

MA09: Càirdean eile

Other relations

Presenter: Gilleasbuig MacFhearghais (Gilleasbuig Ferguson)



ÌRE: **Meadhanach-Àrd**
CUSPAIR: **Càirdean eile**
PUINGEAN CÀNAIN: **Ainmearan chàirdean fad às**
Ainmearan buill teaghlaich anns an Tuiseal Ghinideach

GILLEASBUIG:

Fàilte. Bheir sinn sùil air facail co-cheangailte ri teaghlaichean, gu sònraichte ri càirdeas nas fhaide às na pàrantan, oghaichean, clann, bràithrean is peathraichean.

Tha sibh eòlach air na facail chumanta mar athair, màthair, bràthair, piuthar, seanair, seanmhair, mac, nighean is ogha. Glè thric bidh facail chumanta a' briseadh riaghailtean àbhaisteach agus chì sibh mar a bhios iad seo ag atharrachadh ann an diofar shuidheachaidhean.

An urrainn dhuibh obrachadh a-mach dè an càirdeas a tha eadar sibh fhèin agus na daoine seo anns an teaghlach agaibh?

piuthar mo mhàthar
piuthar m' athar
bean bràthair mo mhàthar
bean bràthair m' athar

LEVEL: **Intermediate-Advanced**
TOPIC: **Other relations**
LINGUISTIC POINTS: **Distant relatives**
Family relationship nouns in the Genitive Case

GILLEASBUIG:

Welcome. We'll take a look at words connected with families, especially relationships that are more distant than parents, grandchildren, children, brothers and sisters.

You are familiar with common words, such as father, mother, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, son, daughter and grandchild. Common words often break the normal rules and you will see how these change in different situations.

Can you work out what the relationship between you and these members of your family is?

my mother's sister
my father's sister
my mother's brother's wife
my father's brother's wife

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GILLEASBUIG:

Tha gach facal a' sònrachadh càirdeas fa leth eadar sibh fhèin agus iad. Bha na càirdeasan seo furasta obrachadh a-mach nuair a bha teaghlaichean uile a' fuireach faisg air a chèile agus mion-eòlach air a chèile, ach ann an saoghal an latha an-diugh, far a bheil teaghlaichean nas sgapte, 's dòcha nach eil e furasta an càirdeas a chur an cèill cho mionaideach. Mar sin, tha facal ùr ann an Gàidhlig, antaidh, a chuireas na ceithir càirdeasan sin an cèill. Tha na h-ainmean traidiseanta rin cluinntinn fhathast, ged-thà.

Dè mu dheidhinn nan daoine seo?

bràthair mo mhàthar

bràthair m' athar

an duine aig piuthar mo mhàthar

an duine aig piuthar m' athar

'S e uncail am facal ùr Gàidhlig a chuireas na càirdeasan sin an cèill, ach a-rithist cluinnidh sibh na h-ainmean traidiseanta.

GILLEASBUIG:

Each word indicates a specific relationship between you and them. These relationships were easy to work out when families lived near to each other and knew each other well, but in the modern world, where families are more scattered, it might not be so easy to define these relationships in so much detail. So, there is a new word in Gaelic, 'antaidh', which groups these four relationships together. However, the traditional terms can still be heard.

What about these people?

my mother's brother

my father's brother

my mother's sister's husband

my father's sister's husband

'Uncail' is the new Gaelic term that covers all of these relationships, but again, you still hear the traditional terms.

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GILLEASBUIG:

Tha càirdeasan eile ann cuideachd. A' smaoinichadh air an teaghlach agaibh fhèin a-rithist, an obraich sibh a-mach cò iad seo?

mac bràthair m' athar
mac piuthar m' athar
mac bràthair mo mhàthar
mac piuthar mo mhàthar
nighean bràthair m' athar
nighean piuthar m' athar
nighean bràthair mo mhàthar
nighean piuthar mo mhàthar

Tha a' Ghàidhlig gu math mionaideach leis na h-ainmean sin, ach tha aon fhacal ùr ann - co-ogha - a chuireas na h-ochd càirdeasan sin an cèill. Tha abairt anns a' Ghàidhlig airson an càirdeas eadar sibh fhèin agus duine sam bith dhiubh siud a chur an cèill: "Tha sinn anns na h-oghaichean."

Mu dheireadh, seo càirdeas eile. Cò iad anns an teaghlach agaibh fhèin?

mac mo bhràthar
mac mo pheathar
nighean mo bhràthar
nighean mo pheathar

Tha a' Ghàidhlig fhathast a' cleachdadh nan ainmean seo.

GILLEASBUIG:

There are other relationships too. Thinking about your own family again, can you work out who these are?

my father's brother's son
my father's sister's son
my mother's brother's son
my mother's sister's son
my father's brother's daughter
my father's sister's daughter
my mother's brother's daughter
my mother's sister's daughter

Gaelic specific in defining these terms, but there is a new word - 'co-ogha' (cousin) - which encompasses these eight relationships. There's a saying in Gaelic which sums up the relationship between you and those people: "We're among the grandchildren."

Finally, here's another relationship. Who are they in your family?

my brother's son
my sister's son
my brother's daughter
my sister's daughter

These terms are still currently in use in Gaelic.

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GILLEASBUIG:

Thig càirdeasan eile gu bith tro phòsadh. Ma phòsas ur piuthar, bidh bràthair-cèile ùr agaibh, agus ma phòsas ur bràthair, bidh piuthar-chèile ùr agaibh. Bidh athair-cèile agus màthair-chèile ùr aig an fheadhainn a phòsas. Cluinnidh sibh gur e "cèile" a th' ann còmhla ri ainmear fireann agus "chèile" còmhla ri ainmear boireann. Mac-cèile agus nighean-chèile.

An do mhothaich sibh mar a dh'atharraich na facail chumanta nuair a bha iad còmhla ri ainmear eile?

athair, ach piuthar ur n-athar
màthair, ach piuthar ur màthar
bràthair, ach mac ur bràthar
piuthar, ach mac ur peathar

Slàn leibh an-dràsta.

GILLEASBUIG:

Other relationships form through marriage. If your sister gets married, you will have a new brother-in-law, and if your brother gets married, you will have a new sister-in-law. The people who get married will have a new father-in-law and mother-in-law. You will hear that it is 'cèile' in combination with a masculine noun and 'chèile' in combination with a feminine noun. Son-in-law and daughter-in-law.

Did you notice how the common words changed when they were combined with another noun?

'athair', but 'piuthar ur n-athar'
'màthair', but 'piuthar ur màthar'
'bràthair', but 'mac ur bràthar'
'piuthar', but 'mac ur peathar'

Goodbye for now.