

MA06: Cò leig na coin mu sgaoil?

Who let the dogs out?

Presenter: Derek Mackay (Derek MacAoidh)



ÌRE: **Meadhanach-Àrd**
CUSPAIR: **Cò leig na coin mu sgaoil?**
PUINGEAN CÀNAIN: **Gnìomhairean Fulangach le "air a"**

DEREK:

Fàilte air ais. Sa chliop seo bheir sinn sùil air dòigh eile air an Guth Fulangach a chruthachadh.

Ann an cliopan eile tha sinn a' coimhead air a' Ghuth Fhulangach le 'rach' agus le 'ga'. Tha dòighean eile ann air an aon rud a dhèanamh sa Ghàidhlig, ach tha na trì dhiubh seo - eadar na dhà a bha ann roimhe agus am fear seo - gu math cumanta ann an còmhradh làitheil, mar sin bidh cothroman agad an cur gu feum ann an suidheachaidhean àbhaisteach.

Chan eil fhios agam càite bheil thu nad shuidhe agus a' coimhead air a' chliop seo, ach mas urrainn dhut, coimhead mun cuairt ort fhèin an-dràsta. Dè tha thu a' faicinn? A bheil dorsan ann, uinneagan, bogsaichean, crogain, no rud sam bith a dh'fhaodadh a bhith fosgailte no dùinte? Ma tha iad fosgailte, faodaidh tu a ràdh gu bheil iad air am fosgladh. No ma tha iad dùinte, faodaidh tu, mar an ceudna, a ràdh gu bheil iad air an dùnadh. Sin agaibh eisimpleir den dòigh ùir againn.

Tha na h-eisimpleirean sin car neònach ged-tà. Mar as trice, ma tha thu ann an seòmar, mar eisimpleir, cha bhi thu ag ràdh ach: "Tha an doras fosgailte." No, "Tha an uinneag dùinte." No, "Cò dh'fhàg an crogan silidh sin fosgailte?"

LEVEL: **Intermediate-Advanced**
TOPIC: **Who let the dogs out?**
LANGUAGE POINTS: **Passive Verbs using "air a"**

DEREK:

Welcome back. In this clip we'll look at another way of creating the Passive Voice.

In other clips we look at the Passive Voice using 'rach' and 'ga'. There are other ways of doing this in Gaelic, but these three - the two mentioned previously and this one - are very common in normal conversation, so you will have an opportunity to use them in everyday situations.

I don't know where you are sitting, watching this clip, but if you can, take a look around you just now. What can you see? Are there any doors, windows, boxes, cans, or anything else that could be open or closed? If they are open, you can say that they have been opened. Or, if they are closed, you could likewise say that they have been closed. That is one example of this new form.

However, those examples are quite unusual. Normally, if you are in a room for example, you would say: "The door is open." Or, "The window is closed." Or, "Who left that jam jar open?"

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DEREK:

Le do chead ged-tà, bheir sinn sùil eile air aon de na h-eisimpleirean a bh' againn mus gluais sinn air adhart gu suidheachaidhean nas fheumaile dhut. "Tha iad air an dùnadh." Is iad na facail 'iad' agus 'an' a tha cudromach an seo. "Tha iad air an dùnadh." Mas e is gur e doras (ainmear fireann) a bha dùinte, 's e a bhiodh ann ach: "Tha e air a dhùnadh." Le uinneag (ainmear boireann) dh'fhaodadh tu a ràdh: "Tha i air a dhùnadh." Sin agad mar a bhios an dòigh seo ag obair.

Ach dè, tha mi gad chluinntinn, na suidheachaidhean da-rìribh anns am biodh an dòigh seo air a chleachdadh? Coimheadaidh sinn air eisimpleir no dhà.

Nuair a thàinig mi dhachaigh a-raoir bha na coin againn a-muigh air a' bhlàr. Bha na dorsan uile dùinte, ach bha uinneag ann a bha air a fàgail fosgailte. Bha mi sgìth agus dh'fhàg seo car feargach mi. "Cò leig na coin a-mach?" dh'èigh mi ris a' chloinn. "Cha b' e sinne!" thàinig am freagairt. "Uill," arsa mise, "bha iad air an leigeil mu sgaoil mus tàinig mise dhachaigh!"

'S e deagh shìde a bh' againn a-bhos an seo an deireadh-seachdain sa chaidh, fìor dheagh shìde, teth cuideachd, is mi ag obair air clais faisg air an taigh againn. Dh'fhaighnich mo bhean dhomh an robh mi ag iarraidh balgam teatha. 'S e a thuir mi rithe ach, "Bidh mi air mo mharbhadh leis an obair seo mura faigh mi an t-srùbag a dh'aithghearr!"

Chuala tu gum faod sinn an dòigh seo a chleachdadh ann an tràth sam bith, eadar 'tha', 'bha', 'bidh' agus 'bhiodh'. Mo thaing dhut airson èisteachd a-rithist. Mar sin leat an-dràsta.

DEREK:

However, if you'll permit it, we'll take another look at one of the examples we used before we move on to situations that will be of more use to you. "They have been closed." The words 'iad' and 'an' are the important ones here. "They have been closed." If it were a door (a masculine noun), that was closed, you would use: "Tha e air a dhùnadh." With window (a feminine noun), you could say: "Tha i air a dhùnadh." That is how this method works.

But what, I hear you ask, are the real-life situations in which you would use this method? Let's take a look at a couple of examples.

When I arrived home last night, our dogs were out in the field. The doors were all closed, but one of the windows had been left open. I was tired and this got me quite annoyed. "Who let the dogs out?" I shouted at the children. "It wasn't us!" came the reply. "Well," I said, "they were let loose before I got home!"

We had lovely weather down here last weekend, absolutely fantastic weather, warm too, and I was working on a ditch near our house. My wife asked me if I wanted a drink of tea. But what I said to her was, "This job is going to be the death of me if I don't get a cuppa soon!"

You have heard that this method can be used in any of the tenses, whether it's 'is', 'was', 'will be' or 'would be'. Thank you for listening again. Goodbye for now.