

# Gael-Talk

## Learning Gaelic Year 1 Caibideil 30

*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 – indirect discourse, subordinate clauses
- Sgeul na Seachdain – Na Trì Mucan Beaga –
- read the story! Answer the questions
  - Òran na seachdain – Brochan Lom

***Fàilte!***



[Shetland Wool Week](https://youtu.be/PEOj7cZFwZ0)

<https://youtu.be/PEOj7cZFwZ0>

This is a good introduction to a modern group of traditional knitters. Not too long; some of the videos are 30+ minutes. Very cheering.

## *Sean fhacal na seachdaine*

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

**'S e cleachdadh a nì teòmachd.**



**Experience makes expertness. (Practice makes perfect)**

## Gràmar na Seachdaine

### Reported speech, and subordinate clauses – “that” in Gaelic

This week we’re going to learn how to construct more complicated sentences in Gaelic. For the most part, we have limited ourselves to sentences with just one clause, but this week we’re going to learn to say that

- somebody said something
- somebody thought something
- & similar kinds of constructions

First, what this looks like in English:

- He says **that** he is cold.
- She wrote **that** she was coming home.
- They thought **that** the ceilidh was tonight.

In Gàidhlig these would be rendered:

- Tha e ag ràdh **gu bheil** e fuar
- Sgrìobh i **gun robh** i a’ tighinn dhachaigh.
- Smuainich iad **gum bi** a’ chèilidh ann a-nochd.

Note the shift from the independent **bidh** to the dependent (or question form) **bi**:

- **Bidh** thu fuar – you will be cold
- Am **bi** thu fuar? – will you be cold
- Thuirt e gum **bi** thu fuar – he said you will be cold

We can see two things here –

1. Gaelic uses **gu** or variations thereof to express the conjunction that, and
2. this form of the dependent clause (the “that” part of the sentence) must use the **question form of the verb**.

To re-iterate and underline this point,

- A **bheil** e fuar? is he cold?
- Tha e ag ràdh **gu bheil** e fuar. He says that he is cold
  
- An **robh** i a’ tighinn dhachaigh? was she coming home
- Sgrìobh i **gun robh** i a’ tighinn dhachaigh. she wrote that she was coming home
  
- Am **bi** a’ chèilidh ann a-nochd? Will the ceilidh be tonight?

- Smuainich iad **gum bi** a' chèilidh ann a-nochd. they thought that the ceilidh will be tonight

How to tell whether to use gu, gun, or gum:

- gu is used with bheil (thuirt e **gu bheil** e sgìth)
- gum is used according to the b, f, m, p (bowl of fluffy mashed potatoes) rule:
  - thuirt e **gum bi** e sgìth – he said that he will be tired

and when we get to the conditional

- thuirt e **gum biodh** e sgìth – he said that he would be tired

But don't worry about that now ... we'll get to it in due time.

- *gun* is used with forms like *robh* – that aren't either 'bheil' or a b, f, m, p word
  - thuirt e **gun robh** e sgìth – he said that he was tired

**note:** *sometimes* you might see **gu robh** used. Don't be confused; this is the same thing, just a variation.

As we expand our use of this form – the “that” as a connective or conjunction – we'll follow the same guidelines as to whether to use gu, gun, or gum.

**Special note:** Unlike in English, in Gaelic we cannot omit the “that” -- In English, both of these are equally acceptable:

- he says **that** he is cold
- he says he is cold

The equivalent is **not acceptable** in Gàidhlig. We **always** have to use the conjunction *gu* (or one of its variations).

The negative is expressed using the word *nach* (instead of *cha/chan*); you will notice that the negative form of the verb in the simple sentence is the same as the form of the verb in the sentence with the dependent clause, so ...

- bha e ag obair
- tha e ag ràdh gun **robh** e ag obair
- cha **robh** e ag obair
- *tha e ag ràdh nach robh* e ag obair
- **NOT** – ~~\*tha e ag ràdh cha robh e ag obair~~

This form is used not just with indirect speech – *he said that* xxx – but with any kind of attribution which produces a kind of construction which in English would be produced by using the *conjunction that* -- such as creid / creidsinn (believe); smaoinich / smaoinichadh (think); and so on. For example,

- Tha mi a' creidsinn **gu bheil** an t-uisge ann. – I believe it is raining

- Tha mi a' *smaoineachadh gu bheil* an t-uisge ann – I think it is raining

Reminder: Bidh = independent future; bi = question/ dependent

- **Bidh** mi a' tighinn = I am coming
- Tha e ag ràdh gum **bi** e a' thighinn = he says that he is coming

Other verbs besides bi also use the question form in this construction, but for now, we will limit our attention to just this verb.

Below, you will find a series of single-clause sentences. Introduce each of the following with the designated clause and and adjust the verb as needed:

### Exercise 1:

Write the question form of the sentence as given in the first example, and then introduce each sentence with **Tha e ag ràdh**

1. Tha e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann.
  - a. **A bheil** e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann?
  - b. Tha e ag ràdh **gu bheil** e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann
2. Cha bhi i ag obair a-nochd.
  - a.
  - b.
3. Bi iad ag iasgach air an loch a-màireach.
  - a.
  - b.
4. Chan eil e a' dol dhan a' bhùth.
  - a.
  - b.
5. Cha robh duine sam bith aig a' chèilidh a-raoir.
  - a.
  - b.

### Exercise 2:

Write the question form of the sentence as given in the first example above, and then introduce each sentence with **Tha mi a' creidsinn** (I believe):

1. Bidh stoirm ann a-nochd.
  - a.
  - b.
2. Tha e ag obair aig a' phort.
  - a.

- b.
- 3. Cha robh iad aig an sgoil an-diugh
  - a.
  - b.
- 4. Bha na balaich ciontach den eucoir. (guilty of the crime)
  - a.
  - b.

**Exercise 3:**

Write the question form of the sentence as given in the first example above, and then introduce each sentence with **Tha mi a' creidsinn** (I believe):

- 1. Tha i glè bhòidheach.
  - a.
  - b.
- 2. Bidh sinn a' fuireach ùine bheag ann an Dùn Dè.
  - a.
  - b.
- 3. Bha iad ceàrr
  - a.
  - b.
- 4. Cha bi e dìleas anns an obair sin (dìleas = diligent)
  - a.
  - b.
- 5. Bidh e gu math grianach feasgar a-màireach (grianach = sunny; grian = sun)
  - a.
  - b.



### Answer key to exercises 1 - 3:

#### Exercise 1: Introduce each of these with **Tha e ag ràdh**

1. .
  - a. A bheil e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann?
  - b. **Tha e ag ràdh** *gu bheil* e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann
2. .
  - a. **Nach bi i ag obair nochd?**
  - b. **Tha e ag ràdh** *nach* bi i ag obair a-nochd.
3. .
  - a. Am bi iad ag iasgach an an loch a-màireach?
  - b. **Tha e ag ràdh** *gum bi* iad ag iasgach air an loch a-màireach
4. .
  - a. Nach eil e a' dol dhan a' bhùth?
  - b. **Tha e ag ràdh** *nach eil* e a' dol dhan a' bhùth
5.
  - a. Nach robh duine sam bith aig a' chèilidh a-raoir?
  - b. **Tha e ag ràdh** *nach robh* duine sam bith aig a' chèilidh a-raoir

#### Exercise 2: Introduce each of the following with **Tha mi a' creidsinn** (I believe):

1. .
  - a. Am bi stoirm ann a-nochd?
  - b. **Tha mi a' creidsinn** gum bi stoirm ann a-nochd
2. .
  - a. A bheil e ag obair aig a' phort?
  - b. **Tha mi a' creidsinn** gu bheil e ag obair aig a' phort
3.
  - a. **Nach** robh iad aig an sgoil an-diugh?
  - b. **Tha mi a' creidsinn** nach robh iad aig an sgoil an-diugh
4.
  - a. A bheil na balaich ciontach den eucoir. (guilty of the crime)?
  - b. **Tha mi a' creidsinn** gu bheil na balaich ciontach den eucoir. (guilty of the crime)

#### Exercise 3: Introduce each of the following with **Tha sinn a' smaoinichadh**.

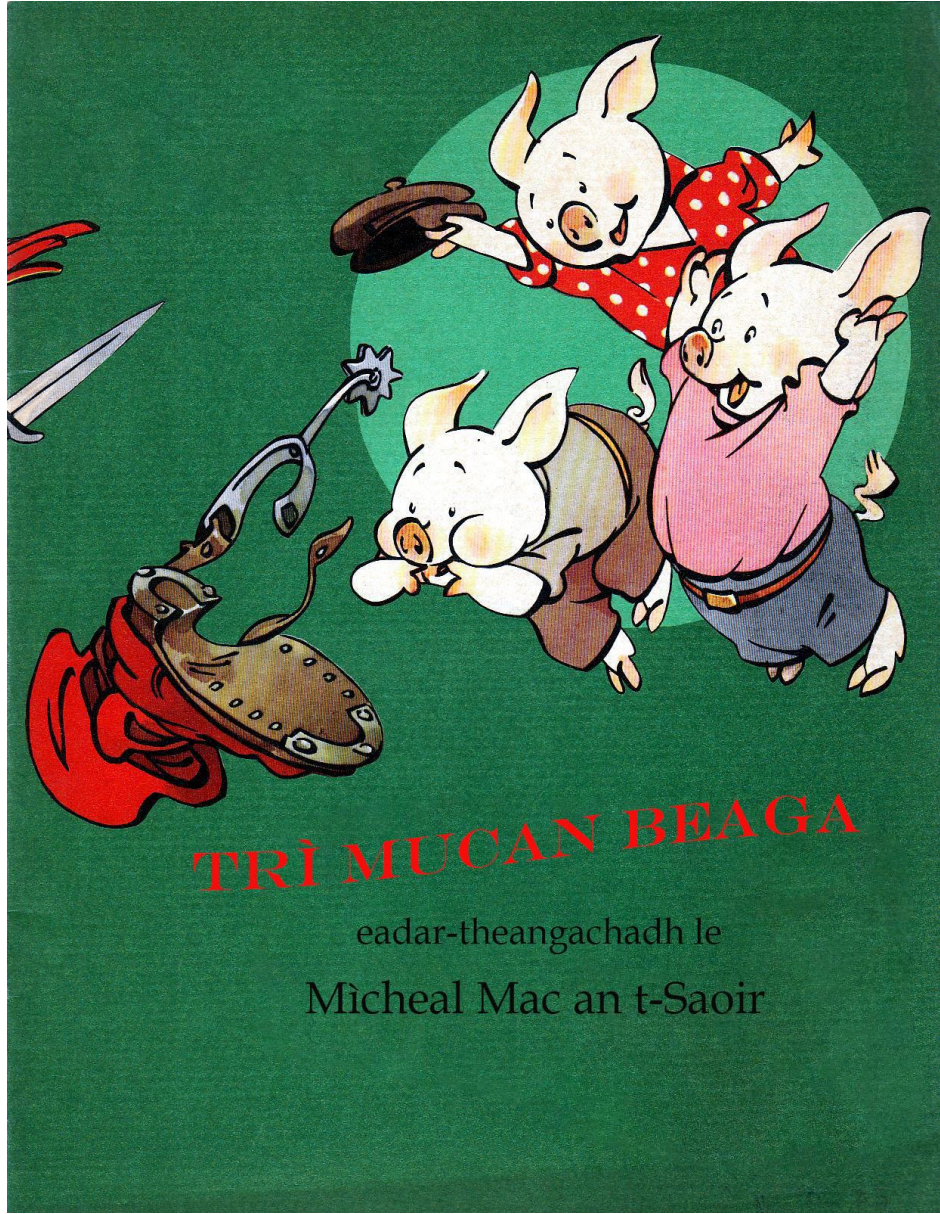
1.
  - a. *A bheil* i glè bhòidheach?
  - b. **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** *gu bheil* i glè bhòidheach
  
2.
  - a. . **Am bi** sinn a' fuireach ùine bheag ann an Dùn Dè?
  - b. **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** *gum bi* sinn a' fuireach ùine bheag ann an Dùn Dè
  
3.
  - a. An robh iad ceàrr?
  - b. **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** *gun robh* iad ceàrr
  
4.
  - a. Nach bi e dìleas anns an obair sin? (dìleas = diligent)
  - b. **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** *nach bi* e dìleas anns an obair sin (dìleas = diligent)
  
5.
  - a. **Am bi** e gu math grianach feasgar a-màireach? (grianach = sunny; grian = sun)
  - b. **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** *gum bi* e gu math grianach feasgar a-màireach (grianach = sunny; grian = sun)

## Sgeulachd na Seachdaine

We're going to continue practicing what we've learned by reading as closely as we can our story, *Trì Mucan Beaga*, with its concentration on the verbs we've learned over the past few lessons.

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 verbs that we have studied. 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.

**Ceistean:**

1. Dè co mhead\* mucan an robh ann?
  - a) Aon?
  - b) Dà?
  - c) Trì?
  - d) Ceithir?
2. Dè na h-ainmean a bha orra?
  - a) Inky, Dinky, Stinky?
  - b) Srann, Srònag, Seasmhach?
  - c) Seumas, Sùsaidh, Sìne?

\*Dè co mhead = how many



**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.

**"Smuainich** mi mun Gheamhradh," 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."

**A few new words:**

Còmhla-ri = with, along with  
 Fad an t-samhraidh = the whole summer  
 Fheur = grass, anns an fheur = in the gràs  
 Sgaoil = spread  
 Neòil = clouds, sing = neul  
 Gheamhradh = winter  
 Cofhurtail = comfortable

**Ceistean:**

1. Càite a bheil iad a' fuireach (an toiseach)?
  - a. còmhla ri am màthair?
  - b. còmhla ris a' mhadadh-allaidh?
  - c. anns an taigh-òsta?
2. Dè d' rinn iad fad an t-samhraidh?
  - a. dh'obair iad anns a' bhùth
  - b. chluich iad anns an fheur
  - c. shnàmh iad anns a' mhuir
3. Dè bha Seasmhach ag iarraidh a dhèanamh?
  - a. a' togail an taighe
  - b. a' coiseachd anns a' phàirc
  - c. a' dèanamh cèic airson pàrtaidh mòr



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 taigh agamsa fhèin.



**A few new words:**

Iarr = want; cha do dh'iarr = did not want  
 An dithis aca = the two of them  
 Thuirt (irregular verb, abair) = said  
 Chuir = put, past tense  
 car a' mhuiltein = somersault  
 Mar a thogras sibh = as you like/wish/want

## Ceistean

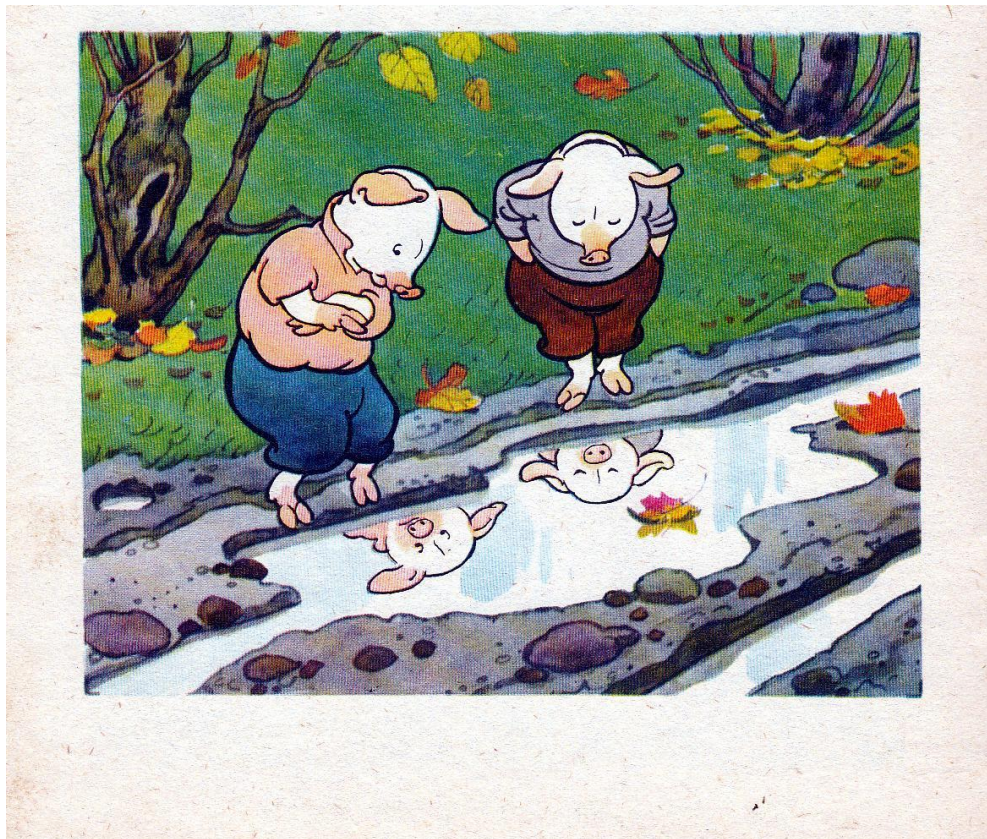
1. An robh Srann 's Srònag ag iarraidh taigh ùr a thogail?
  - a. bha
  - b. cha robh
2. Carson?
  - a. tha an Geamhradh fad air falbh
  - b. tha iad trang ag obair
  - c. tha iad ag ithe dìnnear

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.



#### A few new words:

Dh'fhàs = grew, became; root = fàs  
 ann an cabhaig = in a hurry  
 dh'innis = told; root = innis  
 dh'oibrich = worked; root = oibrich; verbal noun = ag obair  
 chòmhdaich = covered  
 deigh = ice  
 thòisich = started, began  
 leisg = lazy

## Ceistean

1. Dè an d' rinn Srann 's Srònag gach latha?
  - a. a' ruith anns a' Mharaton?
  - b. ag obair
  - c. a' cluich
2. thòisich an dà bhràthair a thogail na taighean aca nuair ...
  - a. a bha e fuar
  - b. a bha e teth
  - c. nuair a bha iad a' faicinn a' mhadadh-allaidh



**Smuainich** 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 connlach, 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 few new words:**

Smuainich = thought  
 Cho-dhùn = decide, past tense  
 Sheall = saw, seall = root, see  
 Mheal = enjoyed, root = meal

**Ceistean**

1. an robh Srann ag iarraidh a dh'obair fad an latha?
  - a. bha
  - b. cha robh
2. thog e an taigh aige le
  - a. connlach
  - b. clachan
  - c. slatan



**Choisich** Srann far an robh Srònag, a' seinn an t-òran aige.

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, **smuainich** 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 slatan."

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

#### A few new words:

Choisich = walked, root = coisich

Mar a bhràthair = as his brother, like his brother

Mun = about

Taigh-chonnlaich = house of straw; connlach = straw

Duilleagan = leaves

Slatan = sticks, sing = slat

Deiseil ron fheasgair = ready, finished before the afternoon/evening

## Ceistean

1. thog Srònag an taigh aige le
  - a. connlach
  - b. clachan
  - c. slatan
2. Dè bha air a' mhullach?
  - a. clachan?
  - b. duilleagan?
  - c. slatan?
  - d. duilleagan 's slatan?
3. Cuin a bha an taigh Shrònaig deiseil?
  - a. anns a mhadainn?
  - b. anns an oidhche?
  - c. ron fheasgar?



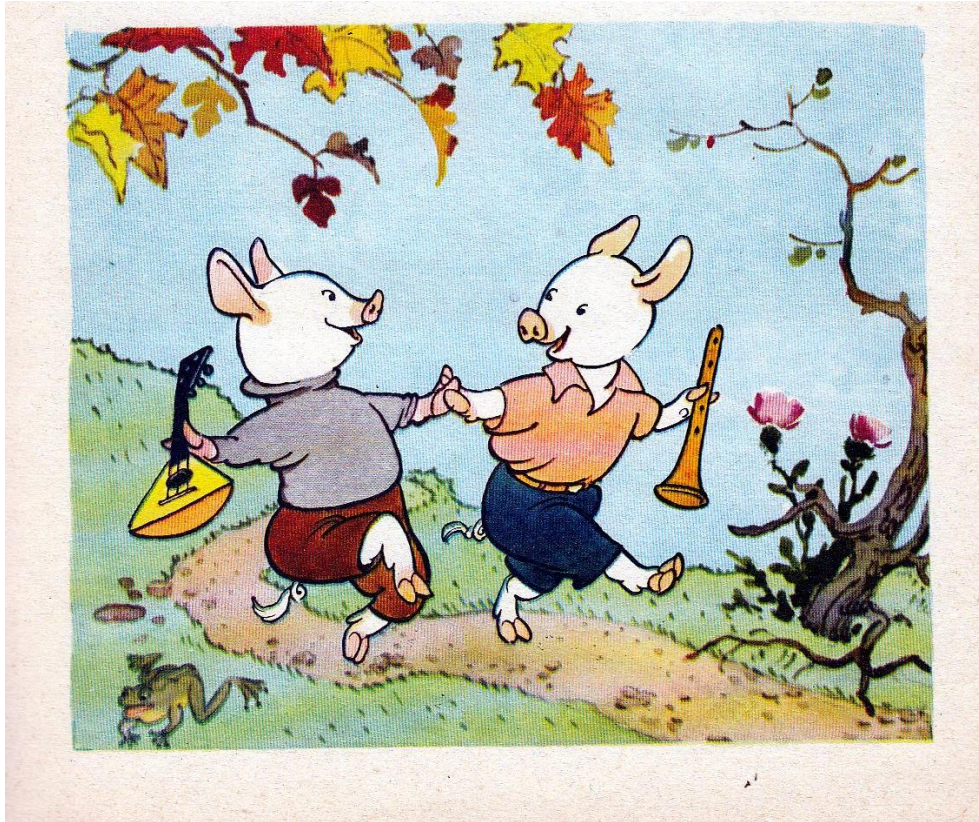
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**Choisich** Srònag mun cuairt an taighe aige agus **thòisich** e an t-òran:

**Thog** mi taigh le slatagan 's duilleagan,  
slatagan 's duilleagan, slatagan 's duilleagan.  
Cha coma leam ma bhios uisge ann,  
uisge ann, uisge ann.  
Bidh mo thaigh tioram 's cofhurtail 's blàth!

**Ruith** Srann thuige nuair a **chrìoch**aich a bhràthair an t-òran aige. “A bheil an taigh agad deiseil cuideachd?” **dh’fhaighnich** e. “**Dh’innis** mi dhut gun robh 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.



**A few new words:**

Cha coma leam = I don't care  
Chrìoch = finish, root = crìoch  
dh'fhaighnich = asked, root = faighnich  
Dh'innis = told (root = innis); tell **to** = innis **do**  
Leum = jumped, root = leum

## Ceistean

1. nuair a bha na taighean aig Srann 's Srònag deiseil, bha iad
  - a. feargach
  - b. toilichte
  - c. brònach
2. Dè an d' rinn iad?
  - a. cluich anns a' phàirc?
  - b. snàmh air a' mhuir?
  - c. ruith dhan taigh Sheasmhaich?



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**.

#### A few new words:

Cha coma leam = I don't care

Ghiùlain = carried

Mheasg = mixed;

Beag air bheag = little by little

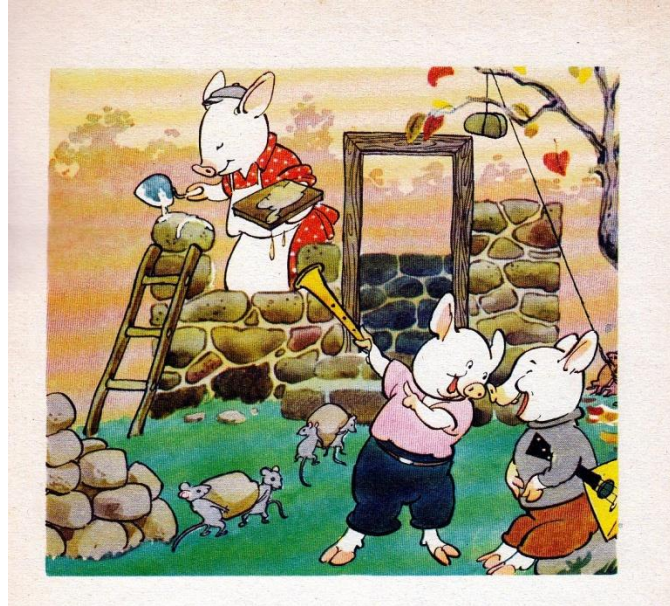
Dhìon = protected;

Sneachd = snow; bho shneachd = from snow (*bho* lenites)

Cha bhi e a' briseadh a-steach = he will not break in; root = bris

## Ceistean

1. bha Seasmhach a' togail an taighe aige-se le
  - a. iasg?
  - b. slatan?
  - c. duilleagan?
  - d. clachan?
2. bha an doras trom
  - a. bha
  - b. cha robh
3. bha glas air an doras làidir
  - a. bha
  - b. cha robh
4. am bi am madadh-allaidh a' bristeadh a-steach?
  - a. cha bhi
  - b. bi



**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.

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 olc” thuirt Seasmhach.

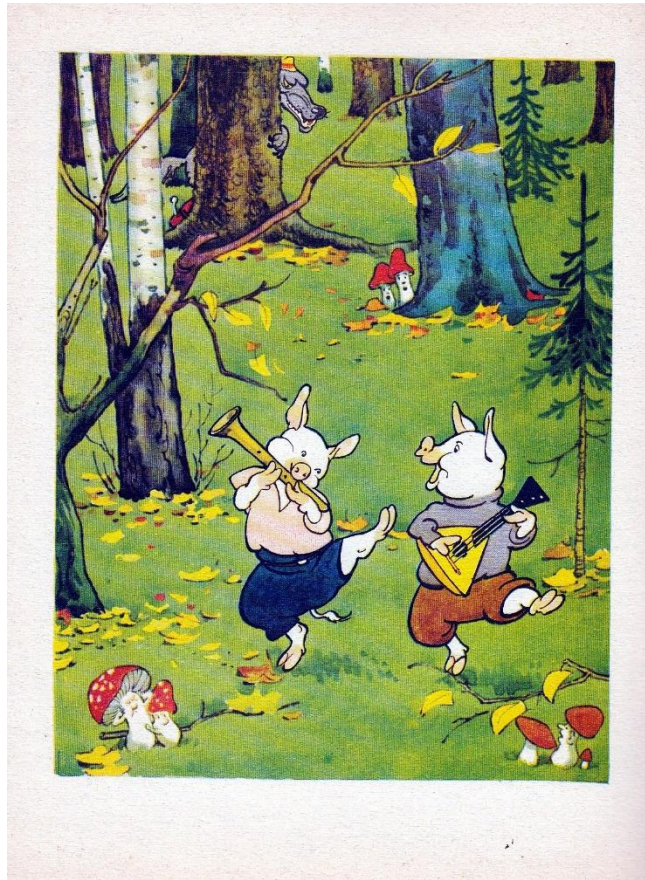
**A few new words:**

Lorg = found (can also be 'look for')  
Coltach ri = like, similar to  
Lean air = continued  
Dh’èigh = shouted, root = èigh

Ghàir = laugh  
aig àirde an cinn = at the top of their voices (lit., at the height of their heads)  
madadh-allaidh = wolf

**Ceistean:**

1. thuir Srann 's Srònag gun robh taigh Sheasmhaich
  - a. coltach ri aran
  - b. coltach ri caisteil
  - c. coltach ri bròg
2. sheinn Seasmhach
  - a. bi madadh-allaidh a' bristeadh a-steach
  - b. cha bhi madadh-allaidh a' bristeadh a-steach
  - c. bi mi a' dèanamh pàrtaidhean mòra



“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?

#### A few new words:

Chuala = heard; irreg. verb; root = cluinn; vn = a’ cluinntinn  
 Ga bhreabadh = break it;  
 Ga bhualadh = hit it  
 Chaidh = went; irreg; root = rach; vn = a’ dol  
 Chunnaic = saw; irreg; root = faic; vn = a’ faicinn

**Ceistean:**

1. Smuainich Srann 's Srònag gun robh Seasmhach
  - a. glic
  - b. gòrach
  - c. feargach
  - d. toilichte
2. an robh eagal air Srann 's Srònag ron mhadadh-allaidh
  - a. bha
  - b. cha robh
3. an cuala Srann 's Srònag mun mhadadh-allaidh riamh?
  - a. chuala
  - b. cha chuala



## **New vocabulary**

### **Tri Mucan Beaga**

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

## **Other vocabulary**

's dòcha = perhaps

Acras = hunger; acras air = hungry (tha an t-acras orm = I am hungry)

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.

Air a' mhullach = on the roof

air chall = lost

air cùl = behind

Amaideach = foolish, silly

an dèidh seo – later, after this

An toiseach = in the beginning, at first

Ann an cabhaig = in a hurry

As an dèidh = after them

Ballachan – walls, singular – balla

Beag air bheag = little by little

Bèist = beast

Bho = from (lenites);

Bho ghaoth, uisge, 's shneachd = from wind, rain, and snow

Bochd(a) – poor (figurative & literal)

Càch – each

Caol – thin, skinny, ro chaol – too skinny

caora = sheep

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

Cho luath, so fast

Clab / dùin doras le clab = slam a door

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

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  
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

(click the link in title)

## Brochan lom 's tana lom

sing along:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-LSbHWHA0A>

song with lyrics

<https://youtu.be/bz1xplashT2M>

<p>Brochan lom, tana lom, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan lom, tana lom, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan lom, tana lom, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan lom 's e tana lom 's e brochan lom na sùghain</p> <p>Brochan tana, tana, tana, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan tana, tana, tana, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan tana, tana, tana, brochan lom na sùghain Brochan lom 's e tana lom 's e brochan lom na sùghain</p> <p>Thugaibh aran dha na gillean leis a' bhrochan sùghain Thugaibh aran dha na gillean leis a' bhrochan sùghain Thugaibh aran dha na gillean leis a' bhrochan sùghain Brochan lom 's e tana lom 's e brochan lom na sùghain</p> <p>Seo an rud a gheibheamaid o nighean gobh' an dùine, Seo an rud a gheibheamaid o nighean gobh' an dùine, Seo an rud a gheibheamaid o nighean gobh' an dùine, Brochan lom 's e tana lom, 's e brochan lom na sùghain.</p> <p>*gobh' = gobha = blacksmith</p>	<p>Plain porridge, thin and plain, plain porridge in oat milk Plain porridge, thin and plain, plain porridge in oat milk Plain porridge, thin and plain, plain porridge in oat milk Thin porridge, it's thin and plain, it's plain porridge in oat milk</p> <p>Thin porridge, thin, thin, thin, plain porridge in oat milk Thin porridge, thin, thin, thin, plain porridge in oat milk Thin porridge, thin, thin, thin, plain porridge in oat milk Thin porridge, it's thin and plain, it's porridge plain in oat milk</p> <p>Give bread to the boys with the porridge oatmilk Give bread to the boys with the porridge oatmilk Give bread to the boys with the porridge oatmilk Thin porridge, it's thin and plain, it's plain porridge in oat milk</p> <p>This is the thing we would give to the blacksmith's daughter This is the thing we would give to the blacksmith's daughter This is the thing we would give to the blacksmith's daughter Thin porridge, it's thin and plain, it's plain porridge in oat milk</p>
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