

Duilleag Mìneachaidh

1. Uinneag dhan Àird an Iar | Window to the West

As this topic discusses **feallsanachd** 'philosophy' we are introduced to some new high register vocabulary. This is far from essential vocabulary in daily speech but is useful at this level to allow us to understand texts and radio or television programmes where we might read or hear some of this vocabulary. As always, many of the verbs and adjectives introduced are useful in many contexts.

bun-smaoin *m* | basic idea
teòiridh *f* | theory

cnuasaich *v* | ponder, reflect
do-sheachanta *adj* | inevitable, unavoidable

In this section of the lesson we also revise the use of **naisgearan** 'conjunctions' with regular and irregular verbs, which we have seen at every level of the course, and we can see in the reading passage that we can use conjunctions in every verb tense. We have learned many times that there are two forms of each verb: **an cruth neo-eisimeileach** 'the independent form' and **an cruth eisimeileach** 'the dependent form', and you will remember that different conjunctions use these two forms:

fhad 's ... | while ...
ma ... | if ...

mar ... | as ...
ged ... | although ...

mura ... | if not ...
mus ... | before ...

far ... | where ...
gus ... | until ...

Examples are given below and on the next page of the past, future and conditional tenses of the irregular verb **faic** and the regular verb **cuir** used with these conjunctions. It is always useful to think back to the early examples we learned with **tha** and **a bheil** if you are unsure what form to use.

TRÀTH CAITHTE | PAST TENSE

Am faca? ✓ **Chunnaic**

Did see? Saw

Nach fhaca? ✗ **Chan fhaca**

Didn't see? Didn't see

CHUNNAIC

Fhad 's **a chunnaic**... Mura **fac**a...

Mar **a chunnaic**... Mus **fac**a...

Ged **a chunnaic**... Gus **am fac**a...

Ma **chunnaic**... Far **am fac**a...

AM FACA

TRÀTH TEACHDAIL | FUTURE TENSE

Am faic? ✓ **Chì**

Will see? Will see

Nach fhaic? ✗ **Chan fhaic**

Won't see? Won't see

TRÀTH CUMHACH | CONDITIONAL TENSE

Am faiceadh? ✓ **Chitheadh**

Would see? Would see

Nach fhaiceadh? ✗ **Chan fhaiceadh**

Wouldn't see? Wouldn't see

CHÌ **AM FAIC**

Fhad 's **a chì**... Mura **faic**...

Mar **a chì**... Mus **faic**...

Ged **a chì**... Gus **am faic**...

Ma **chì**... Far **am faic**...

CHITHEADH **AM FAICEADH**

Fhad 's **a chitheadh**... Mura **faiceadh**...

Mar **a chitheadh**... Mus **faiceadh**...

Ged **a chitheadh**... Gus **am faic**...

Far **am faic**...

Ma... → **Nam faiceadh**...

Remember that verbs with a regular future form will take their relative future form [-as] rather than their independent future form [-idh]:

TRÀTH CAITHTE | PAST TENSE

An do chuir? ✓ **Chuir**

Did put? Put

Nach do chuir? ✗ **Cha do chuir**

Didn't put? Didn't put

TRÀTH TEACHDAIL | FUTURE TENSE

An cuir? ✓ **Cuiridh**

Will put? Will put

Nach cuir? ✗ **Cha cuir**

Won't put? Won't put

TRÀTH CUMHACH | CONDITIONAL TENSE

An cuireadh? ✓ **Chuireadh**

Would put? Would put

Nach cuireadh? ✗ **Cha cuireadh**

Wouldn't put? Wouldn't put

CHUIR **AN DO CHUIR**

Fhad 's **a chuir**... Mura **do chuir**...

Mar **a chuir**... Mus **do chuir**...

Ged **a chuir**... Gus **an do chuir**...

Ma **chuir**... Far **an do chuir**...

CHUIREAS **AN CUIR**

Fhad 's **a chuireas**... Mura **cuir**...

Mar **a chuireas**... Mus **cuir**...

Ged **a chuireas**... Gus **an cuir**...

Ma **chuireas**... Far **an cuir**...

CHUIREADH **AN CUIREADH**

Fhad 's **a chuireadh**... Mura **cuireadh**...

Mar **a chuireadh**... Mus **cuireadh**...

Ged **a chuireadh**... Gus **an cuireadh**...

Far **an cuireadh**...

Ma... → **Nan cuireadh**...

Philosophers will often consider what our world will be like in the future. To do this in Gaelic using many affirmative questions and conjunctions, we will need to use **an cruth teachdail dàimheach** 'the relative future form'. We learned this form in the **A2** and **B1** levels of the course. With regular verbs, we lenite the root form of the verb and add **-(e)as** at the end.

Beachdaich! | Consider!

Ciamar a **bheachdaicheas**?

Cuin a **bheachdaicheas**?

Cò / Dè **bheachdaicheas**?

Ma **bheachdaicheas**

Nuair a **bheachdaicheas**

Ith! | Eat!

Ciamar a **dh'itheas**?

Cuin a **dh'itheas**?

Cò / Dè **dh'itheas**?

Ma **dh'itheas**

Nuair a **dh'itheas**

Fàg! | Leave!

Ciamar a **dh'fhàgas**?

Cuin a **dh'fhàgas**?

Cò / Dè **dh'fhàgas**?

Ma **dh'fhàgas**

Nuair a **dh'fhàgas**

There are 6 irregular verbs which just use their independent future forms:

Rach! | Go!

Ciamar a **thèid**?

Cuin a **thèid**?

Cò / Dè **thèid**?

Ma **thèid**

Nuair a **thèid**

Faic! | See!

Ciamar a **chì**?

Cuin a **chì**?

Cò / Dè **chì**?

Ma **chì**

Nuair a **chì**

Dèan! | Do / Make!

Ciamar a **nì**?

Cuin a **nì**?

Cò / Dè **nì**?

Ma **nì**

Nuair a **nì**

Thig! | Come!

Ciamar a **thig**?

Cuin a **thig**?

Cò / Dè **thig**?

Ma **thig**

Nuair a **thig**

Faigh! | Get!

Ciamar a **gheibh**?

Cuin a **gheibh**?

Cò / Dè **gheibh**?

Ma **gheibh**

Nuair a **gheibh**

Thoir! | Bring!

Ciamar a **bheir**?

Cuin a **bheir**?

Cò / Dè **bheir**?

Ma **bheir**

Nuair a **bheir**

That leaves the 4 irregular verbs **can**, **cluinn**, **ruig**, and **beir** which are regular in their future tense so use the relative future form. **Can** is given here and the other three on the next page. Be careful not to mix up the form of **thoir** 'bring, give': **Cuin a bheir...?** 'When will bring...?' and of **beir** 'bear, catch': **Cuin a bheireas...?** 'When will birth...?' - This is an easy mistake to make!

Can! | Say!

Ciamar a **chanas**?

Cuin a **chanas**?

Cò / Dè **chanas**?

Ma **chanas**

Nuair a **chanas**

Cluinn! | Hear!Ciamar a **chluinneas**?Cuin a **chluinneas**?Cò / Dè **chluinneas**?Ma **chluinneas**Nuair a **chluinneas****Ruig! | Reach!**Ciamar a **ruigeas**?Cuin a **ruigeas**?Cò / Dè **ruigeas**?Ma **ruigeas**Nuair a **ruigeas****Beir! | Bear!**Ciamar a **bheireas**?Cuin a **bheireas**?Cò / Dè **bheireas**?Ma **bheireas**Nuair a **bheireas****2. Dè ghabhas tuigsinn? | What can be understood?**

We have learned different ways to express the passive voice again and again throughout this course. The passive voice was seen in the conversation in this lesson using the structure with the regular verb **gabh**. We first looked at this structure in **B1 Cuspair 16**. The two examples of this used in the lesson were the following:

1. **An gabh iad creidsinn ge-tà?**
2. **Cha ghabh seo atharrachadh gus an tuig luchd na cumhachd an suidheachadh.**

In this structure the regular verb **gabh** is used as an auxiliary verb to say that something 'can be' or 'could be' done, eaten, believed, etc. When **gabh** is used in this way it should be used with an unlenited verbal noun:

- **An gabh iad creidsinn?**
Can they be believed?
Will they take believing?
- **Gabhaidh sin ithe.**
That can be eaten.
That will take eating.
- **Cha ghabhadh fuaim na pìoba cluinntinn.**
The sound of the pipe couldn't be heard.
The sound of the pipe wouldn't take hearing.
- **Dè ghabhadh dèanamh?**
What could be done?
What would take doing?

Remember that we can also use the passive voice in other ways to express a more formal register of speech or a different aspect, the duration or time-scale when something occurred.

- **Chaidh leabhraichean a leughadh.** Books **got** read.
- **Bha leabhraichean gan leughadh.** Books **were being** read.
- **Leughadh leabhraichean ùra.** New books **were / have been** read.