to)

Fhuair sinn pacaid = We got a package
Cha d' fhuair sinn pacaid = We didn't get a package
An d' fhuair sinn pacaid? = did we get a package?
Nach d' fhuair sinn pacaid? = didn't we get a package?

Ràinig iad Dùn Èideann = they reached (arrived at) Edinburgh
Cha d' ràinig iad Dùn Èideann = they didn't reach (arrive at) Edinburgh
An d' ràinig iad Dùn Èideann = did they reach (arrive at) Edinburgh?
Nach d' ràinig iad Dùn Èideann = didn't they reach (arrive at) Edinburgh?

Thug mi tiodhlaic do Mhàiri = I gave a present to Mary
Cha tug e tiodhlaic dhomh = he didn't give a present to me
An tug thu tiodhlaic do Mhàiri = did you give a present to Mary?
Nach tug iad tiodhlaic dhi = didn't they give a present to her?

Another prepositional pronoun

Relevant to our new vocabulary of irregular verbs and especially the verb *thoir* is the preposition **do**. **Do** is a word that we use to mean that we are doing something **for** somebody or giving something **to** somebody. (It can also mean we're going to someplace, and of course, there is the *do* that is the possessive pronoun that means "your" ... but we'll leave those aside for the moment.)

These two prepositions are crucial in understanding how the verb *thoir* is being used. Is it giving or taking?

- Thug mi tiodhlac *do* Mhàiri. = I gave a present *to* Mary
- Thug mi tiodhlac *bho* Mhàiri – I took a present *from* Mary.

Do is also used in other ways:

- Dh'innis e sgeulachd don chlann = he told a story *to* the children

Like other prepositions, when used in combination with a pronoun, these form a prepositional pronoun.

Prep. / pron.	Contraction of ...	Means
Dhomh	Do mi	to/for me
Dhut	Do thu	to/for you
Dha	Do e	to/for him
Dhi	Do i	to/for her
Dhuinn	Do sinn	to/for us
Dhìubh	Do sibh	to/for you (pl / form)
Dhaibh =	Do iad	to/for them

- Chuir mi post-dealan **dha** = I sent an email **to him**
- Dh'innis mi sgeulachd **dhaibh** = I told a story **to them**
- Rinn e bàidh **dhomh** = he did a favor **for me**

Eacarsaich #1 – translate into Beurla

1. Thuirt e, "Tha mi sgìth."
2. An d' fhuair thu pacaid anns a' phost?
3. Thug mo mhàthair airgead dhomh.
4. An tuirt iad, "Bidh sinn fadalach an-diugh"? (fadalach = late, as for appointment)
5. Fhuair mi post-dealan bho Sheumas. (post-dealan = email)
6. Ràinig sinn dhachaigh a-raoir.
7. An d' rug i a leanabh fhathast?
8. Cha tug e freagairt dhomh? (freagairt = answer)
9. An tuirt e rud sam bith?

10. Cha tuir e smid. (smid = a syllable, a word)

Eacarsaich #2 – translate into Gàidhlig

1. He arrived at the airport last night. (airport = port adhair)
2. I got a letter. (litir = letter)
3. I gave a dog to her.
4. She gave birth to a boy.
5. Did he say a word?
6. Didn't you arrive home last night?
7. Didn't you get my present?
8. Did you give me a present? (present = tiodhlaic)
9. He didn't arrive home yesterday.
10. Did he give you an answer?

As a reminder –

Since these all will be making *guest appearances* in our story for the week ...

The first batch of irregular verbs and their past tenses

Root	English	Verbal noun	Past tense	Question/ dependent form	Past negative (Cha / nach)
Rach	Go	A' dol	Chaidh	An deach	Cha deach
Cluinn	Hear	A' cluinntinn	Chuala	An cuala	Cha chuala
Thig	Come	A' tighinn	Thàinig	An tàinig	Cha tàinig
Faic	See	A' faicinn	Chunnaic	Am faca	Chan fhaca
Dèan	Do/make	A' dèanamh	Rinn	An do rinn / an d' rinn	Cha do rinn / cha d' rinn

Thàinig ... an do thàinig > an d' thàinig > an tàinig

Examples of uses:

Rinn mi – I did / made
Cha d' rinn mi – I didn't do / make
An d' rinn thu – did you do / make?
Nach d' rinn thu? – did you not do / make

Chuala tu – you heard
Cha chuala tu – you didn't hear
An cuala tu – did you hear?
Nach cuala tu – did you not hear

Chaidh mi – I went
Cha deach mi – I didn't go
An deach thu – did you go?
Nach deach thu – didn't you go?

Chunnaic thu – you saw
Chan fhaca tu – you didn't see
Am faca tu – did you see
Nach fhaca tu? – didn't you see

Thuirt mi – I said
Cha tuirt mi – I didn't say
An tuirt thu – did you say?
Nach tuirt thu – didn't you say?

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
Diochuimhnich	Forget	Diochuimhneachadh
Diogail	Tickle	Diogladh
Dìoghail	Pay, reward, avenge	Dioghladh
Dion	Protect	Dion
Dirich	Climb	Direadh
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
Fairich	Feel	Faireachdainn
Fàs	Grow	Fàs
Feuch	Try	Feuchainn
Figh	Weave, knit	Fighe
Fògair	Banish, exile, send away	Fògradh
Foillsich	Publish	Foillseachadh
Fòn	Phone	Fònadh
Fosgail	Open	Fosgladh

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)
Stri	Struggle, strive	Stri
Suath	Stroke, wipe	Suathadh
Suidh	Sit (down)	Suidheachadh
Tabhainn	Offer	Tabhainn
Tachair	Happen	Tachairt
Tadhail	Visit	Tadhail
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, wreath	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.

The Irregulars



(and proud of it!)

(And some regular verbs, too)

Verb Tennis

The rules

- I will “serve the ball” by calling out (or show the slide) the root form of the verb
- You “hit the ball back” by calling out the past tense

Thoir *do* (give)



Thoir (bring)



Ruig (arrive)



Faigh (get)



Beir (bear, have a child)



Abair (say)



Cluich (play)



Faic (see)



Ruith (run)



Cluinn (hear)



Fàg (leave)



Dèan (do, make)



Thig (come)



Rach (go)



Abair (say)



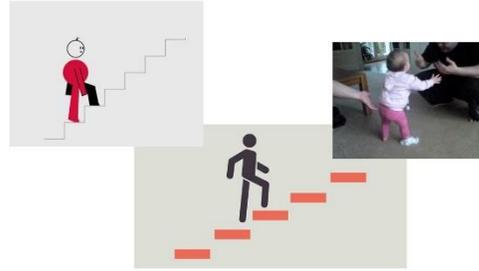
Bris (break)



Caill (lose)



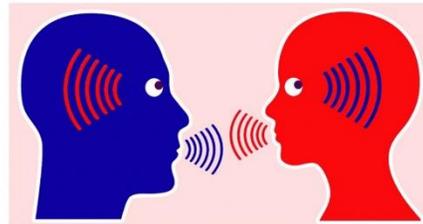
Ceum (step)



Lorg (find, look for)



Bruidhinn (speak)



Coisich (walk)



Crith (tremble, shake)



Seinn (sing)



Danns (dance)



Dùin (close)



Èist (listen)



Fairich (feel)



Fuirich (stay, wait, reside)



Goid (steal)



Marbh (kill)



òl (drink)



Pàigh (pay)



Ceannach (buy)



Seall (show)



Sin (stretch, reach)



Leugh (read)



Coimhead (watch)



Sàbhail (save)



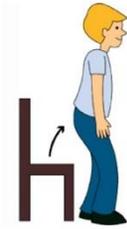
Innis (tell)



Tachair (happen, also 'meet' as in 'happened upon someone')



Seas (stand up)



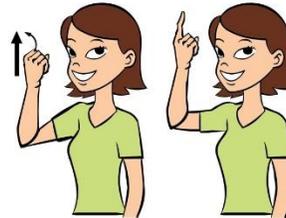
Suidh (sit down)



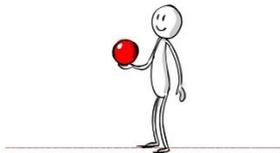
Smuainich (think)



Tuig (understand)



Tilg (throw)



Till (return)



Eacarsaich #2

Make your own sentences with the irregular and regular verbs in the vocabulary.

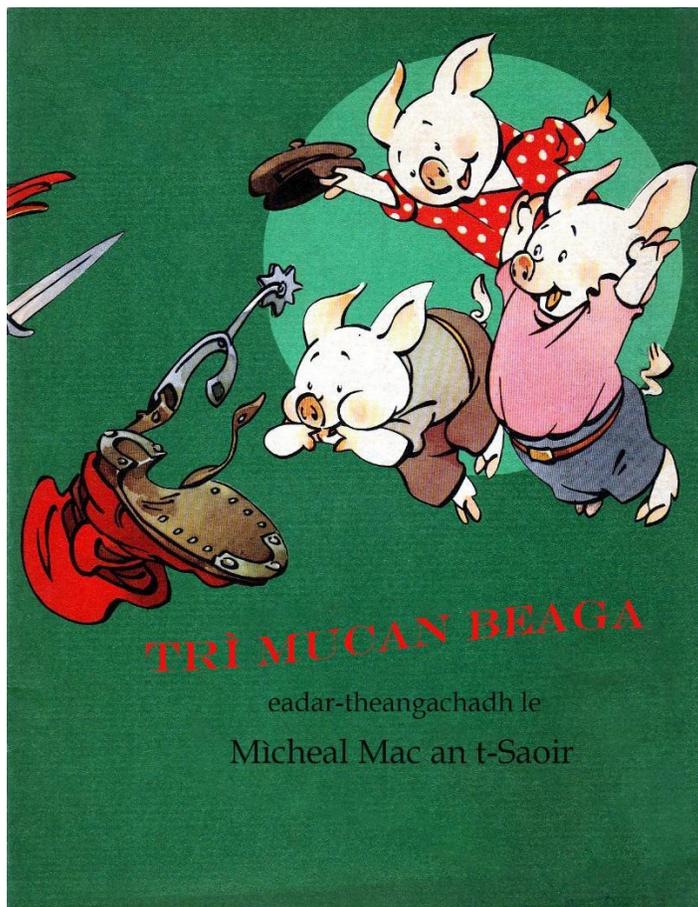
(3-5 for next week)

Sgeul na Seachdaine

In the following story – which should be familiar to everyone – you'll find usages of the past tense, both regular and irregular. 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 verbs that we have studied. The underlined words appear in the New Vocabulary at the end of the story.

This week, we will pick up where we left off ...





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 na 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.

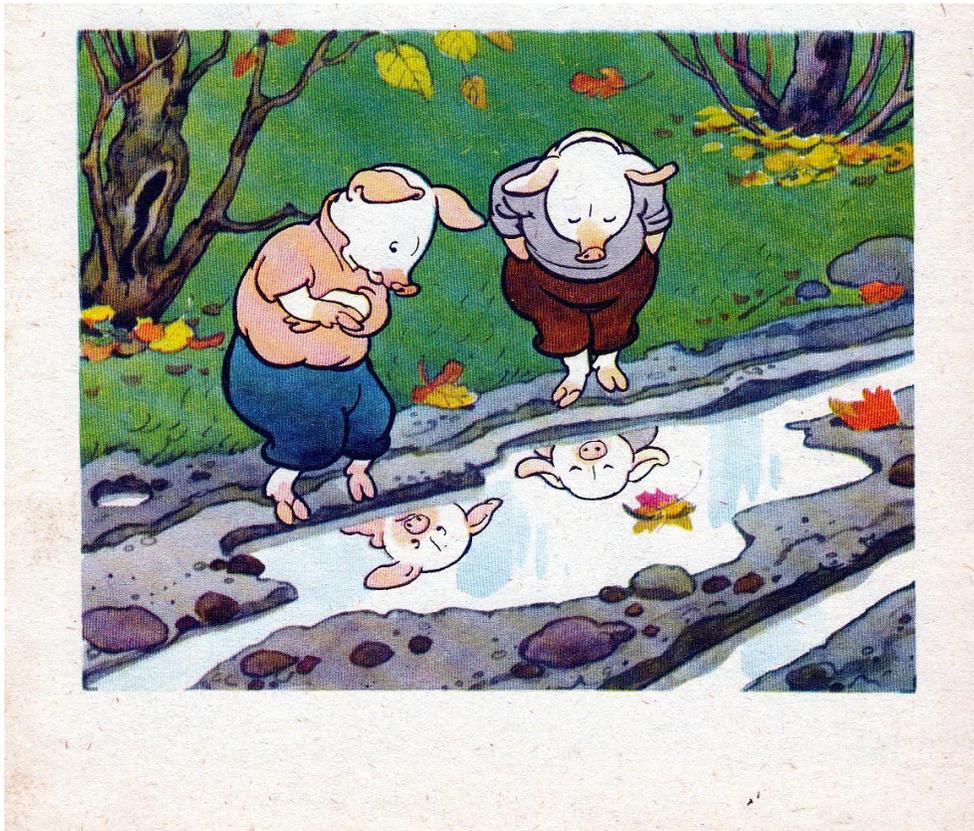


Gach latha **dh'fhàs** e fuar. Ach cha robh Srann 's Srònag ann an cabhaig. Cha robh iad ag iarraidh a bhith ag obair. Bha iad leisg. **Chluich** iad gach latha, a h-uile latha.

“Bidh sinn ag obair a-màireach,” **dh'innis** iad **dhaibh** fhèin.

Ach “a-màireach” cha do **dh'oibrich** iad. **Thuir** 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.

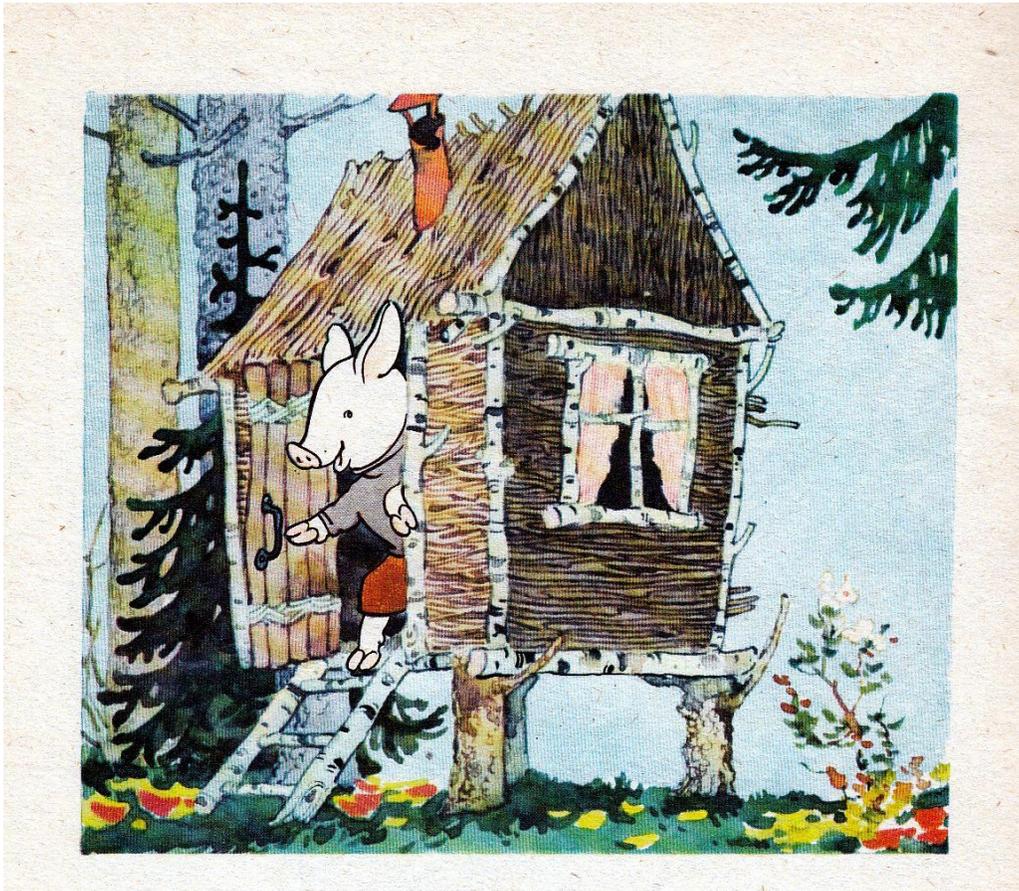
Agus bha Srann cho toilichte. **Sheinn** e:

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 **thoiseach** e an t-òran:

Thog mi taigh le slatagan 's duilleagan,

slatagan 's duilleagan, slatagan 's duilleagan.

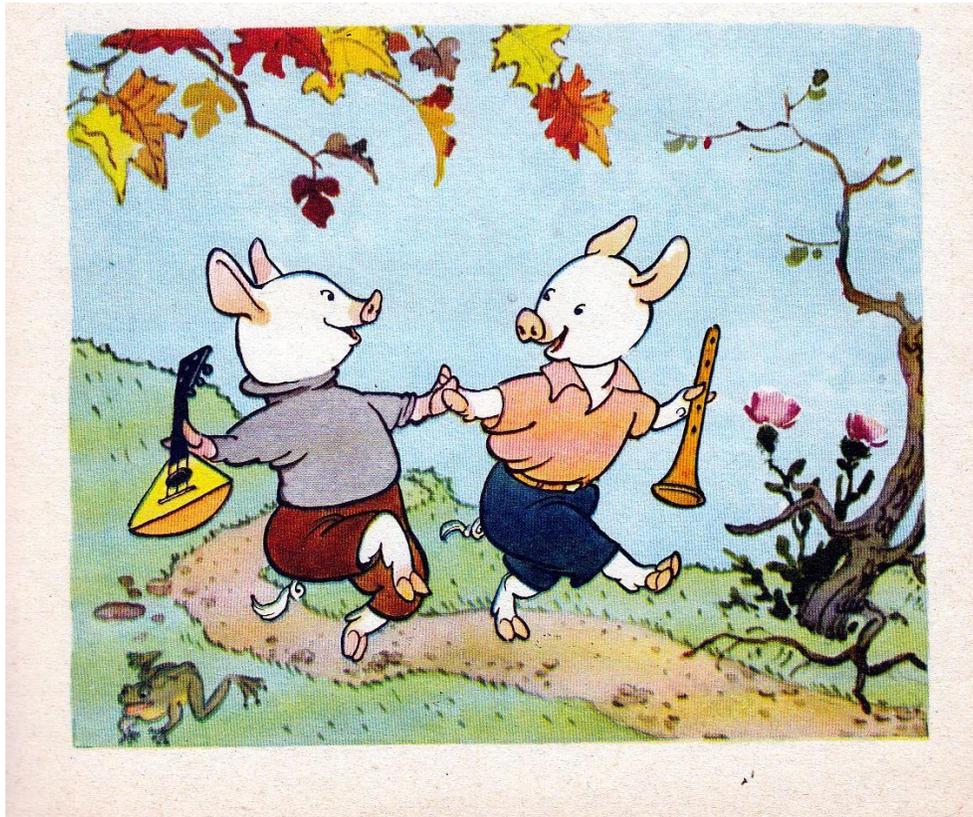
Cha comma leam ma bhios uisge ann,

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.”

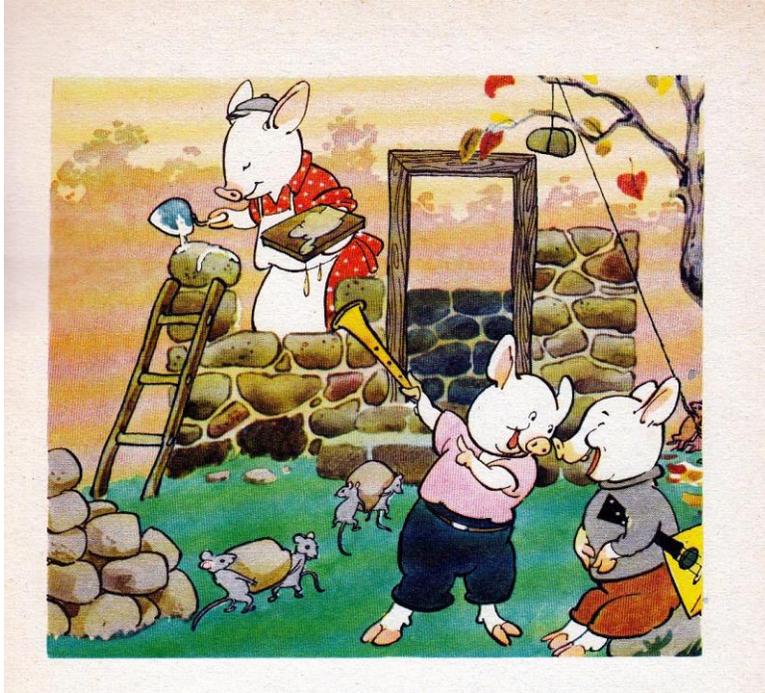
Bha iad toilichte. Agus **leum** iad, 's **dhanns** iad, 's ruith iad chun taigh Sheasmhaich. **Dh’iarr** iad a bhith a’ faicinn an taighe aige.





Trì làithean bha Seasmhach trang a' togail an taighe aige. **Ghiùlain** e clachan agus **mheasg** e concrat, 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 bhi e **a' briseadh 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,” thuir 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.

Cha do chuir Seasmhach aire. Lean e air a’ togail an taighe aige. 'S sheinn e an t-òran seo:

'S mise muc ghlic, ghlic, ghlic

Thog mi taigh le clachan làidir

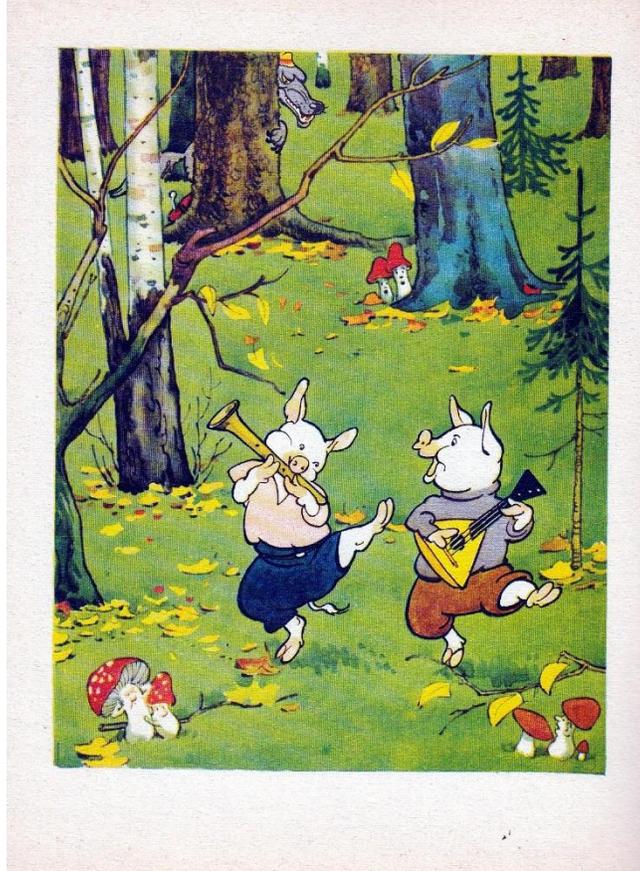
Cha bhi bèist fhiadhaich a’ briseadh a-steach

Latha no oidhche, latha no oidhche

“Dè bèist fhiadhaich?” dh’fhaighnich Srann.

“Dè bèist fhiadhaich?” dh’fhaighnich Srònag.

“Am madadh-allaidh mòr” thuir Seasmhach.



“**Seall!** Tha eagal air ron mhadadh-allaidh! Tha e gòrach! Chan eil madadh-allaidh ann an seo idir, idir, idir!”

“Cò **chuala** mum madadh-allaidh an seo?” **thuirt** Srann.

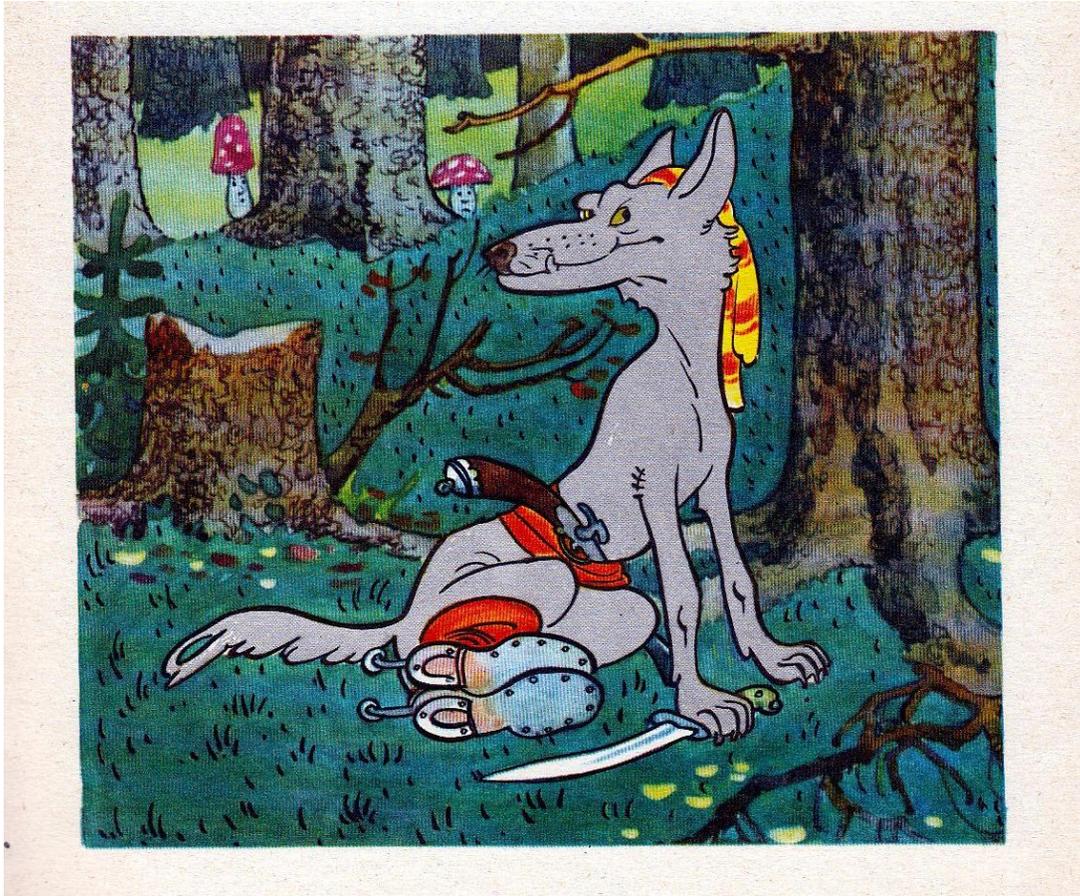
“Bidh sinn ga **bhreabadh** agus ga **bhualadh!**” thuirt Srònag.

Agus **ghàir** an dithis aca. “Thalla,” **thuirt** Srann, agus **chaidh** iad air falbh a’ seinn agus a’ gàireachdainn:

Chan eil eagal orm ron mhadadh-allaidh

Madadh allaidh, madadh allaidh

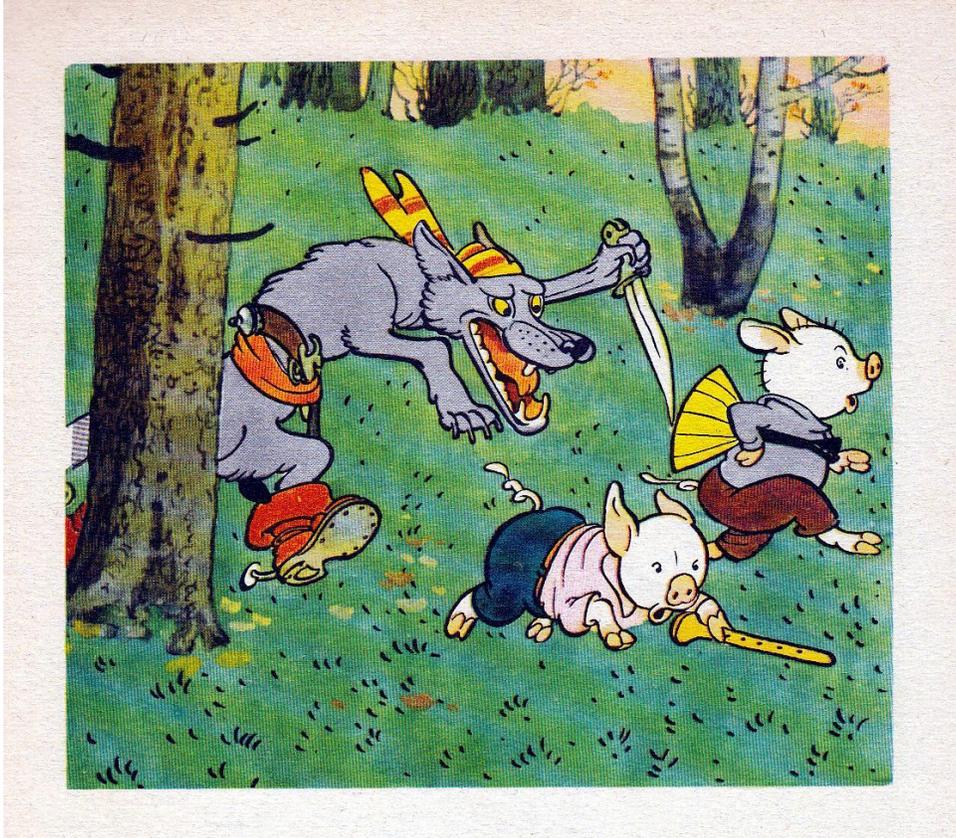
Cò **chunnaic** am madadh-allaidh a-riamh?



Agus sheinn iad cho àrd. **Dhùisg** iad am madadh-allaidh. Bha e na chadal faisg air craobh.

“Dè am fuaim sin?” Bha e feargach agus bha an t-acras air.

“S dòcha gu bheil mo dhìnnear a’ tighinn!” **smaoin** e, agus **dh’imlich** e na bilean aige.

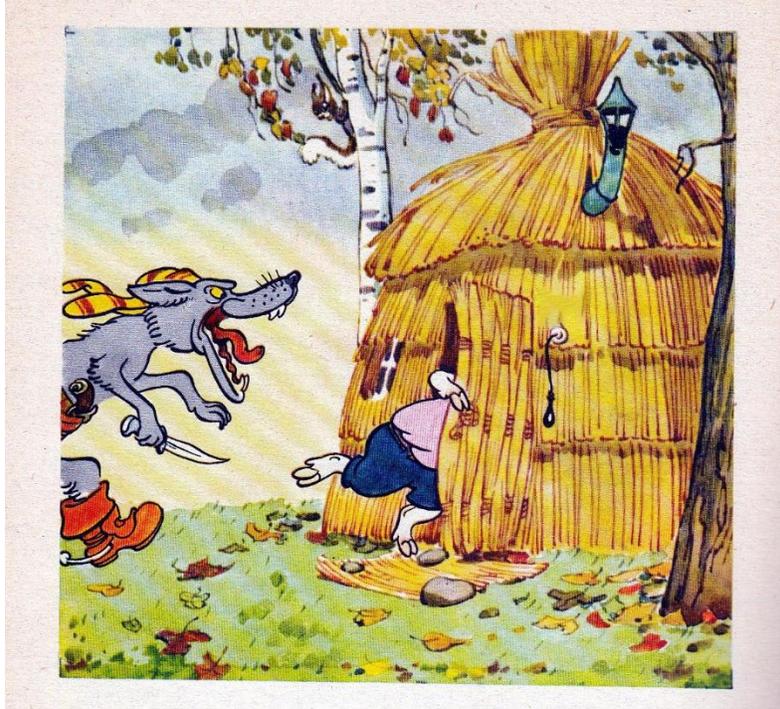


'S gu dearbh, **thàinig** an dithis muc faisg air an craobh far an robh am madadh-allaidh, agus **leum** e a-mach!

'S sa bhad, **chunnaic** an dithis muc e. Madadh-allaidh mòr! Bha e cho **fiadhaich**! Bha a shùilean aige **olc** agus **fhiaclan** mòr 's **biorach**!

Dh'fhairich Srònag 's Srann fuar. **Chrith** iad le eagal. Bha **eagal am beatha** orra!

Sgiamhail an dithis muc agus ruith **càch** air falbh dhan taigh aige fhèin.



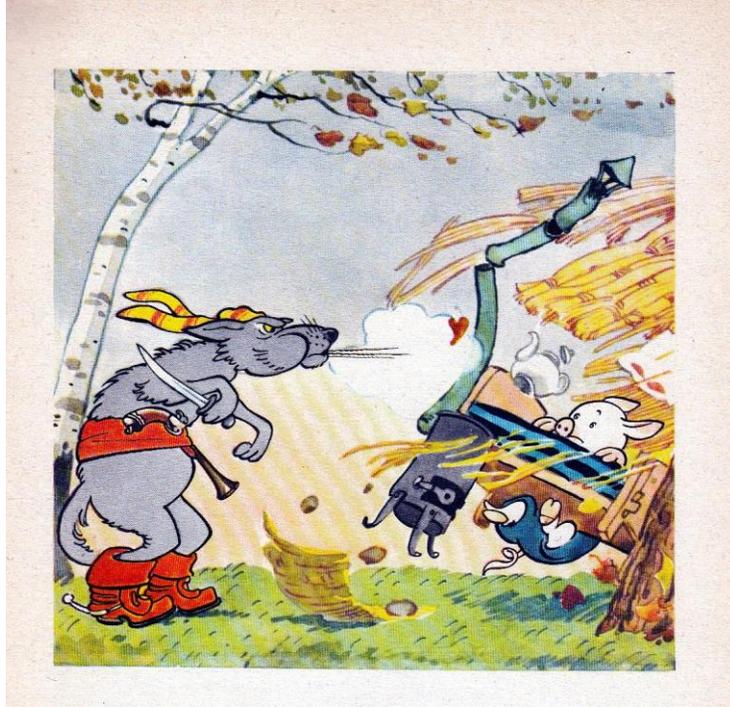
Chaidh Srann a-steach anns an taigh connlaich aige, agus dhùin e an doras!

“Fosgail an doras seo am mionaid!” dh’èigh am madadh-allaidh, “no bidh mi ga bhriseadh!”

“Cha bhi mi ga dhèanamh,” sghiamhail Srann. “Cha bhi mi a’ fosgladh an dorais.”

“Fosgail an doras no bidh mi a’ sèideadh do thaigh sìos!”

Cha do dh’fhaighnich Srann rud sam bith. Bha e ro eagalach.



Shèid am madadh-allaidh.

Dh'itealaich connlach bhon mhullach agus chrith na ballachan.

Shèid e a-rithist.

Agus a-rithist.

Cha do **rinn** a' mhuc bheag taigh làidir, agus thuit na ballachan bochda sìos.

Bhìd am madadh-allaidh oirre ach ruith Srann air falbh.

Tòiseach an seo:



Chaidh Srann dhan taigh Shrònaig.

Chunnaic iad am madadh-allaidh a' tighinn!

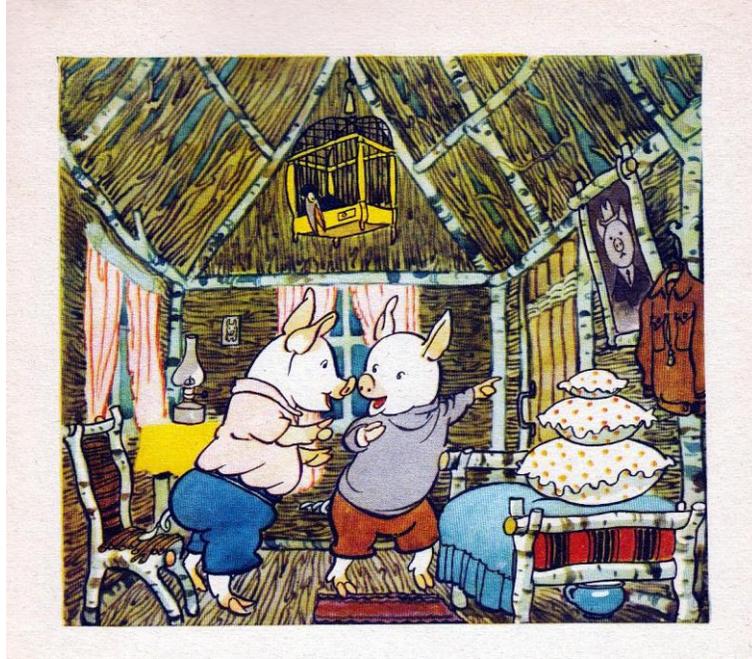
Dhùin an dithis muc bheag an doras sa bhad!

Chuala iad am madadh-allaidh. **Dh'èigh** e, "A-dràsta bidh mi ag ithe an dithis agaibh!"

Ach an-dràsta **dh'fhairich** am madadh-allaidh sgìth. **Chuala** an dithis muc e a' bruidhinn ris fhèin. Thuir e, "Chan eil mi ag iarraidh mucan beaga caol tana. Bidh mi a' dol dhachaigh."

"An **cuala** tu an sin?" thuir Srann. "Chan eil e gar **n-ithe**. Tha sinn ro chaol."

"Tha sin uabhasach math!" thuir Srònag.



Dh'fhàs an dithis bhràthair toilichte. Agus sheinn iad:

Chan eil eagal oirnn am madadh-allaidh,
Am madadh-allaidh, am madadh-allaidh.

Rinn sinn ar taigh làidir 's cha bhi e ga bhriseadh!
Madadh-allaidh amaideach, amaideach, gòrach!



Ach cha **deach** am madadh-allaidh dhachaigh. Bha e air cùl craoibh. **Ghàir** e ris fhèin. “Tha mi cho **glic!** Bidh mi a’ toirt car asta.”

Chuir am madadh-allaidh craiceann caorach air, agus chaidh e dhan taigh Shrònaig. Ghnog e air an doras.

Bha eagal air Srann 's Srònag.

“Cò sin?” **dh’fhaighnich** iad, agus **chrith** na h-earbail beaga aca.



“S mise, caora bheag,” thuir am madadh-allaidh ann an guth àrd. “Leig mi fuireach a-nochd. Tha mi air chall agus tha mi glè sgìth.”

“Am bidh a’ chaora a’ fuireach còmhla-ruinn?” dh’fhaighnich Srann.

“Uill, gu dearbh,” thuir Srònag. “S e caora bheag a th’ innte. Chan e madadh-allaidh a th’ ann.”

Dh’fhosgail iad an doras, agus chunnaic iad am madadh-allaidh fiadhaich.

’S sa bhad dhùin iad an doras le clab!



Bha am madadh-allaidh feargach. Bha fearg mhòr air.

Dh'èigh e, "Fuirich. Bidh mi gur taigh a' sgriosadh!"

Agus shèid e. Chrith an taigh beag.

Shèid am madadh-allaidh a-rithist, agus a-rithist, 's a-rithist.

Dh'Itealaich duilleagan bhon mhullach agus chrith na ballachan, ach bha an taigh na sheasamh fhathast.

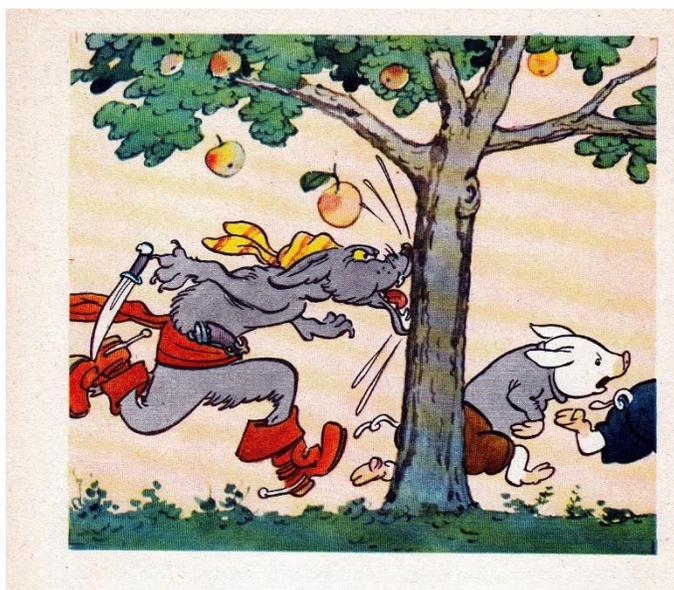
Ach shèid am madadh-allaidh a-rithist, agus thuit an taigh beag.



Bha an dithis mucan eagalach-feagalach! Ruith iad air falbh dhan taigh Sheasmhaich.

Ruith am madadh-allaidh as an dèidh.

Ruith am madadh-allaidh cho luath, ach cha do **ghlac** e iad.



Ach a-rithist bha am madadh-allaidh mi-fhortanach.

Chaidh na mucan beaga mun cuairt craoibh ubhal, ach **chan fhaca** am madadh-allaidh an craobh sin. **Bhuail** a cheann an craobh.

Thuit am madadh-allaidh chun an làir, agus ruith na mucan beaga chun an taighe Sheasmhaich, agus chaidh iad a-steach.



Bha na bràithrean cho eagalach. Cha **tuirt** iad rud sam bith! **Dh'fhalaich** iad fon leabaidh.

Chunnaic Seasmhach am madadh-allaidh a' tighinn. Cha robh eagal air. Bha e cinnteach. **Rinn** esan taigh làdir. Bha iad sàbhailte.

Dhùin e an doras agus **ghlas** e e. **Shuidh** e air sèithear agus sheinn e:

Cha bhi madadh-allaidh a' **briseadh** a-steach

a' briseadh a-steach, a' briseadh a-steach

an taigh agam, an taigh agam

Oidhch' no latha, oidhch' no latha,

Idir, idir, idir!

(ri leantainn – to be continued)

connlach – straw
craiceann caorach = skin of a sheep, sheepskin
Craobh / craoibh = tree
craobh ubhal = apple tree
cuideigin = someone
Dè tha thu a’ togail = what are you building
deigh – ice
deiseil = ready, finished
deiseil ron fheasgair = finished/ready before afternoon/evening; ro = before
dh’innis iad dhaibh = they told to themselves; dhaibh, prepositional pronoun = do + iad
dithis = two (people); an dithis aca = the two of them
duilleag = leaf; duilleagan = leaves
Duilleagan = leaves
Clab / Dùin doras le clab – close with a slam
dùinte = closed
Eagal am beatha orra – fear of life on them / scared to death
eagalach-feagalach = really afraid!
earball / earbaill = tail, tails
Fad an t-shamhraidh – all the summer; samhradh = summer
Fad’ air falbh = far away
Far an robh – where was; far an robh Srann – where Srann was; far = where
fearg = anger
feargach =angry,
Fiadhaich = fierce
Fiodha = wooden
fon leabaidh = under the bed
Fuaim = noise
Gaoth = wind
Geamhradh – winter
Glas = lock
glic = wise, smart
Gòrach = foolish, silly
guth = voice
Iarmailt = sky
làr / làir = ground (also, floor)
leisg – lazy
Luath = fast
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’)

mi-fhortanach = unfortunate

Mullach = roof,

Mun = about

Mun cuairt = around

mun cuairt craoibh ubhal = around an apple tree

na sheasamh = standing, in his standing

Neòil = clouds

Nuair a – when

Riamh (a-riamh) – ever, never

Ron fheasgair = before evening; ron (contracted, ro an) = before the

Sàbhailte = safe (also, saved)

sàbhailte = safeabhainn – river

Slatagan – twigs (slatag = twig; slat = stick)

slatagan 's duilleagan = twigs and leaves

Smuain e mun togail = he thought about building

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

Thuirte – said

Tioram = dry

toirt car asta = trick them (lit. take a turn out of them)

Trom = heavy

ùine ghoirid = short time

Òran na seachdain

[Cànan nan Gàidheal](#)

Canan nan Gaidheal	The language of the Gaels
Cha b'e sneachda 's an reothadh o thuath Cha b'e an crannadh geur fuar on ear Cha b'e an t-uisge 's na gaillinn on iar Ach an galar a bhlian on deas Blàth, duilleach, stoc agus freumh Cànan mo threubh is mo shluaidh	It was not the snow and the frost from the north. It was not the sharp, cold withering from the east, It was not the rain and the storms from the west But the plague that seduced from the south The bloom, foliage, stem and root Of the language of my people and of my race.
Thig thugainn, thig cò' ruim gu siar Gus an cluinn sinn ann cànan nam Fèinn Thig thugainn, thig cò' ruim gu siar Gus an cluinn sinn ann cànan nan Gàidheal	Come to us, come along with me to the west Until we hear the language of the Fein, Come to us, come along with me to the west until we hear the language of the Gaels.
Thoir a-nuas dhuinn na coinnleirean òir 'S annta càraibh na coinnlean geal, cèir Lasaibh suas iad an seòmar a' bhròin Taigh aire seann chànan a' Ghàidheil Se siud o chionn fhad' thuirt an nàmh Ach fhathast tha beò cànan a' Gàidheal	Pass down to us the golden candlesticks And into them put the white wax candles Light them up in the mourning room Of the wake house of the Gael's old language That's what the enemy has said since long ago But still the Language of the Gael is alive.
Ged a theich i le a beath' às na glinn Ged nach cluinnear a-nis mó i san Dùn O Dhùthaich Mhic Aoidh fada tuath Gu ruig thu Druim Uachdair nam bò 'G iathadh nan Eileanan Siar Si fhathast ann ciad chainnt an t-sluaigh	Although it has fled with its life from the valleys, Although it is heard no more in the towns From the McKay lands in the far north Right down to Drumochter, famous for cattle, Everywhere in the Western Isles It is still the first language of the people
Thig thugainn, thig cò' ruim gu siar Gus an cluinn sinn ann cànan nam Fèinn Thig thugainn, thig cò' ruim gu siar Gus an cluinn sinn ann cànan nan Gàidheal	
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