

BM08: Aig an Taigh 2

At Home 2

Presenter: Angela NicAoidh (Angela Mackay)



ÌRE: **Bunaiteach-Meadhanach**
CUSPAIR: **Aig an Taigh 2**
PUINGEAN CÀNAIN: **Alt, Ainmear Boireann, Buadhair An Tuiseal Tabhartach**

ANGELA:

Fàilte. Seo agad an uinneag mhòr, agus dè tha sin faisg air an uinneig mhòir? Seadh tha doras dearg faisg air an uinneig mhòir. 'S e facal boireann a tha ann an "uinneag". Bidh am buadhair ga shèimheachadh: an uinneag mhòr. Cha robh "dearg" ga shèimheachadh oir 's e facal fireann a tha ann an "doras". Èist ged-tà, ris na h-atharrachaidhean a tha a' tachairt do na faclan "uinneag" agus "mhòr" as dèidh "faisg air". Faisg air an uinneig mhòir.

Saoil, carson a bhiodh seo a' tachairt? Uill, mar a thuirt mi, 's e facal boireann a th' ann an "uinneag" agus tha "faisg air" a' buntainn ri buidheann de dh'fhaclan ris an canar roimhearan sìmplidh. Bidh barrachd mìneachaidh air seo sna bonn-nòtaichean.

Tha mi a' dol a dh'inns sgeulachd ghoirid dhut. Feuch an aithnich thu nuair dh'atharraicheas faclan boireann agus buadhairean. Na gabh dragh mu carson, no dè dha-rìribh a tha a' tachairt. Dìreach feuch gun aithnich thu nuair a thachras e.

Bha mi nam laighe anns an leabaidh aig an taigh an oidhche a bha seo. Bha gaith làidir a' sèideadh bhon àird a-tuath. Bha a' ghaith cho làidir 's nach b' urrainn dhomh cadal. Chuala mi fuaim uabhasach, mar an sneachd a' tuiteam bhon mhullach, ach ceud turas na bu mhiosa. Bha na sglèatan a' falbh leis a' ghaoith mhòir sin!

LEVEL: **Beginner-Intermediate**
TOPIC: **At Home 2**
LINGUISTIC POINTS: **Article, Feminine Noun, Adjective; Dative Case**

ANGELA:

Welcome. This is the large window, and what is that near the large window? Yes, there is a red door near the large window. "Uinneag" is a feminine noun. The adjective is lenited: an uinneag mhòr. "Dearg" wasn't lenited because "doras" is a masculine noun. But listen to the changes that are made to the words "uinneag" and "mhòr" following "faisg air". Near to the large window.

Why would that happen? Well, as I said, "uinneag" is a feminine noun and "faisg air" belongs to a group of words called simple prepositions. This will be explained in more detail in the footnotes.

I'm going to tell you a short story. Try to recognise when a feminine noun or an adjective changes. Don't worry about why or what exactly is happening. Just try to recognise when it happens.

I was lying in bed at home on one particular night. There was a strong wind blowing from the north. The wind was so strong that I couldn't sleep. I heard a terrible noise, like snow falling from the roof, but a hundred times worse. The slates had blown away in the strong wind!

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ANGELA:

Leum mi a-mach às an leabaidh agus chuir mi aodach orm cho math 's a b' urrainn anns a' chabhaig sin. Cha b' urrainn dhomh ach aon bhròg a lorg. Mar sin chaidh mi a-mach leis a' bhròig dhuibh agus an t-slapaig dheirg orm.

Co-dhiù, chaidh mi a-mach a choimhead air a' chron a bha air a dhèanamh. Sheas mi an sin sa ghàrradh fad greis, a-muigh sa ghaoith ghairbh sin. Cha b' urrainn dhomh creidsinn na bha romham. Is gann gun robh sglèat idir air fhàgail air an taigh. Cha robh sgath ann a b' urrainn dhomh dèanamh. Cha robh mi riamh a' faireachdainn cho beag feum.

Mu dheireadh, dh'fhairich mi gun robh a' chas a bha sa bhròig dhuibh blàth agus an tè san t-slapaig dheirg fuar. Chaidh mi gu taigh mo nàbaidh son cuideachd, cocoa agus cadal. Mar sin leibh an-dràsta.

ANGELA:

I jumped out of bed and I put my clothes on as best I could in such a rush. I could only find one shoe. As a result, I went outside wearing one black shoe and one red slipper.

Anyway, I went outside to see the damage that had been done. I stood there in the garden for a while, outside in that strong wind. I couldn't believe what was in front of me. There was hardly a slate left on the house. There was nothing I could do. I had never felt so useless.

In the end, I felt that the foot inside the black shoe was warm and the one in the red slipper was cold. I went to my neighbour's house for company, cocoa and sleep. Goodbye for now.

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Bonn-nòtaichean

Bidh faclan boireann ag atharrachadh nuair a bhios iad a' leantainn roimhear an simplidh, sin agad faclan mar:

anns
ri
air
fo
bho
faisg air
còmhla ri
leis

agus tòrr eile.

Eu-coltach ri faclan fireann anns an aon suidheachadh, bidh an t-alt a' fuireach mar a tha e. Bidh ged-tà, caolachadh ann aig deireadh an fhacail; an cuala tu e? Bidh am buadhair fhathast ga shèimheachadh ach a-rithist bidh caolachadh ann aig deireadh a' bhuidhair cuideachd. Tha sin a' ciallachadh gum bi i a' dol a-steach ro na connragan mu dheireadh. Cluinnidh tu na h-atharrachaidhean seo sa chliob agus faodaidh tu coimhead air an sgrìobh son faicinn mar a tha iad ag obair ann an sgrìobhadh. Chì thu an sin gu bheil cuid de dh'fhaclan caol aig an deireadh mar-thà. Mar sin, cha bhi iadsan ag atharrachadh (anns an leabaidh).

Footnotes

Feminine words (nouns) change when they follow simple prepositions: words such as:

anns	in
ri	to/towards
air	on
fo	under
bho	from
faisg air	close to
còmhla ri	[along] with
leis	with/by

and many more.

Unlike masculine words (nouns) in the same situation, the article remains the same. However, there is slenderisation at the end of the word; did you hear it? The adjective still lenites but, again, there is also slenderisation at the end of the adjective. That means that the letter “i” is inserted before the final consonants. You can hear these changes in the clip and you can look at the script to see how this works in writing. You will see there that some of the words are already slender at the end. And so these words do not change (*anns an leabaidh* – in [the] bed).