

Gael-Talk

Learning Gaelic Year 1 Caibideil 31

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

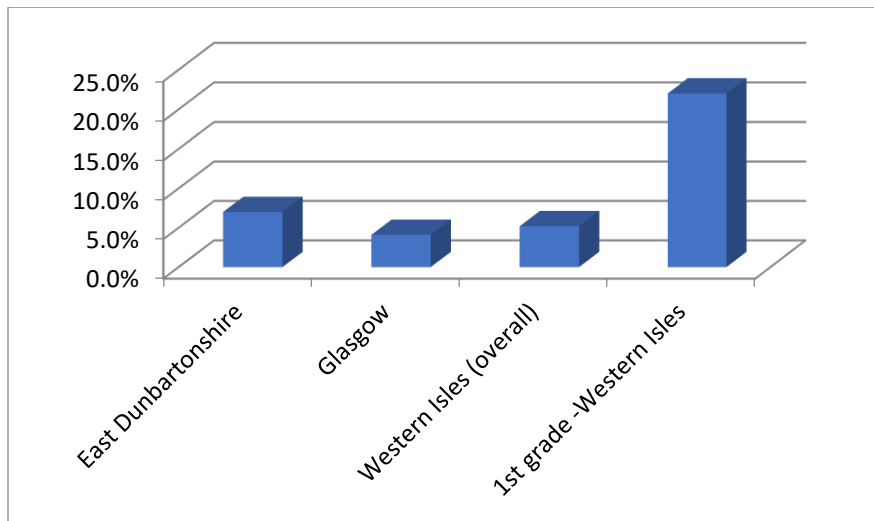
Fàilte!



[All the hip kids are doing it! Speaking Gàidhlig, that is.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5GkLYHsxvU)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5GkLYHsxvU>

Iomairtean Gàidhlig
Wilson McLeod · 43 mins ·
Ràinig an t-each mall am muileann -

Enrolment in Gaelic schools is up!



Greatest increase in Western Isles where Gàidhlig education is now the default option.

gaelic school

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvIwXID_56M

he mo leannan – children

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ev34sXjoZpo>

song with lyrics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z7tj7rxldos>

Sean fhacal na seachdaine

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

Ràinig an t-each mall am muileann -



GOING TO THE MILL.

(Even) the slow horse reaches the mill.

Gràmar na Seachdaine

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

A leantainn air le “gun” – continuing with “gun”

Last lesson, we learned about the conjunction “gun” – or “that” – which serves to link various phrases, especially those having to do with speaking or thinking.

The form we learned had to do with the use of gun with the verb to be

Tha e a’ creidsinn **gu bheil** e fuar a-muigh – he believes it is cold outside
Thuir e **gun robh** e sgìth – he said he was tired

Naturally enough other verbs can be used with this conjunction.

As with the verb be (that gives us tha, bha, bidh), we have to use the question form of the verb in combination with the conjunction.

statement:

- bhuail e am balach – he hit the boy
- cha do bhuail e am balach – he did not hit the boy

question:

- *an do bhuail* thu am balach? did you hit the boy

indirect quote:

- thuir e *gun do bhuail* e am balach. he said that he hit the boy
- thuir e *nach do bhuail* e am balach. he said that he did not hit the boy.
 - nach = “that not”

Note that as with the question and the negative forms, we insert the particle do which is a past-tense indicator.

As an analogy, this is similar to the use in English of “do” or “did” in some past tense constructions.

- *Did* he hit the boy?
- He said he *did* not hit the boy

Sometimes linguists will call this do/did particle a “dummy do” because it doesn’t really “do” anything in the sentence – it doesn’t add any meaning. It just marks the past tense.

We also use the “dummy do” in the present tense:

- Does he sing at ceilidhs?

Aside from sounding strange, we could just as well say (in English)

- Sings he at ceilidhs?
- Sang he at the ceilidh?
- He said he sang not at the ceilidh.
- He said he sings not at ceilidhs.

But, of course, we can't. Not because it is illogical or is theoretically impossible, but because the rules of English *don't* allow us to.

After that short aside, the point is that Gaelic has a similar feature in the past participle **do** ... which is a past-tense marker or particle that has no meaning in and of itself.

- Thuirt e **gun do** sheinn e aig a' chèilidh.
- Tha mi a' creidsinn **gun do** chluich iad gu math anns a' ghèam.
- Smuainich iad **gun do** chluich i gèam math an-dè.

This form is used with all regular past tense verbs (we'll cover the irregular verbs in another lesson).

Further examples:

- Smaoinich i *gun do ruith* an t-each gu luath.
 - they thought that the horses ran quickly
- Thuirt iad *gun do shabaid* na fir gu fiadhaich.
 - they thought that the men fought fiercely

As with the verb *bi* (tha, bha, bidh), the negative uses **nach** instead of **cha/chan**.

- **Cha do dh'fhuirich** am madadh-allaidh anns a' choille.
 - The wolf did not live in the forest.
- Chreid na mucan beaga **nach do dh'fhuirich** am madadh-allaidh anns a' choille.
 - The little pigs believed that the wolf did not live in the forest

Sometimes we call this form the "question form" because you'll note there are similarities between the form of the verb used in this indirect discourse and the question:

- Smaoinich i *gun do ruith* an t-each gu luath.
 - She thought that the horse ran quickly
- An **do ruith** an t-each gu luath?
 - Did the horse run quickly?
- Thuirt iad *gun do shabaid* na fir gu fiadhaich.
 - They said that the men fought fiercely

- *An do shabaid* na fir gu fiadhaich?
 - Did the men fight fiercely?
- Chreid na mucan beaga *nach do dh'fhuirich* am madadh-allaidh anns a' choille.
 - The little pigs believed that the wolf did not live in the forest
- *An do dh'fhuirich* am madadh-allaidh anns a' choille?
 - *Did the wolf live in the forest?*

In another lesson, we'll learn how to use this form in the future tense.

Exercises

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. Dh'fhuirich e ann an Dùn Èideann.
 - a. *An do dh'fhuirich e* ann an Dùn Èideann?
 - b. **Tha e ag ràdh gun do dh'fhuirich e** ann an Dùn Èideann
2. Cha do dh'obraich e an-diugh.
 - a. (Nach) ...
 - b. **Tha e ag ràdh**
3. Dh'iasgach iad air an loch.
 - a.
 - b.
4. Cha do choisich e dhan a' bhùth.
 - a.
 - b.
5. Sheinn Màiri 's Seumas 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. Chluich e gu math anns a' ghèam an-dè.
 - a.
 - b.

2. Shnàmh e gu luath anns an rèis.
 - a.
 - b.
3. Dh'fhosgail an sgoil sa mhadainn.
 - a.
 - b.
4. Bhuail am balach a phiuthar bheag.
 - 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 sinn a' smaoinichadh** (I think):

1. Sheinn i an t-òran binn.
 - a.
 - b.
2. Sgrìobh e litir-ghaoil thuice.
 - a.
 - b.
3. Leugh iad an leabhar mòr.
 - a.
 - b.
4. Chluich iad ball-coise anns a' phàirc.
 - a.
 - b.
5. Dh'èirich an grian tràth sa mhadainn.
 - a.
 - b.

Answer key to exercises 1 - 3:

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. Dh'fhuirich e ann an Dùn Èideann.
 - a. **An do dh'fhuirich e** ann an Dùn Èideann?
 - b. Tha e ag ràdh **gun do dh'fhuirich** e ann an Dùn Èideann
2. Cha do dh'obraich e an-diugh.
 - a. Nach do dh'obraich e an diugh?
 - b. Tha e ag ràdh nach do dh'obraich e an diugh.
3. Dh'iasgach iad air an loch.
 - a. An do dh'iasgach iad air an loch?
 - b. Tha e ag ràdh gun do dh'iasgach iad air an loch.
4. Cha do choisich e dhan a' bhùth.
 - a. Nach do choisich e dhan a' bhùth?
 - b. Tha e ag ràdh nach do choisich e dhan a' bhùth.
5. Sheinn Màiri 's Seumas aig a' chèilidh a-raoir.
 - a. An do sheinn Màiri 's Seumas aig a' chèilidh a-raoir?
 - b. Tha e ag ràdh gun do sheinn Màiri 's Seumas aig a' cheilidh a-raoir.

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. Chluich e gu math anns a' ghèam an-dè.
 - a. An do chluich e gu math anns a' ghèam an-dè?
 - b. Tha mi a' creidsinn gun do chluich e gu math anns a' ghèam an-dè.
2. Shnàmh e gu luath anns an rèis.
 - a. An do shnàmh e gu luath anns an rèis?
 - b. Tha mi a' creidsinn gun do shnàmh e gu luath anns an rèis.
3. Dh'fhosgail an sgoil sa mhadainn.
 - a. An do dh'fhosgail an sgoil sa mhadainn?
 - b. Tha mi a' creidsinn gun do fhosgail an sgoil sa mhadainn.
4. Bhuail am balach a phiuthar bheag.
 - a. An do bhuail am balach a phiuthar bheag?
 - b. Tha mi a' creidsinn gun do bhuail am balach a phiuthar bheag.

Exercise 3:

Write the question form of the sentence as given in the first example above, and then introduce each sentence with **Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh** (We think):

1. Sheinn i an t-òran binn.
 - a. An do sheinn i an t-òran binn?
 - b. Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh gun do sheinn i an t-òran binn.

2. Sgrìobh e litir-ghaoil thuice
 - a. An do sgrìobh e litir-ghaoil thuice?
 - b. Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh gun do sgrìobh e litir-ghaoil thuice.

3. Leugh iad an leabhar mòr
 - a. An do leugh iad an leabhar mòr?
 - b. Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh gun do leugh iad an leabhar mòr.

4. Chluich iad ball-coise anns a' phàirc.
 - a. An do chluich iad ball-coise anns a' phàirc
 - b. Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh gun do chluich iad ball coise anns a' phàirc

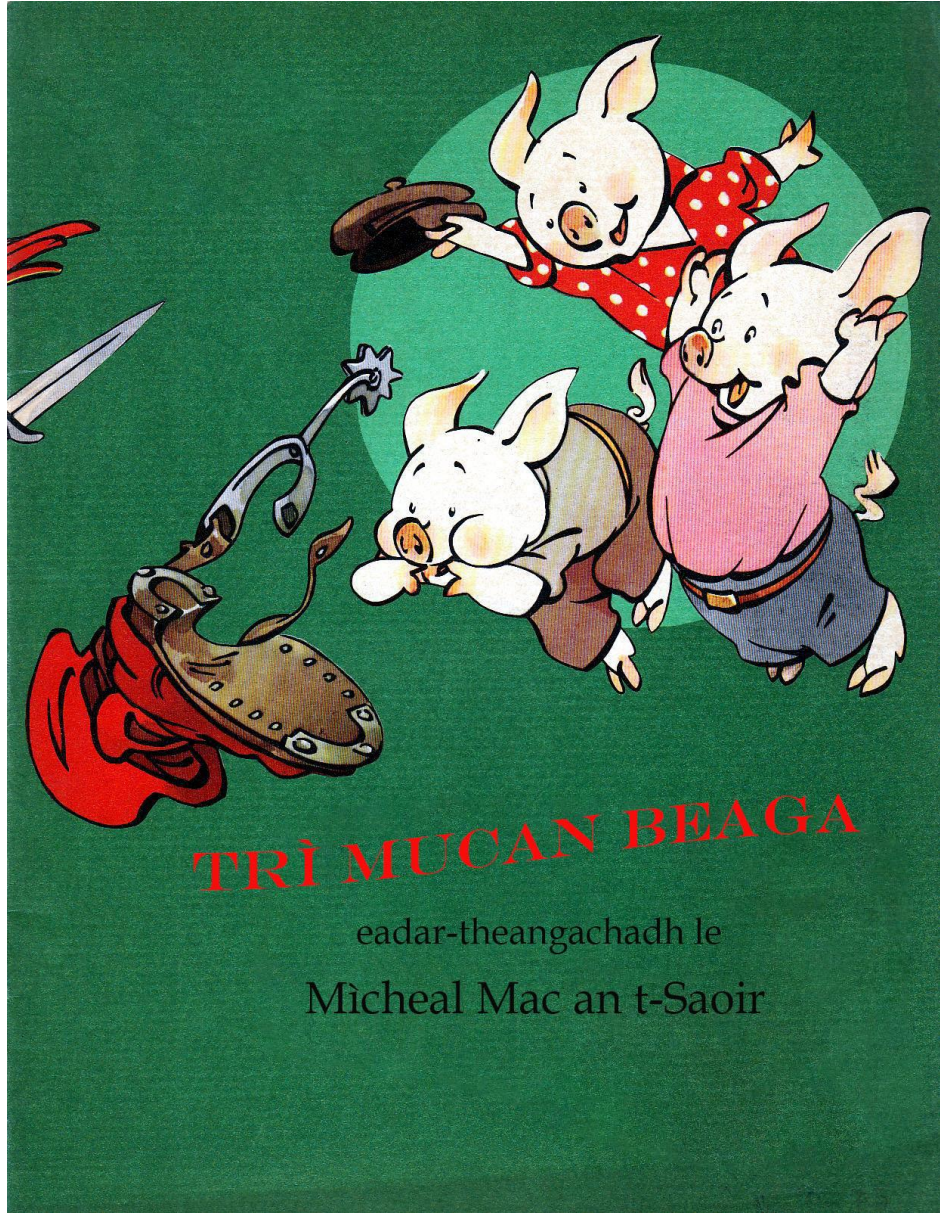
5. Dh'èirich an grian tràth sa mhadainn.
 - a. An do dh'èirich an grian tràth sa mhadainn?
 - b. Tha sinn a' smaoin eachadh gun do dh'èirich an grian tràth sa mhadainn.

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.

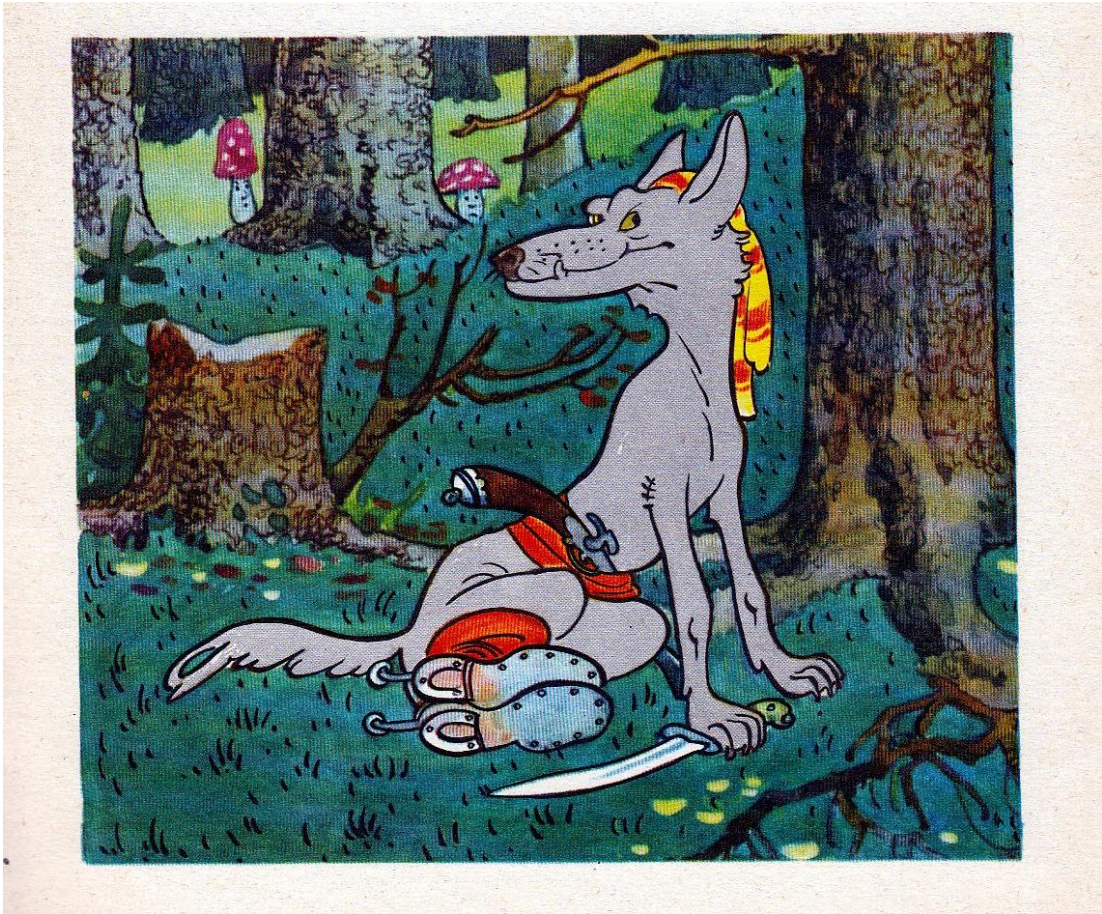
In the following story – which should be familiar to everyone – you'll find usages of the simple past tense. Consult the list in this chapter for translations if you need to. For your convenience, these usages have been highlighted.

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



Agus sheinn iad cho àrd gun do dhùisg iad am madadh-allaidh. Bha e na chadal faisg air craobh.

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

“S dòcha gu bheil an dinnear agam a’ tighinn!” smaoinich e, agus dh’imlich e na bilean aige.

A few new words:

na chadal = asleep, lit. in his sleeping

faisg air craobh = near a tree; faisg air = near

fhuaim = noise

feargach = angry

acras = hunger; bha an t-acras air = he was hungry; hunger was on him

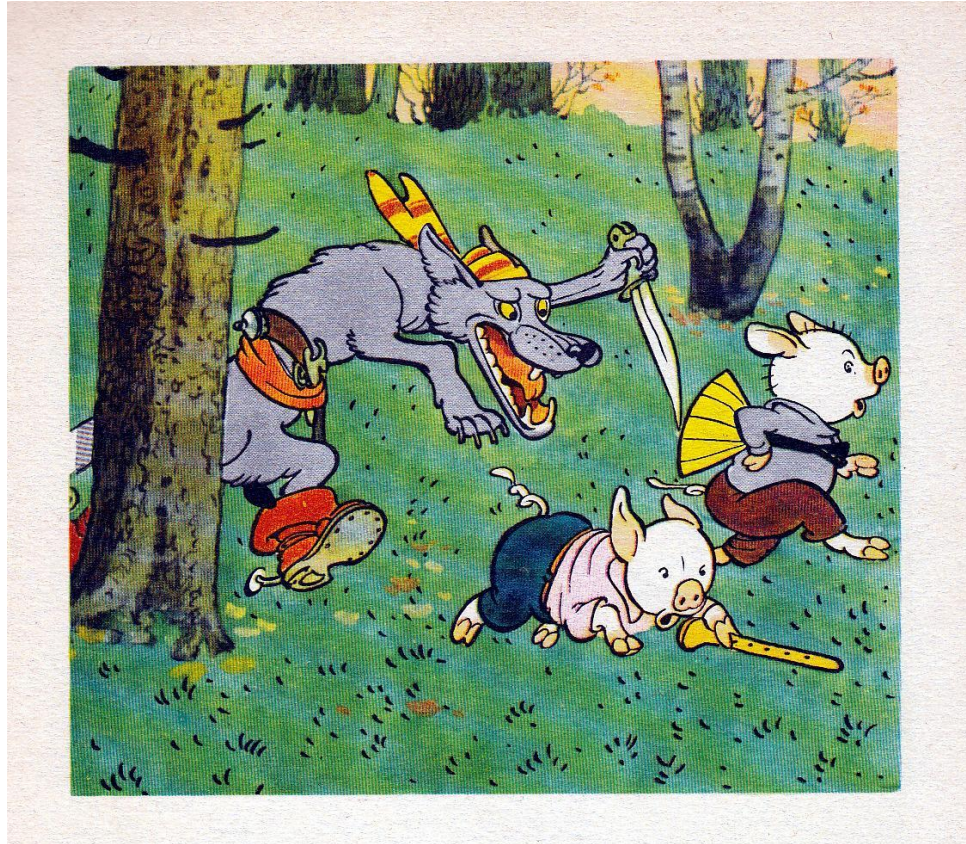
'S dòcha = perhaps

Dh'imlich = licked; root = imlich

Bilean = lips; sing = bile

Ceistean

1. Dè an robh am madadh-allaidh a' dèanamh?
 - a. bha e na chadal
 - b. bha e a' cluich ball-coise
 - c. bha e ag iasgaich anns an abhainn
2. Dè an do smuainich am madadh-allaidh?
 - a. Smuainich e gun robh an dinnear aige a' tighinn.
 - b. Smuainich e gun robh e fuar anns a' choille.
 - c. Smuainich e gun robh an seinn aig na mucan binn.



'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 sùilean **olca** aige agus **fiaclan** mòra **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.

A few new words:

Thàinig = came, irreg; root = thig
 Fiadhaich = fierce
 Olc = evil
 Fiaclan = teeth
 Biorach = sharp
 Chrith = trembled, shook
 Eagal am beatha = scared to death
 Sgiamhail = screamed
 Càch = each (one)



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**,” **sgiamhail** 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.

A few new words:

Fosgail = open, imperative form (the same as root); vn = fosgladh

Sèideadh = blowing; bidh mi a’ sèideadh = I will blow; root = sèid

Sìos = down

Bristeadh = break, root = bris

Dh’fhaighnich = answered

Ceistean

1. Dè an do dh'èigh am madadh-allaidh?
 - a. “Tha mi ag iarraidh a bhith a’ cluich ball-coise!”
 - b. “Fosgail an doras seo sa mhionaid!”
 - c. “Tha mo cheann goirt!”
2. Dè an do fhreagairt Srann?
 - a. “Bidh ball-coise spòrsail!”
 - b. “Tha e anmoch. Tha mi a’ dol dhan leabaidh.”
 - c. “Cha bhi mi a’ fosgladh an dorais.”



Shèid am madadh-allaidh.

Dh'itealaich an connlach bhon mhullach agus chrith na ballachan.

Shèid e a-rithist.

Agus a-rithist.

Thuit na ballachan bochda sìos.

Bhìd am madadh-allaidh **earball Shrainn**, ach ruith Sran air falbh.

A few new words:

Dh'itealaich = flew; root = itealaich

Connlach = straw

Ballachan = walls

Bochd = poor (both, 'pitiful & lacking money)

Bhìd = bit;

earball Shrainn = Sran's tail

Ceistean

1. Dè an do rinn am madadh-allaidh?
 - a. Sheinn e òran.
 - b. Dh'ith e cèic.
 - c. Shèid e a-rithist 's a-rithist.
2. Shèid am madadh-allaidh. Dè thachair don taigh?
 - a. Thuit an taigh sìos.
 - b. Ruith an taigh air falbh.
 - c. Choimhead an taigh air an telebhisean.



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, "An 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 ithe**. Tha sinn ro chaol."

"Tha sin uabhasach math!" thuir Srònag.

A few new words:

Sa bhad = immediately

Dhùin = close, vn = a' dùnadh

Chuala = heard, irreg, vn = a' cluinntinn

Dh'fhairich = felt; root = fairich

bruidhinn ris fhèin = speaking with himself

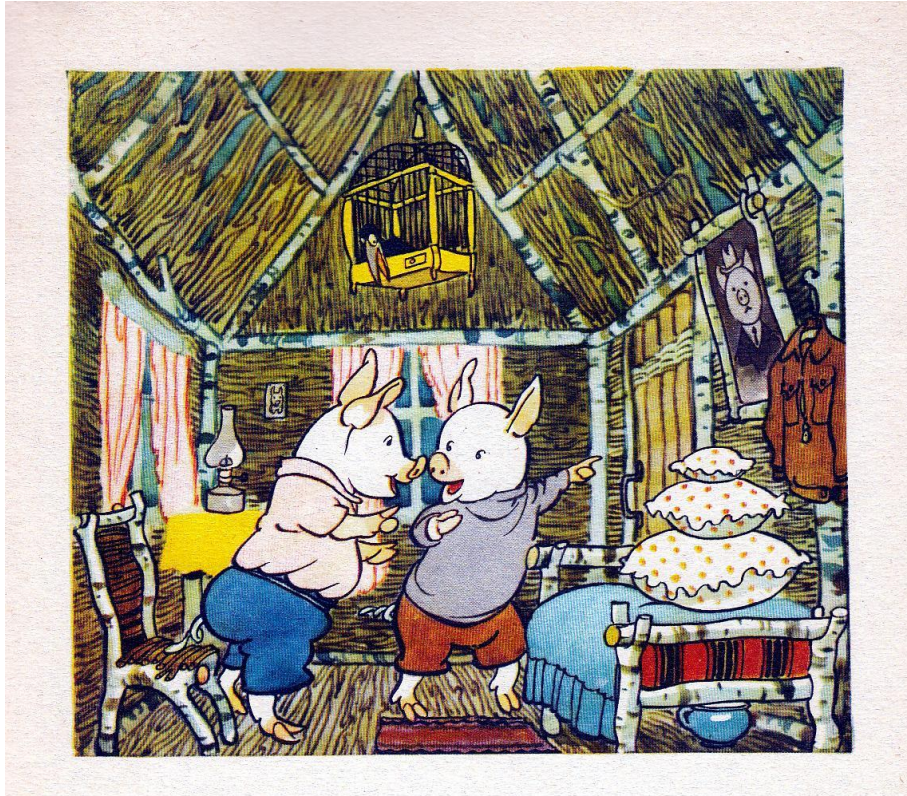
Caol tana = two words that mean roughly the same, narrow, thin, slender, etc

An cuala tu = did you hear ... irreg verb cluinn

Gar ithe = 'at our eating' = eat us

Ceistean

1. Chaidh am madadh-allaidh chun taighe Shrònaig. Dè an d' rinn an dithis mhuc?
 - a. Dhùin iad an doras.
 - b. Chluich iad leis am madadh-allaidh.
 - c. Ruith iad air falbh.
2. Thuirt am madadh-allaidh gun robh e a' dèanamh rudeigin. Dè?
 - a. "Bidh mi ag ithe an dithis agaibh."
 - b. "Bidh mi a' dol dhachaigh."
 - c. a agus b



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

Chan eil eagal oirnn rom madadh-allaidh,
 Am madadh-allaidh mòr 's olc
 Madadh-allaidh amaideach, madadh-allaidh_gòrach!

A few new words:

Dh'fhàs = grew, became; root = fàs
 olc = evil
 Amaideach = foolish, silly
 Gòrach = foolish, silly

Ceistean

1. Chrèid an dà mhuc gun do dh'fhalbh am madadh-allaidh. An robh an dithis bhràthair toilichte?
 - a. Bha.
 - b. Cha robh.
2. Thuir an dà mhuc gun robh am madadh-allaidh ...
 - a. Amaideach.
 - b. Glic.
 - c. Gòrach
 - d. a agus b
 - e. a agus c
 - f. b agus c



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 mòr air Srann 's Srònag.

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

A few new words:

Cha deach = did not go, irreg. root = rach (question form = an deach? Past tense = chaidh)
 A’ toirt car asta = trick them; doesn’t really translate, operate verb = thoir (vn = a’ toirt) = take; car =
 a turn, trick, so a’ toirt car asta = taking a turn/trick out of them
 Craiceann caorach = sheep skin; craiceann = skin; caorach = of a sheep, caora = sheep
 Chuir ... air = put on
 Ghnog = knocked,
 Cò sin? = who is that?
 Na h-earbail = the tails

Ceistean

1. Chreid na dà mhuc gun deach am madadh-allaidh dhachaigh. Ach gu dearbh bha e
 - a. Air a' mhullach.
 - b. Air cùl craoibh.
 - c. Anns an càr aige
2. Dè an do chuir am madadh-allaidh air - ?
 - a. Bonaid bhrèagha
 - b. Seacaid ghorm
 - c. craiceann caorach

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
deach = past tense question form of rach / a' dol / chaidh (independent past tense)
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
falbh = also a verb (regular); dh'fhalbh e = he left
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)

sing along:

'S toil fhìn buntàta 's ìm

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

And what is better than a song that has only 3 different lines to learn?!

This song is “S toigh leam fhìn buntàta 's ìm”, it's all about the enjoying the simpler things in life.

'S toil leam fhìn buntàta 's ìm

'S toil leam fhìn na caileagan

Is nìghneagan a' bhaile seo

nìghneagan = lassies

+ eag or +ag = diminutive

nighean + eag/ag = lassie

Brochan lom 's tana lom

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-LSbHWHAA0A>

song with lyrics

<https://youtu.be/bz1xlashT2M>

<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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Òrain aig a' Mhòid

Is toil leam a' Ghàidhealtachd

le Naomi Graham

Is toigh leam a' Ghàidhealtachd, 's toigh leam gach gleann,
Gach eas agus coire an dùthaich nam beann.

Is toigh leam na gillean nan èideadh glan, ùr;
Is bonaid Ghlinn Garaidh mun camagan dlùth.

Is toigh leam nan deis' iad om mullach gum bonn,
Am breacan, an t-osan, an sporan 's an lann;
Is toigh leam iad sgeadaicht' an èideadh an tìr',
Ach 's suarach an deise, seach seasmhachd an cridh'.

Sheas iad an dùthaich 's gach cùis agus càs,
Duais-bhrathaidh cha ghabhadh ged racht' an cur bàs;
'S ged shàraicht' an spiorad 's ged leagteadh an ceann,
Bha 'n cridhe cho daingeann ri carraig nam beann.

Is toigh leoth' na h-ìghneagan 's b' ainneamh an t-àm
Nach bithinn nan cuideachd nuair gheibhfeadh bhith ann;
'S nam faighinn-sa tè dhiubh à dùthaich mo chridh'
Gun siùbhlainn-sa leatha gu iomall gach tìr'.

Is toigh leam a' Ghàidhlig, a bàrdachd 's a ceòl:
Is tric thog i nìos sinn nuair bhitheamaid fo leòn,
'S i dh'ionnsaich sinn tràth ann an làithean ar n-òig',
'S nach fàg sinn gu bràth gus an laigh sinn fon fhòid.

Is toigh leam na cleachdaidhean ceanalt' a bh' ann,
Na biodh iad air dhiochuimhn' a-nis aig a' chloinn;
An coibhneas, an càirdeas, am bàidh is an t-eud
Thug cliù dhaibh 's gach dùthaich fo chùirtean nan speur.

Nis tha dùthaich ar gaoil dol fo chaoraich 's fo fhèidh;
Sinn gar fuadach thar sàile mar bhàrrlaich gun fheum;
Ach thigeadh an cruaidh-chàs, 's cò sheasas an stoirm?
O cò ach na balaich lem boineidean gorm?

Cò sheas ris na Frangaich ri àm Waterloo?
'S an Russia, chur Alma gu h-ìosal san ùir?

Cò, anns na h-Innsean, thug saorsa don t-sluagh?
O cò ach na Gaidheil bho dhùthaich nam buadh.

Canar an gaisge san domhan mun cuairt
Air sgiathaibh na gaoithe ga sgaoileadh thar chuan;
Is fhad 's a bhios rìoghachd na seasamh air fonn
Bidh cuimhne gu dìlinn air euchdan nan sonn.

'S ma rùisgear an claidheamh a-rithist gu strìth
Ged 's ainneamh ur cuideachd, bidh trusadh nar tìr;
Bidh clanna nan Gàidheal ri aghaidh gach càs
'S iad gualainn ri gualainn gu buaidh no gu bàs.

Soraidh leis a' bhreacan ùr

*Soraidh leis a' bhreacan ùr
Oir 's ann air a tha mo rùn
B' ait leam e os cionn na glùin
Ann am pleatadh dlùth mun cuairt.*

Mallachd nan Gàidheal gu lèir
Aig Rìgh Uilleam 's aig a threud
Chuir mi bhriogais ghlas an cèill
Gus an t-èideadh-sa thoirt bhuainn.

Chuir mi bhriogais ghlas fo m' cheann
'N àite 'n fhèileadh bheag a bh' ann
Gu bhith coltach ris a' Ghall
An taobh thall de dh'uisge Chluaidh.

Chuir mi bhriogais ghlas rim thaobh
'S barail leam gu robh mi faoin
Cha dèan caileag òg mo thaobh
On a fhuair mi 'n t-aodach ùr.

'S nuair a thèid mi fhìn dhan airm
Gheibh mi fhèileadh 's sporran garbh
Bonaid bhiorach mholach ghorm
'S slat de riobainn 's toirm mum chluais.