

MA-29: Às dèidh dhomh dùsgadh

After Waking

Presenter: Gilleasbuig MacFhearghais (Gilleasbuig Ferguson)



ÌRE: **Meadhanach-Àrd**
CUSPAIR: **Às dèidh dhomh dùsgadh**
PUINGEAN-CÀNAIN: **Clàsaichean a' tòiseach le "às dèidh"**

GILLEASBUIG:

Fàilte. Bheir sinn sùil air mar a chanas sinn gun do rinn sinn rudeigin às dèidh rudeigin eile. Cuimhnichibh gun can cuid de dhaoine "an dèidh" an àite "às dèidh". Tha iad le chèile ceart gu leòr. Seo eisimpleir:

Às dèidh dhomh dùsgadh, dh'èirich mi agus chaidh mi sìos an staidhre dha mo bhraicist.

Anns an t-seantans seo, tha “às dèidh” ann, an uair sin “dhomh” agus an uair sin “dùsgadh”. Agus seo am pàtran a th' ann, mar a chluinneas sibh anns na seantansan a leanas.

Às dèidh dhuinn èirigh, dh'èist sinn ris an rèidio.

Às dèidh dhut falbh, an do thill thu a-riamh?

Chì sibh an aon phàtran anns na trì seantansan. Tha iad uile a' tòiseachadh le “às dèidh”, an uair sin tha do còmhla ri: mi/thu/e/i/sinn/sibh/iad, a' toirt dhuinn: dhomh/dhut/dha/dhi/dhuinn/dhuibh/dhaibh.

Mu dheireadh tha Ainmear Gnìomhaireach: dùsgadh, èirigh, falbh. Seo a-nis na nì sinn ma bhios ainm cuideigin ri dhol a-steach:

Às dèidh do Mhòrag tighinn a-steach, shuidh i.

Às dèidh do Chalum seinn, sheinn Màiri.

LEVEL: **Intermediate-Advanced**
TOPIC: **After Waking**
LINGUISTIC POINTS: **Expressing "after" with verbs**

GILLEASBUIG:

Welcome. Let's look at how we say that we've done something after something else. Remember that some people say "an dèidh" rather than "às dèidh". They are both correct. Here is an example:

After waking up, I got up and went downstairs for my breakfast.

This sentence contains "às dèidh", followed by "dhomh" and then "dùsgadh". This is the usual pattern as you will hear in the following sentences.

After rising, we listened to the radio.

After leaving, did you ever return?

You see the same pattern in the three sentences. They all begin with "às dèidh", followed by "do" combined with: I/you/he/she/we/you/they, giving us: to me/you/him/her/us/you/them.

Finally, there is a Verbal Noun: waking, rising, going. This is what happens if a person's name is inserted:

After Morag came in, she sat down.

After Calum sang, Mairi sang.

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GILLEASBUIG:

Tha fhios gum faic sibh am pàtran a-nis, agus seo mar a tha e ma bhios ainmear cumanta ann:

Às dèidh don bhalach èirigh, chuir e air aodach.

Dh'fhàs an taigh sàmhach às dèidh don chloinn falbh.

Ma bhios cuspair anns an t-seantans, feumaidh sinn structar beagan eadar-dhealaichte a chleachdadh, ach bidh sibh eòlach air cumaidhean "cas-mu-seach". Mar eisimpleir: Feumaidh mi an doras a dhùnadh.

Seo eisimpleirean a-nis de sheantansan anns a bheil cuspair.

Às dèidh do dh'Anna an t-òran a sheinn, bhuail a h-uile duine am basan.

Às dèidh dhaibh am film sin fhaicinn, cha tèid iad faisg air taigh-dhealbh a-rithist.

Às dèidh do na gillean am biadh ithe, an gabh iad cupa cofaidh?

Cluinnidh sibh anns na h-eisimpleirean sin gum bi an t-ainmear gnìomhaireach aig an deireadh ag atharrachadh ann an dòighean a tha diofraichte bho chèile: "a sheinn", ach "fhaicinn" agus "ithe". Carson a tha sin? 'S e freagairt na ceist, gu bheil seo a rèir ciad litir an ainmeir ghnìomhairich. Ma tha an t-ainmear gnìomhaireach a' tòiseachadh le fuaimreag, cha chuir sinn dad ann ach an t-ainmear gnìomhaireach fhèin. Mar eisimpleir:

Às dèidh do na gillean am biadh ithe, am bu toil leotha cupa cofaidh?

GILLEASBUIG:

You can see the pattern now, and this is how it works if there is a common noun:

After the boy got up, he put on his clothes.

The house grew quiet after the children left.

If there is a subject in the sentence, we have to use a slightly different structure, but you will be familiar with "inverted constructions". For example: I must close the door.

Here are some examples of sentences which contain a subject.

After Anna sang the song, everyone clapped their hands.

After they watched that film, they won't go near a cinema again.

After the lads eat their meal, will they take a cup of tea?

You can hear in those examples that the verbal noun at the end changes in different ways: "a sheinn", but "fhaicinn" and "ithe". Why is that? The answer is it depends on the initial letter of the verbal noun. If the verbal noun begins with a vowel, we don't add anything other than the verbal noun itself. For example:

Às dèidh do na gillean am biadh ithe, am bu toil leotha cupa cofaidh?

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GILLEASBUIG:

Ma tha an t-ainmear gnìomhaireach a' tòiseachadh le "f" agus fuaimreag, cuiridh sinn "h" a-steach mar seo:

Às dèidh dhomh am film sin fhaicinn, cha tèid mi faisg air taigh-dhealbh a-rithist.

Ma tha an t-ainmear gnìomhaireach a' tòiseachadh le litir sam bith eile, cuiridh sinn am facal "a" roimhe agus an uair sin "h" a-steach, mar a leanas:

Às dèidh do dh'Anna an t-òran a sheinn, bhuail a h-uile duine am basan.

Nise, às dèidh dhuibh sin a chluinntinn, a bheil sibh ga thuigsinn?

Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil.

Mar sin leibh.

GILLEASBUIG:

If the verbal noun begins with "f" and a vowel, we insert an "h" like this:

Às dèidh dhomh am film sin fhaicinn, cha tèid mi faisg air taigh-dhealbh a-rithist.

If the verbal noun begins with any other letter, we insert the word "a" before it and also the letter "h" as follows:

After Anna sang the song ("... the song had sung") everyone clapped their hands.

Now, after hearing that, do you understand it?

I'm sure you do.

Goodbye.