

Líofa

Feabhra 2016

February 2016

Caomhnaigh Cor Cainte

Nach iontach an smaoineamh a bhí ag Manchán Magan anuraidh. Is fada an lá focail Ghaeilge ag gabháil i laige agus as an chaint go deo in amanna. In 2015 d'impí Manchán ar lucht labhartha agus foghlama na Gaeilge focal lag Gaeilge a thabhairt ar altramas ar eagla a chailte agus an focal sin a thabhairt ar ais as béal an bháis. Thug sé 'Gaeilge Tamagotchi' ar an tionscadal, as an pheata dhigiteach boise mórélímh sin sna 1990í.

Do Sheachtain na Gaeilge, ba mhaith linn anseo ag Líofa ár gcuid féin a dhéanamh dó seo agus cora cainte iomlána a athbheochan. Taobh leis sin ba mhaith linn sibhse lámh chuidithe a thabhairt dúinn na frásaí uaigneacha neamhfhorleathana a thabhairt ar ais ar a seanléim agus iad a chur i mbéal an phobail in athuair.

Cad is cor cainte ann? Dar le Google gur 'grúpa focal atá seanbhunaithe trína n-úsáid a bhfuil ciall leo nach bhfuil soiléir ó chiall na bhfocal aonair' atá ann. M.sh. 'Tá sé ag caitheamh sceana gréasaí.'

Tá muid ag gabháil a chur tús le Caomhnaigh Cor Cainte trí chor an duine a thabhairt ar altramas anseo agus é a úsáid ar a laghad uair amháin sa tseachtain romhainn. Scríobhfaidh muid ar na meáin shóisialta ina dhiaidh sin an dóigh ar bhain muid úsáid as na frásaí.

Ina dhiaidh sin ba mhaith linn rannpháirtí amháin Líofa sa lá frasa a tharraingt chucu féin i rith sheachtain na Gaeilge agus a insint dúinn an dóigh ar úsáid siad é.

Adopt an Idiom

What a wonderful idea Manchán Magan had last year. Certain Irish words have been falling by the way side for a long time and often disappearing completely from speech. In 2015 Manchán urged Irish speakers and learners alike to adopt an Irish word for fear of it being lost, and to bring that word back from the brink. The project was named 'Gaeilge Tamagotchi' after the popular 1990s handheld digital pet.

During Seachtain na Gaeilge here at Líofa we would like to put our own twist on this idea and give idioms a run out. We would also like you to give us a helping hand to restore these lonely little lesser-used and much-forgotten phrases back to health and to our vocabularies.

What is an idiom you say? According for Google it is a 'group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words', e.g. 'It's raining cats and dogs'.

We'll kick off 'Adopt an Idiom' by adopting a phrase each ourselves here at Líofa and using them at least once in the coming week. We will then post on Facebook how we managed to fit the phrase into a conversation somewhere.

After that we would like one Líofa participant per day to adopt a phrase of our choosing throughout Seachtain na Gaeilge and let us know how they've used it.

Pleáráca tá sí mar a bheadh cáig i measc pleadóirí.
Bias Tá tu ag rith ar thianai Comhar
BeathaCraic Tá sceach i mo scómach
Meas Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Gael Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Inis Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Spleodar Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Éire Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Cara Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh

Tá an craiceann agus a luach uathu.
Inis Tá sí ag cur meala faoi
Taisce Leannán-áille
Draiocht Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh

Fáilte Bean an t-í
Fios Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Slán Bua Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dóchas Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dáil Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Ceol Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dathuill Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Taisceach Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dáil Gaisce Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Aimsir Aisling Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Foinse Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh

Uisce ná tabhair ar chaman ná ar liathróid é
Ní breac é go mberdh sé ar an bport
Bua tá sé ag caitheamh sceana gréasaí
Fáilte Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Aisling Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Scéal Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Baile Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh

Misneach Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
BiasCraic Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Cara Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Baile Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dúchas Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Feis Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Gael Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Plánas Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Fios Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Misneach Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Fáilte Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Aisling Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Comhaltas Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh
Dáil Tá an t-ádh agat ar an t-ádh

Cláraigh anois do chúrsa Gaeilge an tSrutháin Mhilis

Seo cuimhneachán beag faoi na ranganna tráthnóna mórílimh do thosaitheoirí agus d'fheabhsaitheoirí atá ag tosú ar Choláiste Ollscoile an tSrutháin Mhilis an mhí seo.

Tá na cúrsaí sínte amach anois go 12 seachtain. Is dóibh siúd nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu atá cúrsa na dtosaitheoirí ach is don mhuintir atá ag iarraidh snas beag a chur ar na cúpla focal acu atá cúrsa na bhfeabhsaitheoirí.

Is é an craoltóir Gaeilge agus údar An Dr Ian Malcolm an teagascóir. Is é is aidhm leis na cúrsaí seo pléisiúr a dhéanamh d'fhoghlaim na Gaeilge dar leis:

“Ní chaithfidh sé gur dua mór duit an fhoghlaim agus is maith liom smaoineamh gur féidir linn spórt a dhéanamh den turas. Is teanga phléisiúrtha í an Ghaeilge mar tá sí thart orainn an t-am ar fad i saol an uile lae.

“Tá béim ar Ghaeilge Uladh ar na cúrsaí seo, ach déanaim cinnte dó go bhfoghlaimítear rud beag faoi na canúintí eile fosta. Oh, agus amhrán nó dhó lena chois sin b'fhéidir”

Cuirfear tús leis na tosaitheoirí ar an 25ú Feabhra agus leis na feabhsaitheoirí ar an 24ú. Bíonn an dá rang idir 7-9i.n.

Is féidir leat clárú do na cúrsaí ach teagmháil a dhéanamh le Lifelong Learning at Stranmillis:

G: 028 90 384 345

R: lifelong@stran.ac.uk

Sign up now for Irish courses at Stranmillis

Just a reminder that the popular Irish language evening classes for Beginners and Improvers begin at Stranmillis University College this month.

The courses have been extended to 12 weeks and the Beginners' course is for those who don't have Irish, while the Improvers' course is aimed at those who would like to brush up on their cúpla focal.

The tutor is Irish language broadcaster and author Dr Ian Malcolm, who says that the aim is to make learning Irish a pleasure:

“Learning doesn't have to be a slog and I like to think we can have a bit of fun along the way. Irish is a very rewarding language, because it's something around us all the time in our everyday lives.

“The course concentrates on Ulster Irish, but I make sure that my classes learn a bit about the other main dialects too. Oh, and we might do a song or two as well.”

Beginners' Irish commences on February 25 and Irish for Improvers starts on February 24. Both classes run from 7-9pm.

You can enrol for the courses by contacting Lifelong Learning at Stranmillis:

T: 02890 384345

E: lifelong@stran.ac.uk



Ian Malcolm's Improvers at Stranmillis College

Feabhsaitheoirí Eoin Mhic Choilm ar Choláiste an tSrutháin Mhilis

An Fáire

Tá cuid mhór nósanna sa tír seo ag baint le cúrsaí báis agus an dóigh a gcaitear le duine i ndiaidh dóibh dul ar shlí na fírinne. Tá cuid de na nósanna seo imithe uainn agus tá cuid acu fágtha fós ach iad scaipthe ar fud na tíre.

Sa chéad dul síos, nuair a fuair duine bás, osclaíodh fuinneoga agus doirse thart ar an teach le spiorad an duine a ligint amach. Taobh leis seo rinneadh poll ar dhíon an tí uaireanta leis an spiorad a chur i dtreo na bhFlaitheas. Sa tsean-am, leagadh an corp amach agus cuireadh tobac, salann nó móin fiú ar an chorp sa dóigh is nár mheath sé roimh an tórramh.

B'ócáidí sóisialta na fáirí seo níos mó ná a dhath ar bith eile. De réir cosúlachtaí bhí siad lán chomh lán spóirt leis an bhainis féin. Bhíodh teaghlach an duine mhairbh cruinnithe le chéile agus thaistealaíodh daoine le slán a fhágáil ag an duine a bhí imithe. Mar sin dó, is minic a bhí cluichí, ceol, ól, amhráin agus comórtais nirt nó aclaíochta ag fáire. Thug sé deis don phobal a theacht le chéile agus a gcuimhní ar an duine marbh a roinnt lena chéile. Is minic mar sin a bhíodh seanchaí nó duine a raibh clú mór scéalaíochta orthu i láthair.

Tá nós fadbhunaithe a bhí beo sna Gaeltachtaí agus i gceantar tuaithe na tíre chomh maith, agus is é sin an caoineadh. Is amhrán ar leith é an caoineadh ina n-insítear scéal an duine mhairbh, faoina shaol agus na buanna a bhí acu. In amanna, bhí seal ag gach duine sa teaghlach ag ceol faoin duine marbh, agus ba rud tábhachtach seo mar thug sé deis do na mná a gcuid smaointe a nochtadh in am nuair nach raibh mórán cearta acu.

The Wake

There are a lot of traditions in this country relating to death and the way people are treated after they die. Some of these traditions have been lost but others can still be found, although they aren't as common in some parts.

First of all, when a person died, all the windows and doors of the house were opened to allow the person's spirit out of the house, as well as that, a hole would be made in the roof of the house to direct a person's spirit towards heaven. In the past, a person's body would be laid out and tobacco, salt or turf was put around the body so that it didn't decay before the funeral.

Wakes were a social occasion more than anything else. By all accounts there was just as much fun to be had at a wake as at a wedding. The dead person's family would be gathered together and people would travel to pay their respects to the deceased. Therefore, there was often a lot of games, music and singing, drinking and competitions of strength and agility. It gave the community a chance to come together and share their memories of the dead person. There was as often as not a seanchaí or person known for storytelling at a wake.

There is a long standing tradition in this country that was still happening in the Gaeltacht and in rural areas in the last century known as the caoineadh, or keening. The caoineadh was a particular song where the story of the dead person's life is told and their talents and good qualities are listed. Sometimes, each person in the family would take a turn singing about the dead person, this was important because it gave a chance to women to talk about their thoughts at a time when they had few rights.



An Aimsir

Feicfidh duine ar bith agaibh atá ar an airdeall dó go bhfuil athrú ag teacht ar an aimsir ar na mallaibh agus go bhfuil muid ag dul isteach san Earrach. Tá síniú sa lá anois agus éiríonn an ghrian giota níos luaithe gach maidin. Níl amhras ar bith, áfach, go mbíonn polltach corruair go fóill agus bhí sioc agus sneachta ann le cúpla seachtain anuas.

Sna laethanta a chuaigh thart, bhíodh daoine ag brath cuid mhór ar an aimsir do chúrsaí oibre agus cúrsaí feirmeoireachta. Sula raibh leictreachas i ngach teach mar atá anois, bhíodh na daoine ag gabháil a luí go luath sa Gheimhreadh ach bhíodh laethanta ní b'fhaide acu san Earrach agus sa Samhradh. Bhí féilte agus céilithe san Earrach agus sa Samhradh le teacht na haimsire maithe a cheiliúradh agus leis an chuid is fearr a bhaint de na laethanta fada. D'fhág tábhacht na haimsire a lorg ar an Ghaeilge nó tá tréan focal agus frásaí ag baint leis an aimsir, agus tá an lorg sin le cloisteáil i mBéarla na hÉireann an lae inniu, mar shampla, tagann an frása

“How are you this weather?”
ón Ghaeilge, “Cad é mar atá tú an aimsir seo?”.

Ar an drochuair, tá neart focal againn don aimsir fhliuch mar gheall ar an mhéid fearthainne a bhíonn againn. Is é fearthainn an t-ainm atá again, ar ndóigh, ar uisce na spéire, agus is ionann Tá sé ag cur fearthainne agus Tá fearthainn ag titim.” Ach is é an rud is minice a deirtear Tá sé ag cur nó Tá sé ag cur báistí Mar sin de, má mheasann duine go mbeidh fearthainn ann gan mhoill, déarfadh sé Cuirfidh sé braon roimh i bhfad, nó Ní bheidh i bhfad go gcuirfidh sé braon. Ar an dóigh chéanna deirtear Chuir sé braon beag aréir, nó Chuir sé braon maith tráthnóna, nó Chuir sé steall mhaith ar maidin ag brath ar an oiread fearthainne a thit. I gcás mar sin, ar ndóigh, ní hionann braon agus cruinneog bheag amháin uisce. Nuair a bhíonn a leithéid sin faoi thrácht, ní braon a deirtear ach deoir. Nuair a thosaíonn sé a chur, agus gan ach corrdheor ag titim, deirtear “Tá deora fearthainne ann.”

The Weather

Anyone who is on the lookout for it will see that the weather is changing recently and that we are heading into the Spring. The days are getting longer and the sun is rising earlier every morning. There's no doubt, however, that the weather is bitterly cold at times, and there has been ice and snow in recent weeks.

In the past people used to depend on the weather a lot for work and farming. Before there was electricity in every house people would go to bed earlier in the Winter but would have longer days in the Spring and Summer. There would be festivals and Ceilis in the Spring and Summer to celebrate the start of the good weather and to make the best of the good weather. The importance of the weather can be seen in Irish because there are plenty of phrases and words relating to the weather. and this can also be seen in today's English, for example, the phrase

“How are you this weather?”
comes from the Irish “Cad é mar atá tú ar an aimsir seo?”

Unfortunately, we have plenty of words for wet weather because of the amount of rain we get. Fearthainn is the Irish for rain, and Tá sé ag cur fearthainne and Tá fearthainn ag titim mean it is raining. The most common phrases would be Tá sé ag cur (It is raining) or Tá sé ag cur báistí (It is pouring). If it is going to rain soon, you can say Cuirfidh sé braon roimh i bhfad (It'll rain a drop soon) or Ní bheidh i bhfad go gcuirfidh sé braon (It'll not be long till it rains a drop). You can also use the phrase Chuir sé braon beag aréir (It rained a wee drop last night), or Chuir sé braon maith tráthnóna (It rained a fair drop this afternoon) or Chuir sé steall mhaith ar maidin (It rained a fair spell this morning), depending on how much water has fallen and when. If it starts to rain and there's only a small bit of rain falling you say Tá deora fearthainne ann (It's raining tear-drops).

17,307

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Acmhainn Foghlama Ar Líne Saor in Aisce do Rannpháirtithe Líofa. Ar iarr tú do cheannsa?

Tá gach duine a bhfuil gealltanas Líofa tugtha acu i dteideal acmhainn foghlama ar líne saor in aisce de chuid Gaelchultúr. De ghnáth, bíonn £120 ar an chúrsa. Má tá tú cláraithe le Líofa cheana féin agus más mian leat d'acmhainn a iarraidh déan teagmháil le Líofa, le do thoil:

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Guthán: 028 90 515 058

Bi mar chuid de na mílte eile atá cláraithe cheana.

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Everyone who has signed up to Líofa is entitled to a free on-line learning resource from Gaelchultúr. Usually this course would cost £120 to buy. If you are already registered with Líofa and want to request your resource, please contact us:

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Phone: 028 90 515 058