

Ábhar

An Aimsir Ghnáthláithreach

Téacsanna Léitheoireachta

Tadhg Mac Dhonnagáin ag plé An Aimsir Ghnáthláithreach ina bhlag <http://garraijohnnymhorgan.blogspot.com/>

(Le caoinchead ó Thadhg Mac Dhonnagáin).

Téacs faoi Bhéarla na hÉireann ó *Wikipedia*.

Ní cúrsa teagaisc ná plean ranga atá i gceist leis an ábhar samplach seo. Is **sampla** atá ann de na cineálacha tascanna a d'fhéadfaí a bhunú ar théacsanna éagsúla d'fhonn is na hinniúlachtaí agus na scileanna atá á gcur chun cinn sa siollabas a fhorbairt. Moltar go gcuirfeadh teagascóirí an t-ábhar **in oiriúint dá gcuid mac léinn féin**.



An Aimsir Ghnáthláithreach

Réamhobair

Beidh tú ag léamh sleachta as blag Thaidhg Mhic Dhonnagáin ina bhfuil an aimsir ghnáthláithreach á plé aige. Sula léann tú an sliocht déan an réamhobair seo leis an duine in aice leat.

Plé

- Cén rud é an aimsir ghnáthláithreach? An bhfuil sí ann sa Bhéarla?
- Cad a bheadh le rá ag blagadóir faoina leithéid d'ábhar, dar leat?
- Conas a mhíneofá an difear idir an dá fhrása seo: 'táim go maith' agus 'bím go maith'?
- An dtuigeann tú na focail seo a bhaineann le briathra: pearsa, foirm tháite, foirm scartha, foirm spleách, briathar saor, réimniú?

Tasc

Déan liosta de na haimsirí ar fad atá ann sa Ghaeilge agus sa Bhéarla.

Léamh

- Anois léigh an téacs agus déan liosta de na comparáidí ar fad a dhéantar ann.
- Cad atá i gceist ag an scríbhneoir le 'gearán an chorcáin leis an gcíteal'?

Feasacht Teanga

1. Cuir Gaeilge ar na habairtí seo a leanas:
 - I'm nineteen but I still have problems getting in to night clubs.
 - We have a lot of essays to do this semester.
 - I have a lecture now.
 - I have a lot of lectures on Tuesdays.
 - I'm not usually late on Wednesdays but I'm late today.
 - I'm usually very tired on Friday evenings.
 - Are you tired today?
 - His lectures are usually very enjoyable.
 - That lecture is very good.
2. Féach ar na focail seo as an téacs agus ar na focail eile atá cosúil leo. Cuir in abairtí iad a léireodh an difear atá eatarthu.

réidh
leithéid

fáil réidh le
leithead

maolú	maol
go háirithe	áirithe
airigh	áirigh
in ionad	ionad

3. ‘ag a chuid scoláirí’ – *his students*

Scríobh an frása thuas sna pearsaí eile i.e. *my students, your students* srl..

4. An bhfuil aon samplaí agat den tionchar atá ag an mBéarla ar an nGaeilge? An bhfuil slí níos fearr agat chun na habairtí thíos a rá?

‘níl aon pointe dom é sin a dhéanamh’
‘tá sé suas duit féin’
‘bhí mé ana-meisce’

Cuir Gaeilge ar na habairtí seo:

- Where do you want to go tonight? I don’t care, it’s up to you.
- It’s up to them to decide which film we’ll go to.
- That decision is up to the lecturer.
- It wasn’t up to me to decide – don’t blame me.
- Is it up to us to choose?

Iarobair

Plé

- Tráchtann údar an phíosa seo ar na ‘do bes’ agus na ‘does bes’ i.e. *I do be tired every Friday*.
An bhfuil a leithéid i mBéarla do cheantair féin?
- ‘daoine meánaicmeacha i mBaile Átha Cliath, daoine a mbeadh an-drochmheas acu ar an gcineál sin Béarla’:
An bhfuil cineálacha áirithe Béarla a bhfuil níos mó measa orthu seachas a chéile, dar leat?
- An bhfuil difear idir an Béarla a labhraíonn seandaoine agus daoine óga i do cheantar féin?
- Cad iad na tréithe i mBéarla na hÉireann a idirdhealaíonn an Béarla sin ón mBéarla a labhraítear i Sasana agus Meiriceá?
- Cad a shamhlaíonn tú le ‘Béarla D4’?

Tascanna (obair bheirte)

- Roghnaigh cúpla contae in Éirinn agus déan liosta de na tréithe a bhaineann leis an mBéarla a labhraítear iontu.
- Féach ar na samplaí thíos de Bhéarla na hÉireann. An féidir leat a rá cad iad na struchtúir Ghaeilge atá ag imirt tionchair ar an mBéarla iontu?

She has no Irish.
Are you coming? I am.
They do be talking on their mobiles a lot.
She has Irish.
She's after losing weight.
Who's your one?

- Anois léigh an sliocht giorraithe as *Wikipedia* faoi thréithe Bhéarla na hÉireann. An féidir leat smaoineamh ar shamplaí breise? Gheobhaidh tú tuilleadh eolais má chuardaíonn tú *Hiberno English* in áis chuardaigh *Wikipedia*.

Téacs 1

Ceann de na deacrachtaí is mó, sílim, a bhíonn ag eachtrannaigh agus iad ag foghlaim na Gaeilge ná an úsáid is ceart a bhaint as an aimsir ghnáthláithreach. Do mo leithéid, a tógadh le Béarla na hÉireann, ní bhíonn an deacracht sin ann, mar go bhfuil leagan den aimsir ghnáthláithreach againn i mBéarla na tíre seo. Tá sé ag imeacht i léig, cheapfainn, i nGalltacht an lae inniu, ach tógfaidh sé glúin nó dhó eile fáil réidh go hiomlán leis.

Domsa, fós, tá rud éigin míshásúil ag baint le *He talks about the weather all the time. He does be talking about the weather all the time* a bheadh ó dhúchas agam. Tá maolú áirithe tagtha ar m'úsáid den aimsir ghnáthláithreach i gcaitheamh na mblianta, go háirithe agus mé ag meascadh le daoine meánaicmeacha i mBaile Átha Cliath, daoine a mbeadh an-drochmheas acu ar an gcineál sin Béarla. Ach nuair a bhím sa mbaile i Maigh Eo, ag seanchas le mo dhream féin, bíonn 'does bes' agus 'do bes' ag imeacht go tréan agam.

Ní cuimhneach liom riamh gur dearnadh aon cheartú ar an aimsir ghnáthláithreach agus muid ag dul ar scoil. Ní cuimhneach liom brú ar bith a bheith orainn *She tells stories* a rá in ionad *She does be telling stories*. Spéisiúil go leor, sa scoil Ghaeltachta ar fhreastail mo bhean uirthi agus í beag, dhéantaí gearleanúint ar na 'does bes' agus na 'do bes'. Droch-Bhéarla a bhí ann agus ní ligfeadh an máistir le rá go raibh droch-Bhéarla ag a chuid scoláirí, díreach mar go raibh an Ghaolainn mar chéad teanga acu. Fágann sé sin gur minic Béarla níos cruinne, ó thaobh na gramadaí, ag muintir na Gaeltachta in Éirinn ná mar a bhíonn ag muintir na Galltachta.

Tá níos mó ná leagan amháin den aimsir ghnáthláithreach ar fáil in Éirinn. Tá 'he bes' cloiste agam (ó mhuintir Mhuineacháin, sílim) in ionad 'he does be'. Go deimhin, agus mise beag, d'airigh mé i gcónaí go raibh 'he does be' ní b'fharr mar Bhéarla ná 'he do be', caint a chloisfeá ó dhaoine a bhí ar fhíorbheagán oideachais. Gearán an chorcáin leis an gciteal, mar a deir muintir Chiarraí.

Téacs 2

- Irish lacks words that directly translate as ‘yes’ or ‘no’, and instead repeats the verb in a question, possibly negated, to answer. Hiberno-English uses ‘yes’ and ‘no’ less frequently than other English dialects as speakers can repeat the verb, positively or negatively, instead of (or in redundant addition to) using ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

‘Are you coming home soon?’ ‘I am.’

‘Is your mobile charged?’ ‘It’s not.’

- The Irish equivalent of the verb ‘to be’ has two present tenses, one (the present tense proper or ‘aimsir láithreach’) for cases which are generally true or are true at the time of speaking and the other (the habitual present or ‘aimsir ghnáthláithreach’) for repeated actions. Thus, ‘you are’ [now, or generally] is ‘tá tú’, but ‘you are’ [repeatedly] is ‘bíonn tú’. Both forms are used with the verbal noun (equivalent to the English present participle) to create compound tenses.

Some Irish speakers of English, especially in rural areas, especially Mayo/Sligo in the West of Ireland, use the verb ‘to be’ in English similarly to how they would in Irish, using a ‘does be/do be’ construction to indicate this latter continuous present:

‘He does be working every day.’

‘They do be talking on their mobiles a lot.’

‘He does be doing a lot of work at school.’

‘It’s him I do be thinking of.’

- Irish has no pluperfect tense: instead, ‘after’ is added to the present continuous (a verb ending in ‘-ing’), a construction known as the ‘hot news perfect’ or ‘after perfect’. The idiom for ‘I had done X when I did Y’ is ‘I was after doing X when I did Y’, modelled on the Irish usage of the compound prepositions ‘i ndiaidh’ and ‘tar éis’: ‘bhí mé tar éis/i ndiaidh/in éis X a dhéanamh, nuair a rinne mé Y’.

‘Why did you hit him?’ ‘He was after showing me cheek.’

A similar construction is seen where exclamation is used in describing a recent event:

‘I’m after hitting him with the car!’ Táim tar éis é a bhualadh leis an gcarr!

‘She’s after losing five stone in five weeks!’

- ‘Yer man’ (your man) and ‘Yer wan/one’ (your one) are used in referring to an individual other than the speaker and the person spoken to. They may be used because the speaker does not know the name of the person referred to...The phrases are an unusual sort of half-translation of a parallel Irish-language phrase, ‘mo dhuine’ (literally ‘my person’) and this form exists in Kerry, for

example ‘I was just talking with my man-o here.’ Similarly, in Waterford city ‘me man’ is often used, for example ‘I was just talking to me man’. The nearest equivalents in colloquial English usage would be ‘whatsisname’ and ‘whatsername’. Note also ‘wan’ (particularly common in Munster) for a female person may be a direct usage of the Irish ‘bean’ (woman).

- Somebody who can speak a language ‘has’ a language, in which Hiberno-English has borrowed the grammatical form used in Irish.

‘She does not have Irish’ – ‘Níl Gaeilge aici’.