

Duilleag Mìneachaidh

1. Bu mhiann leam sin | I would desire that

We will look again at **iomlaid** 'inversion'. We saw **bu mhiann** in **Cuspair 7**. Here it is again in the table: **Is miann** 'desire' and **Bu mhiann** 'would desire':

Am bu mhiann	leam				→ ✓ Bu mhiann
Nach bu mhiann	leat	obair ùr	fhaighinn	?	✗ Cha bu mhiann
	leis	leabhar	a sgrìobhadh		
Am miann	leatha	taigh ùr	a thogail	?	→ ✓ Is miann
Nach miann	leinn	cofaidh	òl		✗ Cha mhiann
	leibh	airgead	a chosnadh		
	leotha				

We need to use inversion with the other modal phrases we've learned, when these are used with a direct object. Some of these phrases are given in the table below:

CÒ NA STRUCTARAN A DH'IONNSAICH SINN? | WHAT STRUCTURES HAVE WE LEARNED?

MIANN	'S miann Bu mhiann [+ le]...	URRAINN	Is urrainn B' urrainn [+ do]...
TOIL	Is toil Bu toil [+ le]...	ÀBHAIST	Is àbhaist B' àbhaist; [+ do]...
CAOMH	'S caomh Bu chaomh [+ le]...	FEUD	'S fheudar B' fheudar [+ do]...
FHEÀRR	'S fheàrr B' fheàrr [+ le]...	COMASACH	Tha ... comasach [+ do]...
MATH	'S math Bu mhath [+ le]...	COMASACH	Tha ... comasach air...
FEUM	Feumaidh...	MATH AIR	Tha ... math air...
FAOD	Faodaidh...	GUN CHOMAS	Tha ... gun chomas...

2. Is dòcha gum bu mhiann... | Maybe would desire...

In **A2 Cuspair 3**, we saw that we can use phrases like: **Tha mi an dòchas...** and **Tha eagal orm...** before subordinate clauses using ... **gun...** or ... **nach...** with the dependent form of the verb.

Is mathaid | perhaps, perchance

Is dòcha | maybe, possibly

Math dh'fhaodte | possibly, perhaps

BU MHIANN

AM BU MHIANN

...**gum bu mhiann**

...**nach bu mhiann**

We have seen earlier in the course that subordinate clauses with ... **gun** | ... **nach** can be introduced with phrases like: **tha mi an dòchas** or **tha eagal orm**, where we are prefacing the following statement with doubt, hope, fear, etc. Other common phrases for doing this are; **mathaid** 'perhaps', **is dòcha** 'maybe', and **math dh'fhaodte** 'possibly'.

- **Is dòcha** ✓ **gum bu mhiann leis an càr a ghlanadh.**
Maybe he would wish to clean the car.
- **Is mathaid** ✓ **gum b' urrainn dhuinn a dhol ann còmhla.**
Perhaps we could go there together.
- **Math dh'fhaodte** ✗ **nach toil leatha ball-coise.**
Possibly she doesn't like football.

3. Dè tha thu ag iarraidh? | What do you want?

This section introduces some new vocabulary for talking about things we might want.

beartach *adj* | rich

beartas *m* | wealth, riches

soirbheas *m* | success

carthannas *m* | charity

saidhbheas *m* | opulence

iarrtas *m* | demand, request

If we are saying that we want a noun, we need to change the order of the sentence. We saw the rules for **iomlaid** 'inversion' first in **A2 Cuspair 12**, we saw this again with **bu mhiann** in **B1 Cuspair 7**.

abairt mhòdail

modal phrase / verb

cùisear

subject

cuspair dìreach

direct object

gnìomhair

main verb (as verbal noun)

abairt mhòdail

modal phrase / verb

cùisear

subject

gnìomhair

main verb (as verbal noun)

roimhear

preposition

cuspair

object

Iomlaid 'inversion' is where the order of a direct object and main verb are swapped around. There are a few structures which cause inversion, but the most common one is **mòdail** 'modal' verbs or phrases. This simply means verbs or phrases which express 'desire', 'ability' or 'necessity' to do something. The rules and patterns for **abairtean mòdail** 'modal phrases' was introduced in **A2 Cuspair 12**.

The following table explains the rules for verbal nouns after inversion. These take what is called the 'infinitive particle', an **a** which lenites consonants where possible, but disappears before a vowel.

NA RIAGHAILTEAN | THE RULES

1. Verbal nouns starting with a lenitable **conrag** 'consonant': **a + lenition**:

- A bheil thu **math air** biadh Eadailteach **a chòcaireachd**?
- Am biodh e **comasach dhut** taic **a thoirt** dhomh?
- **Nach urrainn dhut** a' cheist seo **a fhreagairt**?

2. Verbal nouns starting with **l, n, r, sg, st, sp**: **a** but **no lenition**:

- **An urrainn dhut** leabhar Gàidhlig **a leughadh**?
- Tha mi **math air** rèisean **a ruith**.
- **Is toil leam** litrichean **a sgrìobhadh**.

3. Verbal nouns starting with a **fuaimreag** 'vowel': **no a** and **no lenition**:

- **'S toil leam** cofaidh **òl**.
- **Am faod mi** biadh **ithe** an seo?
- **Chan urrainn dhomh** Gearmailtis **ionnsachadh**!

4. Verbal nouns starting with **f + fuaimreag** 'f + vowel': **lenition** but **no a**

- **Feumaidh mi** an càr agam **fhàgail** an seo.
- **Am faod mi** am film seo **fhaicinn**?
- **Am faod mi** peansail **fhaighinn**?

4. Rùintean na Bliadhn' Ùire | New Year Resolutions

In this part of the lesson, we talk about **Rùintean na Bliadhn' Ùire** we made this year. When we speak about this topic, we are saying what we are **a' dol a dhèanamh** 'going to do' **a' dol a** 'going to' + lenited verbal noun. We first saw this in **A2 Cuspair 3**.

Tha is / am	mi I	a' dol going	a to	sheachnadh avoiding	siùcair sugar
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We can use **a' dol a...** 'going to...' to talk about plans that we have for the future. The verbal noun which follows **a** 'to' will be lenited where possible, verbal nouns starting with vowels take **dh'** and verbs beginning with f + vowel will take **dh'fh** + vowel:

- **Nach eil i a' dol a thogail taigh?**
- **Chan eil mi a' dol a dh'òl cofaidh.**
- **Tha esan a' dol a sgrìobhadh leabhar.**
- **A bheil thu a' dol a dh'fhàgail d' obair?**

This structure can also be used where a pronoun is the object of the verbal noun using **gam, gad, ga**, etc.:

- **Nach robh sibhse a' dol ga dhèanamh?** | Weren't you going to do it?
- **Tha sinn a' dol gam fosgladh a dh'aithghearr.** | We are going to open them soon.
- **Tha iad a' dol gam thogail an seo.** | They are going to pick me up here.

LENITION			H-VOWEL	N-VOWEL	GAM - BFMP	
gam	gad	ga	ga	gar	gur	gan

5. Chuir mi romham... | I decided...

In **Cuspair 10**, we saw that we can use the preposition **ro** to say 'before'. **Ro** works with the pronouns in the same way we learned with every other simple preposition up to now. The prepositional pronoun forms of **ro** are give in the table to the right. **Ro** becomes **ron** 'before the' when used with a definite noun. It is also used in many idiomatic phrases, like **a-riamh roimhe** 'ever before'.

ro + mi	romham
ro + thu	romhad
ro + e	roimhe
ro + i	roimhpe
ro + sinn	romhainn
ro + sibh	romhaibh
ro + iad	romhpa

Dè **chuir** thu **romhad** airson na bliadhna seo?

1. Dè chuir thu **romhad** aig a' bhliadhn' ùir an-uiridh?
2. Cuiridh Eòghann **roimhe** gun dèan e cùrsa bogaidh an-ath-bhliadhna.
3. Chuala mi gun do chuir Mairead agus Iagan **romhpa** taigh ùr a thogail.
4. Nach do chuir i **roimhpe** gum fuiricheadh i anns an taigh-òsta?
5. Dè chuireas sinn **romhainn** dèanamh as t-samhradh?

6. Dhèanainn a' chùis air... | I'd manage to...

In the **Còmhradh** we heard Sophie talking about the things that she would be able to do if she would move to the Islands. She used the structure: **rach aig _ air _** 'manage to'. She used the structure in the **tràth cumhach** 'conditional tense', but it works in the other tenses as well.

Dheidheadh agam air obair ann am bùth, dheidheadh agam air frithealadh ann an taigh-òsta agus dheidheadh agam air glanadh a dhèanamh ann an taigh-aoidheachd.

This phrase **rach aig _ air _** is another **abairt mhòdail** 'modal phrase' because it is speaking about our ability to do something, and therefore, it causes inversion with a direct object.

Thèid agam air... | I will manage to ...

B' urrainn dhomh... | I could ...

Dhèanainn a' chùis air... | I would manage to ... [*lit. I would do the matter on...*]

Bidh e comasach dhomh... | I will be capable of ...

Rachadh agam air... | I would manage to ...

Dhèanainn an gnothach air... | I would manage to ... [*lit. I would do the business on...*]

An deach	agam	air ...	?	➔	✓ Chaidh	Chaidh	agam	air ...
Nach deach	agad				✗ Cha deach	Cha deach	agad	
An tèid	aige				✓ Thèid	Thèid	aige	
Nach tèid	aice				✗ Cha tèid	Cha tèid	aice	
An rachadh	againn				✓ Rachadh	Rachadh	againn	
Nach rachadh	agaibh				✗ Cha tèid	Cha rachadh	agaibh	

7. Dh'fheumainn sin a dhèanamh | I'd have to do that

We saw the **gnìomhair neo-iomlan** 'defective verb' **feum** 'must, need to' in **A2 Cuspair 9**. This verb only has future and conditional forms:

- **Feumaidh mi falbh an-dràsta.**
- **Am feum sinn am film fhaicinn?**

Here we look at the verb **feum** in the conditional tense:

Feum! Must, need to!		DH'FHEUMADH	AM FEUMADH
Am feumadh?	Would have to?	Ciamar a dh'fheumadh?	Càit am feumadh?
Nach fheumadh?	Wouldn't have to?	Cò Dè dh'fheumadh?	Far am feumadh...
Dh'fheumadh	Would have to	Cuin a dh'fheumadh?	Gus am feumadh...
Chan fheumadh	Wouldn't have to	Carson a dh'fheumadh?	Mus feumadh...
Dh'fheumainn	I would have to	Nuair a dh'fheumadh...	Mura feumadh...
Dh'fheumaid	We would have to	Ged a dh'fheumadh...	Nam feumadh...

1. **Am feumadh** tu gluasad dhan Eadailt gus Eadailtis ionnsachadh?
2. Nam **feumadh** tu obair ùr fhaighinn dè **dh'fheumadh** tu dèanamh?
3. Cuin **a dh'fheumadh** tu aodach spaideil ùr a cheannach?
4. Càit **am feumadh** tu an càr fhàgail anns a' bhaile-mhòr?

There are different modal expressions we can use in Gaelic to express 'must, need':

- **'S fheudar | B' fheudar dhomh...**
I have to | I had to...
- **Thig orm.. | Thàinig orm...**
I will have to... | I had to... (*be made to*)
- **Bha | Tha | Bidh agam ri...**
I had | have | will have to...
- **Bha | Tha | Bidh feum agam...**
I had | have | will have need to..

8. Tha mi a' miannachadh... | I am desiring...

Èist 🎧 - www.tobarandualchais.co.uk/speakgaelic/b1-23-miannan-desires

This is another opportunity to listen to a good natural conversation in Gaelic. It doesn't matter if you don't understand everything yet. Listen to this recording at least twice. Then listen to it again reading the transcription of the recording on **23B Duilleag Obrach** at the same time. You can then try listening to the recording again, having read the transcription, to see if you can understand more. This process is very important in training your ear to understand the sound of spoken Gaelic.