

Duilleag Mìneachaidh

1. Faireachdainn | Feelings

This lesson introduces some more advanced **faireachdainn** 'feelings'. These are mostly used with the preposition **air** 'on', but some use **aig** 'at'.

amharas <i>m</i> suspicion	(an t-)eagal <i>m</i> (the) fear	iomagain <i>f</i> anxiety
gràin <i>f</i> hate	bròn <i>m</i> sadness	teagamh <i>m</i> doubt
gaol gràdh <i>m</i> love	fearg <i>f</i> anger	mì-chinnt <i>f</i> uncertainty
cianalas <i>m</i> homesickness	aithreachas <i>m</i> regret	nàire <i>f</i> shame

Lots of feelings, and illnesses, are said to be 'on us' using the preposition **air**:

- Tha **amharas** **air**.
- A bheil **cianalas** **orra**?
- Tha an **t-eagal** **orm**.

Sometimes we need to use both prepositions **aig** and **air** to talk about feelings, **gràin**, **gaol** and **gràdh** all use both. The feeling is **aig** the person, but they have it **air** someone or something:

- Tha **gràin** **aig** **lain** **air** a' phrògram sin.
- Nach robh **gaol** **aice** **air** **Seòras**?
- **Saoilidh** mi gu bheil **gaol** **aige** **oirre**.
- Tha **gràdh** **agam** **air** **na daoine sin**!

We can also talk about facial expressions, **fiamhan**, using the preposition **air**:

drèin <i>f</i> frown	plìon <i>m</i> smirk	stùirc <i>f</i> scowl
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- Carson a tha **drèin** **ort**?
- Tha **stùirc** **oirre**.
- Tha **plìon** **air**.

2. Dè do bheachd air...? | What do you think of...?

We learned the question **Dè do bheachd?** in **SpeakGaelic A1** and we can see that this question is also used with the preposition **air**. We can use this question to ask people's opinion of someone or something. Both the possessive adjectives, **mo**, **do**, **a**, etc and prepositional pronouns with **aig** can be used:

- **Dè do bheachd** **air** **lain**?
- A bheil beachd **agam** **ormsa**?

3. Na thuirt am fear eile | What the other man said

We saw the phrase **na thuirt e** 'what he said' in **A2, Cuspair 11**. This is like a shortened form of **an rud a thuirt e** 'the thing that he said':

- **Thug an rud a thuirt e gàire orm.** → **Thug na thuirt e gàire orm.**
The thing that he said made me laugh. *What he said made me laugh.*

Tha sin a' cur nàire | fearg orm.
That is embarrassing | angering me.

Tha sin a' toirt toileachas dhomh.
That gives me happiness.

Chuir e iongnadh orm gun tuirt e sin.
It surprised me that he said that.

Rinn mi gàire nuair a chuala mi sin.
I laughed when I heard that.

When learning new words and phrases, it's important to take note of words that go together, this is called word collocation. These word collocations are useful to learn. These can all be used in the different verb tenses we've seen:

- **cuir** + **nàire** | **fearg** | **eagal** | **cianalas** | **bròn** | **iongnadh** + **air**
→ **Tha sin a' cur eagal orm.** → **An do chuir sin iongnadh ort?**
- **thoir** + **toileachas** + **do**
→ **Tha sin a' toirt toileachas dhomh.** → **An toir sin toileachas dhut?**
- **dèan** + **gàire**
→ **Bha mi a' dèanamh gàire.** → **Cha do rinn mi gàire idir.**
- **thoir** + **gàire** + **air**
→ **Tha iad a' toirt gàire orm.** → **Thug e gàire orm.**

4. Tha mi brònach! | I'm sad!

We can use **ainmearan** 'nouns', such as **iomagain** 'anxiety', with the preposition **air** to talk about how we feel:

- **Tha iomagain orm.** ▪ **Tha teagamh air Niall.**
- **A bheil fearg ort?** ▪ **Tha bròn air Màiri.**

We could also use **buadhairean** 'adjectives' to do this:

- **Tha mi iomagaineach.** ▪ **A bheil Niall teagmhach?**
- **Tha mi feargach.** ▪ **Chan eil Màiri brònach.**

It's important to learn word types and understand how different words work in a sentence. The word types we often see with **faireachdainn** are **ainmearean** 'nouns' and **buadhairean** 'adjectives'. Nouns expressing feelings are typically used with the preposition **air**, and sometimes with both **aig** and **air**:

- **A bheil teagamh orra?** | Are they uncertain?
- **Bha gràin aice air a' bhùth sin!** | She hated that shop!

Adjectives expressing **faireachdainn** can be used with the verb **bi**:

- **Nach eil iad teagmhach?** | Aren't they doubtful?
- **Cha robh sinn iomagaineach idir!** | We weren't anxious at all!

AINMEARAN

bròn *m* | sadness
teagamh *m* | doubt, uncertainty
iomagain *f* | anxiety, concern
fearg *f* | anger
nàire *f* | embarrassment, shame
àgh *m* | joy, happiness

BUADHAIREAN

brònach *adj* | sad
teagmhach *adj* | doubtful
iomagaineach *adj* | anxious
feargach *adj* | angry
nàireach *adj* | embarrassed
àghmhor *adj* | happy, joyful

There are a few ways to form adjectives from nouns in Gaelic. Adding **(e)ach** to the nouns is by far the most common method. Sometimes **-mhor** is added to the end of a noun to form an adjective. Sometimes it is more common to use either the noun or the adjective, for example, **brònach** is much more widely used than **bròn air**, but **nàire air** is more common than **nàireach**.

5. Tha mi air mo nàireachadh | I'm embarrassed

Another structure used to talk about feelings uses **air** with the possessive adjectives **mo, do, a, a, ar, ur, an**. The first three of these, **mo** 'my', **do** 'your' and **a** 'his', cause **sèimheachadh** 'lenition':

- **Tha mi air mo shàrachadh leis an obair seo.**
I am worn out by this work. [Passive sense]
- **Bha mi air a nàireachadh leis na thuirt mi.**
I had embarrassed him with what I said. [Perfect sense]

We saw this structure, using **air** and the possessive adjectives, with a passive meaning, in **A2 Cuspair 7: Tha e air a dhèanamh** 'It is done'.

air mo	shàrachadh
air do	shàrachadh
air a	shàrachadh
air a	sàrachadh
air ar	sàrachadh
air ur	sàrachadh
air an	sàrachadh

This structure has a passive meaning where the possessive adjective refers back to the gender and number of the subject, **mi + mo, e + a, iad + an**, etc.

With certain feelings, often verbal noun forms, we can also use the preposition **air** and the possessive adjectives but with a perfect tense meaning. With the perfect tense meaning the **possessive adjective** does not need to correspond to the **subject**:

- **Tha iad air mo nàireachadh.**
They have embarrassed me.
- **An robh e air do shàrachadh?**
Had he worn you out?
- **Bidh i air a ghonadh.**
She will have wounded him.
- **Chan eil sinn air a shàsachadh.**
We have not satisfied him
- **Bidh sibh air ar sàrachadh!**
You will have worn us out!
- **Bha i air a gonadh fhèin.**
She had hurt herself.

In the example **Bha i air a gonadh fhèin**, the word **fhèin** makes it clear that this is the active perfect tense meaning: 'she had hurt herself', rather than a passive one: 'she was hurt'.

6. Fealla-dhà | Joking, jest

In Gaelic the word **dibhearsan** is used for 'fun, diversion, entertainment', some words used to discuss this are given in the box.

fealla-dhà *f* | joke, jest
èibhinn *adj* | funny

gàir *v* | laugh
gail *v* | cry, weep

fiamh-ghàire *f* | smile, grin
snodha-gàire *m* | smile

Some useful phrases using these words:

- **Cha robh ann ach fealla-dhà**
It was only a joke
- **Bha e eadar fealla-dhà is dha-rìribh**
He was half-serious
- **Bha e ro èibhinn, bha mi lag a' gàireachdainn!**
It was too funny, I was weak laughing!
- **Tha mi ri fealla-dhà**
I'm joking
- **Chan eil mi ach ri fealla-dhà**
I'm only joking
- **Rinn mi fiamh-ghàire**
I grinned

7. Ag innse na fìrinne | Telling the truth

When talking about what someone else has said, we can indicate we think they were claiming something or pretending, using the phrases given to the right:

cùm a-mach | claim, maintain
cuir às do chorp | spout off, talk too much
cuir (ann) an ìre | pretend
dèan a-mach | pretend, claim

These phrases can be used in the following ways:

- **Tha ise a' dèanamh a-mach gun robh i toilichte leis na thachair.**
She was making out [claiming] that she was happy with what happened.
- **Cha b' urrainn dhomh dèanamh a-mach dè thachair.**
I couldn't make out what happened.
- **Chan eil i ach a' cur an ìre.**
She is only pretending.
- **Tha i a' cumail a-mach gur ise a rinn e!**
She is maintaining that it was her who did it!
- **Bha i a' cur às a corp mu dheidhinn .**
She was really ranting about it.

8. Dathan cudromach | Important colours

The colours are used in lots of common idiomatic phrases in Gaelic. Some of these are quite different from English equivalents.

The colour **dubh** is used for emphasis, to give the sense of something being 'deeply', 'strongly' or 'intensely'. Some adjectives are commonly used before a noun, like in this example with **dubh**, the adjective always lenites the noun where possible.

- **Bha dubh-ghràin agam air a' gheama.** | I hated the game.

The colour **dearg** can also be used for emphasis, similar to **dubh**.

- **'S e dearg-bhreugan a dh'innis e dhomh.** | It was downright lies he told me.
- **Chuir e an dearg-chuthach orm.** | He infuriated me.
- **Tha sinn dearg le fearg!** | We are red with anger!
- **Chuir am prògram dearg-eagal orm.** | The programme really scared me!
- **Chuir sin dearg-fhearg oirnn.** | That made us really angry.

The colour **buidhe** can be used with the preposition **do** to talk about 'luck, fortune' and with the preposition **le** to talk about 'gladness, gratefulness'. **Buidhe** is also used in nature, frequently in plant and animal names.

- **Nach buidhe dhut!** | Aren't you lucky! ▪ **Latha buidhe air choreigin** | One fine day
- **iolair-bhuidhe** | golden eagle ▪ **Là Buidhe Bealltainn** | May Day
- **Bu bhuidhe leis a dhèanamh.** | He was glad to do it.
- **'S buidhe le amadain imrich.** | Fools are fond of flitting.

The colour **gorm** can be used to talk about nature.

- **Bha sin cho gorm ris an fheur.** | That was as green as the grass.
- **'S gorm na cnuic a tha fada bhuainn.** | The grass is greener on the other side.
[lit. Green are the hills far from us.]

9. Riaghailtean nan tràthan | Rules of the tenses

Here we can see an overview of the regular verb rules for each of the tenses we have seen, past, future and conditional. Some dialects lenite **f** after **nach**.*

AN TRÀTH CAITHTE - REGULAR

FIRST LETTER:	ADD:	QUESTION:	POSITIVE:	NEGATIVE:	NEGATIVE QUES:
consonants	_h	An do <i>chuir</i> ?	<i>Chuir</i>	Cha do <i>chuir</i>	Nach do <i>chuir</i> ?
l,n,r,sg,sm,st,sp		An do <i>leugh</i> ?	<i>Leugh</i>	Cha do <i>leugh</i>	Nach do <i>leugh</i> ?
f-vowels	dh'fh_	An do <i>dh'fhàg</i> ?	Dh'fhàg	Cha do <i>dh'fhàg</i>	Nach do <i>dh'fhàg</i> ?
Vowels	dh'_	An do <i>dh'ith</i> ?	Dh'ith	Cha do <i>dh'ith</i>	Nach do <i>dh'ith</i> ?

AN TRÀTH TEACHDAIL - REGULAR

consonants	_(a)idh	An <i>cuir</i> ?	<i>Cuiridh</i>	Cha <i>chuir</i>	Nach <i>cuir</i> ?
l,n,r,sg,sm,st,sp	_(a)idh	An <i>leugh</i> ?	<i>Leughaidh</i>	Cha <i>leugh</i>	Nach <i>leugh</i> ?
f-vowels	_(a)idh	Am <i>fàg</i> ?	Fàgaidh	Chan <i>fhàg</i>	Nach <i>fàg</i> ?*
Vowels	_(a)idh	An <i>ith</i> ?	<i>Ithidh</i>	Chan <i>ith</i>	Nach <i>ith</i> ?

We saw **an tràth cumhach** 'the conditional tense' in **Cuspair 2**, **Cuspair 4** and **Cuspair 5**. Here are some examples with regular verbs:

AN TRÀTH CUMHACH - REGULAR

consonants	_h_(e)adh	An <i>cuireadh</i> ?	Chuireadh	Cha <i>chuireadh</i>	Nach <i>cuireadh</i> ?
l,n,r,sg,sm,st,sp	_(e)adh	An <i>leughadh</i> ?	Leughadh	Cha <i>leughadh</i>	Nach <i>leughadh</i> ?
f-vowels	dh'_h_(e)adh	Am <i>fàgadh</i> ?	Dh'fhàgadh	Chan <i>fhàgadh</i>	Nach <i>fàgadh</i> ?*
Vowels	dh'__(e)adh	An <i>itheadh</i> ?	Dh'itheadh	Chan <i>itheadh</i>	Nach <i>itheadh</i> ?

AN TRÀTH CUMHACH - IRREGULAR

rach	An <i>rachadh</i> ?	Rachadh	Cha <i>rachadh</i>	Nach <i>rachadh</i> ?
	An <i>deightheadh</i> ?	Dheightheadh	Cha <i>deightheadh</i>	Nach <i>deightheadh</i> ?
thig	An <i>tigeadh</i> ?	Thigeadh	Cha <i>tigeadh</i>	Nach <i>tigeadh</i> ?
thoir	An <i>toireadh</i> ?	Bheireadh	Cha <i>toireadh</i>	Nach <i>toireadh</i> ?
dèan	An <i>dèanadh</i> ?	Dhèanadh	Cha <i>dèanadh</i>	Nach <i>dèanadh</i> ?
faigh	Am <i>faigheadh</i> ?	Gheibheadh	Chan <i>fhaigheadh</i>	Nach <i>faigheadh</i> ?*
faic	Am <i>faiceadh</i> ?	Chitheadh	Chan <i>fhaiceadh</i>	Nach <i>faiceadh</i> ?*
can	An <i>canadh</i> ?	Chanadh	Cha <i>chanadh</i>	Nach <i>canadh</i> ?