

Gael-Talk

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

**Learning Gàidhlig
Year 1
Caibideil 13**

Nas fheàrr a' Ghàidhlig bhriste na Beurla chliste

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



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

This week we will learn ...

- Sean fhacal na seachdain
- Words for emotions
- Dualchas nan Gàidheil – *Am Blàr Chùil Lodair* – The Battle of Culloden
- Òran na seachdain -

Sean fhacal na seachdain

Am fear a thèid a ghnàth a-mach le lìon, gheibh e iasg uaireigin.

- He that goes out constantly with his net will get fish eventually.



This week, we will explore and learn words of emotion. Review the pages below for some of these important concepts.

Additionally remember the prepositional pronouns that are often used with these words –

- To **have/possess** = aig +
- To be **on** = Air +

As we've covered before, aig is important in the communication of possession – to have something, like the song

Tha taigh **agam**, tha bean **agam** ... (I have a house, I have a wife)

The following table illustrates the prepositional pronouns for **aig**.

Aig + mi	Agam	“at me” / my
Aig + thu	Agad	“at you” / your
Aig + e	Aige	“at him” / his
Aig + i	Aice	“at her” / her
Aig + sinn	Againn	“at us” / our
Aig + sibh	Aguibh	“at you” / your (plural / form
Aig + iad	Aca	“at them” / their

Air – “on” – comes into play in the communication of some emotions. Sometimes we say an emotion is “on” us

- Tha eagal orm – I am afraid, or literally, Fear is **on** me.

The following table illustrates the prepositional pronouns for **air**.

Air + mi	Orm	“on me”
Air + thu	Ort	“on you”
Air + e	Air	“on him”
Air + i	Oirre	“on her”
Air + sinn	Oirnn	“on us”
Air + sibh	Oirbh	“on you” (pl & form)
Air + iad	Orra	“on them”

In the sentences where you are saying an emotion is “on” somebody and you name the person, you phrase it like

- Tha eagal air Seumas – Fear is on Seumas / Seumas is afraid
- Tha gaol aige air Màiri – He has love “on” (for) Màiri / He loves Màiri

And as you will see, sometimes in Gaelic we say we “are” something as in English– using adjectives such as

- Tha mi *brònach* – I am sad
- Tha mi *toilichte* – I am happy

Below you’ll find a presentation with visual prompts to the meaning of the words, but first here is a vocabulary list:

Word & English translation	How it’s used
Toilichte – happy	Tha mi toilichte – I am happy Tha e toilichte – he is happy
Brònach – sad	Tha iad brònach – they are sad Tha i brònach – she is sad
Eagalach – fearful, frightened, afraid Eagal – fear	Tha e eagalach – he is afraid (he is afraid) Tha eagal orm – I am afraid (fear is on me) Tha eagal air Alasdair – Alasdair is afraid (Fear is on Alasdair)
Feargach – angry Fearg – anger	Bha e feargach – he was angry Bi fearg oirre – she will be angry (anger will be on her) Tha fearg air an duine – Anger is on the man / The man is afraid
Moiteil – pride	Tha i moiteil – she is proud Bha iad moiteil – they were proud
Iongnadh – surprise	Tha iongnadh orm – I am surprised (lit. surprise is on me) Bha iongnadh air – he was surprised (lit. surprise was on him) Bi iongnadh air Pàdraig – Pàdraig will be surprised (Surprise will be on Pàdraig)
Air bhioran – excited (lit. <i>on points</i> , as in on ‘pins and needles’)	Tha sinn air bhioran – we are excited An robh thu air bhioran? – were you excited?
Luathaireach – mischievous	Bha e luathaireach – he was mischievous. Tha i luathaireach – she is mischievous.
Faoin – silly Amaideach – silly, foolish Gòrach – silly, foolish (one who is foolish / fool = amadan)	Na bi faoin – don’t be silly A bheil e amaideach? Is he foolish? Tha thu gòrach, a bhalaich. You are silly/foolish, boy.
Lachan- laughter Gàire – laughter Gàireachdainn - laughing (verbal noun)	Lachan & gàire are both nouns – one ‘makes’ laughter Bha e a’ dèanamh lachan – he was laughing (lit., he was making laughter) Bi iad a’ dèanamh gàire – they will laugh (lit. they will be making laughter) While gàireachdainn is a verbal noun Tha e a’ gàireachdainn – he is laughing
Troimh-a-chèile – confused	Tha mi troimh-a-chèile – I am confused An robh e troimhe-a-chèile – Was he confused?
Eud – jealousy, envy	A bheil eud ort – Are you jealous/envious (lit., is envy on you?) Bi eud oirre – She will be jealous (lit., jealousy will be on her) Bha eud air Calum – Calum is jealous (Jealousy is on Calum)
Air bòradh – bored	Note the use of the personal possessive pronoun: Tha mi air mo bhòradh – I am bored

	<p>A bheil thu air do bhòradh – are you bored? Tha e air a bhòradh – he is bored Tha i air a bhòradh – she is bored</p> <p>Bi sinn air ar bhòradh – we will be bored An robh sibh air ur bhòradh – were you (all) bored Bha iad air am bhòradh – they are bored</p>
<p>Gaol – love</p>	<p>Note: the person who loves ‘has’ love; the person (or thing, whatever) who is loved, has love on them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tha gaol aig Romeo air Juliet – Romeo loves Juliet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (lit. Love is at Romeo on Juliet, or, loosely translated, <i>Romeo has love for Juliet</i>) ○ Tha gaol aige oirre • Tha gaol aig Juliet air Romeo – Juliet loves Romeo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lit. Love is at Juliet on Romeo – perhaps, loosely translated as <i>Juliet has love for Romeo.</i> ○ Tha gaol aice air <p>Tha gaol agam ort – I love you. lit. I have love on you Bha gaol aice air – she loved him (lit. she had love on him) Bha gaol aige oirre – he loved her (lit. he had love on her)</p> <p>Tha gaol aca oirnn – they love us A bheil gaol agaibh air – do you (pl., form) love him? Tha gaol againn air ar clann / tha gaol againn orra – we love our children / we love them – lit. love at us is on them</p>

Faclan na Faireachdainn

Words of Emotion

toilichte

- Tha e toilichte
- Tha i toilichte
- Tha iad toilichte



Brònach



- Mulad – “s mulad a tha mi ...”
- Tha e brònach
- Tha i brònach
- Tha iad brònach



eagalach

- Tha e eagalach
- Tha eagal air
- Tha eagal orra



Feargach



- Tha e feargach
- Tha fearg air
- Tha fearg oirre
- That fearg orra



Moiteil



- Tha e moiteil
- Tha i moiteil



Air bhioran



- Tha i air bhioran
- Tha e air bhioran
- That iad air bhioran



Iongnadh air



- Tha iongnadh air
- Tha iongnadh oirre
- Tha iongnadh orra



Tha e ...



- Luathaireach



Faoin



- Tha iad ...

- Faoin
- Gòrach
- Amaideach



Lachan / gàireachdainn



- Tha iad a' dèanamh lachan
- ... a' dèanamh gàire
- Tha iad a' gàireachdainn



Troimh a' chèile



- Tha e troimh a' chèile
- Tha iad troimh a' chèile
- Tha i troimh a' chèile



Air (mo) bhòradh



- Tha i air a bhòradh
- Tha iad air am bhòradh



Eud

- Tha eud aige
- Tha eud aice
- Tha eud orra



Gaol /

- Tha iad ann an gaol
- Tha gaol agam ort
- Tha goal aice air
- Tha gaol aige oirre



Eacarsaichean

Translate into Gàidhlig (remember, for all verb forms, use the verbal noun construction)

1. Do you love him?
2. I am happy.
3. They will be happy.
4. He was bored.
5. Were you bored?
6. She is sad.
7. Are you sad?
8. We are sad.
9. They were sad.
10. Are you afraid?
11. They will be afraid.
12. He is very angry.
13. She was angry.
14. We will be surprised.
15. They were surprised.
16. He is silly.
17. They are foolish.
18. We're excited.
19. They were excited.
20. Were you excited?
21. They laughed / were laughing.

22. Did you laugh?
23. She laughed
24. They will laugh.
25. She is jealous.
26. They will be jealous.
27. I was bored.
28. We are bored.
29. He loves her.
30. She loves him.
31. They loved them.
32. I was confused.
33. We are confused.
34. Are you confused?
35. He was confused.

Answer key – eacarsaichean

(na coimhead air fàth! 😊 – don't peek!)

1. Do you love him? A bheil gaol agad air?
2. I am happy. Tha mi toilichte
3. They will be happy? Bi iad toilichte
4. He was bored. Bha e air a bhòradh
5. Were you bored? An robh thu air do bhòradh?
6. She is sad. Tha i brònach
7. Are you sad? A bheil thu brònach
8. We are sad. Tha sinn brònach
9. They were sad. Bha iad brònach
10. Are you afraid? A bheil thu eagalach / a bheil eagal ort
11. They will be afraid. Bi iad eagalach / bi eagal oirbh
12. He is very angry. Tha e glè fheargach / tha fearg mòr air
13. She was angry. Bha i feargach / bha fearg oirre
14. We will be surprised. Bi iongnadh oirrn
15. They were surprised. Bha iongnadh oirbh
16. He is silly. Tha e gòrach (or faoin or amaideach)
17. They are foolish. Tha iad faoin (or gòrach or amaideach)
18. We're excited. Tha sinn air bhioran
19. They were excited. Bha iad air bhioran
20. Were you excited? An robh thu/sibh air bhioran?
21. They laughed / were laughing. Bha iad a' dèanamh lachan / gàire; bha iad a' gàireachdainn
22. Did you laugh? An robh thu a' dèanamh lachan / gàire? An robh thu a' gàireachdainn?
23. She laughed. Bha i a' dèanamh lachan /gàire. Bha i a' gàireachdainn.
24. They will laugh. Bi iad a' dèanamh lachan / gàire. Bi iad a' gàireachdainn.
25. She is jealous. Tha eud oirre.
26. They will be jealous. Bi eud orra.
27. I was bored. Bha mi air mo bhòradh.
28. We are bored. Tha sinn air ar bòradh.
29. He loves her. Tha gaol aige oirre.
30. She loves him. Tha gaol aice air.
31. They loved them. Tha gaol aca oirbh.
32. I was confused. Bha mi troimh-a-chèile.
33. We are confused. Tha sinn troimh-chèile.
34. Are you confused? A bheil thu troimh-a-chèile?
35. He was confused. Bha e troimh-a-chèile.

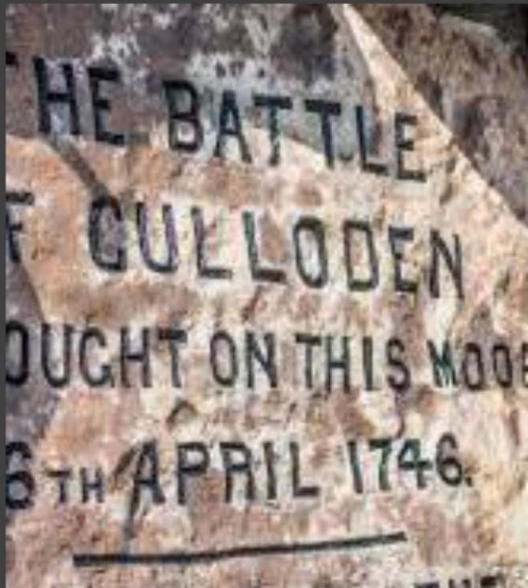
Ceàrn an Dualchais

Heritage corner

Am Blàr Chùil Lodair


The Battle of Culloden

Am Blàr Chùil Lodair




Outcome of battle not a forgone conclusion

- It didn't have to turn out as it did
- Prince assumed complete command for first time –
- in a very real sense, all the blame is his for the defeat



5 chances squandered

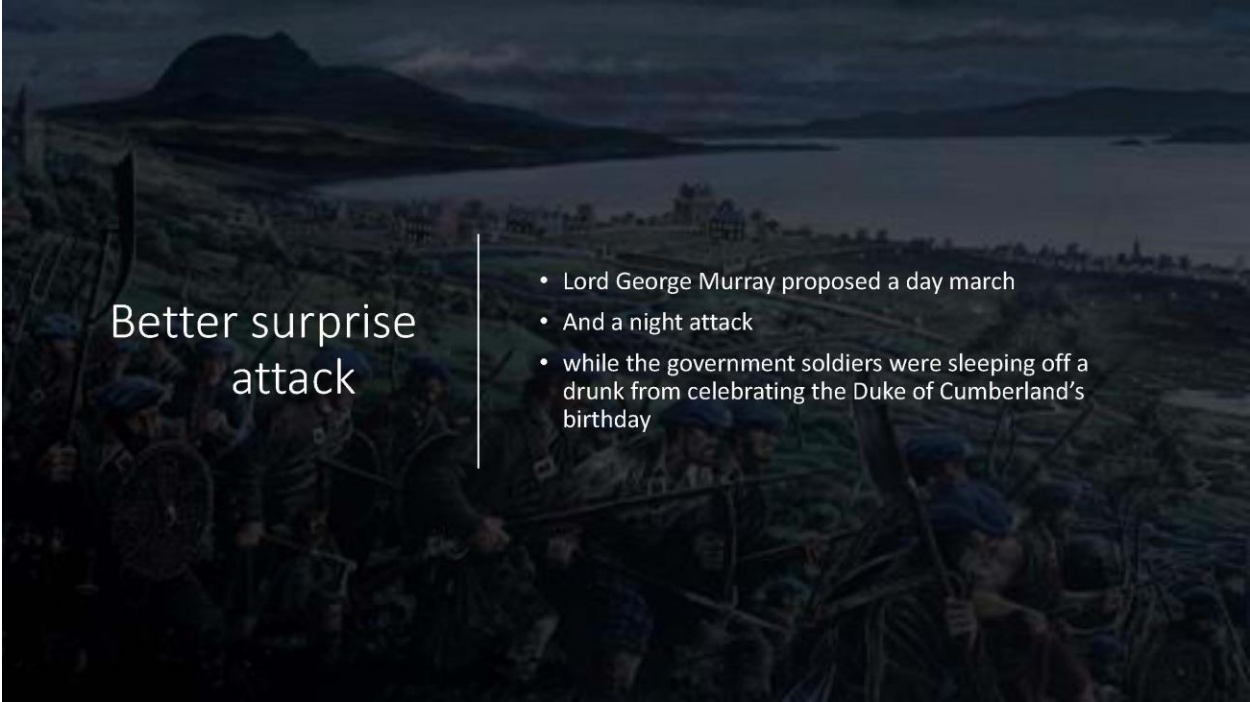
- Failed night march
- Bad location for battleground
- Indecisive command
- Retreat
- Highland army understrength
- Feuding & rivalries amongst the clans



1. The failed night march

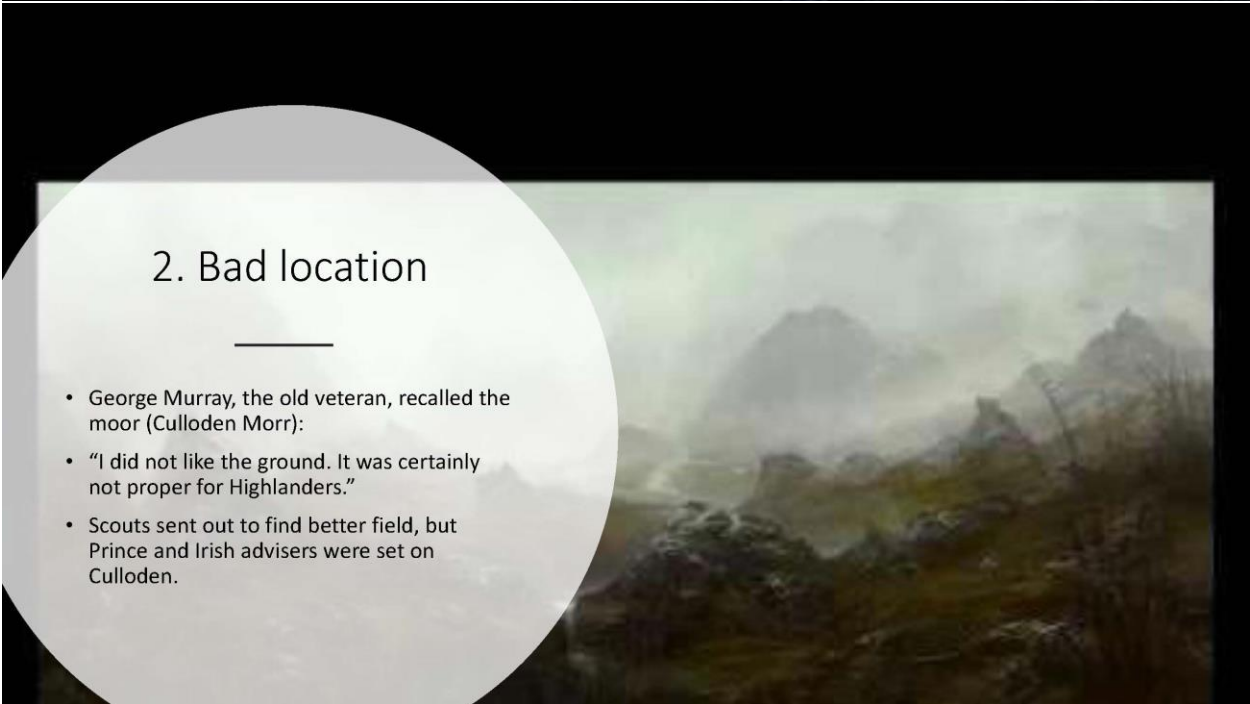
- Plan to attack the enemy at dawn
- Marched all night
- Got lost
- Returned exhausted, bedraggled, cold, unfed
- Many Highlanders collapsed from weariness and went to sleep by side of road





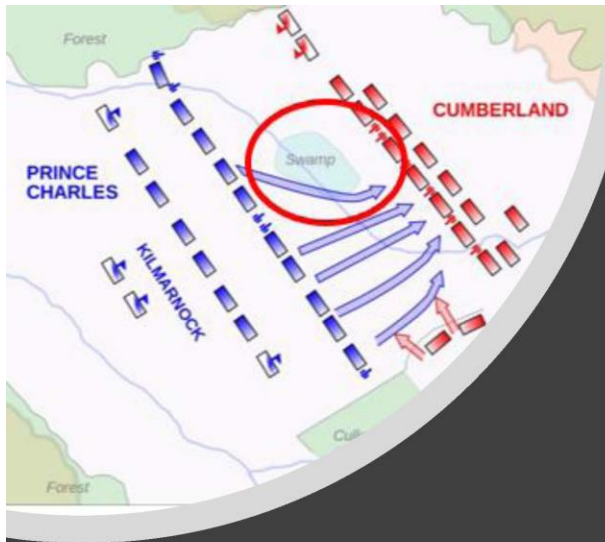
Better surprise attack

- Lord George Murray proposed a day march
- And a night attack
- while the government soldiers were sleeping off a drunk from celebrating the Duke of Cumberland's birthday



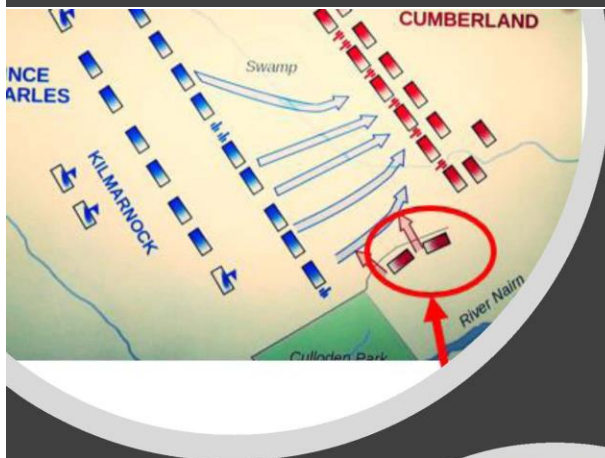
2. Bad location

- George Murray, the old veteran, recalled the moor (Culloden Moor):
- "I did not like the ground. It was certainly not proper for Highlanders."
- Scouts sent out to find better field, but Prince and Irish advisers were set on Culloden.



Notice the swamp ...

- Ground was swampy and flat
- Diverted and slowed the charge
- When I walked the field several years ago – overgrown in parts with knee-high & thigh-high heather ...



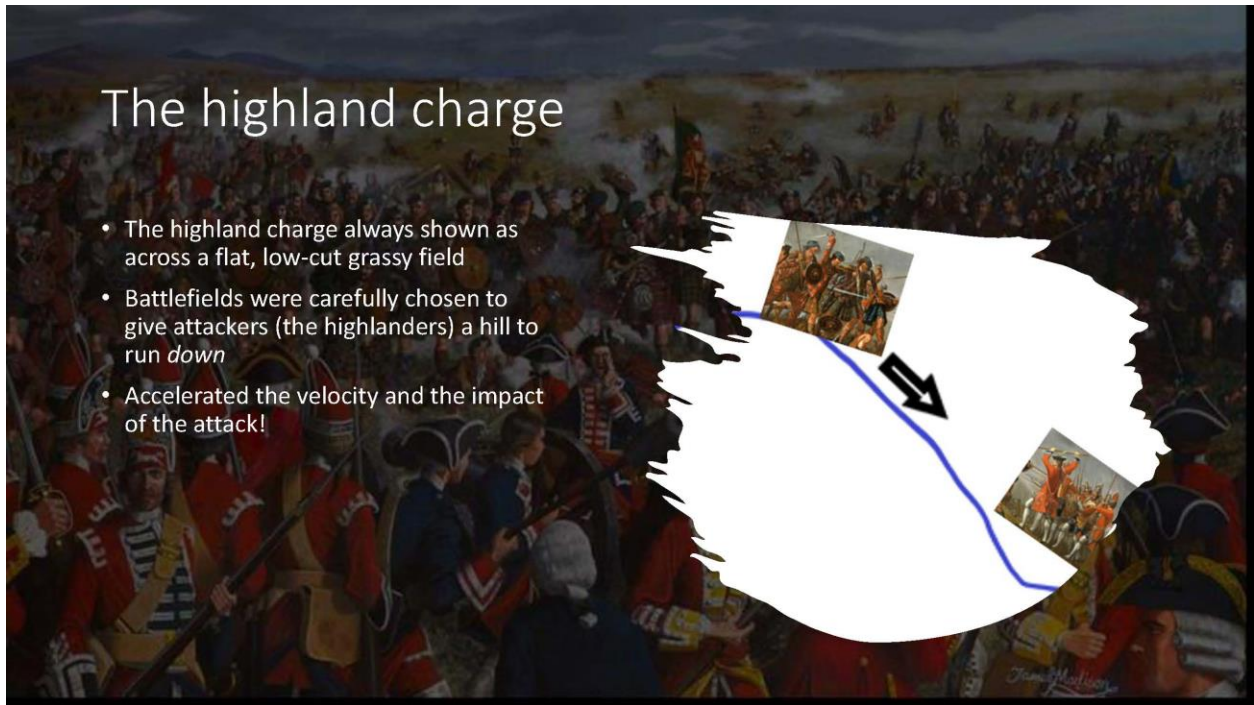
Failure to prepare field, even as it was

- Note 'red' attackers on flank
- Prince and his advisors neglected to pull down wall shielding government troops
- Fired with impunity on charging Highlanders from the side



The highland charge

- The highland charge always shown as across a flat, low-cut grassy field
- Battlefields were carefully chosen to give attackers (the highlanders) a hill to run *down*
- Accelerated the velocity and the impact of the attack!



—
But this field was *flat*



Two other special attributes of the Highland attack – under-appreciated

- Their charge was not just a thoughtless, mindless frontal assault
 - Besides choosing the time & place carefully, when the battle commenced ...
 - They would bait the enemy to expend their ammunition –
 - Advance, lie flat in the grass to avoid the first volley of shots from enemy muskets ...
 - And then rise & attack!



They would charge cavalry

- Unheard of at the time for foot soldiers to attack mounted cavalry
- cavalry were the heavy (literally) 'shock' troops – fast, big





3. Missed opportunity to attack

- Lord George Murray had argued for attack while government troops were still setting up ...
 - Denied
- Highland army stood with “bitter wind and sleet in their faces” for more than an hour absorbing the shelling of the government guns
- Begged for order to attack
 - No order came



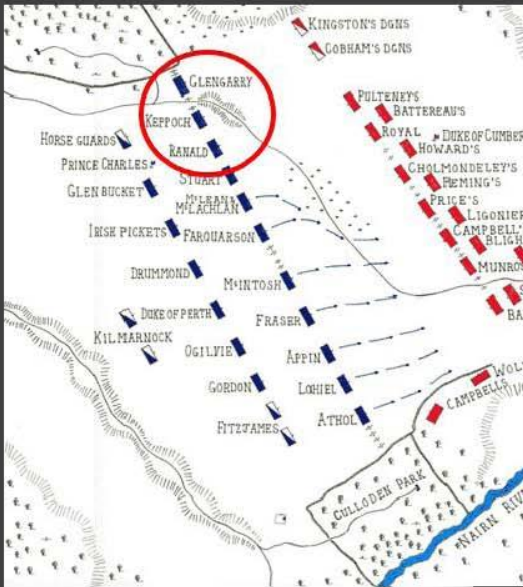
4. Retreat into the mountains

- Prince offered plan to retreat into the mountains, refresh his army, and possibly wage guerilla warfare
- Refused -- “My highlanders will not fail me.”



5. Highland army understrength

- Some clans were away
 - Raids for supplies
 - Returning home where they feared the Campbells were raiding
- Recruits not coming in
- Men had not been fed for days – existing on a biscuit each a day
- Had endured long marches without adequate rest
- After failed night march, they were bitter, confused, exhausted, angry
 - An observer noted how “each man’s face was twisted with rage and despair.”



6. Feuds between the clans

- MacDonalds dishonored
- Since the days of Robert the Bruce, they'd held position of honor on right side of battle line ...
- But Prince placed them on the left side –
- disaffected, unhappy

Thus Culloden ...

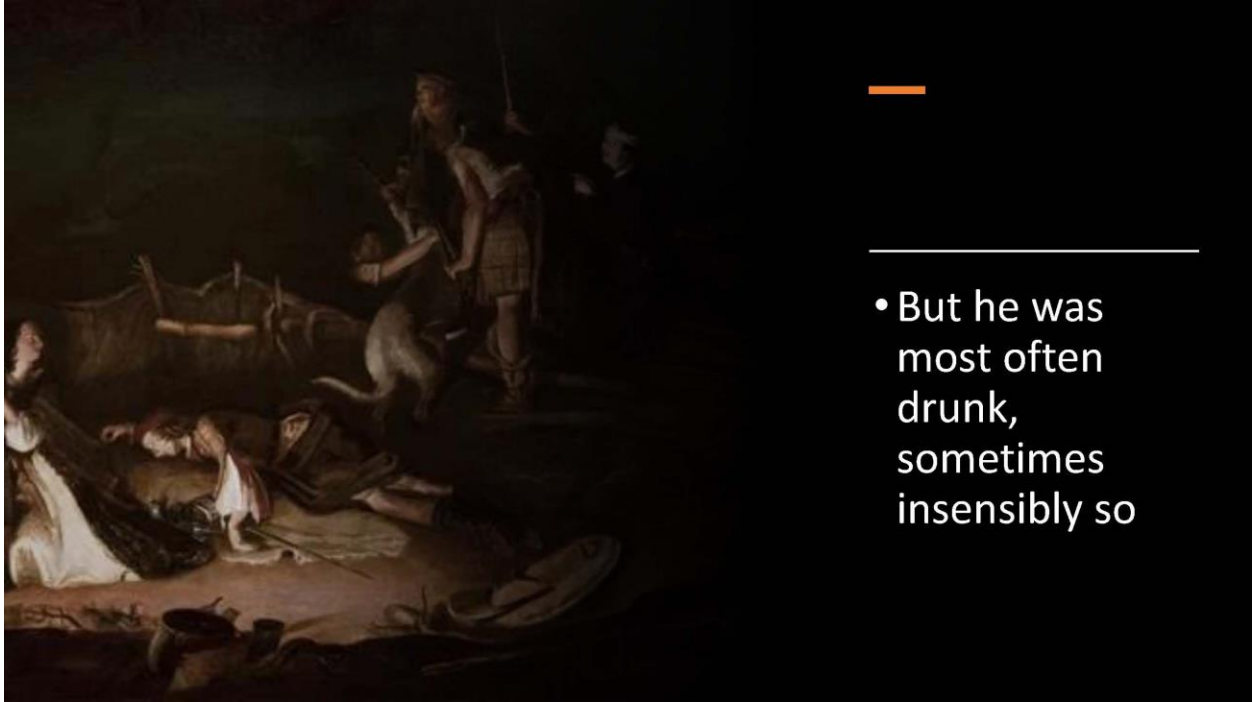
- Flat ground – not conducive to highland charge
- High heather covering much of the field –
- Difficult to run through
- Swampy in parts
- Bad choice for highland charge
- “None but a mad fool would have fought that day” noted the chief of Clan Frasier.



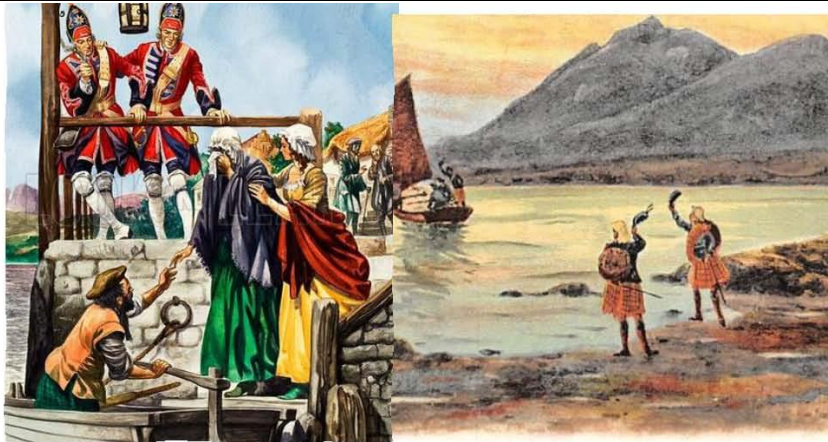
And the “Bonnie Prince” ran away

- Much is made of his escape in legend and song
- As he lived in the mountains and highland caves for several months
- As he fled government troops





- But he was most often drunk, sometimes insensibly so



Aided by Flora MacDonald

- Disguised himself as Irish maid “Betty Burke”
- And sailed away into history ...

While *Butcher* Cumberland

- The Duke of Cumberland, cousin to the King George II
- Ordered the murder of Highlanders after the battle, even those who surrendered



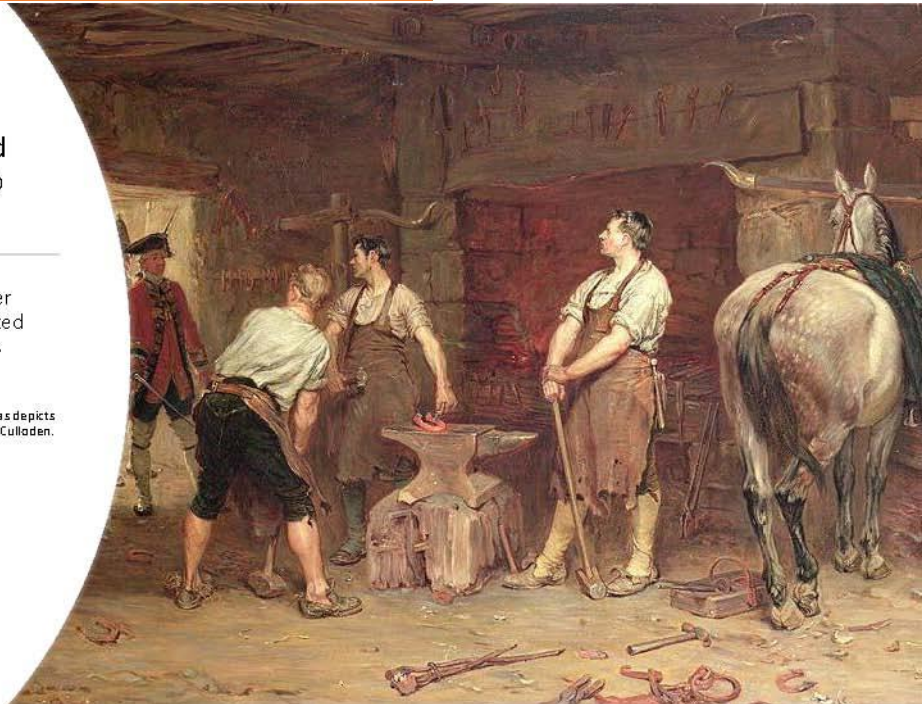
Engraving:
Torturing of
Highlander



The Highlanders who'd pledged themselves to their cause ...

- were hunted down and either murdered summarily, executed after a short 'show trial,' or...

▪ Right: *Rebel Hunting* by John Seymour Lucas depicts the hunt for Jacobites in the days that followed Culloden.





... deported to the colonies

Meanwhile the
“Bonnie” Prince lived
out his life in Italy as
a drunk ...

And finally married to a woman 32 years
younger



Òran na seachdain

Song of the Week

In keeping with the subject of this week's Ceàrn an Dualchais (culture corner), we will listen to songs around the period that was so important, traumatic even, in Gaelic history.

This song commemorates Charles's flight 'over the sea to Skye': "Speed Bonnie Boat"

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cX9AYW7S09U>

This song speaks of the nostalgia for what was lost and can be heard as a metaphor for the time and the people, the culture and the land: "Will he no come back again"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-X-HNCf8wQ>

While the songs above were written some length of time after the '45 in a spirit of sentimentality and romantic wistfulness, the *cumha* – lament -- "Mo Rùn Geal Òg" (My fair – or bright -- young love), was composed in the immediate aftermath of the '45 Rebellion but someone who experienced the devastation wrought by the uprising and the Prince's ill-fated, ill-conceived, unplanned attempt to win the crown of Britain. It is alternately known as "Cumha do dh'Uilleam Siseal" (Lament for William Chisholm) and was written by Christina Fergusson for her husband, William Chisholm of Strathglass, who was killed at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. Chisholm was a smith, armorer, and standard bearer for the Chief of Clan Chisholm. In the poem, Christina rebukes Prince Charles Edward Stuart, saying that the loss of her husband in fighting for his cause has left her desolate.

Below are the lyrics with a translation.

Mo Rùn Geal Òg

Och a Theàrlaich òg Stiùbhart
'Se do chuis rinn mo làireadh
Thug thu 'uam gach ni bh' agam
Ann an cogadh 'nad aobhar
Cha chrodh is cha chaoraich
Tha mi 'caoidh ach mo chèile
O'n la dh'fhàg e mi 'm aonar
Gun sìon san t-saoghal ach làine
Mo rùn geal òg

Bu tu fear mor bu mhath cumadh
O do mhullach gu d' bhrògan
Tha do shlios mar an eala
'S blas na meala air do phògan
D' fhalt dualach donn lurach

My Fair Young Love

Alas, young Charles Stewart
It is your cause that has left me desolate
You took from me everything That I had
in a war in your cause
It is not cattle or friends
That have pained me, but my spouse
Since the day that he left me alone
With nothing in the world but my shift
My fair young love

You were the tall man, and handsome
From the crown of your head to your shoes
Your side was like the swan
Your kisses tasted of honey
Your curled, brown, beautiful hair

Mu do mhuineal an òrdugh
'Se gu cama-lùbach cuimir
Gach aon toit urram d'a bhòidhchead
Mo rùn geal òg

Och nan och, gur mi bochdag
'S mi làn osnaich an còmhnaidh
Chaill mi dùil ri thu thighinn
Thuit mo chridhe gu dòrtadh
Cha tog fidheall no clarsach
Pìob no tàileasg no ceòl e
Nis o chuir iad thu 'n tasgadh
Cha dùisg caidreabh dùin' òig mi
Mo rùn geal òg

Bha mi greis ann am barail
Gun bu mhaireann mo chèile
Is gun tigeadh tu dhachaigh
Le aithghearr 's le aoibhneis
Ach tha 'n t-am dhol thairis
'Is chan fhaic mi fear d' eugais
Gus an tèid mi dhan anart
Cha dealaich do spèis rium
Mo rùn geal òg

Was arranged 'round your neck
Ringleted and elegant
So that all paid tribute to its beauty
My fair young love

Alas and alack, I am a pitiful thing
I am ceaselessly sighing
I lost hope of your return
My heart burst with sorrow
Neither fiddle or harp will raise it
Nor pipe nor gaming nor music
Now that they have laid you to rest
Young men's company does not arouse me
My fair young love

For a while, I imagined
Still alive was my spouse
And that you would come home
With joy and happiness
But the time has gone by
And I shall not see one like you
Until I go under the ground
My love for you will not leave me
My fair young love

We will listen to the version song by the incomparable Julie Fowlis:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CSWrTbSwbh0>

