



NicLeòid, Ciorstaidh (2013) Briathrachas an lasgaich ann an Eilean Bharraigh. MPhil(R) thesis

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Briathrachas an Iasgaich ann an Eilean Bharraigh

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MA (Urram) (Oilthigh Ghlaschu)

Tràchdas a chuireadh a-steach gus riantanas ceum Maighstir na Feallsanachd (MPhil)
a choileanadh.

Roinn na Ceiltis is na Gàidhlig
Oilthigh Ghlaschu
2012

Tha beatha nam Barrach air a bhith an eisimeil ris an iasgach fad iomadach linn. Le crìonadh anns a' Ghàidhlig mar phrìomh chànan na coimhearsnachd agus atharrachaidhean mòra air tighinn air an iasgach fhèin, tha an tràchdas seo ag amas air na h-uiread de bhriathrachas agus sheanfaclan agus a b' urrainnear co-cheangailte ris an iasgach a ghleidheadh mus tèid an call bhon chainnt. A' cleachdadhbh agallamhan le daoine ann am Barraigh a tha air am beòshlainte fhaighinn bhon iasgach, rinneadh clàraidhean den bhriathrachas seo. Fhuras farsaingeachd bhriathrachais mun cuairt air ceithir prìomh roinntean; sgothan, uidheamachd, èigg agus an t-sìde agus gheibhear toradh na h-obrach anns an tràchdas seo. Tha 654 faclan no abairtean a' nochdadhbh anns an tràchdas seo, 38 dhiubh nach eil air nochdadhbh roimhid ann am faclarean na Gàidhlig. Chuireadh feum air dealbhan an dà chuid deabhan-làimheadh agus dealbhan didseatach gus soilleireachadh a thoirt air corra fhacal sa chruinneachadh. A thuilleadh air a' chruinneachadh fhèin, gheibhear san tràchdas seo sgrùdadhbh an dà chuid a thaobh dualchainnt agus seimeantaig nam faclan a chruinnicheadh le prìomhachas air an sgrùdadhbh seimeantaig. A thuilleadh air sealltainn air ciall nam faclan fhèin, thathar a' sealltainn air na dàimhealachdan agus ceanglaichean a tha ann eadar na faclan agus an ciall san sgrùdadhbh seo.

Mar chuimhneachan air Seasaidh a' Dot

Buidheachas

Bu mhath leam taing chrìdheil a thoirt dhan luchd-bhratha air fad a bha cho còir, coibhneil agus a bha fialaidh len cuid tìde agus an eòlas. Cuideachd, dha mo Sheanair is mo Sheanmhair a thug àite-fuirich dhomh ann am Barraigh agus a bha a riamh taiceil. Taing dhan teaghlaich air fad ach gu sònraichte dham bhràthair, Calum MacLeòid, a rinn na dealbhan làimheadh a nochdas san tràchdas. Bu mhath leam taing shònraichte a thoirt dhan Ollamh Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh airson an tràchdas a stiùireadh agus luchd-obrach Roinn na Ceiltis agus na Gàidhlig air fad airson an taic. Mu dheireadh, bu mhath leam taing a thoirt dhan AHRC a thug taic-maoineachaidh dhan rannsachadh seo.

Tha mearachdan sam bith san tràchdas seo an urra dhomh fhèin.

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Giorrachaidhean

AFE: Aibidil Fhogharach Eadar-Nàiseanta, (IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet).

CCS: Ó Baoill, C. (1978) *Contributions to a Comparative study of Ulster Irish and Scottish Gaelic*. Belfast: Institute of Irish Studies.

DASG: Dàta airson Stòras na Gàidhlig.

DB: Borgstrøm, C. H. J. (1937) *The Dialect of Barra in the Outer Hebrides*. Oslo: Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap.

Dwelly: Dwelly, E. (2001) *The Illustrated Gaelic-English Dictionary*. (12mh Deasachadh) Glaschu: Gairm Publications.

FMG: Foghlam tro Meadhan na Gàidhlig

GOC: Scottish Qualifications Authority (2009) *Gaelic Orthographic Convention 2009*. Glasgow: Scottish Qualifications Authority.

GWE: Campbell, J. L. (deas.) (1972) *Gaelic Words and Expressions from South Uist and Eriskay: Collected by Rev. Fr. Allan McDonald*. (2nd Edition) Oxford: Oxford University Press.

HDSG: Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic.

MacInnes, Rev. J. (1895) 'Notes on Gaelic Technical Terms' *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, XIX, 213-217.

Mark: Mark, C. (2004) *The Gaelic-English Dictionary: Am Faclair Gàidhlig-Beurla*. Oxon: Routledge.

MT: MacLeòid, S. (2005) *Muir is Tìr*. Stornoway: Acair.

NBS: Norton, M. (eds) (2006) *Never Broken on a Sea: Gun Fhailinn san Fhairge* (2na Deasachadh) North Uist: Grimsay Boat Project.

NF: Comharra-clèithe¹ bho Ordnance Survey (2007) *Ordnance Survey Explorer Map 452: Barra & Vatersay /Barraigh agus Bhatarsaigh: Eriskay & Mingulay / Eirisgeigh agus Miùghlaigh*. 1:25000 scale.

¹ grid reference

ÓB: Ó Baoill, C. (1994) ‘Gaelic Ichthyonymy: Studying the Terms Used for Fish in Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx.’ *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* 46, 164-199.

Ó Dónaill: Ó Dónaill, N. (2007) *Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla*. Baile Átha Cliath: An Gúm

SGDS: Ó Dochartaigh, C. (1994-97) *Survey of the Gaelic Dialects of Scotland*, 5 leabhairchean. Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

SRW1: MacDonald, A. (1922) ‘Some Rare Gaelic Words and Phrases’ *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, XXIX, 30-47.

SRW2: MacDonald, D. (1946) ‘Some Rare Gaelic Words and Phrases’ *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, XXXVII, 1-54.

TGSI: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*.

Wentworth: Wentworth, R. (2003) *Faclan is Abairtean à Ros an Iar: Gaelic words and phrases from Wester Ross*. Inbhir Nis: Clàr.

Luchd-bratha

Thatar air eisimpleir Uí Curnáin (2007) a leantail is giorrachadh ann an clò trom a chleachdadhbh airson gach neach-bratha. Gheibhear anns na giorrachaidhean seo trì litrichean a' riochdachadh ainm agus bliadhna-breith an neach-bratha (an dà àireamh mu dheireadh - gun an 19) mar eisimpleir **CMN45** = Calum MacNèill, r. 1945.

CIM30: Calum Iòsaph MacLeòid

CMN45: Calum MacNèill

CPM45: Ciorstaidh P. NicLeòid

DBM47: Dòmhnull B. MacLeòid

DUM67: Dòmhnull Uilleim MacLeòid

IDS29: Iain Mac na Ceardaich

MFM51: Màiri Flòraidh NicLeòid

RDU42: Roddy MacLeòid

Briathrachas Teicnigeach

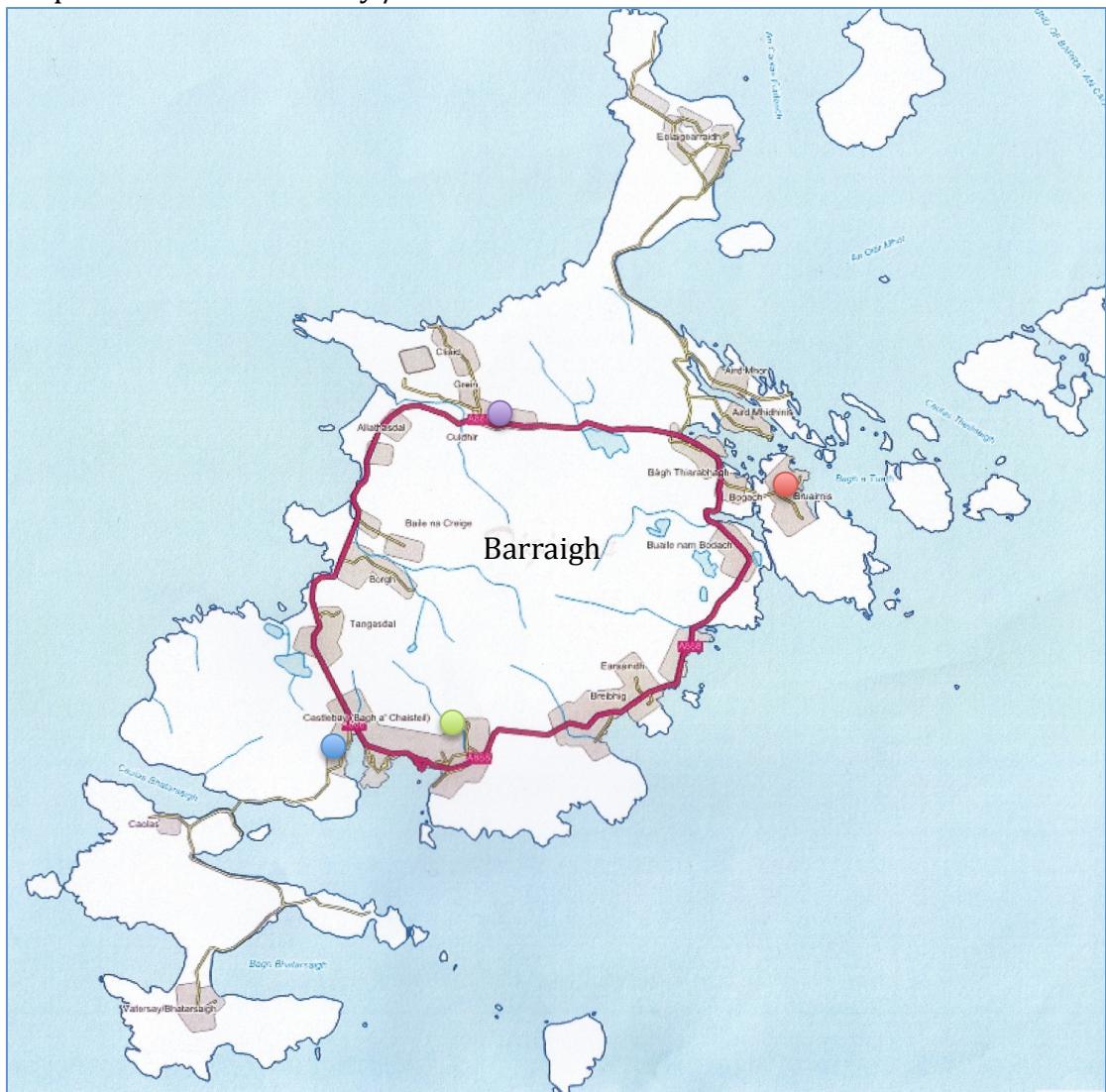
Chaidh Wentworth (2003) a leantail anns a' mhòr-chuid a thaobh a' bhriathrachais a chleachdadadh feadh an tràchdais.

- ainmear eus-chruthach* 'abstract noun'
- ainmear nitheil* 'concrete noun'
- antonaim* 'antonym'
- aonad leicseachail* 'lexical unit'
- autohiopanaimidh* 'autohyponymy'
- automearanaimidh* 'automeronymy'
- beàrn leicseachail* 'lexical gap'
- beusalachd* 'ethics'
- bileach* 'labial'
- càrn chonsan* 'consonantal cluster'
- co-cheangal* 'association'
- co-ionadach* 'collocation'
- comharra-clèithe* 'grid reference'
- cruth-eòlas* 'morphology'
- cumhaichean-fìrinne neo-eisimealachd* 'independent truth conditions'
- dàimh* 'sense relation'
- dàimh ingearach* 'vertical relation'
- dàimh mhearanaimeach* 'meronymic relation'
- dàimh neo-eisimealachd* 'independent sense relation'
- dàimh pharadaimeach* 'paradigmatic relation'
- dàimh thachsanaimeach* 'taxonomic relation'
- dàimh thrasta* 'horizontal relation'
- deuchainn aithne* 'identity test'
- dì-choslachadh* 'dissimilation'
- dluth-shionanaimidh* 'near-synonymy'
- dùnadhbh glotasach* 'glottal stop'
- facaal coitcheannta* 'generic term'
- fadachadh* 'compensatory lengthening'
- fòineimeach* 'phonemic'
- fòn-eòlach* 'phonological'
- fòn-eòlas* 'phonology'
- for-inbheach* 'superordinate'
- freumh-eòlach* 'etymological'

fuaimreagaichte ‘vocalised’
gnìomhair abairteach ‘phrasal verb’
hiopanaim ‘hyponym’
hiopanaimidh ‘hyponymy’
iosaglos ‘isogloss’
ìre ghinearach ‘generic level’
leics-eòlas ‘lexicology’
leiseachadh ‘lexicalisation’
leicseachail ‘lexical’
lineach ‘linear’
meanbhan ‘diminutive’
mearanaim ‘meronym’
mearanaimidh ‘meronymy’
monanaimidh ‘mononymy’
ne-ghuthach ‘voiceless’
neo-lineach ‘non-linear’
neo-sgarte ‘non-discrete’
nuadh-creigeach ‘neo-lithic’
pasgan de dh'iosaglosan ‘bundle of isoglosses’
poileisimidh ‘polysemy’
oibriche ‘adjective’
rangachd ‘hierarchy’
rangachdan-craobhaidh ‘branching hierarchies’
rangachdan neo-chraobhaidh ‘non-branching hierarchies’
ro-analachadh ‘preaspiration’
seimeantach leicseachail ‘lexical semantic’
sgarte ‘discrete’
sionanaimidh ‘synonymy’
sionanaimidh iomlan ‘complete synonymy’
slabhraidh ‘chain’
suidhichte ‘prosthetic’
tacsanaimidh ‘taxonomy’
tàr-ionraighean ‘cross-references’
tuairsgeulach ‘descriptive’

Mapa: Barraigh

Mapa bho: Ordnance Survey / EDINA



Sgìre-fhuirich an luchd-bhratha:

- Grinn: **RDU42, CPM45, DUM67.**
- Bruairnis: **DBM47, MFM51, CIM30.**
- Nasg: **CMN45**
- An Gleann: **IDS29**

Ro-Ràdh

A' Choimhearsnachd

Is iad Barraigh is Bhàtarsaigh na h-eileanan as fhaide mu dheas anns na h-Eileanan an Iar, is iad nan laighe 130 km an iar air an Òban agus 180 km deas air ceann a tuath Leòdhais (Brannigan 2007: 6). Dìreach ceithir míle farsaing is 8 míle de dh'fhad, tha rathad mun cuairt air an eilean a tha a' ceangal nam bailtean beaga agus nan sgìrean eadar-dhealaichte. Is e Bèagh a' Chaisteil (OS 2007, NF: 673984) prìomh bhaile an eilein, is e na laighe sa cheann a deas, le Bèagh a Tuath (NF: 706032) agus Eolaigearraidh (NF: 703076) sa cheann a tuath (OS 2007). A rèir Cunntas Sluaigh 2001, bha 1,078 neach a' fuireach ann am Barraigh agus 94 a bharrachd ann am Bhàtarsaigh (General Register Office for Scotland 2011).

Mar chuid de na h-Eileanan an Iar, is ann creagach a tha Barraigh air an taobh an ear agus machrach air an taobh an iar. Tha fasgadh nam bàghannan ann am Bèagh a' Chaisteil agus Bèagh a Tuath ag adhbhreachadh gun iad na prìomh phuirt sa sgìre. B' e Bèagh a' Chaisteil prìomh phort an eilein aig àm iasgach an sgadain (Mac a' Bhreatunnaich 1991). Is ann gu tuath a tha iasgach an latha an-diugh stèidhichte, le cidhe agus factoraidh èisg Bharratlantic san Aird Mhithinis (NF: 718032) agus cidhe ùr leasaichte sa Bhàgh a Tuath (NF: 706032). Tha aiseag Caledonian Mhic a' Bhriuthainn a' tighinn gu tir agus tha bàta-teasairginn RNLI fhathast stèidhichte ann am Bèagh a' Chaisteil. Tha Barraigh air a cheangal le cabhsair ri Eilean Bhàtarsaigh.

Mar eilean, tha a' mhuir air a bhith aig cridhe eaconomaidh Bharraigh tro na linntean. Gu dearbha, chaidh fianais de dh'uidheamachd iasgaich a lorg air làrach aig Alt Easdail faisg air Caolas Bhàtarsaigh on linn nuadh-chreagach² (Brannigan 2007: 12). Bho Chlann MhicNèill agus na birlinnean ainmeil aca gu gnìomhachas na ceilpe san 19mh linn deug agus gnìomhachas an sgadain san dala leth den 19mh linn agus toiseach an 20mh linn, tha na Barraich air beo-shlàinte fhaighinn bhon a' mhuir (Campbell 1998; McGregor & Cooper 1987; Thomson et al 1983). Tha mòran fhathast an eismeil ris a' mhuir airson an cuid teachd a-staigh leis an iasgach fhèin agus gnìomhachasan an iasgaich.

Is iad Àird Mhithinis agus Steòrnabhagh na prìomh phuirt airson a bhith a' cur na ghlacar air tir anns na h-Eileanan an Iar (Miller 1999: 240). Is e Barratlantic aig a bheil am factoraidh èisg san Aird Mhithinis am fastaiche prìobhaideach as mothà air an eilean, is iad a' toirt cosnaidh do mu 40 neach làn-ùine (Còmhairle nan Eilean Siar 2011). Tha gnìomhachas an

² neolithic

iasgaich ann am Barraigh is Uibhist a' tabhann obrach gu 11.1% den t-sluagh an taca ri 4.5% anns Na Hearadh agus Leòdhas agus dìreach 0.2% ann an Alba air fad (European Commision 2009: 3.2). Tha mòran air am fastadh cuideachd ag obair aig muir air bàtaichean Mhic a' Bhriuthainn agus sa chabhlach Mharsantach. Tha ola a' Chuain a Tuath air buaidh a thoirt air àireamhan an iasgaich is iad a' tabhann tuarastalan àrda.

Gàidhlig ann am Barraigh

Chaidh Gàidhlig ann am Barraigh a mheasadh is Borgstrøm a' sgrùdadh dualchainnt na sgìre san leabhar *The Dialect of Barra in the Outer Hebrides* (1937) (DB). Is urrainnear coimeas a dhèanamh eadar an suidheachadh a dh'fhirosraich Borgstrøm anns na 1930an agus suidheachadh na Gàidhlig san latha an-diugh. Mheas Borgstrøm cleachdad na Gàidhlig sa sgìre mar:

Gaelic is the everyday language of all the native inhabitants, but most persons over 6 years of age can speak and understand English; most children do not know English before they go to school, and there are also a few old people who know only Gaelic. (DB: 71)

An coimeas ris na dh'fhirosraich Borgstrøm, chan fhaighear lorg air pàiste ann am Barraigh san latha an-diugh gun Bheurla ro aois na sgoileadh. Aig a' cheart àm, cha lorgar duine sam bith aig nach eil sgilean sa Bheurla. Ged a tha feadhainn ann am Barraigh an-diugh a' cleachdad na Gàidhlig mar phrìomh chànan, cha mheasaicheadh gun e mòr-chuid a tha ann idir. Ged a bha an suidheachadh cànan a dh'fhirosraich Borgstrøm gu math fallain an taca ri cùisean an latha an-diugh, thugadh iomradh air sgaraidhean eadar na ginealachan aig àm an rannsachaidh fhèin:

Differences between speakers of various ages are few except with regard to the vocabulary. The younger generation use many English loan-words which are rarely heard from older people. (DB: 71)

A rèir Cunntas Sluaigh 2001, bha 444 neach ann am Barraigh is Bhàtarsaigh comasach air Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn, a leughadh agus a sgrìobhadh. Bha 249 aig an robh sgilean labhairt sa chànan ach aig nach robh sgilean leughaidh no sgrìobhaidh, le 101 neach aig an robh comasan labhairt is leughaidh ach nach robh comasach air a' chànan a sgrìobhadh. Bha 87 neach ann am Barraigh is Bhàtarsaigh aig an robh comas tuigse a-mhàin anns a' chànan (General Register Office for Scotland 2011). Ach, gu mì-fhortanach ged a tha am fiosrachadh seo a' dearbhadh nach eil a' Ghàidhlig aig gach neach air an eilean agus gu bheil farsaingeachd

chomasan litreachais ri an lorg, cha tèid againn air tuigse fhaighinn air cleachdad na Gàidhlig san sgìre. Feumar cuideachd a bhith mothachail gu bheil fiosrachadh a' chunntais an eisimeil ri fèin-mheasadh, tric tha tuigse eadar-dhealaichte aig gach neach air 'comasach'.

Le seo a ràdh ge-tà, tha Duwe (2005) air cunntasan-sluaigh bho 1881 gu 2001 a chleachdad mar bhun-tùs gus sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air Gàidhlig ann an sgìrean eadar-dhealaichte. Am measg nan sgìrean a chaidh an sgrùdadh bha Barraigh agus Bhàtarsaigh. Mheas Duwe (2005: 13) suidheachadh Gàidhlig Bharraigh mar sna leanas:

Barraigh still has a significant Gàidhlig community background. All islanders lived in neighbourhoods in which around 80% of the population at least understood spoken Gàidhlig.

Bha Duwe (2005: 12) mothachail air caochlaideachd ann an comasan na Gàidhlig eadar na sgìrean eadar-dhealaichte ann am Barraigh, le crònadh mòr ann am Bàgh a' Chaisteil agus ann an Bhàtarsaigh, ach gu bheil cor na Gàidhlig na b' fhallaine ann an Eolaigearraidh (NF: 704078), Bruairnis (NF: 719025) agus Brèibhig (NF: 691989).

Is ann air crònadh am measg na h-òigridh a tha Duwe gu h-àraigdh mothachail is lùghdachadh de 14% eadar aoisean 3-24. Tha Ó Neill (2005: 24) air mìneachadh a thoirt air cho cunnartach agus a tha dìth-chleachdaidh am meas na h-òigridh agus gu bheil an leithid a' cur chànaninean ann an cunnart: "A language is considered to be threatened when it is used less frequently by the younger generation than the elder generation." Is ann san dearbh shuidheachadh seo a tha a' Ghàidhlig ann am Barraigh. Ged a tha Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Ghàidhlig (FMG) a-nist air a tabhann ann am Barraigh, chan eil ach an dala cuid de sgoilearan Sgoil Bhàgh a' Chaisteil a' dol thuice (36/72) agus tha 22 a bharrachd sgoilear ann an Sgoil Eolaigearraidh ann an Foghlam tro Meadhan na Beurla (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, 2011b). Mar sin tha 38.3% de sgoilearan bun-sgoileadh Bharraigh ann am FMG, iù beagan nas àirde na gheibhear ann an sgoiltean nan Eilean Siar air fad, le 34.54% ann am FMG (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, 2011b). Tha Gàidhlig aig sgoilearan nach eil ga frithealadh ged-tà, gu seachd àraigd sgoilearan aig Sgoil Eolaigearraidh sa cheann a tuath. Gheibhear fianais air seo ann an Duwe (2005: 14):

In the secondary stages of S1 and S2 approximately one half of the children (18 out of 38) pupils were learning Gàidhlig as "fluent speakers" in school year 2000-2001, [...] Only 6 of these "fluent speakers" had attended GME.

Rinn Ó Giollagáin & Mac Donnacha et al (2007: 13) rannsachadh mionaideach air cleachdad na Gaeilge ann an coimhearsnachdan Éireann is iad air na coimhearsnachdan a mheasadh ann an trì roinntean. Nuair a tha 67% de shluagh na sgìre a' cleachdad na Gaeilge gu làitheil thathar a' measadh gur h-ann ann an Roinn A a tha a' choimhearsnachd agus gu bheil Gaeilge sa sgìre an ìre mhath sàbhailte. Sheall Cunntas Sluaigh 2001 gu bheil Gàidhlig aig 68.5% ann am Barraigh ach mar a chunnacas cheana, chan eil an Cunntas Sluaigh ach air comasan sa Ghàidhlig seach cleachdad làitheil na Gàidhlig a mheasadh (Duwe 2005: 12). Is ann anns an dala roinn aig Ó Giollagáin & Mac Donnacha (2007: 13) a mheasaichinn fhìn Gàidhlig ann am Barraigh:

Category B Gaeltacht districts: refer to electoral divisions where between 44-66% of the total population (3 years +) are daily speakers of Irish. Although English is predominant language, these areas still contain some relatively strong Irish-speaking networks. The census data for these areas illustrate clear signs of language shift in the levels of Irish use between different age groups: it is usual that the number of daily speakers of Irish is higher among the school-age cohorts than in the adult age cohorts. This implies that the use of Irish has declined as a communal language in the area and its use among young people occurs predominantly in an educational context.

Cluinnear Gàidhlig air a cleachdad ann am Barraigh am measg lìonraidhean de dhaoine fa leth agus measar gu bheil i làdir am measg nan lìonraidhean seo. Ach is e Beurla prìomh chànan na coimhearsnachd. An-diugh, is ann aig na seann daoine a chluinnear a' Ghàidhlig sa bhithantas agus ma tha i air a cleachdad aig pàiste, is ann a' bruidhinn ri cuideigin den ghinealach as sine a bhios iad mar as trice. Chan ann tric a chluinnear i ga bruidhinn eadar pàrantan len cuid chloinneadh. Tha FMG air togail a thoirt air àireamhan de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig ann am Barraigh am measg na h-òigridh (Duwe 2005). Ach tha Ó Giollagáin & Mac Donnacha et al (2007) ag innse nach eil comasan na h-òigridh a' riochdachadh cleachdad a' chànan sa choimhearsnachd. Fhuaras ann an Èirinn gur h-ann tric a chleachdad an ginealach as òige a' chànan ann an aonadan foghlaim a-mhàin.

Cuspair an Rannsachaidh

Is e 'Briathrachas an Iasgaich ann an Eilean Bharraigh' cuspair an rannsachaidh. Is ann mar thoradh air suidheachadh càin an eilein agus atharrachaidhean ann an eaonamaidh an eilein a thàinig an rannsachadh seo gu bith. Tha dòighean-iasgaich agus uidheamachd an iasgaich air atharrachadh gu mòr agus tha seo air bualadh air cleachdadhbhriathrachas an iasgaich. Nam bheachdsa, bu chòir oidhirp a dhèanamh an-dràsta fhèin gus beartas a' chàin a ghlèidheadh, mus tèid a chall. Tha briathrachas dìreach na phàirt de bheartas a' chàin ach tha cruidh fheum ann nas urrainnear den bheartas seo a ghlèidheadh gun dàil.

A thuilleadh air a bhith a' cruinneachadh briathrachais san rannsachadh seo, thèid sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air a' chruinneachadh an dà chuid a thaobh dualchainnte agus seimeantach leicseachail³. Le bhith a' sealltainn air ciall nam faclan agus na ceanglaichean a lorgar, gheibhear tuigse a bharrachd air a' chàin agus mar a chleachdar am briathrachas a nochdas, a thuilleadh air tuisge nas fhèarr fhaighinn air seimeantaig leicseachail Gàidhlig.

³ lexical semantic

Cùl-fhiosrachadh Sgoilearachd

Faclareachd ann an Gàidhlig

Thòisich faclareachd ann an Gàidhlig anns an 18mh linn agus nochd a' chiad liosta fhaclan mar eàrr-ràdh ann an leabhar *The Scottish Historical Library* (1702) is faclan Gàidhlig a' nochdadh airson faclan Beurla (Campbell 1942: 76). Nochd *Leabhar a Theagasc Ainmennin* ann an 1741, air a chruinneachadh le Alasdair MacMhaighstir Alasdair agus air fhoillseachadh leis an SSPCK stèidhichte air *A New Vocabulary for the Use of Schools* (Macdonald 1987: 61). B' e seo a' chiad fhaclair, ach cuideachd a' chiad leabhar saoghalta ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba (Gillies & Pike 2012: 203). Is e an leabhar *Gaelic and English Dictionary* a nochd ann an 1780, le William Shaw, a' chiad oidhrip faclair slàn a dhèanamh ann an Gàidhlig, le faclan an dà chuid ann an Gàidhlig agus Gaeilge (Thomson 1993: 55). Nochd na faclan anns an fhaclair aig Shaw ann an òrdugh abaidealach air fad seach ann am buidhnean agus fo-bhuidhnean mar a chleachd Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair (Gillies & Pike 2012: 207). Is e *Nuadh Fhoclair Gaidhlig agus Beurla* le MacFarlan (1795) am faclair mu dheireadh a nochd san 18mh linn (Gillies & Pike, 2012: 207).

Is ann anns an 19mh linn a thàinig leasachaidhean mòra ann am faclareachd na Gàidhlig. Is e am faclair *Focalair Ùr Gaelig agus Beurla* le Peter MacFarlane (1815) a' chiad uair a nochd faclair ann an Gàidhlig le beachd taic a chumail ri luchd-ionnsachaidh a' chàin (Gillies & Pike 2012: 209). Bha Robert Armstrong cuideachd airson taic a chumail ri luchd-ionnsachaidh anns an fhaclair aige *A Gaelic Dictionary* a nochd ann an 1825 (Gillies & Pike 2012: 211). Chaidh comataidh a stèidheachadh le *The Highland Society of Scotland* gus faclair Gàidhlig a chruthachadh (Thomson 1993). Chaidh am faclair *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum* fhoillseachadh ann an 1828. Tha Gillies & Pike (2012: 216) gu h-àiridh mothachail air a' bhuaidh a bha aig an *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum* agus faclair Armstrong is iad ag ràdh:

The dictionary's [*Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*] publication in 1828 meant that Gaelic scholars could now consult two relatively large and authoritative dictionaries, independently produced and providing the user with a considerable level of access to what had been written in Gaelic hitherto.

Ann an 1831 nochd *The Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* le Tormod MacLeòid (Caraid nan Gàidheal) agus leis an Urramach Daniel Dewar (MacLeod & Dewar 1831). Chaidh cruinneachadh MhicLeòid is Dewar a chleachdadh mar bhun-stèidh fhaclarean eile mar

eisimpleir MacEachen (1842), MacBain agus Whyte (1979: a' chiad fhoillseachadh 1902) facclair a chaith a chleachdadadh gu farsaing mar fhaclair na Gàidhlig sna sgoiltean (Macdonald 1987: 61). Chaith facclair freumh-eòlach⁴ fhoillseachadh ann an 1896 le MacBain, is e seo a' chiad fhaclair da leithid anns na càinain Ghàidhlig (Thomson 1993: 60).

Is e am facclair a rinneadh le Eideard Dwelly *Faclair Gàidhlig gu Beurla le Dealbhan: Dwelly's illustrated Gaelic to English Dictionary* a tha air cliù is spèis a chosnadh mar phrìomh fhaclair na Gàidhlig san 20mh linn (Thomson 1993). Nochd a' chiad fhoillseachadh eadar 1901-11 agus nochd am foillseachadh as ùire, ann an 2011 (Dwelly 2011). Tha facclair Dwelly cuideachd ri fhaotainn air loidhne ann an cruth didseatach (www.dwelly.info, 2012). Tha Gillies & Pike (2012: 236) a' moladh obair ionmholta Dwelly is iad ag ràdh:

Dwelly's work is a remarkable monument to the achievement and commitment of one dedicated individual. Now 100 years old, it is still one of Gaelic's greatest lexicographical resources.

Tha Dwelly a' cumail a-mach gur h-e a lorgar am broinn an fhaclair aige fhèin: "every Gaelic word and meaning given in all previously published Dictionaries, and a great number never in print before" (Dwelly 2001). Is ann stèidhichte air obair MhicLeòid is Dewar (1831) a bha obair Dwelly ach le faclan is abairtean bho fhaclarean eile, liostaichean fhaclan agus bho luchd-bratha agus litreachas Gàidhlig an ama. Bha Dwelly air leth mothachail air faclan is abairtean ionadail na chuid obrach agus an cois an fhaclair bha Gàidhlig làitheil an ama (Dwelly 2001: i). B' e faclair Dwelly a' chiad fhaclair anns an robh dealbhan air an cleachdadhus brìgh nam faclan a chur an cèill (Dwelly, 2001: vi).

Nochd faclarean sònraichte bho dheireadh an 19mh linn, mar eisimpleir: *Gaelic Names of Plants* (Cameron 1900); *Gaelic Names of Diseases and Diseased States* (Gillies 1898) agus *Gaelic Names of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles etc* (Forbes 1905). Tha corra liosta fhaclan air nochdadadh gu h-àiridh ann an *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness (TGSI)*. Gu tric is ann a' buntainn ri aon chuspair a-mhàin a tha na liostaichean seo, mar eisimpleir: 'Gaelic Names of Trees, Shrubs and Plants' (Fergusson 1878); 'The Gaelic Names of Birds' (Fergusson 1885, 1886) agus 'Gaelic Names of Plants: Study of Their Uses and Lore' (MacFarlane 1929). Tha liostaichean fhaclan cuideachd air nochdadadh le faclan à sgirean, no dualchainntean fa leth, mar eisimpleir 'Faclan agus Abairtean – Ceann a Deas an Eilein Sgitheanaich' le Niall MacFhioghnain (2004), 'Dòrlach Phacal' (Barron 1965), 'Verse, Fragments and Words from Various Dialects' (Barron 1976) agus 'Some Idioms and

⁴ etymological

Expressions from Berneray' (MacKillop 2000). Dh'fhoillsicheadh cuideachd faclan is abairtean a bhathar air a mheasadh a bha ann an cunnart dol à cleachdad: MacDonald (1922), MacDonald (1946), Barron (1966). Nochd an t-alt 'Notes on Gaelic Technical Terms' le MacInnes (1895), ann an *TGSI*, is e air na faclan a nochdas a mheasadh mar:

The following and any other technical terms being on the eve of falling into oblivion, it is desirable that they be preserved and put upon record to prevent their being lost into oblivion. (MacInnes 1895: 213)

Am measg nan sia innealan a tha a' nochdad san alt seo tha bàta far a bheil 18 faclan no abairtean air am mìneachadh.

Cruinneachadh Mgr Ailein

Anns an rannsachadh seo, thèid feum mòr a chur air *Gaelic Words and Expressions from South Uist and Eriskay* (GWE). Nochd cruinneachadh Maighstir Ailein Dòmhnaill, Eirisgeigh, ann an 1958, agus b' e Fear Chanaigh (Iain Latharna Caimbeul) a dheasaich làmh-sgrìobhainn agus leabhrainn Mgr Ailean (Campbell 1972). Anns a' chruinneachadh seo tha faisg air dà mhìle agus còig ceud facal le ceithir ceud a bharrachd san eàrr-ràdh (Campbell 1972: 8). Is ann eadar 1893 agus 1897 a thathar am beachd a chaidh a' chuid bu mhotha den làmh-sgrìobhainn a chur ri chèile (Campbell: 1958: 3). A rèir Caimbeil, bha bàird is seanchaidhean nan sgìrean am measg an luchd-bhratha, agus bhathar cuideachd a' cleachdad luchd-bhratha aig nach robh ach Gàidhlig a-mhàin. Bha an Caimbeulach mothachail air cho beartasach agus an bha am briathrachas aig an luchd-bratha seo agus e ag ràdh: "It would be impossible to make a comparable collection of words-today." (Campbell 1972: 3)

B' e an dòigh-obrach a bha aig Mgr Ailean, notaichean a ghabhail air faclan is abairtean sam bith a chluinnte nach robh air nochdad anns an fhaclair aig MacEachen (1842), no a bha air nochdad ann an cruthan eadar-dhealaichte. Cleachdar cuideachd briathrachas òrain Ailein Dùghallaich (Ailean Dall), Rob Dhuinn agus Mhic Mhaighstir Alasdair (Campbell 1972: 4). Feumar cuimhneachadh gun deach an cruinneachadh aig Mgr Ailean a dheasachadh às dèidh a bhàis, le buaidh air tuisge agus eòlas an neach-deasachaidh air na nochdas sa chruinneachadh fhèin. Tha an Caimbeulach ag aideachadh:

Although it is not always easy to identify precisely the bird, fish, plant or seaweed which bears the name given. I have added the scientific names of

most of the birds and fish mentioned in the Collection, but I regret it has not been possible to do this in the case of every animal or plant. (Campbell, 1958: 5)

Tha an deasachadh as ùire den chruinneachadh (1972) air faclan à Barraigh, a chaidh an togail bho Niall Mac na Ceàrdaich agus Anna Niclain, a chur ris (Campbell, 1972). Ged a tha laigsean na chois, chan urrainnear ach a bhith mothachail air luach a' chruinneachaidh. A thaobh an rannsachaidh seo fhèin, leis gur h-ann às an sgìre as fhaisge air Barraigh a chaidh am briathrachas seo a thogail, thèid a chleachdad mar aon de phriomh theacsainean an rannsachaidh.

Muir is Tìr

Is e an leabhar *Muir is Tìr* (MT) le Seòras (Calum Sheòrais) MacLeòid an leabhar as moth a tha a' buntainn ris an rannsachadh seo. Is ann à Bearnaraigh Leòdhais a bha MacLèoid a rugadh aig deireadh an 19mh linn deug. A bharrachd air briathrachas farsaing an iasgaich, gheibhear sa leabhar dealbhan-làimheadh eireachdail agus seann chleachdaidhean, seann eòlas agus mìneachadh mionaideach air dòighean obrach nan iasgairean. Tha an leabhar air a roinn ann an ochd caibideilean, leis na faclan/ abairtean a' nochdadhsa Ghàidhlig le eadar-theangachadh dhan a' Bheurla. Thathar air na faclan a chur fo thiotalan chuspaire mar eisimpleir ann an Caibideil 3 – Iasg, tha ainmean ‘Iasg a gheibhear aig doimhneachd le lin-mara’ a' nochdadhs còmhla agus an uair sin ‘Iasg a gheibhear aig doimhneachd le lìn-sgadanach’ (MT: 53).

Tha duilgheadasan an cois structar an leabhair seo. Chan eil na faclan is abairtean a' nochdadhs ann an òrdugh aibidealach agus tha seo ga dhèanamh doirbh facal no abairt a shiubhal san leabhar. Mar eisimpleir ma thathar a' siubhal bhriathrachas a' mhaoraich, chan eil roinn fa leth ann, ged a tha cuid dhiubh a' nochdadhs ann an roinntean co-cheangailte ri biathadh ‘Biathadh airson a' chreagaich’ no ‘Biathadh do lìn-bheaga agus do dhorgh-beag.’ (MT: 58). Tha gainnead briathrachas a' mhaoraich mar thoradh air an t-seòrsa iasgaich a tha aca sa sgìre an coimeas ri Barraigh. Chan eil co-theacsa no eisimpleirean a' nochdadhs leis na faclan no fios mu ghnè nam faclan. A dh'aindeoin nan laigsean, is e leabhar air leth luachmhor a tha ann dhan a' Ghàidhlig agus cha robhar idir ag amas air leabhar acadamaigeach a chruthachadh ach glèidheadh a dhèanamh air a' bhriathrachas agus eòlas na sgìre.

Pròiseactan Faclaireachd

Faclair Eachraidheil Gàidhlig na h-Alba (HDSG)

Thòisich Faclair Eachdraichdeil Gàidhlig na h-Alba aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu ann an 1966 fo stiùir an Ollaimh Ruaraidh MhicThòmais agus le Coinneach Dòmhnaill mar neach-deasachaidh an Fhaclair (Ó Maolalaigh 2008a: 474). Bhathar ag amas air Faclair na Gàidhlig a chruthachadh tron a bhith a' sgrùdadadh làmh-sgrìobhainnean, stuthan foillsichte agus a bhith a' cur ris le tuilleadh obair-làraich (Macdonald 1987: 62). Chaidh rannsachadh a dhèanamh le iomadach neach is iad a' siubhal air feadh Alba agus a dh'Alba Nuadh (Macdonald 1983: 63).

Bhiodh an luchd-bratha fhèin tric a' lìonadh nan ceisteachan agus gan cur air ais a dh'Oilthigh Ghlaschu sa phost. Chithear san stiùireadh a thug MacThòmais dha luchd-obrach mar a bhathar an dùil gum biodh na toraidhean a' leigeil dhan neach-deasachaidh:

(a) to enable the editor to discover the range of meanings possible for every word and combination of words in the vocabulary, (b) to provide citations which will appear in the Dictionary as illustrations of these different meanings and usages, and (c) to supply evidence of the various forms in which words may occur. (Thomson, Litir-stiùridh ri lorg ann an HDSG, Oilthigh Ghlaschu)

Lorgar 15 ceisteachan, 11 liosta-fhaclan measgaichte agus ceithir faclan air sliopaichean a tha a' buntainn ri Barraigh. Bha 12 luchd-bratha air an cleachdadadh uile gu lèir, le dithist a-nist a' fuireach air tìr-mòr ach is ann à Barraigh a bha iad o thùs agus fear à Uibhist a Tuath a bha a-nist a' fuireach ann am Barraigh. Is iad tiotalan nan ceisteachan a chaidh lìonadh:

- Peat (G) x2
- Cattle (E)
- Sheep (E)
- Ecclesiastical terms (RC) (E) x2
- Death and burial (G)
- Woolworking
- Fishing tackle (G)
- Home and Furnishing (G)
- Personality (E)
- Land cultivation (G)
- Weather (E)

Cattle (E)

Medicinal plants (E)

Chleachd Ó Maolalaigh (2008a) rannsachadh bho Fhaclair Eachdraicheil Gàidhlig na h-Alba sa rannsachadh a rinneadh air Gàidhlig Thiriodh. Chaidh sgrùdadadh a dhèanamh air còig ceisteachain a chaidh a dhèanamh air fad le aon neach-rannsachaidd agus aon neach-bratha ann an Tiriodh (Faireachdann, ‘Cattle’, ‘Sheep’, Coltas an Duine and ‘Weather’) (Ó Maolalaigh 2008a: 474). A bharrachd air deasachadh a dhèanamh air na ceisteachain, rinn Ó Maolalaigh (2008a) sgrùdadadh seimeantaig air na faclan, is e gan sgrùdadadh a thaobh dàimh sheimeanteach agus mar a tha na faclan air an ceangal ri chèile a thaobh ciall (Ó Maolalaigh 2008a: 485).

Faclair na Gàidhlig

Is e iomairt eadar Oilthighean a tha ann am Faclair na Gàidhlig is iad ag amas air faclair eachdraidheil Gàidhlig a chruthachadh. Thathar am beachd gum bi am faclair ri fhaighinn air-loidhne is iad a' togail fianais bho litreachas na Gàidhlig, na teacsainchean as tràithe ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba gu litreachas na Gàidhlig an latha an-diugh, a' toirt dhuinn goireas coltach ris na goireasan a gheibhear don dà chuid Gàidhlig na h-Èireann agus Albais. Is e na thathar ag amas leis an fhaclair:

Freagraidh am faclair air feumalachdan na Gàidhlig anns an 21mh linn, le bhith a' cruthachadh bun-stèidh ùghdarrisach airson faclarean Gàidhlig eile agus goireasan ionnsachadh càinain. (www.faclair.ac.uk, 25/05/2012)

Dàta airson Stòras na Gàidhlig (DASG)

Thòisich am pròiseict Dàta airson Stòras na Gàidhlig, aithnichte len Acadamaidh Bhreatainn, fo stiùir an Ollaimh Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu ann an 2006. Tha DASG a' togail gu mòr air Faclair Eachdraidheil na Gàidhlig is iad a' feuchainn ri tasglann an fhaclair a chur ann an clò didseatach a gheibhear air loidhne (www.gla.ac.uk/departments/celtic, 2012). A thuilleadh air a seo, thathar a' cur teacsainchean na Gàidhlig air loidhne agus ann an clò digiteach, is e 'Corpas na Gàidhlig' a tha air a' phròiseict seo a thòisich ann an 2008. Thathar an dùil gun e bun-stèidh teacsail a bhios ann an DASG dha Faclair na Gàidhlig.

Sgrùdadh Dhualchainntean Gàidhlig na h-Èireann

LASID

Chaidh sgrùdadh mionaideach a dhèanamh air dualchainntean na Gaeilge anns an *Linguistic Atlas and Survey of Irish Dialects (LASID)* le Wagner (1969). Thòisich obair air LASID ann an 1949 aig an Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies agus Heinrich Wagner aig ceann a' phròiseict. Chaidh ceisteachan ullachadh a' togail air fear a chleachdadh ann am pròiseict rannsachaidh air Gearmailtis na h-Eilbheis agus chaidh a leasachadh iomadach uair agus aig a' cheann thall bha còrr is 2000 ceist ann (*LASID I*, ix).

Tha Wagner ag aideachadh gun robh aige, air uairean, ri luchd-brath a chleachdadh nach robh air Gaeilge a bhruidhinn fad còrr is 60 bliadhna. Bhathar a' sìreadh neach anns a' choimhearsnachd aig an robh Gaeilge na sgìre o thus agus bhathar airson duine le comasan leughaidh agus daoine a bha air siubhal gu sgìrean eile a sheachnad (*LASID I*: ix). Is e Wagner fhèin a rinn an obair-làraich, ach a-mhàin ann an dà sgìre ann an Èirinn agus ceithir ann an Alba. Is e an dòigh obrach a bha aige a bhith a' toirt air an luchd-bhratha faclan agus seantasan eadar-theangachadh bhon a' Bheurla (*LASID I*: ix). Tha Ó Dochartaigh (1996: 306) den bheachd nach robh an dòigh rannsachaidh seo a' toirt cothrom sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air dè dìreach a bhathar a' tuigsinn mun fhacal agus eadar-dhealaichean mìneachaidh sam bith air am biodh iad eòlach.

Ged a b' ann gus rannsachadh a dhèanamh air dualchainntean na Gaeilge a bha *LASID*, chaidh rannsachadh a dhèanamh air dualchainntean Gàidhlig na h-Alba is iad air sealtainn air seachd puingean ann an Alba. Is iad na seachd dualchainntean a chleachdar ann an Alba: Arainn, Cinn Tìre, Siorrachd Rois, Cataibh, Leòdhas, Meadhan Earra-Ghaidheil agus Beinn na Faoghla (*LASID IV*; viii). Seo na bha fa near do Wagner anns an rannsachadh Albannaich:

This is not intended as an effort to compete with Professor K. Jackson's extensive survey of Scottish Gaelic dialects; it is rather an attempt to indicate the Scottish Gaelic background of Ulster Irish. (*LASID II*: vii)

Chaidh am fiosrachadh a chruinneachadh le Wagner fhèin ann am Beinn na Faoghla agus Leòdhas agus is e an Dr Colm Ó Baoill a rinn an ceisteachan anns na sgìrean eile. Bha duilgheadasan aca a thaobh a bhith a' lorg luchd-bratha freagarrach anns na sgìrean anns an robh Ó Baoill a' rannsachadh agus is tric nach robh na sgilean Gàidhlig aca buileach mar a dh'iarzte (*LASID IV*: viii).

Gheibhear an rannsachadh air fad a nocht ann an *LASID* air Gàidhlig na h-Alba anns an alt ‘Scottish Gaelic in Wagner’s Survey of Irish Dialects’ air a dheasachadh le Ó Baoill (2012). Tha am fiosrachadh air a roinn ann an trì pàirtean: fiosrachadh bho mhapaichean *LASID* airson Gàidhlig na h-Alba (gun a bhith ann an cruth mapa), freagairtean nan ceisteachan airson gach puing ann an Alba agus tàr-sgrìobhainn de chlàraighean agus fiosrachadh a bharrachd a nocht airson gach puing ann an Alba (Ó Baoill 2012: 3). Is e goireas air leth feumail a tha anns an alt seo is e a’ taisbeanadh an fhiosrachaид a’ buntainn ri Gàidhlig na h-Alba ann an dòigh soilleir agus freagarrach airson neach sam bith a tha am beachd a chleachdadh ann an rannsachadh san àm ri teachd.

Sgrùdadh air dualchainntean fa leth ann an Gàidhlig na h-Èireann

An coimeas ris na tha ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba, tha Gàidhlig na h-Èireann nas beartaiche a thaobh an dà chuid sgrùdadh dhualchainntean agus cruinneachaidhean leicseachail. Tha an rannsachadh aig Ó Curnáin *The Irish of Iorras Aithneach Country Galway* na shàr eisimpleir de rannsachadh dualchainnte. Thairis air ceithir leabhraichean agus ceithir caibdidealan deug, tha Ó Curnáin (2007: 35) a’ dùanamh mion-sgrùdadh air fòn-eòlas⁵, cruth-eòlas⁶ agus leics-eòlas⁷. A thuilleadh air a bhith a’ toirt dealbh air a’ chànan, tha Ó Curnáin a’ dèiligeadh ri atharrachaidhean a tha air tighinn air a’ chànan o choinn goirid gu seachd àraid mar thoradh air buaidh na Beurla (Ó Curnáin 2007: 35). Anns a’ chaibideal mu dheireadh tha Ó Curnáin a’ toirt seachad fhaclan no tuigse fhaclan nach eil rin lorg ann an nua-fhaclarean Gàidhlig na h-Èireann.

A’ sealltainn air obair leicseachail a-mhàin ann an Gàidhlig na h-Èireann, tha sreathan air nochdadhbh bho Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann⁸ agus Institúid Ard-léinn Bhaile Átha Chliath⁹: *Cnósach focal ó Bhaile Bhúirne i gCunndae Chorcaí* (Ó Cuív 1947), *Sean-Chainnt na nDeise* (Breatnach 1961), *Foirisiún Focal as Gaillimh* (de Bhaldraithe 1985), *Cnuasach Focal as Ros Goill* (Lucas 1986), *Cnuasach focal as Teileann* (Uí Bheirn 1988), *Sean-Chainnt Theilinn* (Ó hEochaide 1966), *Cainnt Ros Muc. Imleabhar 1: Téacs; Imleabhar 2: Foclóir* (Wigger 2004) agus am measg nan leabhraichean eile a tha air nochdadhbh tha *An Béal Beo* (1936) agus *Liosata Focal as Ros Muc* (1974) le Ó Maille agus *Cainnt an Chláir* le MacClúin (1940).

⁵ phonology

⁶ morphology

⁷ lexicology

⁸ Royal Irish Academy

⁹ Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies

Tha cruinneachaidhean leicseachail sònraichte cuideachd air nochdadh ann an Gaeilge. Tha an leabhar *Téarmaí Tógála agus Tís as Inis Meáin* le Ó Siadhail (1978) a' sealltainn air briathrachas togail agus an taighe, ach is e an leabhar le Mac an Iomaire *Cladaí Chonamara* a tha a' buntainn ris an rannsachadh tha seo. Seach liosta fhaclan tha Mac an Iomaire a' cleachdadhbh a' bhriathrachais is e a' mìneachadh seann dòighean iasgaich, uidheamachd agus cleachdaidhean na sgìre. Tha stoidhle an leabhair air leth tlachdmhor agus gheibhear deagh thugse air a' bhriathrachas ach cuideachd air beatha sa sgìre.

Sgrùdadh air Dualchainntean na Gàidhlig

Nochd cuid den rannsachadh as tràithe air dualchainntean na Gàidhlig ann an altan a nochd ann an *TGSI* (Gunn 1890; MacBain 1894; Robertson 1899; 1900; 1902; 1904; 1907). Thàinig sgrùdadh air dualchainntean Gàidhlig na h-Alba bhon t-sealladh Èireannach sa leabhar aig Ó Rahilly (1932) *Irish Dialects Past and Present with Chapters on Scottish and Manx*. Ged a tha tiotal an leabhair a' riochdachadh a' phrìomhachais a thugar dha Ghàidhlig na h-Èireann, tha Ó Rahilly a' breithneachadh air Gàidhlig na h-Alba agus Manannais:

No apology is needed for the considerable amount of space devoted to Scottish and Manx. So closely are the three Gaelic languages allied that it would be futile to investigate the history of any one of them without taking full account of the other two [...] I hope that my Scottish friends, recognizing my good intentions, will take an indulgent view of such shortcomings as they may detect in my account of their language (Ó Rahilly 1976: x-xi).

Tha O' Rahilly a' meòrachadh air na sgaraidhean a tha ri an lorg eadar Gàidhlig na h-Èireann agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba. A thuilleadh air caibideal air a' Ghàidhlig tha caibideal cuideachd aig O' Rahilly air na sgaraidhean a tha ri an lorg eadar ann an gràmar agus briathrachas. Tha e gu h-àiridh mothachail air a' bhuaidh a tha air a bhith aig an Lochlannais air Gàidhlig na h-Alba; tha seo gu h-àiridh nochdte ann an ainmean-àite ann an Alba ach tha Ó Rahilly cuideachd a' togail aire dha faclan eile ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba a' tha tighinn bhon Lochlannais agus nach eil a' nochdadh ann an Gàidhlig na h-Èireann, leithid "*mód*, "a court", *ób*, "a creek", *úidh*, "a ford, etc.", *faodhail*, "a sea-ford'" (Ó Rahilly 1976: 125). Ach mheasaicheadh gur h-e an t-eadar-dhealachadh as motha eadar Gàidhlig na h-Èireann agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba, giorrachadh nam fuaimreagan ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. Tha O' Rahilly (1976: 127) den

bheachd gur h-ann bho bhuaidh nan Lochlannach a thachair seo is e a' ciallachadh gu bheil siostam-beuma Gàidhlig na h-Alba nas fhaisge air Seann Lochlannais.

SGDS

Thòisich am pròiseict rannsachaidh 'Suirbhidh Dualchainntean na h-Alba' ann an Oïlthigh Dhùn Èideann ann an 1949 (*SGDS I*: vii). Is ann an 1950 a chaithd 'Suirbhidh Dualchainntean Gàidhlig na h-Alba' a stèidheachadh a bha ag amas air fiosrachadh mionaideach a chruinneachadh air dualchainntean na Gàidhlig, pròiseict a bha a' ruith taobh ri taobh ris an t-suirbhidh Bheurla Ghallda (*SGDS, I*: vii). Fo stiùir an Ollaimh Kenneth Jackson, bhathar airson dealbh thar na dùthcha fhaighinn air dualchainntean na Gàidhlig (*SGDS I*: 30). Bha ùidh a bharrachd air nochdadh ann an sgìrean gu deas agus dhan ear far an robh a' Ghàidhlig ann an staid na bu mhiosa agus far nach deach rannsachadh mionaideach a dhèanamh roimhid (Borgstrøm: DB, 1940, 1941) (*SGDS, I*: 30).

Chleachdadh ceisteachan 40 duilleag de dh'fhad san rannsachadh airson *SGDS* agus iad ag amas air fiosrachadh air 895 faclan a chruinneachadh (*SGDS I*; Bosch 2006). Bha dà phrìomh roinn sa cheisteachan is iad sin fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas is cha robh ann ach dà cheist air leics-eòlas no cruinn-eòlas fhaclan (*SGDS I*: 54). Bha am prìomhachas a chuireadh air fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas san t-suirbhidh Albannaich ga sgaradh bhon t-suirbhidh a rinneadh ann an *LASID* a bha ag amas air gràmar agus leics-eòlas na Gaeilge (Ó Dochartaigh 1996: 305; Ó Maolalaigh 2010b: 7).

B' fhiach cuideachd a bhith mothachail air na h-amasan a bha aig Jackson fhèin is e na stiùiriche air a' phroiseict. Chan iongnadh gur h-ann air fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas a tha a' mhòr-chuid de rannsachadh *SGDS* leis gur h-ann air an dà roinn a bha a chuid rannsachaidh air càin Brittonic agus Bretonnais (*SGDS I*: 65; Jackson 1953, 1967). Tha Gillies (*SGDS I*: 54) ag ràdh: "The intention was to gather information on the synchronic reflexes of the Common Gaelic phonological system." Is e bha fa near dha Jackson aig a' cheann thall eachdraidh na Gàidhlig a sgrìobhadh.

Bha Jackson làidir na bheachd gur h-e an neach a bu fhreagraiche sa sgìre a chleachdte anns an rannsachadh seo. A thuilleadh air a bhith a' cleachdadh luchd-bratha a-mhàin le pàrantan bhon aon sgìre, bhathar cuideachd airson luchd-bratha a sheachnad a bha pòsta aig daoine a bhruidhneadh dualchainntean eile (Jackson 1958: 232). Gheibhear fiosrachadh mionaideach air an luchd-bhratha a chleachdar ann an *SGDS I* agus gach neach-bratha air ainmeachadh le

aois (no tomhas air aois), far an do rugadh iad, far an do thogadh iad, am pàrrantan agus fiosrachadh eile a bha iomchaidh, mar eisimpleir:

30. Miss Annie Johnston (Anna Nic Iain), The Glen (NL6798), Castlebay, Barra. Aged 66, born Barra, brought up barra, parents Barra. Former teacher, literate in Gaelic; See Borgstrøm 1937: 72. (*SGDS* I: 84)

A thuilleadh air a seo tha geàrr-chùnntas den obair-làraich ri fhaighinn:

30. Miss Annie Johnston, Age: 66, Fieldworker: KHJ, Version: B, Dates: 3.52, Field Record: No, Nil: 52, Prompted: 0. (*SGDS* I: 96)

Tha fiosrachadh mionaideach da leithid air leth taiceil dha neach sam bith a tha airson feum a chur air an rannsachadh san àm ri teachd.

Ged a thathar ag aithneachdadh gur h-e goireas air leth cudromach agus luachmhor a gheibhte ann an *SGDS*, tha an dòigh anns an deach am fiosrachadh fhoillseachadh a' cur bacadh air sgrùedadhbh aon sgìre a-mhàin:

Any analysis of a single idiolect or defined geographic area is near-impossible to accomplish from the published records, that is, without first copying out all the responses from, for example, points 27-30 across four volumes, for the Isle of Barra. (Bosch 2006: 2017)

Thèid am fiosrachadh a tha ri lorg ann an *SGDS* a chleachdadh san rannsachadh seo. Tha 68 faclan ann an *SGDS* a' buntainn ri briathrachas an iasgaich a-mach à 895 ceist. Tha 4 puingean ann am Barraigh (puingean 27-30): 27. Mìcheal MacFhionghain, Eolaigearraig (NL7007), 28. Niall is Màiri MacIall'iosa, Gearraig Gadhal (NL6798), 29. Niall Mac na Ceàrdaich, Leideag (NL6687) agus 30. Annie Niclain, An Gleann (NL6798); dithist dhiubh a bha nan luchd-bratha aig Borgstrøm: Annie Niclain as a' Ghleann agus Niall Mac na Ceàrdaich à Leideag (*SGDS*: 1984). Is e an t-Ollamh Kenneth Jackson a rinn an rannsachadh ann am Barraigh aig puingean 28-30 ann an 1952 agus rinn McCaughey rannsachadh le Mìcheal MacFhionghainn (puing 27) san Iuchar 1960. A thuilleadh air na freagairtean a fhuaras, tha fiosrachadh *SGDS* feumail a thaobh tuigse air dualchainnt Bharraigh. Mar an ceudna tha fiosrachadh feumail ri fhaighinn air briathrachas Gàidhlig Bharraigh ann an *SGDS* nuair a tha freagairt an neach-bhratha eadar-dhealaichte bhon fhacal a bha an neach-rannsachaiddh a' siubhal (faic *aitheamh* §4.7.2).

Ged nach robhar air prìomhachas a chur air leics-eòlas ann an *SGDS*, tha rannsachadh leicseachail air feum a dhèanamh dheth (Ó Dochartaigh 1996; Ó Maolalaigh 2010b). Tha Ó Dochartaigh (1996) air sgrùdadh leicseachail a dhèanamh air dà fhacal iasaid ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba agus mar a chleachdas dualchainntean eadar-dhealaichte *nàbaidh v. coimhearsnachd* agus *roth v. cuibheall*. Ge-tà, tha Ó Dochartaigh (1996: 306) air rabhadh a thoirt gum bu chòir a bhith faiceallach a thaobh a bhith a' tomhas nan iosaglosan eadar dualchainntean le bhith a' cleachdadh an fhiosrachaидh a tha ri fhaotainn ann an *SGDS* leis gur h-ann air fòn-eòlas seach leics-eòlas a bhathar ag amas.

Chleachd Ó Maolalaigh (2010b) *SGDS* gus sgrùdadh mionaideach a dhèanamh air 'snowflake' ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. Mar a thugadh iomradh gu h-àrd, cha deach ach dà cheist san rannsachadh air fad fhaighneachd gus fuasglaidhean fhaighinn air leics-eòlas is iad sin 'sleeve' agus 'snowflake'. A bharrachd air a bhith a' riochdachadh nan cruthan eadar-dhealaichte a nochdas anns na sgìrean, tha Ó Maolalaigh air sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air ciall nam faclan a tha air nochdadhis e mothachail gu bheil ceangal seimeantach eatarra:

Chithear gur h-e ainmean meataforach samhlachail a tha anns a' mhòr-chuid de na h-ainmearan a chuireas an cèill, mar as trice, 'mìrean beag aotrom' mar a tha pìos beag de dh'olainn, de chlòimh no de chleit. (Ó Maolalaigh, 2010b: 7)

Sgrùdaidhean eile

Rinn Elmar Ternes sgrùdadh fòineimeach air Gàidhlig na h-Alba a nochd airson a' chiad uair ann an 1973 agus nochd an treasamh deasachadh le caibideal a bharrachd ann an 2006. Nochd sgrùdadh coimeasach eadar Gaeilge Ulaidh agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba le Ó Baoill ann an 1978.

Chaidh sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air grunnd dualchainntean fa leth tron 20mh linn. Rinn Holmer (1938, 1957, 1969) rannsachadh air dualchainntean Earra-Ghàidheil agus Borgstrøm ann am Bharraigh (1937), Innse Gall (1940) agus an t-Eilean Sgitheanach agus Siorrachd Rois (1941). Rinn MacPherson (1945) rannsachadh PhD air dualchainnt Uibhist a Tuath agus nochd sgrùdadh air Gàidhlig ann an Leurbost le Oftedal (1956). Is ann air Gàidhlig Rois an Ear a bha an rannsachadh aig Watson (1974; 1986) agus chaidh Gàidhlig ann an Cataibh an Ear a sgrùdadh le Dorian (1987), Siorrachd Pheairt an Ear le Ó Murchú (1989) agus Gàidhlig ìle le Grannd (1985, 2000). Nochd *Faclan is Abairtean à Rois an Iar* le Wentworth ann an 2003 agus

chaidh PhD air dualchainnt Gheàrrloch fhoillseachadh ann an 2005. Rinn George Jones PhD air Gàidhlig Dhiùraidh aig Oilthigh Aberystwyth (2010).

Sgrùdadh leicseachail

Mar a fhuras anns an rannsachadh *SGDS*, is ann le priomhachas air fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas mar as trice a tha an rannsachadh cànanachais ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba:

A greatly neglected aspect of Scottish Gaelic dialect study is that of lexical geography [...] Most linguists working in the field of Scottish Gaelic dialects have hitherto concentrated on the phonological difference between dialects. (Grannad 1987: 146)

Ged a tha gainnead rannsachaidh leicseachail aithnichte ann an saoghal sgoilearachd na Gàidhlig (Ó Maolalaigh 2008a), thà sgrùdadh sgoilearachd leicseachail air nochdad. Chaidh sgrùdadh leicseachail a dhèanamh le MacAskill (1966) anns a' phàipear aige 'Differences in Dialect, Vocabulary and General idiom between the Islands'. Rinn MacAskill sgrùdadh air obair nan sgoilearan aig Acadamaidh Rìoghail Inbhir Nis a bha air tighinn bho na h-Eileanan an Iar (1966: 64), is e a' meòrachadh air eadar-dhealaichean briathrachais. Le freagairtean Barrach nam measg chithear gu bheil luach san rannsachadh MhicAskill sa rannsachadh seo, agus tha briathrachas an iasgaich a' nochdad san alt, m.e. *bradan* (MacAskill, 1966: 73).

Feumar a bhith mothachail ge-tà, gur h-ann stèidhichte air eòlas MhicAskill a-mhàin agus eòlas a chur e air dualchainntean bho obair nan sgoilearan a tha an rannsachadh seo. Cha deach obair-làraich shònraighe a dhèanamh. Chan eil fiosrachadh mionaideach ri fhaighinn air an luchd-bhratha aige agus bhiodh seo feumail a thaobh a bhith a' cleachdad agus a' meòrachadh air na freagairtean a fhuras. Mar an ceudna, bhiodh sgoilearan bho na h-eileannan a' fuireach còmhla ann an Inbhir Nis agus ma dh'fhaodte gum biodh seo a' bualadh air na fuasglaidhean a fhuras bhon cuid obrach. Chan eil MacAskill a' togail air rannsachadh sgoilearachd a bha air a dhèanamh roimhid, ged a tha e ag aideachadh ann an dòigh nach e obair sgoilearachd a bha fa-near dhà:

Much has already been done by scholars in the way of studying particular dialects, but much of interest still remains to be gleaned and this paper attempts to record some interesting illustrations gathered from pupils from Harris, Scalpay, Skye, the Uists and Benbecula, and Barra, comparing

or contrasting them with usages with which I myself am acquainted in Lewis. (MacAskill 1966: 64)

Rinn Seumas Grannd sgrùdadadh leicseachail air dualchainntean Gàidhlig nan Eilean Siar (Grannd 1987, 1995-96). Chleachdadadh ceisteachain le luchd-bratha air feadh nan Eilean Siar “interviewing ordinary native Gaelic speakers, using a questionnaire which was designed to highlight the differences between dialects.” (Grannd 1995-96: 52) Chleachdadadh 250 ceist sa cheisteachan ach chan eil an ceisteachan fhèin a’ nochdadadh san alt. Tha gainnead fhiosrachaидh ann a thaobh an luchd-bhratha is e ag ràdh gun robh a’ chuid bu mhotha dhiubh nas sine na leth-cheud agus gur ann às an sgìre fhèin a bha an cuid phàrantan (Grannd, 1995-96: 52). Chan eilear ag innse càite dìreach anns gach eilean a bha iad a’ fuireach, fiosrachadh a bhiodh air leth luachmhòr gu h-àraidh air na h-eileanan as mothà. Chaighd 48 ceisteachain a lìonadh air fad agus 15 dhiubh air an lìonadh gu ìre air choreigin.

Is iad na prìomh fhuasglaidhean a fhuaras: gu bheil pasgan de dh'iosaglosan¹⁰ ann eadar Na Hearadh agus Leòdhas – mar a fhuair Borgstrøm (1940) san rannsachadh a bha gu mòr a’ sgrùdadadh fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas; ach thathar air pasgan de dh'iosaglosan eile a mheasadh a tha aig an dearbh ìre chudromachais eadar Griomasaigh agus Beinn na Faoghla (Grannd 1995-96: 56). A thuilleadh air an dà phrìomh phasgan de dh'iosaglosan, thathar air dà iosaglos eile a mheasadh eadar Bearnaraigh is Uibhist a Tuath agus Èirisgeigh is Barraigh. Tha e gu h-àraidh mothachail air mar a tha measgachadh leicseachail ri lorg ann am Beinn na Faoghla is e ag ràdh: “the next most striking feature is that the area with the greatest degree of mixed lexical usage in the Western Isles is found immediately south of this second line, in Benbecula.” (Grannd 1995-96: 53). Tha Grannd a’ toirt iomradh air ochd faclan san alt; hair (of the head), oystercatcher, smoke (from the chimney), porridge, blue (of the sky), grey (of the hair), Sunday.

Nochd rannsachadh air Gàidhlig ìle le Grannd ann an 2000 is e a’ dèanamh coimeas eadar Gàidhlig ìle agus dualchainntean Earra-Ghàidheil agus Arainn, ged a tha e a’ toirt iomradh air dualchainntean eile (2000: 2). Chleachd Grannd ceisteachain a chruthaich e fhèin a bha gu h-àraidh a’ togail air feartan a bhathar den bheachd a bha a’ nochdadadh ann an ìle a-mhàin ach cuideachd feartan dualchainntean eile is e an dùil gum biodh sgaraidhean a’ nochdadadh eadar nan dualchainntean. Bha e a’ sealltainn an dà chuid air fòn-eolas agus leics-eòlas agus e a’ cleachdadadh luchd-bratha à sgìrean anns an deach am pàrantan a thogail - ged nach eil fiosrachadh a bharrachd air an luchd-bhratha ri fhaighinn.

¹⁰ bundle of isoglosses

Chithear ann an Ó Maolalaigh (2003: 255), is e a' dèanamh lèirmheas air obair Ghrannad (2000), nach eil an ceisteachan a chleachdar an lùib an leabhair agus mar nach eil fiosrachadh mionaideach a' nochdad mun luchd-brath a chleachdar. Tha e na chùis-iongnaidh nach eil Grannd (2000) air togail air rannsachadh a rinneadh le Holmer (1938, 1957, 1967) sa sgìre ach cuideachd a rannsachadh fhèin. Tha cuid de na puingean a tha Ó Maolalaigh (2003) air togail a' buntainn ri obair Ghrannad (1995-96, 1997).

Is e an rannsachadh a rinn Wentworth (2003, 2005) an rannsachadh as fharsainge a tha air nochdad o choinn ghoirid a thaobh leics-eòlas ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. Rinn Wentworth tràchdas PhD air fòn-eòlas dualchainnt Ghàidhlig Gheàrrloch (2005), ach a thuilleadh air a seo rinn e cruinneachadh leicseachail a nochd ann an 2003 fon tiotal *Faclan is Abairtean à Ros an Iar: Gaelic words and phrases from Wester Ross*. Bha Wentworth (2005: 2) mothachail air mar a bha crònadh air tighinn air Gàidhlig na sgìre agus ann an ùine goirid gum biodh dualchainnt na sgìre air a dhol à bith. Is e liosta-fhaclan a tha ann an *Faclan is Abairtean* agus bhathar an dùil gun cleachdadhs pàrantan aig an robh clann ann an aonadan Gàidhlig na sgìre an leabhar gus togail a thoirt air cleachdadhs briathrachas Gheàrrloch (Wentworth 2003: i).

Tha na faclan is abairtean a tha aig Wentworth (2003: ii) 'air an sealltainn cuide ri eisimpleirean den cleachdadhs ann an abairt no ann an seantans'. A thuilleadh air a seo, thathar air eisimpleirean a chleachdadhs bho òrain, seanfhaclan, ainmean-àite agus frith-ainmean (Wentworth 2003: ii). Bha Wentworth na chòmhnaidh ann an Geàrrloch o 1973 agus is ann thairis air deich air an fhichead bliadhna air fad a chruinnich e na faclan. Chithear gur h-ann tric a thug luchd-bratha dha an dà chuid am facial anns a' Ghàidhlig ach cuideachd eadar-theangachadh dhan a' Bheurla no Beurla na h-Alba (Wentworth, 2003: iii). Tha Wentworth air a dhòigh-obrach a mhìneachadh gu soilleir:

Mar as tric 's e an dòigh-obrach a tha agam nota a ghabhail de dh'fhaclan is de dh'abairtean Gàidhlig anns am bheil ùidh agam, mar a thèid an ràdh riùm neo bho chlàraighean-teip, am bitheantas cuide ris a' phàirt a tha iomchaidh den ghnìomh-labhairt anns am bheil iad. Tha seo a' toirt gu buil gum bheil na faclan is na h-abairtean gan cur ann an coitheacsa, agus gheibhearr mar seo cuideachd "eisimpleirean de chleachdadhs", mar a tha agam orra, don liosta-fhaclan. Thèid na faclan, na h-abairtean, agus na h-eisimpleirean de chleachdadhs an uair sin eadar-theangachadh gu Beurla san dòigh a b' fheàrr a shaoileas mi a nì soilleir a' bhrìgh aca a chum feum na liosta-fhaclan. (Wentworth 2003: iv)

Bhathar cuideachd mothachail air na sgìrean no bailtean ann an sgìre Gheàrrloch fhèin far an cluinnear na faclan no na h-abairtean. A thaobh mar a tha na faclan air an litreachadh aig Wentworth (2003: v), bhathar airson agus gum biodh fuaimneachadh na sgìre air a riochdachadh gu soilleir agus mar thoradh air a seo chan eilear a' cumail ri litreachadh coitcheannta na Gàidhlig.

Sgrùdadh Seimeantach

Gu ruige seo chan eil obair sgoilearachd ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba air sgrùdadh a dhèanamh air seimeantaig a' chànan ann an doimhneachd, a thuilleadh air òraid neo-fhoillsichte a rinn an t-Ollamh Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh aig Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 5 ann an 2008. Tha Ó Maolalaigh a' measadh obair sgoilearachd air seimeantaig ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba gu ruige seo is e ag ràdh:

With some notable exceptions, the study of Gaelic semantics has been confined to grammatical semantics. The meaning of lexical items (i.e. dictionary words) represent one of the most understudied aspects of Scottish Gaelic. (Ó Maolalaigh, òraid neo-fhoillsichte, 2008b: 7) (faic t.d. 186)

Sheall Meek (2006) air cleachdadh *smùid* ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. A' sgrùdadh tùsan bho sheann litreachas na Gàidhlig, an dà chuid òrain agus rosg, tha Meek air ceangal eadar *smùid* ann an *bàta-smùide* agus *smùid* air a chleachdadh a thaobh buaidh na dibhe m.e. bha *smùid* air 'he was drunk', a mheasadh.

Thug Dillon (1953) sùil air caochlaideachd seimeantach Gàidhlig na h-Èireann agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba anns a' phàipear 'Semantic Distribution in Gaelic Dialects'. Ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba, am measg na mhothaichear bha an sgaradh leicseachail eadar leithid *ceard* 'tinker' agus *ciùird* 'trade' ann an Uibhist a Deas agus an sgaradh leicseachail fòn-eòlach leis an fhacal *soitheach* (Dillon 1953: 323-34). Tha cuide den aisteachan aig MacMathúna (1978) air seimeantach na Gaeilge a' toirt iomradh air Gàidhlig na h-Alba mar eisimpleir san alt aige 'On the expression of 'rain' and 'it is raining' in Irish' tha meòrachadh air na faclan a chleachdar ann an Gàidhlig.

Gheibhear sgrùdadh seimeantach ann an rannsachadh dualchainnte mar an ceudna. Mar a thugadh iomradh cheana, tha sgrùdadh seimeantach ann an alt Uí Maolalaigh (2008a) air Gàidhlig Thiriodh agus tha Ó Maolalaigh a' sealainn air ceanglaichean seimeantach san alt

aige air ‘snowflake’ (Ó Maolalaigh 2010). Anns an sgrùdadh coimeasach a rinn Ó Baoill (1978) eadar Gaeilge Ulaidh agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba, thugadh iomradh air sgaraidhean seimeantach a nochd mar a thugadh Grannd (2000) anns an rannsachadh aige air Gàidhlig ìle.

Briathrachas an lasgaich

A thaobh briathachas an iasgaich agus Gàidhlig na h-Alba is e alt a sgriobhadh le Ó Baoill (1994) air briathrachas an èisg ann an Gaeilge, Gàidhlig agus Manainnis tha a' buntainn gu mòr ris an rannsachadh seo. Ge-tà, is e na bha fa-near dha Ó Baoill dàileadh nam faclan thairis air na sgìrean eadar-dhealaichte a sgrùdadh (Ó Baoill 1994: 166). Chleachdadh cruinneachadh de dh'fhaclan a rinn e fhèin air briathrachas airson èisg bho litreachas tràth sna nua-chànan agus liostaichean fhaclan, faclarean agus rannsachadh mar a rinn Wagner (1969). Tha an rannsachadh air an roinn ann an 7 pàirtean is e a' dèiligeadh ri eadar-dhealachaidhean leicseachail a lorgar agus eachdraidh nam faclan m.e. faclan-iasaid bhon Bheurla agus faclan dearbhte ann an seann Ghàidhlig. Tha liosta fhaclan a' nochdad aig deireadh an uilt air na faclan a nochd sa chiad dol a-mach sa Ghàidhlig agus an dèidh sin ann an Laideann.

Tha Ó Baoill a' toirt rabhadh gum bu chòir a bhith cùramach nuair a tha sinn a' dèiligeadh ri rannsachadh air a' chuspair anns na càin Ghàidhlig leis nach eil an luchd-rannsachaidh mion-eòlach air èisg fhèin. Is e a' rabhadh nach eil eadar-theangachaidhean dhan a' Bheurla air ainmean nan iasg buileach freagarrach (Ó Baoill 1994: 165). Is ann air an dearbh adhbhar seo a tha an liosta aig deireadh an uilt a' cleachdadhean nan ainmean ann an Gàidhlig agus ann an Laideann (Ó Baoill 1994: 196).

Modhan-Obrach

Obair-làraich

Roghnaicheadh gur h-e obair-làraich ann am Barraigh fhèin an dòigh a bu fhreagraiche an cuspair seo a rannsachadh. Tha beartas briathrachas Gàidhlig Bharraigh ri fhaotainn bho thùsan sgrìobhte agus tusan clàraichte. Ach is e a chur mi romham san rannsachadh seo, cruinneachadh a dhèanamh air a' bhriathrachas a thathar fhathast a' cleachdadh ann am Barraigh. Gheibhear tron a bhith a' dèanamh obair-làraich sa choimhearsnachd fhèin, fuasglaidhean an dà chuid air cleachdadh agus tuigse nach fhaighear gu tric bho thùsan sgrìobhte no clàraichte. Leis gu bheil an rannsachadh seo a' sealltainn air seimeantaig leicseachail, chan ionnan breithneachadh air tuigse bho thùsan sgrìobhte agus ceasnachadh luchd-cleachdaidh fhèin air an tuigse agus mar a chleachdas iad am briathrachais. Chaidh priomhachas a thoirt do dh'obair-làraich san rannsachadh seo leis gun tèid am fiosrachadh seo à bith ann an ùine nach bi fada.

Luchd-bratha

Chaidh luchd-bratha a thaghadh airson an rannsachaidh a chaidh àrach ann an teaghlach iasgaich¹¹ ann am Barraigh. Dh'fheumadh gur h-ann à Barraigh a bha an dà chuid màthair agus athair gach neach-bratha agus gun deach an togail a' bruidhinn na Gàidhlig a-staigh. A thuilleadh air a seo, dh'fheumadh an luchd-bratha fhèin a bhith an sàs anns an iasgach mar dhreuchd agus gun deach am measadh mar riochdairean de Ghàidhlig Bharraigh agus den iasgach. Chleachdadh luchd-bratha a bha pòsta aig Barraich air fad, seach Calum MacLeòid a tha pòsta aig tè aig nach eil Gàidhlig. Chleachdadh dithist neach-bratha le comas-leughaidh sa Ghàidhlig. Bha am feartan eile a' ciallachadh gun robhar air leth comasach mar luchd-bratha agus gum biodh an rannsachadh seo fhèin nas laige mur an robhar air bruidhinn riutha. Le seo a ràdh, bhathar mothachail air a' bhuaidh a dh'fhaodadh a bhith aig an comas-leughaidh air cleachdadh fhaclan nach fhaighear sa bhitheantas ann am Barraigh. Chaidh cuid dhiubh a thoirt còmhla aig cruinneachaidhean gus cothrom a thoirt dhaibh beachdachadh air a' chuspair còmhla.

Tha dàimh teaghlach agam fhèin ri cuid den luchd-bhratha. Is e **CIM30** mo Sheanair agus **RDU42, DBM47**, mic bhràithrean mo Sheanar. Tha mi cuideachd càirdeach ri **CMN45** agus **MFM41** air taobh mo Sheanmhar.

¹¹ athair na iasgaire

Roddy MacLeòid **RDU42** agus Ciorstaidh Peigi NicLeòid **CPM45**; Grinn, Barraigh.

Is e Roddy MacLeòid r.¹² 1942 (Roddy Dhòmhnaill Uilleim a' Dot) prìomh neach-bratha an rannsachaidh. Tha e 70 bliadhna a dh'aois agus rugadh e ann an Nasg (NF: 654983). Thogadh e ann an Nasg agus Horgh (NF: 658982), ged a tha e a-nist na chòmhnaidh ann an Grìnn (NF: 676034). Tha e pòsta aig Ciorstaidh Peigi NicLeòid a rugadh agus a thogadh ann an Cliaid (NF: 677046). Is e iasgaire a bha ann an athair Roddy (Dòmhnaill Uilleam MacLeòid) a rugadh agus a thogadh ann am Bruairnis (NF: 714025) agus a sheanair (Dot: Dòmhnaill MacLeòid), a shinn-sheanair (Dòmhnaill Uilleim Alasdair Chaluim: Dòmhnaill Uilleam MacLeòid) agus aig gach ginealach gu ruige sin cho fad is as fhiosrach iad. Rugadh agus thogadh màthair Roddy ann an Nasg (NF: 654983).

Thòisich Roddy air obair an iasgaich làn-ùine nuair a dh'fhàg e an sgoil. Bha e treiseag air tìrmòr mus do phòs e, thill e a Bharraigh às dèidh a' phòsaidh is e ag obair làn-ùine mar iasgair on uair ud. Tha e air a bhith ag obair-chlèibh airson ghiomach, chrùbagan, chreachann is deisneagan, a' tràilleadh airson muasan-caola agus ag obair nan lòn son phìobaire agus iasg geal (truisg is adag). Tha e na shàr-eòlaiche air iasgach an eilein is air leth comasach air bruidhinn fad is farsaing air a' chuspair. Tha feartan dualchainnt Bharraigh air leth follaiseach na chainnt (faic Sgrùdadh Dualchainnt). A thuilleadh air a chomas-chànan, bha e an dà chuid comasach agus deònach dealbhan a dhèanamh le a làimh gus mìneachadh a bharrachd a thoirt air na faclan.

Chaidh na ceisteachain air fad a fhreagairt le Roddy, agus chaidh agallamhan a bharrachd a dhèanamh leis tron rannsachadh air fad. Chaidh a chleachdadh mar neach-stiùiridh aig na cruinneachaidhean mar an ceudna. Bhiodh e tric a' tighinn thugam le faclan, abairtean agus cleachdaidhean eile a bha e air cuimhneachadh eadar agallamhan. Bha a bhean Ciorstaidh Peigi an làthair aig na h-agallamhan a rinn mi a-staigh leis. Air uairean cuideachd bhiodh am mac Dòmhnaill Uilleim MacLeòid (r. 1967) an làthair, is e iasgaire làn ùine a tha ann agus tha e cuideachd na sgiobair air bàta-teasairginn Bharraigh.

Dòmhnaill Brianainn MacLeòid **DBM47** agus Màiri Flòraidh NicLeòid **MFM51**; Bruairnis, Barraigh.

Rugadh agus thogadh Dòmhnaill Brianainn (Dòmhnaill Iagan a' Dot) ann an Ceann Tangabail (NF: 656988) ann an 1947. Tha e a-nist a' fuireach ann am Bruairnis (NF: 714025) far an

¹² rugadh

deach athair Iagan MacLeòid (Iagan a' Dot) a thogail; is ann ann an Ceann Tangabhair a thogadh a mhàthair. Tha Dòmhnnall air a bhith ag iasgach ghiomach, sgadan, mhaosgan-caola, iasg geal, rionnach, agus sìolagan. An-diugh, bidh e a' toirt luchd-turais eadar Barraigh is na h-eileanan mu dheas gu h-àraigd gu Eilean Mhiughalaigh.

Chaidh na ceithir ceisteachain a dhèanamh leis thairis air grunnd agallamhan; bhiodh a bhean Màiri-Flòraidh NicLeòid an làthair aig na h-agallamhan sa bhitheantas. Is ann à Sgurabhal (NF: 699090), Eolaigearraidh, a tha Màiri-Flòraidh agus is ann bho theaghlaich iasgairean a tha i, mar an ceudna. Tha beartas eòlais aca air an iasgach agus cleachdaidhean traidiseanta Bharraigh.

Calum MacLeòid **CIM30**; Bruairnis, Barraigh.

Rugadh Calum MacLeòid (Calum a' Dot) ann an 1930 san Àird Mhòr (NF: 713039) agus thogadh e san dearbh bhaile ged a tha e a-nist a' fuireach ann am Bruairnis. Is ann à Buairnis (NF: 714025) a bha athair (Dot: Dòmhnnall MacLeòid) agus a bha a mhàthair Mòr Uilleim (Mòr NicNèill). Is iad Roddy MacLeòid **RDU42** agus Dòmhnnall B. MacLèoid **DBM47** mic a bhràithrean. Is e iasgair a bha na athair agus is ann aig an teaghlaich a bha cuid de sgothaniasgaich ceann a tuath an eilein. Bha teaghlaich MhicLeòid air leth soirbheachail nan iasgairean agus tha cliù nan comasan aithnichte ann an dualchas Bharraigh agus òrain na sgìre (NicNèill 2009). A thuilleadh agus gur h-e iasgairean a bha anns an teaghlaich air fad bha màthair Chaluim, Mòr Uilleim, na 'nighean an sgadain', a' siubhal air feadh Alba is Sasainn a' leantail nan sgadan.

Thòisich Calum air obair na Trà' Mòireadh aig dusan bliadhna' a dh'aois is e ag obair ro agus às dèidh na sgoileadh nuair a bhiodh an làn freagarrach. Chosg e a' chuid bu mhotha de bheatha obrach air tìr mòr agus thill e a Bharraigh ann an 1994 is e ag obair a-rithist aig an Tra' Mhòr gu ruige 2006. Tha cliù Chaluim a thaobh obair na Traghad Mhòire aithnichte feadh an eilein. Is e Calum an aon neach-bratha nach eil pòsta aig neach-labhairt Gàidhlig. Measaicheadh nach biodh buaidh ro mhòr aig a seo air an rannsachadh leis nach eil Gàidhlig aig a bhean.

Chaidh na ceisteachain uile a dhèanamh le Calum agus bha e cuideachd an làthair aig na cruinneachaidhean. Fhuaras fiosrachadh a bharrachd bhuaithe air obair na Trà' Mòireadh agus na cleachdaidhean is dòighean-obrach mun cuairt air. Chaidh agallamhan a bharrachd a dhèanamh le Calum agus iomadach ceist a chur air feadh an rannsachaidd, leis gur h-ann aigesan a bhithinn a' fuireach fhad is a bha mi ann am Barraigh.

Calum MacNèill **CMN45**; Nasg, Barraigh.

Rugadh agus thogadh Calum MacNèill (Calum a' Chal) ann an Nasg ann an 1945. Is ann à Nasg a bha athair, a thuilleadh air a bhith na iasgair, bha athair tric an sàs ann a bhith a' càradh sgothan agus a bhith gan ath-thogail. Is ann à Bogach (NF: 715025) a bha a mhàthair. Thòisich Calum ag iasgach nuair a bha e dìreach ceithir bliadhna' deug is e ag iasgach a' ghiomaich. Chaidh e gu muir dhomhainn nuair a bha e sia bliadhna' deug. Thill e dhan iasgach ann an 1984 agus tha e air a bhith ag iasgach le clèibh on uair sin.

Tha Calum air leth foghlaimichte agus tha comasan leughaidh is sgriobhaidh aige sa Ghàidhlig. Chaidh na ceithir ceisteachain a lònadh anns na h-agallamhan a rinneadh leis. Fhuaireadh fiosrachadh mu sheann chleachdaidhean agus sgeulachdan na sgìre mar an ceudna.

Iain Mac na Ceàrdaich **IDS29**; An Gleann, Barraigh.

Rugadh Iain Mac na Ceàrdaich (Iain Dubh) sa Ghleann (NF: 674986) ann an 1929. Às dèidh dha an sgoil fhàgail chaidh e a dh' obair air tìr-mòr, thill e a Bharraigh ann an 1972 is e ag obair le Iagan a' Dot (athair **DBM47**) a' tràilleadh. Bha Iain an làthair aig na cruinneachaidhean agus bha eòlas air leth aige air an t-seann uidheamachd a chleachdad agus na seòrsaichean iasgaich eadar-dhealaichte.

Ceisteachain

Chaidh ceithir ceisteachain ullachadh: 1. Sgothan, 2. Uidheamachd, 3. Èisg, 4. Sìde. Am measg na chleachdad gus na ceisteachain seo a chruthachadh, bha ceisteachain a lorgar ann an tasglann HDSG aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu: acfhuinn iasgaich, maoraich, togail bhàtaichean, eathraichean, iasgach a' ghiomaich, iasgach an sgadain agus sìde. Chaidh sealltainn cuideachd air na ceisteachain ann an SGDS agus LASID, bha 68 faclan ann an SGDS co-cheangailte ris a' mhuiir, a' chladach, an iasgach no an t-sìde agus 125 ann an LASID. Chleachdad cuideachd an leabhar *Muir is Tìr* (2005) agus faclair Dwelly (2001) gus na ceisteachain a chleachdar a chruthachadh. Rinneadh rannsachadh a bharrachd a thaobh na tha iasgairean a' cur gu tìr ann am Barraigh gus ceisteachan nan iasg a bha freagarrach dhan sgìre a chruthachadh.

Chaidh poidhleat a dhèanamh air Ceisteachan 1 - Sgothan anns an Dubhlachd 2011. Lìonadh an ceisteachan le **RDU42**, **CIM30** agus **DBM47** triùir luchd-bratha agus chaidh leasachadh a dhèanamh air na ceithir ceisteachain mar thoradh air fuasglaidhean a' phoidhleat. Gheibhear na ceisteachain air fad ann an Eàrr-ràdh A.

Cha d' fhuairear freagairt airson gach falal sa cheisteachain mar eisimpleir *sillock, lemon sole, witch* (Eàrr-ràdh A3). Gu tric, cha robh an t-iasg no an uidheamachd ri fhaotainn ann am Barraigh agus mar sin cha robh Gàidhlig aca air a shon.

Agallamhan

Is ann tron a bhith ag agallamh an luchd-bhratha a chaidh na ceisteachain a lìonadh. Thugadh comhairle dhan luchd-bhratha gur h-e rannsachadh air Gàidhlig Bharraigh a tha seo agus gum bu chòir dhaibh freagairtean a thabhann a bhiodh aca gu nàdarra ann am Barraigh agus briathrachas a bhathar air cluinniinn aig luchd-labhairt à sgìrean eile no anns na meadhannan Gàidhlig a sheachnad. Chaidh na h-agallamhan air fad a chlàradh le inneal-clàraidh didsiteach. Chaidh cuid bu mhotha de na h-agallamhan a chumail leis an luchd-bhratha eadar an Dubhlachd 2011 agus an Gearran 2012 no sa Chèitean 2012. Chleachdadh na ceithir ceisteachan mar bhun-stèidh air na h-agallamhan le còmhraidhean tric a' nochdad mun cuairt air a' chuspair. Is i Gàidhlig prìomh chàin nan agallamhan ged a chaidh na faclan is abairtean bho na ceisteachain a chantail ann am Beurla. Roghnaicheadh gur h-e seo an dòigh bu fhreagraiche dèiligeadh ris na h-agallamhan leis gum bithinn a' bruidhinn sa Ghàidhlig riutha san àbhaist.

Thòisich gach agallamh le còmhradh nàdarra air cùisean an latha, fhuras cothrom cùisean a chur an òrdugh agus a bhith cinnteach gun robh a h-uile duine cofhurtail. Bhiodh cuspair an agallaimh mu dheireadh air a thogail san ath-agallamh air eagal agus gum biodh sgàth sam bith air tilleadh air n-ais thuca san eadar-ama. Bha cothrom ann ceistean a bha air nochdad bho na tàr-sgrìobhainnean a thogail cuideachd. Cha deach bacadh a chur air neach-bratha sgeulachdan innse no còmhradh a thogail air a' chuspair.

Sa bhitheantas, bha barrachd na aon neach-bratha an làthair aig na h-agallamhan (bean, mac no neach-bratha eile), mar sin glè thric thòisicheadh air breithneachadh eatarra fhèin air ciall no cleachdadh facail. Bha an soilleireachadh a fhuras anns na suisheachaidhean seo air leth feumail dhan rannsachadh.

Cruinneachaidhean

A bharrachd air na h-agallamhan leis an luchd-bhratha nan dachannan, chaidh buidheann dhiubh a thoirt còmhla sa gheamhraidh 2012. Chleachdadhean neach-bratha Roddy MacLeòid gus stiùir a chumail air a' chòmhradh. Bhathar am beachd gum faighe còmhradh na bu nàdaraiche leis gun robh aon de na h-iasgairean fhèin ga stiùireadh. Gu dearbha nochd còmhraighean air seann chleachdaidhean agus seann dòighean obrach a bharrachd air faclan agus abairtean nach eil air an cleachdadhean ach glè ainneamh. A thuilleadh air a seo, nochd an luchd-bratha le eisimpleirean de uidheamachd a bhathar a' cleachdadhean gus mìneachadh nas fhèarr a thoirt. Bha na cruinneachaidhean seo air leth buannachdail dhan rannsachadh gu seachd àraid a thaobh beachdan air ciall no cleachdadhean fhaclan no abairtean.

Dealbhan

Chaidh cothrom a thoirt dhan an luchd-bhratha pàipear agus peansailean a chleachdadhean aig na h-agallamhan agus na cruinneachaidhean. Mur an robhar deònach dealbhan a dhèanamh iad fhèin, chaidh a mhìneachadh dhaibh gun dèanainn fhèin dealbhan fon stiùireadh acasan. Chaidh dealbhan a chleachdadhean gu cunbalach le Roddy MacLeòid agus Calum MacLeòid gus soilleireachadh a thoirt air na pàirtean den sgoth no an uidheamachd air an robhar a-mach.

Feadh an rannsachaidh, thogadh dealbhan le camara didsiteach de uidheamachd agus sgothan mun cuairt air Barraigh. Chaidh na dealbhan tha seo a chleachdadhean anns na h-agallamhan fhèin agus thathar cuideachd a' nochdadhean feadh an tràchdais gus soilleireachadh a thoirt dhan leughadair. Is e Calum MacLeòid (mo bhràthair) a rinn na dealbhan làimheadh a nochdas san tràchdas.

Beusalachd¹³

Leis gun robhar a' dèanamh obair-làraich le daoine dh'fheumte cead iarraidh am fiosrachadh a fhuaras bhuapa a chleachdadhean agus na h-agallamhan a chlàradh. Bha e an urra riutha fhèin an robhar deònach pàirt a ghabhail sa chiad dol a-mach agus an robhar airson cumail orra san rannsachadh. Is ann air tìr a chaidh an rannsachadh seo a dhèanamh. Gheibhear a' bhileag fiosrachaidh agus aonta airson cleachdadhean dàta ann an Eàrr-Ràdh B.

¹³ Ethics

Deasachadh

Tha freagairtean an rannsachaidh a' nochdadhe sa chiad dol a-mach fo na ceithir tiotalan a chleachdar anns na ceisteachain; 1. Sgothan, 2. Uidheamachd, 3. Èisg agus 4. Sìde, le fo-bhuidhnean a bharrachd. Chleachdadhe àireamh le gach facial anns gach roinn gus taic a thoirt dha tàr-iomraidhean¹⁴ agus gus toraidhean an rannsachaidh a chumail cho soilleir is a ghabhas. Chan eil na h-àireamhan tha seo co-chòrdail ri àireamhan ceistean nan ceisteachan ge-tà. Tha am facial coitcheannta¹⁵ a' nochdadhe aig bàrr gach roinn no fo-roinn agus nochdaidh na faclan a leanas ann an òrdugh na h-abidile, seach ann an *Combaiste* (§2.5) far a bheil na faclan a' nochdadhe ann an òrdugh a' chombaiste.

Thugadh comhairle bho *GOC 2009* a thaobh litreachadh nam faclan. Nuair a tha gnè an ainmeir air tighinn am follais san rannsachadh nochdaidh am fiosrachadh seo. Nuair nach tèid dualchainnt na sgìre a riochdachadh tron litreachadh thathar air Aibidil Fhogharach Eadar-Nàiseanta (AFE)¹⁶ a chleachdadhe gus soilleireachadh a thoirt air mar a thathar a' fuaimneachdadhe nam faclan. Nochdaidh AFE ann an clò trom a' leantail deagh eisimpleir rannsachadh Holmer (1957) agus Uí Churnáin (2007).

Thathar air eisimpleir Wentworth (2003) a leantail agus cleachdadhe an fhacail ann an seantans no co-theacsa a thoirt nuair a bha sin iomchaidh. Chleachdadhe tathan ann am faclan co-fhillte far a bheil beum air an dala facial a' leantail stiùireadh *GOC* (2009: 14). Nuair a tha iomraighean bho fhaclarean agus leabhraichean a' nochdadhe thathar air clò trom a chleachdadhe gus aire an leughadair a tharraing dhan a' chiall no a' mhineachadh a tha a' buntainn ris a' chiall a tha aca ann am Barraigh. Chan eil iomraighean bho fhaclarean agus leabhraichean briathrachais na Gàidhlig air an cleachdadhe nuair a tha an aon tuigse bitheanta ann an Gàidhlig. Air uairean, mheòrachadh air faclan co-cheangailte ris a' phrìomh fhacal¹⁷, ach thathar cuimsichte san rannsachadh seo air a' phrìomh fhacal. Thèid an neach-bratha ainmeachadh nuair nach eil am facial cumanta ann an Gàidhlig no nuair a nach eil am facial air nochdadhe aig gach neach-bratha.

¹⁴ cross references

¹⁵ generic

¹⁶ International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

¹⁷ headword

An Cruinneachadh

1. Sgothan

Chithear bho na leanas gu bheil cuid dhe na faclan a chleachdar airson nan sgothan-iasgach nam faclan-iasaid no gu bheilear a' mìneachadh cò am bad a thogadh na sgothan no an uidheamachd a thathar a' cleachdadadh anna, (m.e. *clèibh*) no a tha iad a' glacadh (m.e. *creachainn*).

1.1 Sgothan

Fhuaras gun e *sgoth* am facal coitcheannta airson 'boat' ann am Barraigh, seach *bàta* a chleachdar ann an cuid de dhualchainntean; sa bhithantas ann am Barraigh thathar a' cleachdadadh *bàta* airson 'ship' a tha nas mothà na tha *sgoth*.

CIM30: Chì thu na *sgothan* aig cidhe Bhàgh a Tuath no chì thu na *sgothan* aig cidhe Bhàgh a' Chaisteil.

CPM45: 'Even' leis na tràileirean chanadh tu ' 'eil na *sgothan* a-muigh an-diugh?'

- 1.1.1 *sgoth, -an skō* ainmear boireann, tabhartach: *sgothaidh*, ginideach: *na sgothadh*; 'boat – generic, small boat without a deck – specific'
- 1.1.1.1 *sgoth-bharailtean* 'stock boat' **CMN45**
 - 1.1.1.2 *sgoth-chlèibh* 'creel boat' **RDU42**
 - 1.1.1.3 *sgoth-chreachainn* 'scallop boat' **RDU42**
 - 1.1.1.4 *sgoth-fhosgailte* 'open boat' **CMN45**
 - 1.1.1.5 *sgoth-ghiomaich* 'lobster boat' **DBM47**
 - 1.1.1.6 *sgoth-iasgaich* 'fishing boat' **CMN45**
 - 1.1.1.7 *sgoth-Manach* 'Manx built boat' **CMN45**
 - 1.1.1.8 *sgoth-portain* 'green crab boat' **DBM47**
 - 1.1.1.9 *sgoth-seòlaidh* 'sail-boat' **CIM30**
 - 1.1.1.10 *sgoth-Suaineach* 'Swedish built boat' **CMN45**

Dwelly, 78: Sgoth, -Skiff, (sailing-boat, sharp at stem & stern, carrying lugsail, or lugsail and jib, and measuring from about 14ft to 30ft keel. The mast is lowered a-stem, not a-stern as in other boats.

GWE, 216: SGOTH, see Bial, 98; [t.d. 41] BIAL, 99, talk. 'S ann aige tha 'm bial. 98: *Bial na sgothadh*, the edge of the boat.

MT, 7: Sgoth: Skiff (two-ended boat).

- 1.1.2 *bàta - ə/-ɔ -aichean* **RDU42, DBM47, CMN45, -annan CIM30** ainmear fireann
'ship, boat with a deck'

Dwelly, 73: bàta, -aichean, s.m. on land f on sea. Boat, pinnace, barge. Fear bàta, a boatman; bàt' aiseig, a ferry boat; stiùireadair a' bhàta, the steersman of the boat; bàt' iasgaich, a fishing-boat; chuir e a bhàt'- air acair, he brought his boat to anchor.

DB, 105: þa:htɔ "boat", O. Eng. Bât.

- 1.1.2.1 *bàt'-aiseig* **RDU42, bat'-eiseig CIM30** 'ferry boat'
- 1.1.2.2 *bàta-bathar* 'cargo boat' **CMN45**
- 1.1.2.3 *bàta-cargo* 'cargo boat' **CMN45**
- 1.1.2.4 *bàta-chlèibh* 'creel boat' **RDU42**
- 1.1.2.5 *bàta-chreachainn* 'scallop boat' **RDU42**
- 1.1.2.6 *bàta-chrùbag* 'brown crab boat' **RDU42**
- 1.1.2.7 *bàta-ghiomach* 'lobster boat' **RDU42**
- 1.1.2.8 *bàta-smùide* **RDU42, bata-smùideadh DBM47** 'steamboat'
- 1.1.2.9 *bàta-seòlaidh* 'sail-boat' **RDU42**
- 1.1.2.10 *bàta-siubhail* 'sail-boat' **DBM47**
- 1.1.2.11 *bàta-sàbhailidh* 'lifeboat' **DBM47, MFM51, CIM30**
- 1.1.2.12 *bàta-teasairginn* 'lifeboat' **RDU42, CPM45, CMN45**

Thathar den bheachd gu bheilear a' cleachdadh sèimheachadh às dèidh bàta ann an leithid bàta-chreachainn (§1.1.2.5) bàta-chrùbag (§1.1.2.6) tro analach¹⁸ le sgoth-chlèibh (§1.1.1.2), sgoth-chreachainn (§1.1.1.3) agus an leithid, agus air no gu bheilear a' cleachdadh a' ghinidich iolra. Cha robh an sèimheachadh seo idir aig **CMN45**: bàta-bathar (§1.1.2.2) bàta-cargo (§1.1.2.3).

¹⁸ analogy

Meek (2006, 46): Speakers of Scottish Gaelic are well used to the compound noun *bàta-smùide* ('boat of steam, steamship') and its noun-phrase variants, such as *bàta na smùid(e)*, which are employed fairly regularly in day-to-day Gaelic.

Mark, 64: b[àta]-teasairginn *nm* lifeboat, rescue ship. *Bidh na bàtaichean-teasairginn a' sàbhalaadh beatha dhaoine air a' mhuir* 'the lifeboats save people's lives on the sea'.

1.1.3 *birlinn, -ean* 'galley'

Dwelly, 97: *birlinn, -ean, sf* Galley. 2 Barge, pleasure boat.

1.1.4 *cnapach kr̄apɔx* ainmear boireann 'used to described the size of a boat'

1.1.4.1 *cnapach mhòr* 'boat large in size'

1.1.4.2 *cnapach bheag* 'boat small in size'

1.1.4.3 *cnapach mhath* 'good size boat'

CMN45: Seall, sin agad *cnapach mhòr* de scafaidh.

Tha *cnapach* cuideachd air cleachdadhdh ann am Barraigh airson gille òg mar eisimpleir: nuair a bha e fhathast na *chnapach* 'when he was still a young lad'.

Dwelly, 217: *cnapach, -aich, -aichean, s.m.* Youngster, Stout, smart, middle-sized boy.

GWE, 75: CNAPACH and CNAPAIRNEACH, 264, a lump of a lad.

1.1.5 *curach kuRɔx* 'coracle' **RDU42**

Dwelly, 301: *curach, -aich, -ean, s.f.* Boat made of wicker, and covered with skins or hides, coracle. 2. Canoe, skiff. 3. Marsh, fen, bog.

SGDS 291: 27 - kur'ɔx.

1.1.6 *dòraidh* 'dory' **RDU42¹⁹**

1.1.7 *drioftair, -ean* 'Drifter' **RDU42, DBM47, CMN45**

¹⁹ Thathar air liath a chleachdadhdh gus aire a thoirt dha na faclan nach eilear air lorg anns na faclairean/liostaichean fhaclan. Gheibhear liosta slàn dhiubh ann an Èarr-ràdh D.

1.1.8 *druiseag* 'Loch Fyne built boat' **CMN45**

1.1.8.1 *druiseag bheag*

1.1.8.2 *druiseag mhòr*

MT, 7: Deasach: Loch Fyne type fishing boat.

1.1.9 *faighfidh* 'Fife built boat, fifye'

1.1.10 *eathar, -raighean* ainmear fireann 'small boat'

Cha do chleachd ach dithist den luchd-bhratha (**RDU42** agus **CMN45**) *eathar*; ged is e *sgoth* (§1.1.1) a nochd sa bhitheantas acasan agus a nochd aig an luchd-bhratha eile.

Dwelly, 387: *eathar, -air, -thraighean, sm* [Always *f.* in *Gairloch* and the *gen sing* frequently *eathrach* — DU]. Generally used as the name for a small fishing boat in *W. of Ross-shire*, the word "bàta" being seldom heard there. 2** Skiff, barge, vessel. 3** Cup. *Eathar iasgaich, a buss;* *eathar ùr is seana chreagan, a new boat and old rocks* —suggestive of a thousand tragedies beyond the mere literal translation.

MT, 7: Eathar, Fishing-boat.

1.1.11 *geòla, -gan* -o ainmear boireann, tuiseal tabhartach a' gheòlaidh **CMN45**
'dinghy, dory'

1.1.11.1 *geòlag, -an* ainmear boireann 'dinghy' **CIM30** 'small geòla' **MFM51**,
DBM47

Tha **DBM47** ag ràdh gum feumadh deireadh 'square' a bhith oirre ach fhuaras bho **CIM30** gu bheil dà dhiofar seòrsa *geòlag* ri lorg; tè le 'deireadh square' agus tè le deireadh ann an cruth 'y'. Mhìnich **RDU42** agus **CPM45** gun cleachdar *geòla(g)* o thìr chun *na sgothadh* air acaire.

Dwelly, 489: *geòla, -achan, s.f.* Yawl, see p.78. 2 Ship's boat. 3 Small barge. G. *chaol, a river-cutter.*

Dwelly, 489: *geòlag, -aig, -an, s.f.dim.of geòla*, Little boat or yawl.

MT, 7: Geòla: Coble (Yawl).

1.1.12 *gheat jaht* 'yacht'

GOC, 10: *gheat*, yacht.

1.1.13 *long, luingeannan*, ainmear boireann 'model / toy boat, large sail ship'

CMN45: 'S e bàta mòr siùil a bh' ann [an long], ach bhiodh sinne a' cleachdadhl *long* air na sgothan beaga a bhiodh sinn a' dèanamh, na sgothan a bhiodh sinn a' dèanamh le crogain 'dried milk' agus na sgothan a bhiodh sinn a' dèanamh a-mach à fiodh.

RDU42: Biodh iad a' dèanamh 'models' beaga fhios agad na *luingeannan* a bhiodh sin ag ràdh ris na *luingeannan*.

Dwelly, 78: long – square rigged vessel with 3 and sometimes 4 masts.

Dwelly, 598: long, *gen.* luing & luinge, *pl.* -an, *s.f.* Any kind of ship. 2 Three- or four-masted barge. For the names of parts of a ship, see under bàta. Tha iomadh tonn eadar l. 's an tìr, *there is many a wave between the ship and the land* – said of what children will do, &c. when they grow up.

MT, 7: Long: Ship.

DB, 86: Long "a sailing-ship" M. Ir. long.

Mac na Ceàrdadh (1921: 53): "cha'n e sin taobh a bhios luingeas nan òg a' dol idir."

Mac na Ceàrdadh (1927): 'Long nan Òg'.

1.1.14 *paidhir* Pair (of fishing boats)'

Dwelly, 714: paidhir, -dhreach, -dhrichean, *sf* **Pair**, couple, brace.

1.1.15 *riongair, -ean* 'Ring-net boat'

1.1.16 *sgaf, sgafaidh -ean*, ainmear boireann 'Scaffie'

Dwelly, 811: sgaf, **Gaelic form of *skiff*. Cock-boat.

1.1.17 *soitheach* **s̪r̪-əx** ainmear fireann ‘ship, vessel’

1.1.17.1 *soitheach-seòlaidh* ‘sailing vessel’

Tha sgaradh follaiseach aca uile eadar **s̪r̪-əx** ‘ship, vessel’ agus **sæ-əx** ‘dish, vessel’.

Dwelly, 871: soitheach, -ich, -ichean, *s.m.* Vessel of any kind in which meat liquors, or anything is placed. 2 Ship of any size. 3 Wooden dish, pitcher. Clùd nan soithichean, *the dish-cloth*.

GWE, 225: SOITHEACH, 253, *Saghach*, a ship [sö'ɔx]: *Saigheach* [a dish] (Uist pronunciation for *taighe*) [sæ'ɔx]. It is considered quite a blunder to call a dish a *saghach*, and I have seen giggling enough at the expense of a Mainlander who used *saghach* in that sense.

Mark, 540-41: soitheach, -ich, -ichean 1. (*nm*) dish (porcelain), vessel (dish), pitcher [...] 2. (*nf*) vessel, ship [...] note Dwelly gives *masc* gender for all meanings, while MacLennan gives *fem* for all meanings, the differentiation by gender is taken from Duncan Reid’s Elementary course of Gaelic.

Dillon (1953: 323) Dinneen records a variant *saothach* for parts of Munster, and in South Uist and Barra both forms occur with distributed meanings: *saothach* ‘sailing vessel’, *soitheach* ‘drinking vessel’.

DB, 89: Note *s̪ø-əx* “ship, vessel” but *sæ-əx* “dish, vessel” M. Ir. soithech.

SGDS V, 234: 27. **sæ-əx**; 28. **s̪e|əx** / **s̪ɔ|əx**; 29. **s̪e|əx** / **s̪ɔ|əx**; 30. **s̪e|əx** / **s̪ɔ|əx**.

1.1.18 *sùlaire* ‘Zulu’

DBM47: 'S ann a bha 'ad gan togail aig àm nan 'Zulu' wars.

CMN45: Bha toiseach dìreach agus deireadh cas orra.

1.1.19 *tarbh* ‘very wide small Fifey’

CMN45: Sin agad sgoth a bha uabhasach cruinn, ‘Fifey’ ach bha i uabhasach leathann son a fad.

Dwelly, 933: tarbh, -airbh, *s.m.* Bull. 2 The sign Taurus in the zodiac. An tarbh, *a surfeit*; móran tharbh, *many bulls*; craicionn tairbh, *a bull's hide*.

1.1.20 *tràileir tra:lər'*, -an 'trawler'

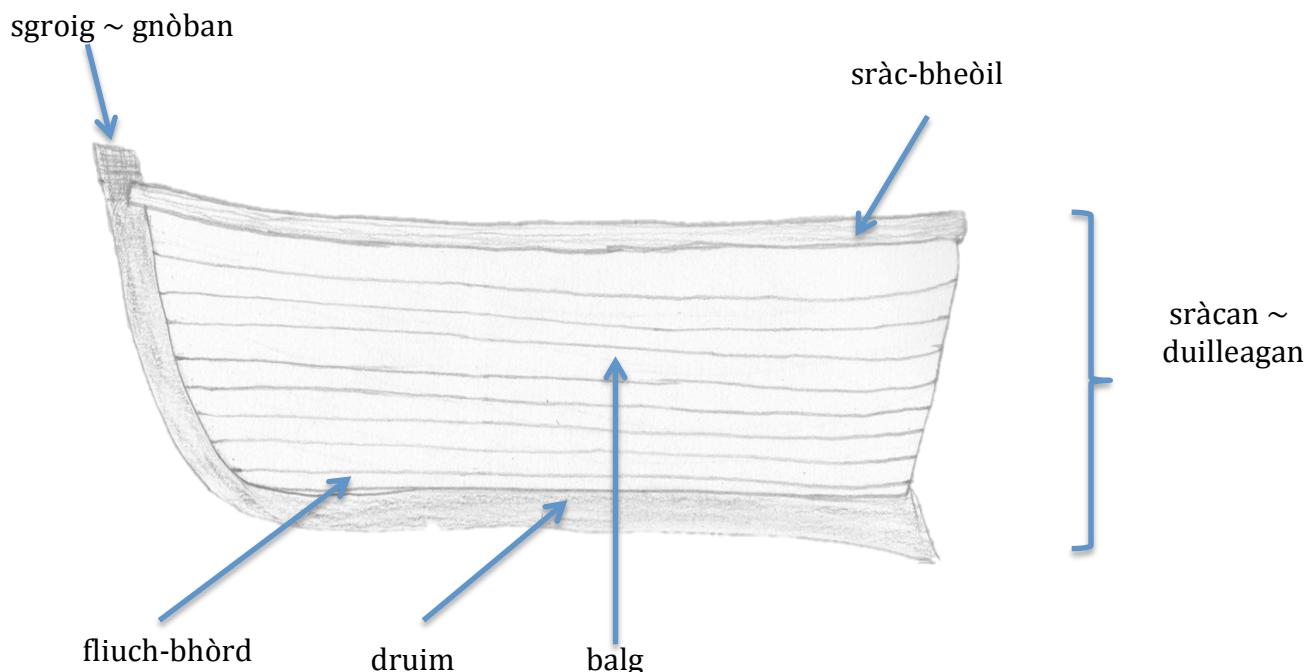
1.1.20.1 *tràileir sgadain* 'herring trawler'

1.1.20.2 *tràileir Sputnik* 'Sputnik trawler' **RDU42**

IDS29: Bhiodh na tràileirean a' sguabadh grunnd na mara.

Mark, 595: tràlair, -ean *nm* trawler.

1.2 Pàirtean den sgoth



Ìomhaigh 1 Sgoth 1 RDU42, CMN45.

1.2.1 *adhraic, -ean ɔr'iç'k'* 'stem horns'

CMN45: Bhiodh dà adhraic iarainn [...] airson a' cur an t-seòl ann.

Dwelly, 7: adharc, -airc, -ean, *s.f.* Horn, sounding horn.

GWE, 20: ADHAIRC, 20, Barra *adhraig*, and drovers [?] say *adharc* [Barra *adhairc*. N.S.]

DB, 133: Preaspiration is to be assumed in *ɔr'içk'* "horn"

SGDS, 7: 27. *ɔrix'k'ən*; 28. *ɔřix'k'*; 29. *ɔřix'k'*; 30. *ɔřix'k'*.

1.2.2 *air a fad* ‘fore and aft’ **CMN45**

MT, 14: Air fhad: Fore and aft.

1.2.3 *asna, -ichean* ainmear boireann ‘rib of the boat’ **RDU42**

Dwelly, 73: Aiseann, reang, rong, rongas, rungas, Reangan – *Sutherland*. Rib.

Dwelly, 73: Ceann roinge; ceanna chnàmhan, Head or Rib – *Lewis*.

MT, 8: Asann: rib.

1.2.4 *balaiste* ainmear fireann ‘ballast’

Dwelly, 61: balaist, s.f. Gaelic spelling of *ballast* and *balance*.

MT, 12: Ballaist: Ballast; Fuireann: Ballast; Cuideam-socrachaiddh: Ballast.

1.2.5 *balg* ‘bilge’

1.2.5.1 *balg chas* ‘hard bilge / sharp bilge’

1.2.5.2 *balg chruaidh* ‘hard / sharp bilge’

1.2.5.3 *balg sìnte* ‘a gradual rise turn to the bilge’

Dwelly, 62: builg, sm Leather bag, budget, wallet, scrip, satchel. 2 Seed of an herb. 3 Boss of a shield. 4 Belly. 5 Womb. 6 Blister on the skin. 7 Air-tube of a cycle. 8 Quiver. 9 Pair of bellows.

Dwelly, 73: Leud iochdair, bulg, na sgithan, slatan-builg; maide builge – *Lewis*, Bilge-piece or bilge-keel.

GWE, 36: BALG, 53, a bag, formerly made of sheep-skins. When a sheep is being skinned and the skin is to be used for a fish-net buoy the process is called *feannadh builg*. The skin is pulled or dragged off the sheep, *air a thruseadh dhith*, as is done with rabbits. It is said, *earrach fada bheir crathadh air na builg* [a long spring shakes the bags, i.e. empties the corn and potato sacks.] *Màrtainn Builg* is the Gaelic equivalent for St. Swithin. K. 166: *A' dèanamh balg ri gréin*, basking in the sunshine.

GWE, 218: SÌNTEACH, 71, ? “*Snasda dileas sinnteach sochdrach*”, said of the *reangan* of a boat, ribs. [In poem by Ailean Dall, p. 192.]

MT, 9: Builg: bilge.

DB, 120: *ba-Lak* “bellows, side of boat”

1.2.6 *beul* ‘gunwhale, board above the deck’

Dwelly, 73: Beul mòr, slat bheòil, taobh-shlat; Beul stoc – Islay. Gunwale; Beul beag; a’ chuairt bheòil, - Lewis, Saxboard, gunwhale strake.

GWE 41: BIAL, 99, talk. ‘S ann aige tha ’m bial. 98: *Bial na sgothadh*, the edge of the boat. *Stràc-bheòil*, the highest deal in the side of a boat.

MT, 9: Beul: Gunwale.

1.2.7 *bhàrnais* ainmear boireann ‘varnish’

1.2.7.1 *bhàrnais dhubh* ‘black varnish’

Dwelly, 91: bhàrnais, ‡‡ Gaelic spelling of *varnish*.

MT, 14: Bhàrnais: Varnish.

1.2.8 *bloca bLoxkə* ‘block’

Dwelly, 77: Names of parts of block or pulley (Ulag).

MT, 119: A’ hucadh a’ bhloc: Hooking the block.

1.2.9 *bòrd* ‘strakes, boards, plank’

1.2.9.1 *bòrd gainmheach* ‘board next to garboard strake’

1.2.9.2 *bòrd meanbh* ‘board next to garboard strake’

1.2.9.3 *bòrd laighe* ‘board that curves out the bilge’

CMN45: *bòrd-laighe* a bh’ aca air an fheadhainn sin ma bha thu a’ tòiseachadh a’ toirt na bùird a-mach chun a’ bhuilg.

Dwelly, 76: bòrd, - Plank.

Dwelly, 77: Ruadh-bhòrd – Next to “fliuch bhòrd.”

MT, 15: Bòrd: Plank.

MT, 9: Ruadhbhòrd: Next board to garboard strake.

MacInnes, 213: Ruadh-bhòrd – Plank next to fliuch-bhòrd.

NBS, 58: bòrd meanbh: board 2.

NBS, 58: bòrd-laighe: board 5

1.2.10 *builpeas* **bul'pəs** 'bilge-piece'

Dwelly, 73: Leud iochdair, bulg, na sgithan, slatan-builg; maide builge – *Lewis*, Bilge-piece or bilge-keel.

MT, 9: Maide-builg: Bilge piece.

NBS, 58: bulg pìos: bilge-piece.

SRW2, 21: Maide-builig: An oaken piece of wood nailed to beams of boats at the water-mark. This protects the shell when craft is lying on its side on beach. "Builisg" is supposed to mean, *bualadh-uisge*.

1.2.11 *calcadh* 'caulking, making watertight joints and gaps'

Dwelly, 76: Calcadh, bìdh, -Caulking.

GWE, 59: Calcadh, 161, tow for caulking a boat.

MT, 14: Calcadh: Caulking.

1.2.12 *calcas* 'oakum'

Dwelly, 155: Calcas, *s.m. Oakum. 2 (MMcD) Tarry hemp used for caulking.

MT, 14: Calcas: Oakum.

1.2.13 *cèabainn* **kɛ:bəN'** 'cabin'

Dwelly, 175: Ceabain, s.m. Gaelic spelling of cabin.

MT, 13: Taigh-deiridh: Cabin: Cèabain: Cabin.

1.2.14 *ceann a' chraidh* **k'an a xrai** 'knee, thwart brace'

IDS29: Far a bheil an tobhta air a' cheangal ris a' bheul 's e a' cheann a' chraidh a th' aca air.

Dwelly, 76: Ceann a' chraidh, -Thwart brace,- *Gairloch, Lewis, &c.*

GWE, 1972, 66: CEANNACHRAIDH or CEANNACHRAG, 120, an angle of strong wood fixed to the side of a boat, and to which the seats in a boat are fixed. Similar to pieces in a ship called *achlasan*.

MT, 10: Ceann a' chraidh: Thwart brace (knee)

1.2.15 *cleit, -ichean* ainmear boireann **k'leht'**

Dwelly, 76: greimiche, cleat.

Dwelly, 207: cleit, -e, -ean, s.f. Quill. 2 Feather. 3 Down. 4 Covering of feathers. [...] 15 (DU)

Gaelic spelling of cleat, see bàta.

MT, 24: Greimiche: Cleat.

1.2.16 *cnàmh krā:v* 'rot, deteriorating condition of the boat'

CMN45: Bhiodh iad cho tric gan tarraing gu port agus gun robh iad a' tùiseachadh ri *cnàmh*.

Dwelly, 217: cnàmh, *pr. pt. a' cnàmhadh, [& a' cnàmh] v.a.* Chew, ruminate. 2 Digest. 3 Consume. 4 Corrode. 5 Moulder, putrefy, decay. 6** Concoct.

1.2.17 *cranngail kranȝyel* ainmear boireann 'backbone; sum of stem, keel and stern' **CMN45**

Dwelly, 262: cranngail, -e, -ean, *s.f.* Mast-rigging. 2 Mortification. 3 Pulpit. 4 Lattices before the alter. 5 Bow.

Dwelly, 301: Curach, -aich, -ean, s.f. Boat made of wicker, and covered with skins or hides, coracle. 2. Canoe, skiff. 3. Marsh, fen, bog. [...] **The framework is called crannaghal, a word now used in Uist to signify a frail boat.**

1.2.18 *croit* 'crutch' + gnè?

MT, 17: Glac: Crutch; A' chrois: Crutch.

1.2.19 *cuairt* 'knee'

1.2.19.1 *cuairt-dheiridh* 'bow knee'

1.2.19.2 *cuairt-thoisich* 'stern knee'

Dwelly, 73: G2 Coileir, tarsann. **Cuairt thoisich** — Gairloch &c, a' chuairt bheag — Lewis, Breasthook, brace-stick.

GWE, 88: CUAIRT, 119, a curved piece of wood at the prow and stern of a boat on the inside.

MT, 9: Cuairt: Complete strake on boat.

NBS, 59: Cuairt: strake.

1.2.20 *cuibheall-stiùiridh* ‘steering wheel’

Dwelly, 289: cuidheall, -dhill [& cuidhle], -dhleachan, *sf* Wheel. 2 Coil. 3** Spinning-wheel, see cuidheall-shnìomha. 4** Reel, yarn-windlass. 5** Whirl, whirling, reeling. 6** Cock of hay. 7 Circle. 8 Circular motion. Saor-chuidhleachan, *a wheelwright*.

MT, 22: Cuibhle-stiùiridh: Steering wheel.

SGDS V, 82: 27. kùigəl'; 28. ro^h; 29. ro; 30. ro.

1.2.21 *darach* ‘oak’

CMN45: *darach* son an druim, bhiodh na seann fheadhainn a’ cleachdadadh leamhan airson an druim, ‘elm’, agus *darach* airson na steimeannan.

Dwelly, 312: darach, -aich, *sm* Oak tree — *quercus robur*. Badge of the Camerons. 2 Oak-timber. 3 Oak-wood. 4 *by metaphor*, Ship. Craobh-dharaich, *an oak tree*; sròn daraich, *an oak prow*.

1.2.22 *deic dèhk* ainmear boireann ‘deck of a boat’

1.2.22.1 *deic fhiodha* ‘wooden deck of a boat’

Dwelly, 110: bòrd-luinge, *s.m.* Deck of a ship.

Mark, 221: deic, -e, ean *nf* deck.

1.2.23 *deireadh* ainmear fireann ‘stern’

CMN45: Bha toiseach dìreach agus *deireadh* cas oirre.

Dwelly, 327: Deireadh, -ridh, -ridhean, *s.m.* End, conclusion. 2. The end, rear, hindmost part of anything. 3. Stern of a ship. 4. Extremity 5. Back of cart.

MT, 13: Deireadh: Stern.

1.2.24 *dearag dèRag* ‘derrick’

1.2.25 *druim* ainmear fireann ‘keel’

1.2.25.1 *druim-èairlinn* **ɛ:rɪəN'** ‘keelson’ **CMN45**

Dwelly, 73: Druim, keel.

Dwelly, 73: Druim eàirlin, Keelson.

MT, 8: Druim: Keel.

MT, 8: Druim-eàirlinn: Keelson.

1.2.26 *duilleag* -an ‘strake and any board of wood’

Thathar a' cleachdadhbh *duilleag* ann am Barraigh airson ‘strake’ ach cuideachd san fharsaingeachd airson pìos fiodha sam bith.

Dwelly, 371: duilleag, -eige, -an, s.f. Leaf, as of tree or plant. 2 Leaf as of a door or book. 3* Leaflet. 4** Fold. 5** Scabbard. Taobh duilleige, *a page*; d. còmhla, *a leaf of a door, flap of the breast*; d. luineach, *a fluttering leaf*; dà dh. aon chòmhla, *the two leaves of one door*; d. leabhair, *the leaf of a book*; and d., *the diaphragm*.

1.2.27 *fàradh* ‘ladder’

Dwelly, 415: Fàradh, -aidh, -aidhean, s.m. [f in Perthshire] Ladder. 2. Shrouds of a ship.

MT, 22: Fàradh: Ladder; Àradh: Ladder.

1.2.28 *fearra-dhruim* ‘false keel’ **CMN45**

CMN45: bhiodh iad cho tric gan tarraig gu port agus gun robh 'ad tòiseachadh ri cnàmh chuireadh 'ad tòn as a chionn agus beul bhupa agus chuireadh 'ad a lòcair orra, ghearradh a sìos glan i agus chuireadh a pìos, cha bhiodh 'ad ach gan ma dhà òirlich orra ris an canadh 'ad *fearra-dhruim*.

Dwelly, 73: Forra-dhruim, Slip-keel. – *Lewis*. 2 False keel – a second stick nailed to the original keel to restore it to its former thickness, when worn down by continually dragging the boat up and down the beach.

MT, 8: For-dhruim: False keel.

SRW2, 21: Fardhruim: A false keel, an additional piece fixed under keel to protect it from damage during hauling or launching.

1.2.29 *fiodh ainmear fireann* ‘wood’

1.2.30 *fliuch-bhòrd ainmear fireann* ‘garboard strake’

RDU42: An tè bha tacsa an druim, siudach an druim ris an robh sin a' coimhead ri cheana, sin a' chiad dhuilleag 's e *fliuch-bhòrd*.

DBM47: Am planga as giorra dhan an druim 's e *fliuch-bhòrd* a chanadh 'ad ris a sin.

Dwelly, 442: Fliuch-bhòrd, -bhùird, s.m. The plank of a boat next the keel, keel-board.

MT, 9: Fliuchbhord: Garboard strake.

1.2.31 *geilidh g̱eL'i* ‘galley, as in kitchen’

Mark, 329: geilidh, -ean *nm* galley (ship's kitchen)

1.2.32 *gnoban gṟobaN* ‘alternative for *sgroig'* **CMN45** (faic *sgroig* §1.2.53)

Dwelly, 509: gnoban, -ain, -an, s.m. dim. of gnob. Little hill, knoll or heap. 2 Swelling.

Mark, 338: gnoban, -ain, -an *nm* knoll, hillock, heap, *shuidh e air gnoban creige* he sat on a rocky knoll.

1.2.33 *gualann, -inn* ainmear fireann ‘curved section of the bow’ (faic *sliasaid* §1.2.52)

Bha *gualann* aig **DBM47** agus **RDU42** airson toiseach a' bhàta a-mhàin le *sliasaid* aig deireadh a' bhàta. Bha *gualann* a' bhàta aig **CIM30** airson an dà chuid deireadh agus toiseach a' bhàta.

Dwelly, 531: Gualann, -ainn & -uailne, *pl.-uailean* & -uaillean, *dat. pl.* guaillibh, s.f. Shoulder. 2. Elbow corner of a mountain 3. **Bend of a ship's bow.** 4. Crank of a cycle. 5. Corner, angle...Soitheach air a gualann *a vessel on her shoulder.*

MT, 13: Gualann: Curve at bow.

1.2.34 *heiliart* 'halyard'

RDU42: ròpa son a' slaodadh suas an t-seòl.

Dwelly, 75: Tarrruingean: Halyards.

MT, 28: Haileard: Halyard.

1.2.35 *laighe* 'lie of the boards of a boat'

1.2.36 *leamhan* 'elm'

CMN45: Bhiodh na seann fheadhainn a' cleachdad leamhan airson an druim, 'elm'.

Dwelly, 575: leamhan, *gen*, -ain & leamhna, *s.m.* Elm, the elm-tree – *ulmus campestris*. 2 Wood of the elm tree.

MT, 15: Leamhan: elm.

1.2.37 *learag* ləRag 'larch wood'

Dwelly, 577: learag, -aig, -an, *s.f.* Larch-tree – *pinus larix*. 2 larch-wood.

MT, 15: Learag: larch.

1.2.38 *maide*, -an ainmear fireann 'plank, strake'

Dwelly, 633: maide, -an & -achan, *sm* [** *fj*]. Wood, timber. 2 Stick. 3 Staff, cudgel.

MT, 15: Stick, piece of wood.

1.2.39 *modair* mɔdər' 'motor'

Mark, 440: motair, -ean *nm* motor

1.2.40 *planga* -ɔ 'plangaichean' 'planks on the side of the boat'

DBM47: taobh a' bhàta tha na plangaichean agad.

Dwelly, 725: Plang, -aing, -an & -annan, s.m. Plack (Scots coin) value 1/3d. (2 bodles.)
2****Gaelic spelling of plank.**

1.2.41 *saor* 'carpenter, joiner'

Dwelly, 790: *saor*, *gen* & *pl.* -aoir, *dat. pl.* saoir, *sm* Carpenter, joiner. Tuagh an làimh an t-saoir,
an axe in the carpenter's hand. *saor-bhàtaichean*, *a boat-builder.* 2 *a ship's carpenter.*

1.2.42 *sgar*, -an 'rebate'

1.2.42.1 *sgar a' chlaiginn* 'stern post rebate'

1.2.42.2 *sgar an droma* 'keel rebate'

Dwelly, 816: *sgar*, -air, -an, *sm* Knot on the surface of wood. 2 Fissure in wood. 3 Seam or joint, as in a boat. Tàirnean sgair, *seaming nails*; *sgar an droma* or *sgar an leigeil*, *rebate*, see bàta, A 3, p. 73.

Dwelly, 73: Sgar an droma, *sgar an leigeil*, - *Lewis*, Rebate.

MT, 8: Sgar a' chlaiginn: Stem & stern posts rebate.

MT, 8: Sgar an droma: Keel rebate.

1.2.43 *sgroig* ainmear boireann 'stem-post above the gunwale' (faic gnoban §1.2.35)

Dwelly, 77: Sgruig thoisich and sgruig dheiridh, - the parts of the stem – and stern-posts about the gunwale. – *Skye*.

MT, 8: Sgruig-thoisich: part of stem above gunwale; sgruig-deiridh: part of stern above gunwale.

MacInnes, 213: Saidhean – stem and stern posts.

SRW2, 21: Sgruigean-toisich: the top of a boat's stem. Called "bior snaois" in MacEachen's.

NBS, 58: sgruaig: stem post.

1.2.44 *sileadh* **fil'əy** 'part of the floor where you stand, is sometimes raised; sole board'

1.2.44.1 *sileadh-deiridh* 'stern floor area where you stand'

1.2.44.2 *sileadh-toisich* 'bow floor area where you stand'

Dwelly, 77: Sguit thoisich, sguit dheiridh, - Board on the bottom of an open boat fore and aft on which passengers place their feet.

Dwelly, 839: Sileadh, -idh, -ean, s.m. Stem-platform in a boat.

GWE, 217: Sguit, 35, little floor or platform at the stern of a boat. [O.N. *skutr.*] It is called *sileadh* also [Cf. *Tileadh*] p. 218 SILEADH, see Sguit, 35.

MT, 10: Sòla: Sole boards.

MT, 10: Sòla-deiridh: Stern sole board.

MT, 10: Sòla-toisich: stem sole board.

SRW2, 5: Sòla: The small platform in the stern of an open boat.

1.2.45 *sìos gu deireadh* 'slopping aft'

CMN45: An fheadhainn a bha iad a' togail aig Cluaidh bha an crann aca uabhasach cas gu deireadh, bha e fada aig an toiseachd agus bha e a' dol sìos gu deireadh bha mar chanadh iad sa Bheurla 'slopping aft'.

1.2.46 *sliasaid* ainmear boireann 'curved stern of boat' (faic *gualann* §1.2.36)

Dwelly, 853: sliasaid, sléiste & sléisne, *pl.* sléistean & sléisnean, *sf* The thigh. 2 **The part of a ship's side towards the stern.** 3 Strand of rope or thread. 4** Coarse part of a thread. 5†† Gigot, leg of meat. Lag a shléiste, *the hollow of his thigh.*

NBS: sliasaid: curved stern of boat.

1.2.47 *spàg, -an* 'handle parts of the traditional steering wheel'

Dwelly, 876: spàg, -àig, -an, *sf* Claw. 2 Paw. 3 Clubfoot. 4 Limb of an animal. 5** Foot of a cloven-footed quadruped. 6** Long flat foot, plain sole. 7** *in derision* Clumsy foot. 8 Stilt of a plough. 9 Ham. Os cionn a spàgan, *above her feet*; spàg-cùirn, *the beam of a sledge or waggon*; spàgan dubha, *hams dried in smoke*.

MT: Spòg: Spoke.

1.2.48 *steim* ainmear boireann 'stem'

1.2.48.1 *steim-dheiridh* 'stern stem'

1.2.48.2 *steim-thoisich* 'bow stem'

Dwelly, 782: saidh, -e, -ean, *sf* Any upright beam, post. 2 Prow of a ship or boat. 3 Handle of

any instrument. 4 The part of any blade that is inserted in the handle. 5 Chevron in *heraldry*.
6** Bitch. 7** Mildness. 8** Treasury. 9 Edge. 10 Branch. 11 see saoidhean.
Dwelly, 73: Saidh-dheiridh, bior dubh, clraiginn deiridh, -*Gairloch, Lewis, &c.* Stern-post.
Dwelly, 77: Saidh-thoisich. Bior dubh, clraiginn toisich, - *Gairloch, Lewis, &c.* Stempost.
GWE, 206: SAIDH, 208, the stem of a boat. *Thug e air na saidhean aice 'n lath' ud*, he tried her stems severely yon day. He gave her timbers a shaking. *Saidh-thoisich*, [a fore-post], *saidh-dheiridh*, [an aft-post].
MT, 8: Clageann: Stem.
MT, 8: Clageann-deiridh: Stem post.
MT, 8: Clageann-toisich: Stem post.
Wentworth, 743: stem-post [st̪emə ^{t̪h}ɔfɪç] n (of boat) steama-toisich [(pronounced with a broad [st-]) m].

1.2.49 *stiùir* ‘rudder’

Dwelly, 908: stiùir, *gen* -e & -each, *pl.* -ean & -ichean, *sf* Helm, rudder, stern. 2 Rule. 3 Tail. 4 Cock's tail. 5 Lobster's tail. 6 Guide. Fear na stiùireach, *the helmsman*; cha dig e an uisge na stiùireach dha, *he won't appear in his rudder's water — wouldn't hold a candle to him*; air an stiùir, *at the stern*; iarann stiùir, *helm-hinge, pivot*.
MT, 16: Stiùir: Rudder.

1.2.50 *sràc, -an str-* ainmear boireann ‘strakes, boards of wood nailed together to make the boat’

- 1.2.50.1 *sràc-bheòil* ‘gunwale’
- 1.2.50.2 *sràcan air am furaigheall* ‘boards nailed together’
- 1.2.50.3 *sràc fhiodha* ‘wooden boards’

Mhìnich **RDU42** gun cleachdad e *duilleag* (§1.2.26) airson fiodh sam bith ach ‘*stràcan*’ a-mhàin air sgothan.

Dwelly, 906: Stràc, -àic, -an, s.m. Ruler to measure grain, meal or salt in a vessel, by drawing it along the brim. 2. Mower's whetstone. 3. Blow, thrust or stroke. 4 Stroke of the scythe, strike or stickle. 5. Loud crashing sound. 6++Strake or plank of a boat.

Dwelly, 77: Strac beòil, - Top stroke.

GWE, 231: STRÀC, 63, one of the deals forming the side of a boat. “Fuaigheal gach stràc tha mu'n cuairt di” (A.D.) [p.192]

GWE, 41: *Stràc-bheòil*, the highest deal in the side of a boat.

MT, 9: Stràc: Strake.

MT, 9: Cuairt-bheòil: Top strake (saxboard).

1.2.51 *sròn str-* ‘point of the boat’

CMN45: Cùm i a sròn dìreach.

Dwelly, 894: sròn, -òine & -a, [sròineadh — *Skye*] *pl.* -an, -e ** & sròintean, *sf* Nose. 2 Promontory, headland running from a mountain to a “strath.” 3 Ridge of a hill. 4 Point of a plough. 5** Nostril. 6†† Prow. 7(DU) Toe of a stocking.

1.2.52 *tac* ‘tack’

Dwelly, 918: tac, see **tac**. *Arran*. 2(DMy) Tack of a boat. Gaoth nan seachd tacanan — said of the southwest wind coming from Rona to the Butt of Lewis.

MT, 26: Tac: Tack (luff).

1.2.53 *taigh na cuibhleach* ‘the wheel house’

MT, 22: Taigh na cuibhle: Wheelhouse.

1.2.54 *tao'-stòc* ‘board under the thwarts’

IDDS29: Nist, am maide a bhios a' ruith fo na tobhtaichean 's e *tao' stòc* a th' air.

Dwelly, 932: taobh-shlathan, *s.m.* Stringers on which ends of rowers' benches rest in a boat.

NBS, 59: taobh-stòc: strake below thwarts.

1.2.55 *tobhta tohto, tobhtaichean* ainmear boireann ‘thwart’

1.2.55.1 *tobht' a' chruinn* ‘mast thwart’

1.2.55.2 *tobhta-dheiridh* ‘stern thwart’

1.2.55.3 *tobhta a' mheadhainn* ‘mid thwart’

1.2.55.4 *tobhta-shiùil* ‘sail thwart’

1.2.55.5 *tobhta-shliasaid* ‘second last thwart’

1.2.55.6 *tobhta-thoisich* ‘bow thwart, mast thwart’

Dwelly, 77: Tobhta, *pl.* -aichean, - Seat or thwart. There are generally five thwarts in a boat, named as follows:- 1. An tobhta chroinn or t- thoisich, (to which the mast is fixed.) 2. An tobhta bhràghad. 3. An tobhta mheadhon. It is called “an tobhta thogalaich” when in a moveable condition, and it can then be taken up and laid down in the bottom of the boat when desired. 4. An tobhta amar. 5. An tobhta dheiridh, an sguit, an camus, or an suidheachan. There is no seat a-stem “tobhta chroinn”.

MT, 10: Tobhta: Thwart.

MT, 10: Tobhta a' chrainn: Foremast thwart.

MT, 10: Tobhta-deiridh: Stern thwart.

MT, 10: Tobhta-meadhain: MIDS29hip thwart.

MacInnes, 213: Tobhtaichean – Rower’s benches.

SRW2, 21: Tobhta-bràghad and Tobhta amar: Are the thwarts nearest and second nearest the mast-thwart.

1.2.56 *togail* ‘sheer line’

Dwelly, 77: Togail – Lewis, Carriage.

1.2.57 *toiseach* ‘bow’

Dwelly, 77: Toiseach, -Stem or bow.

MT, 13: Toiseach: Stern.

1.2.58 *toll* ‘hold’

Dwelly, 2001, 961: Toll, tuill, *pl.* tuill & tollan, s.m. Hole, bore, perforation. 2. Hollow, cavity. 3. Crevice. 4. Wicket. 5. Ear-mark on sheep, see comharradh-cluaise. 6 **Pit, cave, den. 7. * rarely head. T. Domhain, a deep hole.

MT, 13: Toll: Hold.

1.2.59 *toll-deiridh* ‘engine room’

Mhìnich **DBM47** gur h-e seo a th’ aig na h-Èirisgich airson ‘engine room’.

1.2.60 *toll-sìolaidh* 'limber hole, hole in boat to allow water to drain'

Dwelly, 961: toll-sìolaidh, *sm* Plughole of a boat.

MT, 13: Tuill-sìolaidh: Limber holes.

1.2.61 *tumair -ean* 'timbers'

CMN45: Bha agad ri coiseachd air na tumairean no air a dèic bheag a bhiodh aca.

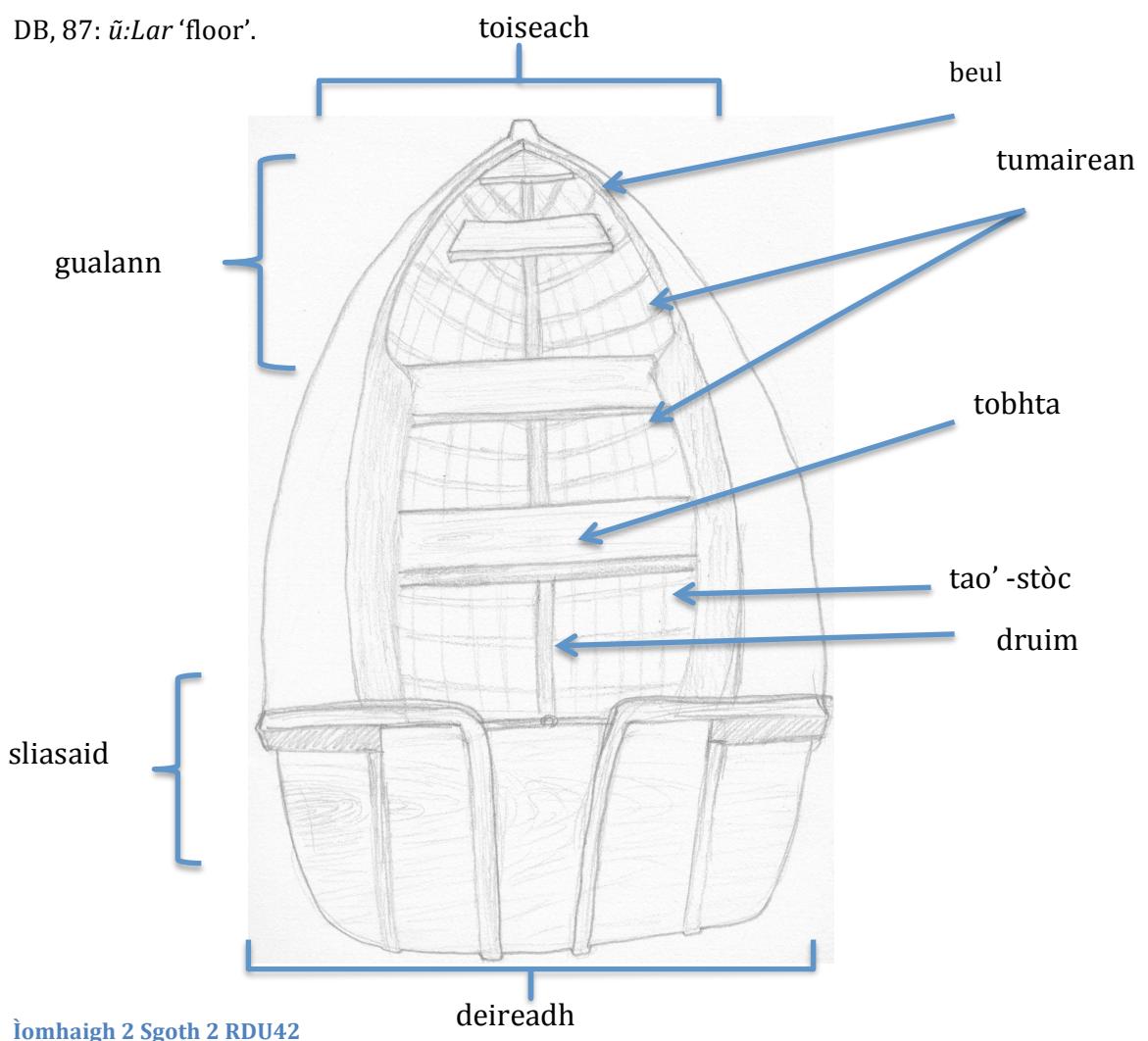
MT, 125: Tiomair: Timber head (High)

1.2.62 *ùrlar ū:Lər* 'floor'

Dwelly, 73: ùrlar, Flat floor.

MT, 10: Ùrlar: flooring.

DB, 87: *ū:Lar* 'floor'.



1.3 Seòl

1.3.1 *seòl* ‘sail’

Dwelly, 808: seòl, siùil, *s.m.* Sail. 2** Ship.

MT, 26: Seòl: Sail.

1.3.2 *amhach* ‘throat of the sail’ **DBM47**

DB, 120: *āhux* “neck”, (amhach).

1.3.3 *bàrr an t-siùil* ‘top of the sail’

1.3.4 *bonn an t-siùil* ‘foot of the sail’

MT, 26: Bonn: Foot.

1.3.5 *cas an t-siùil* ‘foot of the sail’

1.3.6 *ceanglaichean* ‘yard points’

Dwelly, 808: ceanglaichean, *reef-points*.

GWE, 1972, 65: CEANGAL, VI 164: Many a thing will be known after the tying of the toes – after death. See Caol, 125; see also Cùlcheanglaichean.

MT, 27: Ceanlgaikean: Reef points; Ceanlaichean nan slat: Yard points.

1.3.7 *ceann-deiridh* ‘bow end of sail’

Dwelly, 808: [Names of parts of a sail] ceann, head.

1.3.8 *ceann-toisich* 'stern end of sail'

Dwelly, 808: [Names of parts of a sail] ceann, head.

1.3.9 *riof, -aichean* 'reef'

Dwelly, 762: Riof, *pl. -a, -annan & -achan, s.m.* Reef of a sail. 2 Sunken Rock.

MT, 27: Riof: reef; Riofachan: Reefs.

1.3.10 *riofadh* 'reefing in a sail'

RDU42: *Riofad*h anns an t-seòl, a bhith ga fhàgail nas lughagus nach biodh uidhir greim aig a' ghaoith air.

1.3.11 *siot fi:ht* 'rope at stern of sail, sheet'

Mark, 529: siota, -aichean *nm* sheet (bed) also site.

1.3.12 *slat-shiùil* 'sail yard'

RDU42: *slat-shiùil*, am pòl a bhiodh a' cumail an t-seòl dìreach.

Dwelly, 2001: 851 Slat-shiùil, s.f. Sail-yard, gaff, see Bàta, H, p.73.

MT, 27: Slat-shiùil: Sail yard.

1.4 Crann

1.4.1 *crann* 'mast'

1.4.1.1 *crann-deiridh* 'mizzenmast'

1.4.1.2 *crann-toisich* 'foremast'

Dwelly 260: crann, [-ainn &] -oinn, s.m. Plough. 2 Bar, bolt 3. Tree 4 Beam 5. **Mast** [...]

Dwelly, 264: crann-toisich, *pl.* croinn-th-, *s.m.* Fore-mast.

Dwelly, 261: crann-deiridh, croinn-deiridh *s.m.* Mizzen mast.

MT, 16: Crann: Mast

MT, 16: Crann-deiridh: Mizzenmast.

1.4.2 *bròg a' chruinn* 'mast step'

Dwelly, 76: Bròg a' chroinn, - Mast step (square hole in which the lower end of mast rests).

MT, 10: Bròg a' chrainn: Mast-step.

T, 16: Crann-toisich: Fore-mast.

1.4.3 *glas a' chruinn* 'mast pins'

Dwelly, 76: Glas a' chroinn, - Mast-lock.

MT, 10: Glas a' chrainn 'mast pins'.

1.4.4 *leap a' chruinn L'ɛhp* 'mast step'

CMN45: bròg a' chruinn, canadh feadhainn eile leap a' chruinn.

Dwelly, 73: Leabaidh a' chruinn-spreòid, bed of bowsprit.

MT, 10: Tròtha: Mast-step; Bròg a' chruinn: Mast-step.

1.4.5 *sàil a' chruinn* 'heel of the mast'

1.4.6 *trabhailear* 'traveller' + IPA

RDU42: 'S e mar gum biodh ceartcall iarainn a bhiodh a' dol timcheall a' chruinn agus hook orra agus bhiodh tu a' crochadh an shlat [sic] shiùil orra, sin a rud a bhiodh a' slaodadh suas leis a heiliart.

MT, 126: Trèabhailear: Iron mast traveller (generally)

MT, 24: Ràc: Traveller.

1.5 Acarsaidean: Harbours

1.5.1 *acarsaid* 'harbour'

Dwelly, 4: Acairseid, -ean, s.f. Port, harbour, haven. 2 Anchorage.

MT, 63: Acarsaid: Harbour (haven).

1.5.2 *cidhe* ‘pier’

1.5.2.1 *Cidh' an Àird Mhithinis* ‘Aird Mhithinis Pier’

1.5.2.2 *Cidhe Bhàgh a' Chaisteil* ‘Castlebay pier’

1.5.2.3 *Cidhe Bhàgh a Tuath* ‘Northbay pier’

MT, 63: Cidhe: Quay.

1.5.3 *laimrig lamərik'* ‘jetty’

Dwelly, 564: làimhrig, -ean, s.f. Landing-place, shore, natural landing-place on the shore. 2

Quay. 3. Harbour. 4 Ford. L. Baintighearna, *an easy landing-place – lit.* a lady's landing-place.

GWE, 156: LAIMRIG, 78, a landing-place for a boat. *Laimrig an Aoil* [a place-name]; *Eadar long is laimrig*, between cup and lip.

MT, 63: Laimrig: Landing-place.

1.5.4 *port -st / -Rt* ‘port’

Dwelly, 732: port, -uir, pl. -uir & -an, sm **Port**, harbour. 2 Ferry, passage. 3 Strait, firth. 4** Gate. †5** Fort. †6** Garrison. †7** Bank. †8** Area of a place. †9** House. 10** Common food. †11** Door. 12(AH) Bay. Ri **port**, *storm-stayed*; baile puirt, *a seaport town*.

MT, 63: Port: Harbour.

1.5.5 *seòlaid, -ean seo:Lad'* ‘fairway into harbour’

Dwelly, 808: seòlaid, s.f. Pier, haven. 2 Passage for vessels – *Dàin I. Gobha*. 3 Anchorage, harbour – *Sàr Obair*. 4 (DC) **Fairway in the sea** – *Uist*.

SRW2, 37: Seòlaid or seòlaint: A good landing-place, a safe anchorage.

1.6 **Luchd-obrach nan sgothan**

1.6.1 *còcaire, -an* ‘cook’

Dwelly, 221: còcaire, -an, sm Cook. Is math an còcaire an t-acras, *hunger is a good cook*.

1.6.2 *criuth(a)* **kr'iu-ɔ** 'crew'

Wentworth, 173: **crew** *n* **1** criubha [[k^hr'jü.ü]] *m.*

1.6.3 *dèic* **dəhk** ainmear boireann 'deck-hand'

Mark, 221: deic, -e, ean, *nf* deck.

1.6.4 *dràibhear* 'engineer'

DBM47: *air bàtaichean iasgaich is e dràibhear a bh' aca air* [an 'engineer'].

Mark, 243: draibhear, -eir, -an, *nm* (or dràibhear) chauffeur, driver.

1.6.5 *fear gormanachadh* 'fisherman responsible for taking the net on board and unloading the catch'

CMN45: Fear a bhiodh a' toirt lìn air bàrd leis a' chroman agus a' toirt an iasg dheth a-rithist.

HDSG, sliop: Gormanaiche An duine anns an sgioba a tha a' toirt an èisg far an dubhain.
(John MacInnes, Fortrose, 2/1968: 1)

1.6.6 *iasgair(e)* -an 'fisherman'

Fhuaras an dà chuid iasgair agus iasgaire.

Dwelly, 539: iasgair, -ean s.m. fisher, fisherman. 2 Angler.

1.6.7 *làmh/làmhan* 'deck-hand, general crew' **DBM47 MFM51 CMN45**

1.6.7.1 *làmh air a' bhàta* 'deck-hand'

Dwelly, 565: làmh, làimh (*gen.* làimheach in Skye), *pl.* -an, *s.f.* Hand. 2 Arm. 3 Handle of a tool or instrument. 4** Attempt, attack. **5* Hand, one of a crew.**

GWE, 157: LÀMH, 31, idiom of, *tha e glé mhath romh (?) làimh*, he is very well off.

1.6.8 *mìot mi:ht* 'mate'

1.6.9 *sgioba* ainmear fireann **sgipɔ** 'crew'

Dwelly, 823: Sgioba, -n, *s.m.* & *f.* Ship's or boat's crew. 2. Any party or company associated for any purpose.

1.6.10 *sgiobair skipər* 'master mariner, skipper, captain, coxsain on the lifeboat'

Dwelly, 823: sgiobair, -ean, *s.m.* Skipper, master or captain of a boat. 2 Pilot. 3 Helmsman.

1.7 Aodach

1.7.1 *bòtainn, -ean, -aidhinn* **CIM30** ainmear boireann 'boot'

Dwelly, 111: bòtuinn, -e, -ean, *s.f.* Boot.

1.7.2 *briogais* ainmear boireann 'trousers'

- a. *briogais-chlò* 'Woolen trousers'
- b. *briogais-oidhleisgean* 'oilskin trousers'

Dwelly, 124: briogais, -ean, [*n pl* briogsan — DU] *sf* Breeches, trousers. 2 Breeching of harness. 3(Fionn) Used in certain islands for the roe of a fish. Briogais anairt, *linen breeches*.

1.7.3 *bùcall -ill* bu:xkəL 'buckle' (GEN)

Dwelly, 137: bùcall, -aill, *pl.* -aill & -an, *sm* Buckle. Bucaill airgid, *silver buckles*.

1.7.4 *cèip kəhp* 'cap'

Dwelly: ceap, cip, pl. cip ceapa & ceapan, s.m. Block. 2. Shoemaker's last. 3. Top, as of a hill 4. Stocks. 5. Trap, snare. 6. Sign set up, as a rallying point in time of battle. 7. Cap.....
MT, 51: Bonaid-bileach: Peaked cap (cheesecutter).

1.7.5 *cnambaichean kr-* 'leather thigh boots' **RDU42**

Cha robh **RDU42** eòlach air an fhacal singilte.

MT, 51: Bòtann-mhòr: Thigh boot.

1.7.6 *dampach daumpox* 'dampness'

DBM47: Nam biodh dampach sam bith am broinn na h-oilsgin chumadh e gun a dhol roimhe.

Wentworth, 180: **2** dampachd [dampoxk], (*Melvaig*) [dɛmpoxk] f (both forms pronounced with alveolar or "English" [d]. The cold and damp, a' fuachd 's an dampachd. With the damp and cold, leis an dampachd 's leis an fhuachd. I can smell the damp, tha mi faighinn fàileadh na dampachd

1.7.7 *frog, frogaichean frɔk* ainmear fireann 'fisherman's jumper'

SRW1, 38: Frog-an – Frock, a little frock: quite common. "Frog ùr" – 'A new frock'; from the English.

Wentworth, 282: Frock *n frog-a* [frɔkə] m, *pl frogaichean* [frɔkiçən]

1.7.8 *frog-oidhleisgean* 'oilskin smock'

DBM47: agus frog is e *frog-oidhleisgean* a chanadh iad ris an oilsgin.

RDU42: ach bha thu a' faighinn *frog-oidhleisgean*, is e a chanadh tu ris, na h- *oidhleisgeans* bha thu ga tharraing seachad air do cheann.

CPM45: uill na smocks, cha robh zip idir no sgath orra.

MT, 51: Oilidh: Oilskin frock.

1.7.9 *frog ruadh fr̥ok Ruəy* ‘canabhas smock with oilskin sleeves’

Bha iad air am bogadh leis na siùil agus lìn agus bha sin gam fàgail ruadh.

DBM47: air uachdar sin bhiodh, is e *frog ruadh* a chanadh iad ris agus ’s e canavas a bha ann, bha e air a dhèanamh le canbhas.

MFM51: ‘heavy kind of drill’ bhiodh e cho cruaidh ri denims, bha muilichidhean plastaig air.

RDU42: Nuair a thigeadh an canbhas is ann bànn a bha e mar bu trice agus tha teans ann gum biodh iad gam bogadh sa chait son o chionns bha e car a’ ‘preservadh’ na lìn is mar sin eil fhios agad.

1.7.10 *galais iolra* ‘braces’

Is ann anns an iolra a tha *galais* a’ nochdadhan ann am Barraigh; *na gallais*. (faic. *cnambaichead* §1.7.5)

Mark, 323: galars *n pl* braces.

1.7.11 *geansaidh* ainmear fireann ‘jumper’

1.7.11.1 *geansaidh clò* ‘woolen jumper’

1.7.11.2 *geansaidh iasgair* ‘fisherman’s jumper/knit’

MT, 51: Geansaidh: Jersey.

1.7.12 *lèine, -tean le:N'* tabhartach: air an *lènidh* ‘shirt’

1.7.13 *miotag -an* ainmear boireann ‘gloves’

1.7.13.1 *miotagan rubair* ‘rubber gloves’

Dwelly, 661: miotag, -aig, -an, *sf* Mitten, worsted glove. 2 Any glove.

1.7.14 *oidhleisgean* 'oilskin'

MT, 51: Aodach uisge: Oilskin clothing.

Wentworth, 536: oilskins *n*, 1. *oidhleisgean* [[χi]l'əʃk'ən] An oilskin coat, còt' oidhleisgean.

1.7.15 *seacaid* 'jacket'

1.7.15.1 *seacaid oidhleisgean* 'oilskin jacket'

MT, 51: Còta goirid: Jacket.

1.7.16 *seacaid-sàbhailidh* 'lifejacket'

RDU42: Is e rud ùr a tha sin cuideachd, seacaid-sàbhailidh.

Mark, 503: seacaid-teasargainn / -teasairginn *nm* life-jacket

1.7.17 *stòcainn, -ean*, 'stocking'

1.7.17.1 *stòcainnean clò* 'woolen stockings'

1.7.17.2 *stocainnean iasgairean* 'fisherman's stockings'

RDU42: *stòcainnean mòra geala* a bha iad a' cleachdadadh.

CMN45: *Stòcainnean* a bhiodh do mhàthair a' fighe, bhiodh an t-sàil aca air a dèanamh dùailte agus bhiodh an òrd aca air a dèanamh dùailte.

Dwelly, 908: *stòcainn, -ean, sf* Stocking, hose. Dealg-stocainn, *stocking-wire, knitting-needle*. Figheadair stocainn, *a stocking-weaver*.

1.7.18 *tùraidh* 'ad air a' fighe aig a bheil pom pom'

Thatar den bheachd gur h-ann bho 'tour' ann am Beurla Ghallda a tha seo a' tighinn.

Dictionary of the Scottish Language:

DSL - SNDS2 TOUR, n.1, v.1 Add variants tooir, touer

(4) (i) (b) Add to defin.: **Also a close-fitting woolen with a pom-pom.**

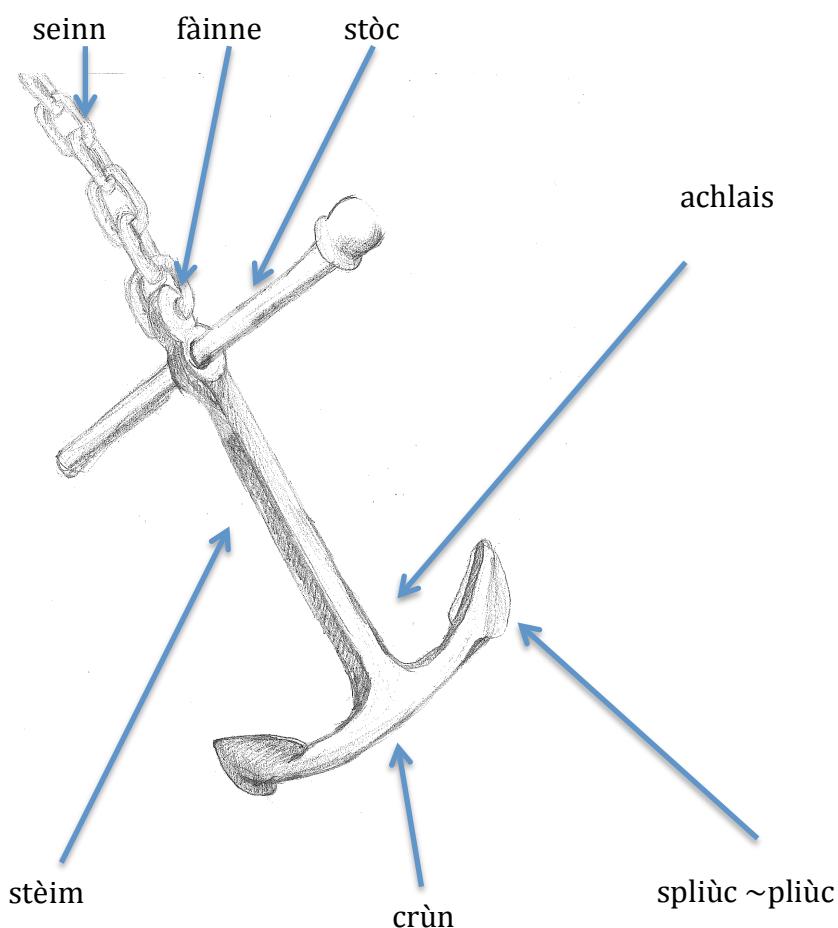
Abd: TOURIE - in addition to meaning a pompom on a tammy, means the tammy itself in this area.



Ìomhaigh 2 Tùraidh

2. Uidheamachd

2.1 Acaire



Íomhaigh 3: Acaire bho IDS29

2.1.1 *acair(e), -ichean ainmearan fireann* 'anchor'

2.1.1.1 *a' tarraig an acair*

2.1.1.2 *a' togail an acair*

CIM30: Chan eil fhios dè mar a bhiodh 'ad a' togail an *acair* a bha sin.

RD42: Agus bha bràighe agad a' dol sios chun an acaire.

RD42: Ma thachradh rudeigin sam bith gun cuireadh iad a-mach an t-acaire.

Dwelly, 4: acair, acrach, acraichean, *s.f.* Anchor. 2 A.C. Stone, originally one used as an anchor. 3 Acre of land. 4 (AG) Small stack of corn on field. 5 (AG) Hand-screw. Acair an anama, *the anchor of the soul*; ceithir acraichean, *four acraichean*.

MT, 20: Acair: Anchor.

DB, 79: *axkir'ɔ* “anchor”

2.1.2 *achlais* ‘throat of the anchor’

MT, 20: Amhach: Throat.

2.1.3 *acrachadh* ‘anchoring’

Dwelly, 6: acraich, *v.a.* Anchor, moor.

2.1.4 *botag* ‘boat hook’

MT, 23: Botag: Boathook.

2.1.5 *caitheadh* ‘throwing the anchor’

2.1.5.1.1 *caitheadh a-mach* ‘throw over the anchor’

2.1.5.1.2 *caitheadh air an deireadh* ‘throw over the stern’

Dwelly, 154: caith, *pr part. a'* caitheamh & caitheadh, *v.n. & a.* Spend, wear, consume, exhaust.

2 Waste, squander. 3 **Cast**. 4 Shoot. 5** Drive, as a ship.

2.1.6 *cnòban* ‘grappling anchor’ **CIM30** (faic §2.1.8)

2.1.7 *cruaidh ainmear boireann* ‘stone used instead of anchor’

RDU42: Bhiodh acair no cruaidh, chanadh 'ad cruaidh ri mar gum biodh clach.

CIM30: Clach a th' ann le ròpa timcheall air, agad air geòlag.

Dwelly, 280: cruaidh, cruadhach, cruadhaichean, *sf* Steel. 2** Spear, sword, arms. 3** Metal.

4**Armour. 5 Declivity of a hill, hillside. 6 **Stone used in place of an anchor for a small**

boat, [used then with the article, *a' chruaidh*]. Cruaidh agus dearg, *steel and fire*, used to kindle a fishing-torch at night, *prov.* Le farum nan cruaidh, *with the clangour of arms*.
GWE, 87: CRUAIDH, noun, 324, a stone anchor for a boat or for long-lines.

2.1.8 *crùn* 'crown'

Dwelly, 77: crùn, - Crown.

MT, 20: Crùn: Crown.

2.1.9 *grapaile grahpəl'ə* 'grappling anchor'

2.1.10 *fàinne* ainmear boireann 'ring'

Dwelly, 406: fàinne, *pl.* -achan &, -an, *sf* Ring, circle. Thug iad leotha fàinneachan, *they brought rings*; fàinne-pòsaidh, a *wedding-ring*, [*m.* in many places, e.g., fàinne mór, in *Argyll. fàinnte* in *Gairloch*].

MT, 20: Fàinne: Ring.

2.1.11 *pliùc, spliùc spl'iù:xk* fluke'

IDS29: pliùcan an acaire 'flukes of the anchor'

Dwelly, 77: Fiatal, Spòg; spàg [Fliùc] – Fluke. *Dà spàg na h-acrach, the two flukes of the anchor – Lewis.*

Dwelly, 885: spliùc, * s.f. Fluke of an anchor.

MT, 20: Spòg/Spàg: Fluke.

2.1.12 *seinn, seiN'* ainmear boireann 'chain'

Mark, 511: sèine, -eachan *nf* chain, *sèine bheanntan* mountain chain.

2.1.13 *steim stem* 'shank'

Dwelly, 77: Capla, - Shank, - Lewis.

MT, 20: Calpa: Shank.

2.1.14 *stòc* **sto:xk** ‘stock’

Dwelly, 77: *stoc* – stock.

MT, 20: *Stòc*: Stock.

2.2 Buta

2.2.1 *but(a), -aichean* ‘inflatable buoy’

GWE, 53: BUTA, 134, a fishing buoy or *bola*. *Chaidh e 'na bhuta*, he fell down stark dead.

MT, 35: *Put*: Buoy.

SRW2, 21: Pùta: A buoy or bladder used for lines and nets.

2.2.2 *dìonach* ‘waterproof’

RDU42: son an cumail *dionach*.

Dwelly, 339: *dionach*, -aiche, *a* Close-joined, airtight, watertight, waterproof. 2 Safe, secure. 3 Reserved, 4 Sheltered, laid up. Taigh *dionach*, *a watertight house*; long *dhionach*, *a ship without a leak*; àite *dionach*, *a sheltered place*.

2.2.3 *craiceann* ‘skin of buoy’

2.2.3.1 *craiceann coin* ‘dog skin’

Dwelly, 259: *craiceann*, -inn [& -cne], -cnean, *sm* Skin. *Craiceann caorach*, *a sheepskin*; *craiceann coin*, *dog skin*; *craiceann cait*, *cat skin*; *craiceann bràthan*, see under *brà*.

MT, 35: *Put craicinn*: Sheepskin buoy.

MT, 46: *Craiceann*: Skin.

2.2.4 *canbhas* ‘canvas’

Dwelly, 159: *canabhas*, -ais, *sm* Sackcloth, Gaelic spelling of *canvas*.

MT, 34: *Put cainb*: Canvas buoy.

2.2.5 *ceann* ‘top of the buoy made of wood’

MT, 46: *Ceann*: Head.

2.2.6 *punnail* ‘funnel made from oakham, blow into to inflate buoy’

IDS29: punail air a dhèanamh le oakham.

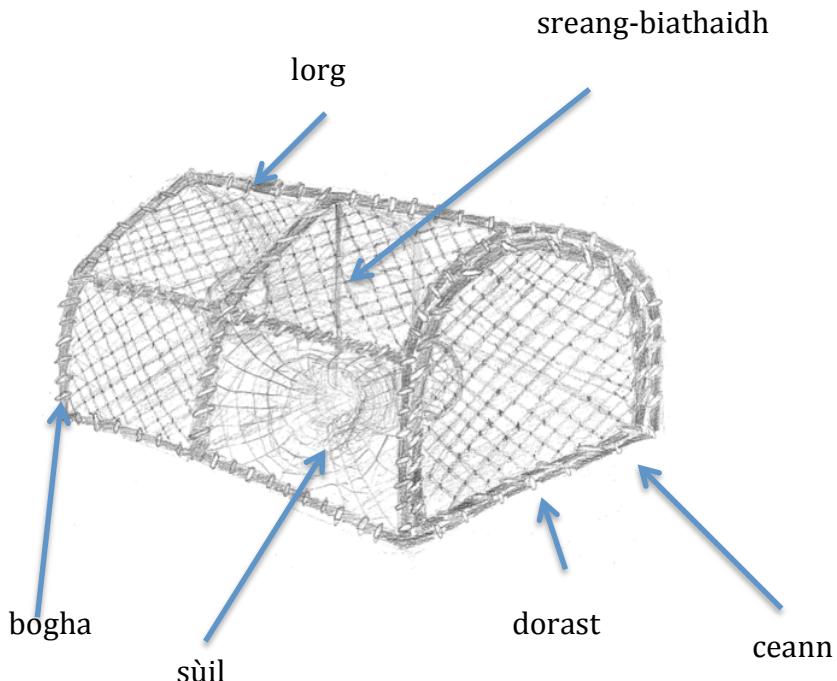
RDU42: air calcadh agus bha thu a' sèideadh sin agus ga stopadh an uairsin leis a' phlug mar gum biodh.

2.2.7 *tèarr* ‘tar’

RDU42: Is an ceann aca an uair sin ann am fiodh tha iad làn *teàrr*.

Dwelly, 941: *teàrr*, -a, sf Tar, pitch.

2.3 Cliabh



Íomhaigh 4 Cliabh - RDU42

2.3.1 *cliabh, clèibh kl'ε:v* 'creel'

2.3.1.1 *clèibh-ghiomach* 'lobster creels'

Dwelly, 208: *cliabh, -éibh, sm* The chest, the breast. 2 Kind of basket or hamper used in the Highlands for carrying burdens and generally slung on each side of a horse, creel. 3 Stay. 4 Strait-jacket, strait-vest of wicker-work for a madman. 5† Cheese-chest.
MT, 43: Cliabh-ghiomach: Lobster creel.

2.3.2 *ballaist a' chlèibh* 'ballast of the creel'

2.3.3 *bogha, -annan* 'arcs on creel'

Dwelly, 106: *bogha, -chan, sm* Bow. 2 Bow, bend. 3 Arch. 4 Vault. 5 Rock sunk at sea ("blinder.") 6 Wave called a "heaver".

2.3.4 *bràighe br'ε:jp* 'bràighe 'rope from creel to buoy or in long lines connecting the *druim* to the buoy on the surface'

DBM47: An ròp a bha a' falbh bhon chliabh suas chun a' bhùidh 's e bràighe, bràigh' a bh' air an ròpa sin.

GWE, 47: BRAIGH, 17, pl. *Braigheannan*, the tail lines attached to lobster creels, long lines, herring net.

MT, 33: *Bràighe*: Head line.

2.3.5 *ceann* 'either end of the creel'

Dwelly, 177: ceann, cinn, *sm* Head. 2 Point. 3 Hilt. 4 Top. 5 End. 6 Chief, commander. 7 Headland, promontory. 8 Extremity, limit. 9 Period, expiration. 10* Genius, ingenuity. 11* Attention. 12 Head of yarn (4 to 6 cuts or hanks). 13** Harvest-home. 14(AH) Head of a plough, on which sock is fixed. 15(CR) Head of corn.

2.3.6 *cudrom* 'weight, stone in bottom of creel'

2.3.7 *cur* 'shooting'

2.3.7.1 *cur leotha fhèin* 'shelf-shooting creels'

IDS29: gan cur is gan tarraing.

Dwelly, 293: cuir, *pr pt a' cur* [& a' curadh, **] *va* Put, place. 2 Lay. 3 Send. 4 Invite. 5 Sow. 6 Act upon. 7 Produce an effect. 8 Influence. 9 Tire — *Lewis*. 10* Snow.

MT, 49: *Cur*: Shooting (setting).

2.3.8 *dorast, -aist* 'door of the creel'

IDS29: Is e *dorast* a bh' air airson a bhiathadh agus airson an giomach a thoirt a-mach.

Dwelly, 354: dorus, -ais, dorsan, *sm* Door. 2 Wicket gate. 3 Opening. 4 Orifice, as of a wound. 5 Tail-board of a cart.

MT, 44: Doras: door; Doras a' ghiomaich: Lobster door (wire door); Doras-fosglaidh: Opening door (baiting and cleaning door).

2.3.9 *lorg, -an* ‘rods between bows’

IDS29: *lorgan a bh’ agad air na pìosan a bha eadar na boghannan.*

Dwelly, 599: lorg, luirge, -an, *sf* Staff. 2 Crutch. 3 Haft of a spear. 4 Staff of a flail. 5 Straight stick with the bark on. 6 Shaft or tram of a cart. 7** Stalk of a plant. 8** Shaft of a banner. 9 Footstep, track, path, print. 10 Mark. 11 Sign. 12 Consequence. 13 Vestige. 14 Troop, band. 15 Progeny, offspring. 18 Leg, shank, shin. 17 Thigh. 18 Woman.

2.3.10 *mogal ainmear fireann* ‘mesh’

2.3.10.1 *mogal beag*

RDU42: Chì thu gun e mogal beag a th’ air an fheadhainn ud air agus tha mogal nas mothà anist an sin, chan fhaigheadh muasgan-caol a-staigh air a siod ann, cha tigeadh e ann, thigeadh e direach roimhe, dìreach tron mhogal.

Dwelly, 667: mogul, -ail, -an, *sm* Husk, as of nuts. 2 Mesh, interstice of a net. 3 Shell, as of fruit. 4** Branch. 5** Skin of a boiled unpeeled potato. 6** Glebe. 7 Mesh, heddle-eye in loom. 8 Cluster, as of nuts. 9(WC) Entanglement made by a conger eel in a herring-net.

MT, 34: Mogal: mesh.

2.3.11 *sreang str-* ainmear boireann ‘string’

2.3.11.1 *sreang-biathaidh* ‘bait string’ **RDU42**

Dwelly, 892: sreang, -einge, -an, *sf* String, line, cord. 2 Rope. 3 Charm to prevent harm from an evil eye. 4 Ridge. 5 The part of a hand fishing-line held in the hand. 6 In *pl.* applied to fishing-lines — DU. Iasgach shreangan, *line-fishing*; tharraing i an t-sreang le rogha beachd, *she drew the string with the best aim*.

MT, 35: *Streang*: String.

MT, 44: *Streang-biathaidh*: Bait string.

2.3.12 *sùil* ‘eye of creel – funnel entrance’

RDU42: Bhiodh dà *shùil* aca, an rud a bhiodh ’ad a’ cleachdad aig an àm, a bha siudachd gum biodh an t-sùil beagan is ceithir òirlich bhiodh i airson agus gun cuireadh tu do dhòrn a-staigh ann.

Dwelly, 913: *sùil*, *gen sing* *sùl* & *sùla*, *dat.* *sùil*, *voc.* a shùil! *npl* *sùilean*, *genpl* *sùl*, *dat.* *pl.* *sùilean* & *sùilibh*, *voc.* *pl.* a shùla! *sf* Eye, the eye. 2 Look, glance, cast of the eye in any direction, sight. 3 Hope, expectation. 4 Care, oversight, superintendence. 6 Orifice, opening. 7 Willow (*salix*), see seileach. 7 Eye of a quern. 8** Regard, respect. 9** Loophole. 10** rarely Tackle. 11 Eye through which the wool passes to spinning-wheel. 13 Thimble of a boat. 14** The letter S. 15(DC) Small cluster of herring in the water, less than a shoal — *Lochfyne*. 16(AH) Hole in which the shaft of a tool like a pickaxe is fixed.

2.3.13 *tàilinn, -ean tè:LeN'* 'line called druim in line fishing'

RDU42: 'S e *tàilinn*, na clèibh is na *tàillinnean*.

2.3.14 *tulg* 'small hole in the net covering the creels'

RDU42: Chì thu an *tulg*, chan eil e ach trì òirlich chan fhaigh rud mòr a-staigh.

Dwelly, 982: *tulg*, -a, *sm* Bruise or hollow on the surface of any laminated metal. 2 Hollow between billows. 3 Sinking of any undulating surface. 4 Jolting. 5 Grudge — Sàr-Obair. 6 Upraising, picking — Sàr-Obair. *Tulg thonn*, *the rocking of waves*.

2.3.15 *ùrlar a' chlèibh ù:Lar* 'floor of the creel'

Dwelly, 208: Parts of a creel: 7 Màs, *bottom*.

MT, 44: Màs: Bottom.

2.4 Combaiste

Is e **DBM47** a thug dhomh briathrachas a' chombaiste, thathar a' cleachdadha *sa bhith* airson 'by' sa Bheurla.

2.4.1 *combaiste* ainmear fireann 'compass'

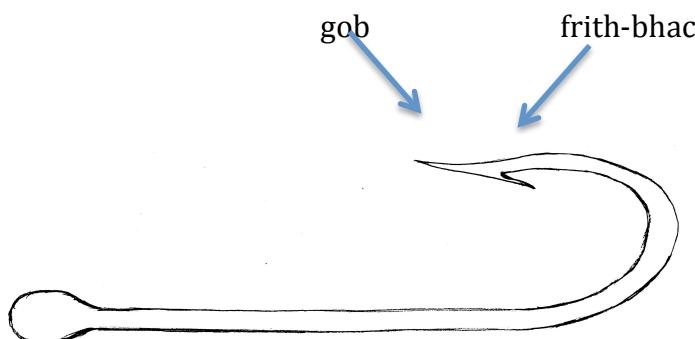
Dwelly 236: combaiste, -an, s.m. Compass. 2. Circle

MT, 22: Compaist: Compass.

2.4.2 *Tuath* 'North'

- 2.4.3 *Tuath san Ear* 'North by East'
 2.4.4 *Tuath sa bhith Tuath san Ear* 'North Northeast'
 2.4.5 *'n 'ar-Thuath is a bhith Tuath* 'Northeast by North'
 2.4.6 *'n 'ar-Thuath* 'Northeast'
 2.4.7 *'n ar-Thuath sa bhith Ear* 'Northeast by East'
 2.4.8 *'n Ear sa bhith an 'ar-Thuath* 'East North East'
 2.4.9 *'n 'ar sa bhith tuath sa ear* 'East by Northeast'
 2.4.10 *An Ear* 'east'
 2.4.11 *'n 'ar sa bhith Deas* 'East by South'
 2.4.12 *'n 'ar sa Deas sa bhith Ear* 'East South East'
 2.4.13 *'n 'arra-Dheas sa bhith 'n ear* 'South East by East'
 2.4.14 *'n 'arra-Dheas* 'South East'
 2.4.15 *'n 'arra-Dheas sa bhith Deas* 'Southeast by south'
 2.4.16 *Deas is an ear sa bhith Deas* 'Southeast by south'
 2.4.17 *Deas sa bhith 'n ear* 'South by east'
 2.4.18 *Deas* 'South'
 2.4.19 *Deas sa bhith 'n iar* 'South by West'
 2.4.20 *Deas sa bhith 'n iar sa bhith deas* 'South South West'
 2.4.21 *an Iar-Dheas sa bhith Deas* 'Southwest by South'
 2.4.22 *an Iar-Dheas* 'Southwest'
 2.4.23 *an Iar-Dheas sa bhith 'n Iar* 'Southwest by West'
 2.4.24 *an Iar sa bhith Deas san Iar* 'West South West'
 2.4.25 *an Iar sa bhith Deas* 'West by South'
 2.4.26 *an Iar* 'west'
 2.4.27 *an Iar sa bhith Tuath* 'west by north'
 2.4.28 *an Iar sa bhith Tuath is an Iar* 'West North West'
 2.4.29 *an Iar-thuath* 'north-west'
 2.4.30 *Iar-thuath sa bhith Tuath* 'Northwest by North'
 2.4.31 *Tuath an Iar sa bhith Tuath* 'Northwest by North'
 2.4.32 *Tuath sa bhith an Iar* 'North by West'
 2.4.33 *on làmh sin / tha i on làmh sin* 'from that direction'

2.5 Dubhan

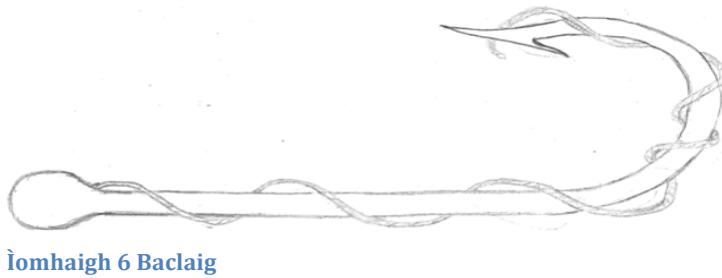


iomhaigh 5 Dubhan

- 2.5.1 *dubhan -ain* 'hook'

Dwelly, 368: *dubhan*, *-ain*, sm Hook, fishing-hook. 2 Hooked claw, as of cats. 3* Clutch. 4**

Snare. 5** Kidney. 6** Darkness. 7** Soot. 8(AF) Blackbird — *Dean of Lismore*. 9(AF) Spider.
MT, 39: *Dubhan*: Hook.



lomhaigh 6 Baclraig

2.5.2 *baclraig* 'hook with snood wrapped around'

RDU42: An dèidh dhaibh an tarraing bhiodh 'ad a' pasgadh nan dubhan mar a siodachd gus nach biodh iad a' dol an sàs ann an rud.

GWE, 34: BACAN or BACHDAN, 43, a knot where the *snòd* of a hook is tied to the main line of *lion mòr* or long line [Baclag = the round part formed when hook is put into the *snòd* of the *lion-caol* to avoid entanglement. J.M.]

2.5.3 *gob* 'point of hook'

Dwelly, 511: *gob*, *guib*, *sm* Bill or beak of a bird. 2 Mouth. 3 see *gab*. 4 Garrulity. 5(DMy) Point.

Gob an rubha, *the point of the headland*; **gob** na snàthaid, *the point of the needle*; **gob** a' phrìne *the pin's point*; **gob** na cuiteige, *the mouth of the whiting*; duilleag 'na ghob, *a leaf in its bill*; **gob** circe, *a hen's bill*, *glas-ghuib*, *the closure*

MT, 39: *Gob*: [ann an dealbh de dhùbhan 'point'].

2.5.4 *frith-bhac* 'barb'

Dwelly, 456: *frith-bhac*, -aic, -an, *sm* **Barb** of a hook, arrow or anchor.

MT, 39: *frith-bhac*: [ann an dealbh de dhùbhan 'barb']

2.6 **Dorgh**

2.6.1 *dorgh, -uirgh* 'complete line; line hook, swivel, snood' **CMN45**

Dwelly, 353: dorgh, duirgh, *sm* Handline for fishing, as applied to the whole arrangement by means of which a piece of wire or whalebone is used to connect the lines to which the hooks are attached with the line held in the hand. †2 Mason's line. [also spelt dorbh, dorga, dro, drobha and drogha].

GWE, 103: DORGHA, 138, hand-libe, rhymes with *morgha*. 107, *dorhg*, or *dorbh*, a hand line. [Faeroese *dorg*].

MT, 38: *Dorgh*: Ripper.

SGDS III, 220: 27. d[ɔrɔ]y; 28. d[ɔr'ɔ]y; 29. d[ɔr'ɔ]y; 30 d d[ɔr'ɔ]g^h.

2.6.2 *clàrag* **IDS29** / *crostag* **RDU42** ‘wooden frame used to wrap around’

Dwelly, 205: clàrag, -aig, -an, *sf* Fore-tooth. 2 Frame of hand fishing-line. 3** Wattle-work, as in a sledge. 4(AH) Square-sterned boat. 5†† Broad woman. 7(JM) Crutch — *Tiree*.

SRW2, 15: Clàrag: A contrivance round which a fishing-line is wound.

2.6.3 *druim* ‘part of line running parallel to the surface of the sea from which lines are hung’

MT, 35: *Druim*: Back string.

2.6.4 *fùideag* ‘large fishing lure’

RDU42: Uill 's *fùideag* a-nist a tha sineachd, tha i sin nas mutha na an fheadhainn eile [...] sin a rud a bhiodh agad airson troisg na liùth na leithid sin.

2.6.5 *gaosaid* **gu:səd'** ‘horse hair snood’

RDU42: *Gaosaid*, sin agad urbaill eich no mar sin.

Dwelly, 476: gaoisid, -e, *sf* Horse-hair. 2 The hair of beasts, hair of mane and tail. 3 Hair of any part of the human body but the head. Gaoisid an eich ghais, *the grey horse's hair*.

MT, 35: *Snòt ghaoisid*: Horseshair snood (length 18 inches)

2.6.6 *gad gad* ‘small lure’

RDU42: *Gad* son rionnach na leithid sin, ma bhios tu ag iasgach rionnaich.

Dwelly, 468: *gad*, *gen* gaid & goid, *pl.* gaid, goid & *gadan*, *sm* Withe, twisted twig. 2 Switch. 3(AH) Number of fish, as carried home on a string or withe. *Gad móir*, equivalent to a large basket. 4 Bend on anything.

2.6.7 *gormanachadh* 'taking fish off the hook'

IDS29: a' *gormanachadh*, nuair a bhiodh iad a' toirt an iasg far na lìn.

MT, 127: Sgropadh: Unhooking fish off lines (Bernera). Sgròbadh: Unhooking fish of lines (Point).

TGSI, 42: sgropadh: Unhooking fish as they are hauled aboard. Some say *Sgròbadh*.

HDSG, sliop: Gormanachadh - airson a bhith a' toirt an èisg far an dubhain (John MacInnes, Fortrose, 2/1968: 1)

2.6.8 *ite, -an* 'fly'

Dwelly, 558: *ite, -an, sf* Feather, quill. 2 Fin of a fish. 3 Artificial fishing fly. 4(AH) Blade of an oar. 5(CR) Adze — *Perthshire*. 6(DMK) Blade of the propeller of a steamer — *W. Coast of Ross*. 7** Down. 8** Wing. Itean éisg, *fins of fish*; itean geòidh, *goose-quills*; **ite** tombac, *a snuff-quill*.

MT, 42: *Ite*: feather.

2.6.9 *lion* ainmear fireann 'line'

2.6.9.1 *lion-adaig* 'haddock line'

2.6.9.2 *lion-caol* 'small line'

2.6.9.3 *lion-mòr* 'long line'

RDU42: lion caol is lion mòr bha 'ad air an cur san aon dòigh

RDU42: lion mòr son truisg is langainn is easgannan

IDS29: is e an aon idea a bh' agad leis a lion mòr bha e nas troime, bha h-uile rud air a dhèanamh nas troime.

Dwelly, 591: *lion, -in, pl. liontan*, [*lin* — DMy] *sm* Lint, flax — *linum usitatissimum*. 2 Linen. 3 Net, fishing net. 4‡‡ Gin, snare. 5 Line, limit, boundary. 6 Proportionate quantity or complement.

7** Number, quantity. 8** Lining. 9** Parcel. 10 Fishing-line.

MT, 33: Lìon-mhòr: Great line.

MT, 35: Lìon-mòr: Great line.

2.6.10 *plumaid, -ean -ad'* ainmear boireann 'lead sinker'

RDU42: Tha *plumaid* agad gu h-ìosal, lead sinker, *plumaid*.

Dwelly, 729: *plumaid*, (CR) *sf* Gaelic spelling of *plummet*. 2 Plump female.

GWE, 196: PLÙM, 45, the sound of a thing falling into water. *Nach e leig am plùm*.

2.6.11 *roineag, -an RøN'ag* 'strand of hair'

RDU42: Bhiodh sia na ma ochd ròineagan còmhla.

Dwelly, 768: ròineag, -eig, -an, *sf* Single small hair. 2 Small quantity of wool or any hairy substance.

GWE, 201: RIB, 13, or *ribe*, a hair. "Rib as do chalg", (A.D.), "ribe gruaige". 82, *ribe* or *rioba*, a hair a shred of skin, a barb in *dubhain riobach* [barbed fishing-hooks]. [A.D. p. 162]. RIOB, 82, rope tying buoys to herring nets (*Sia aitheamh rioba*, etc).

2.6.12 *ruig, a' ruigeadh Røug* 'when fish/eel bite the hook'

RDU42: Nuair a ruigeadh easgann air an dubhan thòisicheadh i air snìomh agus bheiridh i tuinneamh as.

Dwelly, 776: *ruig*, v. *irreg.* Reach, extend to. 2 Reach, arrive at. 3 Attain to. 4** Hold forth, stretch out. 5 Border. 6 (with *leas*) Need, must, needs.

2.6.13 *snòt sñø^ht* 'snood, line running between the swivel and the hook'

GWE, 34: BACAN or BACHDAN, 43, a knot where the *snòd* of a hook is tied to the main line of *lion mòr* or long lines [Baclag = the round part formed when hook is put into the *snòd* of the *lion-caol* to avoid entanglement. J.M.]

MT, 33: *Snòt*: Snood.

2.6.14 *tarraing* ‘hauling’

IDS29: gan cur is gan *tarraing*.

Dwelly, 935: tarrying, *pr pt a'* *tarraing*, *va & n.* Draw, pull. 2 Draw, attract, allure, lead. 3 Take the liquor from a cask. 4 Haul, pull along. 5 Draw near, approach, advance. 6 Extract distil, as strong drink. 7 Aim. 8** Teaze.

MT, 48: *Tarraing*: Hauling.

2.6.15 *tuinneamh* **tuN'v** ‘lay, twine’

RDU42: Bha sin a' toirt an tuinneamh às.

Dwelly, 959: toinneamh, -eimh, *sm* Twisting, act of twisting, twining or spinning. 2 **Twine**, twist. 3 Arrangement, train. 4** rarely Death. A' toinneamh, *pr pt* of toinn. Chuir thu ás mo thoinneamh mi, *you disappointed me, disarranged my plans*.

2.6.16 *udal*, *-an* ‘swivel at top of hook’

Dwelly, 990: udalan, -ain, -an, *sm* Swivel. 2 Swivel of a tether. 3 Runner of a cart. 4(DMy) Hinge, wooden hinge of a door. Cha chinn còinneach air cloich an udalain, *moss grows not on the oft turned stone* — NGP.

MT, 24: Udal: Swivel.

2.7 **Lìn**

2.7.1 *lion* ‘net’

2.7.1.1 *lion-sgadain* ‘herring net’

Dwelly, 591: lion, -ìn, *pl.* lìontan, [lìn — DMy] *sm* Lint, flax — *linum usitatissimum*. 2 Linen. 3 Net, fishing net. 4# Gin, snare. 5 Line, limit, boundary. 6 Proportionate quantity or complement. 7** Number, quantity. 8** Lining. 9** Parcel. 10 Fishing-line. Là Buan an Lìn, *Nevermas*; linne lìn, *a lint dam*; a' bualach an lìn, *beating the flax*; lion làn éisg, *a netful of fish*; biadh le a lion de anlainn, *food with its complement of condiment*; a lion den Fhéinn 's a bha ann, *as many of the Féinn as were present*; a lion fear is fear, *one by one*; a lion dithis is dithis, *two by two*; a lion triùir is triùir, *three by three*; a lion beagan is beagan, mar a dh'ith an cat an

sgadan, *little by little, as the cat ate the herring*; **lin mhóra**, *long (fishing) lines*; **lin bheaga**, *short (fishing) lines*; lòn an damhain-allaidh, *a cobweb*; **lion sgadanaich**, *a herring-net*; lòn fuit, *a hairnet*; lòn-eisirean, *a dredge*; lòn-iadhaidh, *sweep-net, drag-net*; lòn-iasgaich, *a fishing-net*; lòn-obair, *network*.

MT, 34: Lòn-sgadanach: Herring net.

2.7.2 àrcran [*sic, -rcr-*] ainmear fireann ‘cork’

Dwelly, 44: àrcan, -ain, *sm* Cork, stopple. Àrcan buideil, *a bottle cork or stopple*; àrcan baraille, *a bung*; crann àrcain, *a cork tree, {cork oak}*.

MT, 34: Àrc: Cork.

2.7.3 bràilear ‘brailing net’ **RDU42, DBM47**

2.7.3.1 a’ bràileadh an sgadain ‘brailing herring’

2.7.4 càradh ‘mending’

Dwelly, 167: càradh, -aidh. *sm* Mending, repairing, adjusting. 2 Usage or treatment, whether good or bad. 3 Condition. 4 Cheating, deceiving. 5** Way, course, direction. 6** Abuse. 7** Turn, winding, twist.

MT, 34: Càradh: Mending.

2.7.5 ceann ‘end of the rope attaching one net to the cluas (§2.7.6) of the next’

2.7.6 cluas ‘loop at top corner of net used to connect nets’

Dwelly, 214: cluas, -aise, -an, *sf* Ear. 2 Handle of a dish, cycle and most things that may have two handles. 3 Tack of a sail, *see p.76*. 4 *pl.* Ears of a creel, where ends of suspender are inserted. 6 (MMcD) **Top corners of a herring net**. — *Lewis*. 6(DMK) Pan of a flintlock gun. 7 Socket of leather in which the spindle of flyers of a spinning-wheel revolves.

MT, 34: Cluas: Top corner of net.

2.7.7 cnap luaidhe ‘lead sinker’

Dwelly, 353: Clach-luaidhe, *lead*.

MT, 40: *Clach-luaidhe*: Lead weight.

2.7.8 *crathadh* 'shaking the net'

Dwelly, 267: *crathadh*, -aidh, *sm* Shake. 2 Brandishing. 3 Waving. 4 Act of shaking, brandishing or waving, as trees. 5** Sprinkling, 6** Churning.

2.7.9 *air an dèanamh a-staigh* 'homemade'

2.7.10 *a' dol an sàs ann* 'getting caught in the net'

2.7.11 *druim* 'back-line'

2.7.11.1 *druim-ìseal* 'lowline of drift net'

2.7.11.2 *druim-àrd* 'highline of drift net'

Dwelly, 365: *druim*, *sm*. 1 Back of men or of animals. 2 Ridge of a hill. 3 Roof. 4 Keel of a ship, see *bàta*, F9, p.73. 5** Surface. 6(CR) Beam of a plough. 7(CR) First furrows of a ridge. [6 & 7 *W. of Ross-shire*]. 8(AH) Crown, in ploughing.

MT, 35: Druim: Back (line)

2.7.12 *a' fighe* 'sew, repair the net'

Dwelly, 434: *fighe*, *pr pt a' fighe & a' figheadh, va* Weave. 2 Braid. 3 Knit. 4** Twine, twist, wreath.

2.7.13 *a' leigeil na faladh* 'drain out the blood'

2.7.13.1 *a' leigeil às na faladh* **RDU42**

2.7.14 *a' moglachadh* 'herring getting caught in the net'

RDU42: Bhiodh tu a' cradhadh às an sgadan, bha sgadan a' moglachadh ann, bha e a' dol dhan ghàilleach aige, sa mhogal agus bha 'ad a' bàsachadh aig a sineachd.

Dwelly, 667: moglachadh, -aidh, *sm* Husking, act of husking or taking off husks. 2(AH) **The act, on the part of fish, of going into the meshes of a drift-net.** A' moglachadh, *pr pt* of moglaich.

2.7.15 *plos maideadh* ainmear fireann 'mesher, piece of stick to ensure mesh-hole sizes are equal, used in repairing nets' **IDS29** (faic Dualchainnt §3.1)

2.7.16 *snàthad* 'needle'

Dwelly, 864: snàthad, -aid, -an, *sf* Needle. 2 Earmark on sheep, see comharradh-cluais. 3(CR) Hook to hold the blade of a scythe at the proper angle. (Also called snàthad-fheòir — AH). Crò snàthaid, *the eye of a needle.*

MT, 34: Snàthad: Needle.

2.7.17 *tachdad* 'strangled'

RDU42: Sin mar a bha an sgadan a 'drift' cho math leis mar a thathar a' faighinn a *thacadh*.

Dwelly, 919: tachdad, -aidh, *sm* Choking, act of choking, strangling or obstructing, suffocating. 2 rarely. Promise, security. A' tachdad, *pr pt* of tachd.

2.7.18 *urball* 'alternative name for *ceann* (§2.7.5)'

2.8 Solaist

2.8.1 *solast, -aist* 'light'

2.8.1.1 *solast dearg* 'port light'

2.8.1.2 *solast-deiridh* 'stern light'

2.8.1.3 *solast uaine* 'starboard light'

Dwelly, 872: solus, -uis, -an, s.m. Light. 2 Light as a lamp or candle. 3. Knowledge, information.

4. Phase of the moon.

MT, 21: Solas: Light.

MT, 21: Solas dearg: Red light (port side)

MT, 21: Stern light (white)

MT, 21: Solas uaine: Green light (starboard side)

DB, 140: *sɔLəst* gen. *sɔLɪft'* "a light" O. Ir. solus;

2.8.2 *coinneal* 'candle'

2.8.3 *lainnteir* 'lantern'

Dwelly, 568: lanntair, -ean, s.m. Gaelic spelling of *lantern*. 2 Pantry, partition. 3 (CR) Inner part of old houses – *Arran*.

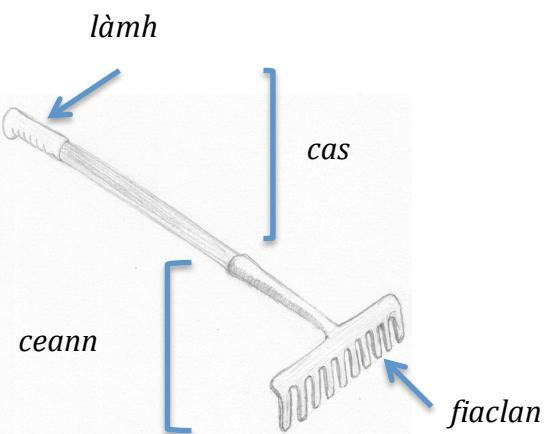
MT, 21: Lanntair: Lantern.

2.8.4 *taigh-solaist* 'lighthouse'

2.8.4.1 *Taigh-solaist Cheann a' Bharraigh* 'Barrahead Lighthouse'

Dwelly, 924: taigh-soluis, lighthouse.

2.9 Ràcan



iomhaigh 7 Ràcan

2.9.1 *ràcan, -ain ainmear fireann* 'rake' **CIM30**

- 2.9.1.1 *ceann an ràcain* 'head of the rake'
- 2.9.1.2 *cas an ràcain* 'shaft of the rake'
- 2.9.1.3 *fiaclan* 'teeth of the rake'
- 2.9.1.4 *làmh an ràcain* 'handle of the rake'

Dwelly, 743: *ràcan, -ain, -an, sm* Rake 2 Instrument for breaking clods and used as a harrow. In the *W. Isles* it consists of a block of wood with a few teeth and is used in such places as will not admit of the use of a harrow. It is commonly tied to the horse's tail but not unfrequently it is dragged along the surface by women and boys. In *W. Ross-shire* it is applied to a short heavy rake with a head over 2 in. in thickness and a handle under 4 ft. in length. With it the seed is covered, clods are broken and potato ground, before the tops come through, is raked or harrowed to keep down weeds — CR. 3 Noise, croaking noise. 4 Crash. 5 Bandy or crooked stick. 6 Mischief, evil, wickedness. 7 Bowling. 8 Riot, noise. 9 Provincial denomination of arable land (*ceann-ràcain*). Nach ann annad tha 'n *ràcan!* *how mischievous you are!* — *Arran.* [*racan* not *ràcan* in *Arran*].

2.9.1.5 a' *ràcadh* 'raking'

2.10 Ràmh

dòrn lunn liagh ~ ite

lomhaigh 8 Ràmh



2.10.1 *ràmh Rā:v, ràimh R̄v* 'oar'

- 2.10.1.1 *ràmh-sgollaidh* 'sculling oar'

Dwelly, 747: Ràmh, -àimh, -an, s.m. Oar. 2** Tree. 3**Branch.

MT, 19: Ràmh: Oar.

DB, 132: *Rā:v* "oar" plur. *R̄:v*

2.10.2 *bàca, -nnan* 'thole-pin'

2.10.2.1 *baca-dùnaidh* 'oar stirrups' **CMN45**

2.10.2.2 *baca-sgolaidh* 'sculling oar holder'

RDU42: Ach an toiseach 's e bacannan a chanadh 'ad ris, mar gum biodh tu a' cur ràmh mar siud agus bha thu ga bhacadh son air ais 's air aghaidh.

Dwelly, 76: Bac, thole (oar-cleats); Baca bhràghad, the fore cleats; Baca meadhon, the middle cleats; Baca h-amar, the quarter cleats.

Dwelly, 76: Bacan dùnidh, cliphook.

GWE, 53: Butagan, 229, thole-pins. Barra, not Eriskay.

MT, 11: Bac: Thole (cleats); Bacannan: Thole pins; Cnagan: Thole pins.

MT, 19: Sgol: scull.

2.10.3 *bann copair* 'copper waring band on oar' **CMN45**

2.10.4 *cnataichean* 'blocks on oar for the use with the bacannan oar holders' **RDU42**



lomhaigh 9 cnataichean

MT, 19: Cnotan/Cnotaichean: Protection of wood in thole-pins.

2.10.5 *dòrn / dòrnan* 'handle of oar'

Dwelly, 747: dorn, *handle* or *grip*. Doirneag, dorn-chur.

MT, 19: Dòrn: handle.

2.10.6 *ite* 'blade of oar'

Dwelly, 77: ìte, - oar-blade.

MT, 19: Ìte: Blade.

2.10.7 *liagh* 'blade of oar'

Dwelly, 748: [Under parts of an oar] 5. *liagh, feather, blade.*
MT, 19: Liagh: Blade.

2.10.8 *lunn* 'midpart of oar'

Dwelly, 610 : *lunn, -uinn &-a, pl. -an, sm* Middle part of an oar-handle. 2 Staff. 3 Churn-staff. 4 Wave, roller, heaving billow, heaver that does not break. 5 Bier. 6 Spoke. 7 Lever. 8** Bar. 9†† Launching roller. 16 ‡‡ Staff, bar, bearer or pole of a bier or litter. 11** Bond. 12(AH) Mid-part of a boat. 13(AH) Rolling of the sea in a calm. 14 Vessel.
MT, 19: Midpart of oar.

2.10.9 *rolag, -an -ag* 'rowlock'

Cha robhar eòlach air buthal.
Dwelly, 76: Names of fittings (**for what the Barraich call rolag**) 40. *Buthal ràimh, Rowlock.*
MT, 25: *Buthal-ràimh: Rowlocks.*

2.11 Uidheaman eile

2.11.1 *ailbheag, -an æ-* 'ring-bolt'

Dwelly, 12: *ailbheag, eig, -an, * sf* Ring. 2 Ring of any coarse metal. Ailbheagan airgid, *silver rings; ailbheag chluais, an earring.*
MT, 24: Ailbheag: Ringbolt.

2.11.2 *ball, -uill* aimear fireann 'rope'

2.11.2.1 *ball-toisich* 'fender' **IDS29**

Dwelly, 62: ball, buill, *sm* Member, limb. 2 Member of a society. 3 Male instrument of generation, {penis}. 4 Any part of male or female dress. 5 Instrument, tool, implement. 6 Ball, globe. 7 Football. 8 Dance. 9 Spot or plot of ground. 10** Boss. 11‡‡ Stud, nail. 12** Bowl. **13 Cable, rope.** 14(G) Soum of cattle. 15 Weapon - '*Manus' MacNicol's Version.* 16 Kind of hair

rope, see ribeag. Ball, like English spot, means both a mark and a place.
GWE, 36: BALL, 184, a rope.
MT, 120: Ball: Rope.

2.11.3 *bùcaid, -ean* 'buckets for cockles **CIM30**

2.11.4 *buthaidh ainmear fireann* 'buoy markers in the sea' (faic buta §2.2.1)

2.11.4.1 *buthaidh dearg* 'port buoy'

2.11.4.2 *buthaidh uaine* 'starboard buoy'

2.11.5 *cairt* 'bark (nets)'

RDU42: Biodh iad gam bogadh sa chairt.

Dwelly, 151: cairt, *pr pt a'* cartadh, *va* Muck, cleanse, purge. 2 Tan, as leather. 3 Strip off the bark. Cairt an leathrach, *tan the leather*; tha am bàthaich cairte, *the byre is cleaned*.

2.11.6 *crann-tarraig* 'wooden pin, treenail' **RDU42, CMN45**

Mhìnich **RDU42** mar a bhiodh iad gan cleachdadadh is iad a' fuaigheall nan stràcan ('strakes') còmhla.

Dwelly, 264: Crann-tarraig, Uist for crann-tarrang; Crann-tarrang, ge. -tàirnge, pl. -tàirnean, s.f. Wooden pin or bolt fastening the couples or joists of a house, see under taigh. 2. Tree-nail, wooden pin used in ship-building. 3. Choosing by lots. 4. Lynch-pin 5. Draught-tree or shalt. 6. Peg

GWE, 83: CRANN-TARRANG, 84, a wooden pin or bolt used for fastening timbers of a ship.

2.11.7 *croman* 'gaff'

Dwelly, 277: croman, -ain, s.m. Kite. 2 Large hawk. 3 crooked, hump-backed man. 4 The hip-bone. 5 The hip. 6 Hoe. 7 Crooked graip, an implement used in digging dung-heaps. 8 The s of a plough.

MT, 23: Crom: Hand-made clipt used for catching lobster creel buoys.

2.11.8 *cleòc* 'clock'

2.11.9 *lann* 'washer for a nail'

Dwelly, 77: Lannan, - Scales, roves (round pieces of metal on which nails are clinched inside). GWE, 1958, 157: LANN, see next word; Lannadh, 81, taking the scales off a fish. (*Lannan*, scales). *Lannadh*, rivetting. (*Lannan*, the little square pieces of metal, like scales, to be rivetted on the nail ends.)

MT, 15: Lann: Roove (for nails).

2.11.10 *locair ainmear boireann* 'plane'

Dwelly, 594: locair, *pr pt a'* locradh, *va* Plane, smooth with a plane. 2 Polish.

2.11.11 *log* 'log'

MT, 127: loga: log (generally)

2.11.12 *òrd* **ɔ:Rd** 'hammer'

2.11.12.1 *òrd-barraidh* 'rooving hammer'

Dwelly, 711: Òrd, ùird, pl. òrdan & ùird, [ùird in *Gairloch &c*] s.m. Hammer...

MT, 15: Òrd-barraidh: clinching hammer.

2.11.13 *pòca, -annan* 'bag for cockles' **CIM30**

2.11.14 *ròpa, -an* 'rope'

2.11.14.1 *ròpa-toisich* 'fender'

2.11.14.2 *ròpa-deiridh*

2.11.14.3 *ròpa-slaodaidh* 'tow-rope'

Dwelly, 711: ròp, -a, -an, sm Rope. 2 Tow. 3 Collection of seaweed floated along for convenience of landing. 3* Auction. 4(AF) Any creature that digs for its food or that draws its food towards it, as a cow, (also rap). Cas ròpa, *a hair-rope used as a stirrup*. [†† gives pl. ròpaichean, ** gives *gen sing* ròip]

MT, 120: Ròp: Rope.

2.11.15 *seart fàrt* 'chart'

2.11.16 *slat* 'fishing rod'

Dwelly, 851: slat, -ait, -an, sf Any rod or twig. 2 Switch, wand. 3 Yard in length. 4 Yard to measure with. 5 Handle-bar of a cycle. 6 Stay of a plough. 7** Penis.

2.11.17 *snaidhm, -annan* 'knot'

MT, 46: Snaidhm: Knot.

2.11.18 *stòbh ainmear fireann* 'stove'

Dwelly, 908: Stòbh, -òibh, -an, s.m. Stove.

MT, 22: Stòbha: Stove.

2.11.19 *taoman* 'bailer'

2.11.19.1 *a' taomadh* bailing'

Dwelly, 932: taoman, -ain, -an, s.m. Vessel by which bilgewater is thrown out of a boat, baler. 2. Vessel to lave with. 3. Purlin, in joinery. Gabh an ladar no 'n taoman, *take the ladle or the baler*.

GWE, 236: TAOM, 40, to pour out. *Taom a mach so. Tha e taomadh fairis. Taom am bàta* Taom an soitheach so = Uist: put some water into this dish, perhaps *tum* to sink it into a pail of water or a spring. *Taomadh* in agriculture. Tha making of lazy-beds and the land under lazy-beds is called *taomadh*.

MT, 13: Taomair: Pump or baler.

2.11.20 *tarraig, tàirnean* ‘nails’

2.11.20.1 *tàirnean copair* ‘copper nails’

2.11.20.2 *tarraig fhiodha* ‘wooden nail’

Dwelly, 935: tarrag, ***s.f.* see tarrang. Tarrang, -aing, & -àirnge, *pl.* -àirnge, -àirnnean, -airngean & ** tarraingean, *sf* Nail, boss, stud. Tarrang 'na lethcheann, *a nail in his temple*; tarrang-chuidhle or tarrang-aisil, *lynchpin of a cart*. [also tàirng].

Dwelly, 77: Tairngnean daraich, - Nails of various sizes, the larger ones to fix planks to timbers, the smaller to fix keel-board to keel, and ends of planks to stem- and stern-posts.

MT, 15: Tarag: Nail; Tàirngean: Nails.

MT, 15: Tàirngean copair: Copper nails.

3. Èisg

3.1 Èisg

3.1.1 *iasg* ‘fish’, *èisg* ‘fish’

DB, 92: iøsk “fish” O. Ir. Íasc

3.1.2 *adag* ‘haddock’

Dwelly, 6: Adag, -aig, s.f. shock of corn, consisting of 12 sheaves, “stook.” 2. Haddock (fish).
ÓB, 182: The Scottish borrowing is *adag*, as attested at six of the seven Scottish points in A4 (the Lewis meaning is given as “hake” at q. 1167, but as “haddock” on p. 263 s.v. *uathbhás*) and noted c. 1700 by Lhuyd in Argyllshire (Lh 137: 27) as *Addag*.
Forbes, 39: ADAG, the haddock.

3.1.3 *biorach* ainmear boireann ‘spurdog’ (faic *dallag* §3.1.15)

RDU42: A’ bhiorach, tha stob sa druim aice rud a thigeadh a-mach sin a spurdog, biorach a th’ againne.

Martin, 2004, 110: Dogfish. Two species of these small sharks were commonly encountered, the spurdog *Squalus acanthias* and the lesser-spotted *Scyliorhinus caniculus*. The former moves in large predatory shoals and is fished commercially, by net and line, though generally marketed under fictitious names to disguise its shark identity.

Dwelly, 96: Biorach, -aich, -aichean, s.f. two-year old heifer. 2 Year old horse or colt. 3. (AF) Cow-calf, steer, filly. 4. Ox, bullock. 5. **Dog-fish, see gobag.**

GWE, 1958, 42: BIORACH, 94, a dogfish (from *bior* a [spine] in its back). [The Piked Dogfish, *Acanthias vulgaris*]

MT, 54: Biorach: dogfish

Forbes, 39: BIORACH, the dogfish, spined.

3.1.4 *bodach* ‘codling’

Dwelly, 104: Bodach, -aich, s.m. Old or churlish man. 2. Rustic, countryman. 3. Sorry fellow. 4. Meanness of spirit, niggardliness. 5. Mutchkin, liquid measure a little less than imperial pint. 6. Spectre. **7. Cod-fish.**

GWE, 44: CAILLEACH, 400, codfish. *Cailleach-thrùisg*. Cf. *Keila*, Norse. *Cailleach* probably suggested by the word *bodach*, being used for a codling.

ÓB, 173: ‘In Scotland, however, A4 q. 1167 shows that there are two terms for “cod”, *trosg* and *bodach ruadh*, and both are given in M’Donald 1741: 71. Either may be given as first response when the word for “cod” is sought, and in c. 1700 Edward Lhuyd was given *Bodach rwyv* for “A Cod-fish” in both Argyllshire and Inverness-shire (Lh 136.10). But commonly *bodach ruadh* is said to be smaller than *trosg*, as in Kintyre in A4: 218, or is translated “codling”, as in Lewis in A4:258 and in Colonsay in MacNeill 1948: 40.’

3.1.4.1 *bodach-ruadh* ‘codling found in reddish ground’

Dwelly, 104: Bodach-ruadh, -aich-ruaidh, -aich-ruadha, s.m. Cod-fish, 2. (JM) Codling.

MT, 55: bodach-ruadh: codling

SRW2, 39: Bodach-ruadh: A codling: not a cod as MacEachen has it. *Trosg* is the Gaelic for cod, and *troille* for a tuskfish.

Forbes, 39: BODACH, bodach-ruadh, the cod-fish, codling, rock-cod.

3.1.5 *bradan* ‘salmon’

Fhuaras *bradan* airson ‘salmon’ bho gach neach-bratha. Dh’aidich **RDU42** gu bheil feadhainn a’ cleachdadadh *sàman* airson ‘salmon’ tha fhios gun e *bradan* am facal Gàidhlig air shon. A thuilleadh air a seo, thathar uile aontaichte gun e *bradan-leathann* a tha aca airson ‘halibut’ agus cha chleachdar *bradan* leis fhèin airson ‘halibut’ seach mar a tha aig MacAskill (1996: faic gu h-ìseal). Tha fianais MhicAskill (1996) a’ tighinn bho sgoilearan Àrd-sgoile mar sin tha cothrom ann nach robhar eòlach air ‘salmon’ leis nach biodh an t-iasg idir bitheanta ann am Barraigh aig an àm.

Is e breac am freagairt bho neach-labhairt 27 ann an SGDS airson ‘salmon’ cf breac SGDS 120: 27. *þr'æxk*.

Dwelly, 112: bradan, -ain, sm Salmon 2. Swelling on the skin, ridgy tumour on the surface of the body.

MacAskill (1966: 73): *bradan* nearly always means salmon, although in Barra it is used for halibut and the anglicised *sàman* used for salmon; in Harris *breac* is sometimes used as also in some parts of Skye. This elsewhere always means “trout”, but *breac-geal* can be heard in the West Side of Lewis for salmon.

Forbes, 40: BRADAN, the salmon.

3.1.6 *bradan leathann* ‘halibut’

Dwelly, 112: Bradan-leathann, AC (*lit. Broad salmon*) s.m. Sturgeon. 2 AF Halibut. 3. Turbot – *West of Ross* (CR.)

GWE, 47: BRADAN-LEATHANN, 152, a halibut.

MT, 54: leòbag-leathann: halibut

DB, 114: L’ehən “broad” O. Ir. lethán;

Forbes, 40: BRADAN-LETHAN, the halibut, turbot.

3.1.7 *brà* ‘brill’

Dwelly, 111: bra, *gen.* bràthan, *pl.* bràthntan, *s.f.* Quern, [p.112] handmill, 2. Brow. 3. (AC) Anything round anything that has no end.....liabag bràthan, *a round flounder*.

GWE, 47: Brà, quern, see Breacadh na brathann, 150; liapag bhrathann, B 151.

Forbes: Chan eil e a' nochdadhd ann.

3.1.8 *breac* ‘trout’

Dwelly, 117: breac, bric, s.m. trout. 2. Salmon-trout. 3**Salmon. 4** rarely Badger. 5. **Wolf.

GWE, 48: Breacach, 148, fishing trout. See lìon, 103:

DB, 174: br’æxk “speckled”

Ó Baoill, 1994, 168: *Breac* is the near universal word for “trout” in Irish and Scottish (A q. 1167).

Forbes, 40: BREAC, breachd, the trout.

3.1.9 *caran-creigeadh karan* ‘?’

DBM47: Bha sinn gam faighinn air a’ charraig, bha e car coltach ri *cnòdan* ach bha e nas lugha bha e nas grànnna, chan eil fhios ’m dè a’ Bheurla a th’ air, ’s fhad a Dhia o nach fhaca mi ’ad.

GEN: Far am biodh duine sam bith a bha greanach uair sam bith, chanadh nach 'ad nach ann nan caran-creigeadh a bha 'ad.

Dwelly, 168: caran-creige, *sfn* Sand eel, conger eel. 2 (AF) Shrimp, prawn. 3 (AF) Stickleback. 4.

Only applied to the shoemaker fish in *Lochalsh, Western Isles* 7 c., and not to the conger-eel.

GWE, 62: CARRAN-CREIGE, 181, a kind of fish, 'a shoe-maker'

SRW2, 8: Caran-creige: A frog-fish. This fish is not considered edible in Lewis.

3.1.10 *carbhanach* 'bream?'

RDU42: An aon duine a chuala mi riamh ga fhaighinn 's e Iain Bàn 's e *carbhanach* a bha aca air a sin agus b' àbhaist dhan àite seo a bhith làn dheth, *carbhanach* a bh' aca air, ach air a' chuimhne, is dòcha gun robh e beagan na bu shoilleire na 'John Dory' ach eil fhios agad bha 'John Dory' pailt a seo aig an àm ach sin a chanadh Iain Bàn.

CMN45: Nuair a bha m' athair òg aig a' charraig, rud ris an canadh 'ad *carbhanach* nist chan eil fhios agamsa dè seòrsa iasg a bha sin ach tha mi smaointinn ma dh'fhaodta gun e 'bream' a bh' ann.

DBM47: *rionnach clapach* a chanas sinne ris ged-tà, 's e an *carbhanach* a th' aca air shuas ma Leòdhas.

Dwelly, 168: Carbhanach, s.m. Sea Bream. 117. Carbhaidh 2 Carp.

GWE, 61: CARBHANACH, 387, a lightish-red sea-fish with strong scales. Bream? [sporus centrodontus]

ÓB, 184: 4.1 *garbhánach*, "red sea bream", *pagellus bogaraveo*. This is a sea fish coloured bright red, quite different from the "black sea bream", *spondylisoma cantharus* (which is blue and not very common), and totally unrelated to the freshwater bream, *abramis brama*.*garbhánach* is also the Arran word in TGS1 XXI: 131. Otherwise this fish is generally called *carbhanach* in Scotland. This is attested in Islay (Grant 1987: 107) for "bream", in South Uist/Eriskay (GWE) for "a lightish-red sea-fish with strong scales. Bream?" and in Wester Ross (Portaigil) Mr Wentworth noted it from "bream (red and black)" (*cf. The Celtic Review III: 328*). For Lewis Oftedal 1956: 55.4 gives the meaning as "a red sea-fish (marine perch?). Lhyud (Lh 136.5) recorded only *Břasar*, Argyllshire.

Forbes, 40: CARABHANACH, carbhanach, carmhanach-uisge, the carp, bream, lumpfish.

Wentworth, 96: bream, black *n* (*Spondylisoma cantharus*) and red *n* (*Pagellus bogaraveo*) *carbhánach* [*k^h[ara]vanɔx*] *m, pl* cabhránaich [*k^h[ara]vaaniç*].

3.1.11 *cnòdan kr-* ‘gurnet’

Dwelly, 219: Cnòdan, -ain, -an, s.m. Gurnet (fish) species of the genus *trigla* of linn. (scots, crooner)

GWE, 75: Cnòdan, 237, fish, gurnet. [*Trigla gurnardus*]

MT, 58: cnòdan: gurnet.

ÓB, 169: 2.1. *cnúdán/cnòdan/crodane*, “gurnard/gurnet”, *eutrigla gurnardus*. [p.170] In Scotland *cnòdan* is usual (Thomson), though the earliest instance I have seen of this is in the HSD (1828), where it is noted from “Common Speech”. *Cnòdan* has been attested in Lewis (A4: 258) and South Uist (GWE), but some (especially southern) dialects use a form closer to the Irish: thus *cnùdan* has been noted in the Gairloch area of Wester Ross (information from Mr R. Wentworth), and Colonsay has *crùdan* (MacNeill 1948: 41); the long -ù- is also noted in Islay (Grant 1987: 120) and *crudan* in Arran for “a gurnet” (TGSI XX: 129).

Forbes, 41: CNODAN, crodan, crudan, crunan, etc., gurnard, nurnet (knowd).

3.1.12 *crostag / crosgag* ‘starfish’

Dwelly, 278: crosgag, see crois na tràgha [p. 276] crois na tràgha, (AF) *sf* starfish.

GWE, 87: CROSGAG, 323, a star-fish.

SRW2, 35: Crosgag: a star-fish.

3.1.13 *cudaig* ‘cuddy, colefish up to five inches’

Dwelly, 287: cudainn, -e, -ean, sm Cuddy, coal-fish till the New Year, saithe, lythe, &c.

3.1.14 *cuidhteag* ‘whiting’

Dwelly, 296: Cuiteag, -eige, -an, s.f. Whiting (fish) Tha dà bhall dubh air an adaig is earball fad’ air a’ chuiteig, *there are two black spots on the haddock, and the whiting has a long tail.*

ÓB, 182: 4.2. *whiting*, merlangius merlangus [...] In Scotland the common borrowing has a variety of spellings, including *cùiteag* (Thomson), *cuideag* and *cuidhteag*. Such forms are recorded in A4 q. 1167 from Kintyre, Benbecula and [p.183] Wester Ross, and they are elsewhere noted in Arran (TGSI XX: 129), Roag in Skye (information from Dr. S. Grannd), Bernera, Lewis (TGSI XXXVII: 18, “a small whiting”) and East Sutherland (Dorian 1988: 49). (Farran 403, or the informant, must surely be wrong in noting *cuidhteag* as a Co. Galway word).

As Watson points out (SDS XIV.I: 103-04), the opposition Irish *f*-: [Ir = faoiteag] Scottish *c*- in a borrowing involving English *wh*- is paralleled in Irish *fuip*, Scottish *cuip* (Manx *kip*), from English *whip*.

SRW2, 18: Cùiteag: A small whiting. CUIDEAG, cuiteag, the whiting.

3.1.15 *dallag*, -an ainmear boireann ‘lesser-spotted dogfish’ (faic *biorach* §3.1.3)

RDU42: Uill an *dallag*, tha tòrr mòr dhiubh ann, mar as trice is e spotan a tha air na *dallagan*.

RDU42: Gur h-e *dallag* a th' air na dogfish a th' againn mun cuairt air Barraigh.

DBM47: ‘spotted dogfish’ tha mi smaointinn gur a h-e, lesser spotted dogfish the greater spotted dogfish dè na h-ainmean eile a th'ann, bha do shinn-seanmhair miadhail air na dallagan

Dwelly, 308: *dallag*, -aige, -an, s.f. Shrew-mouse – *sorezaraneus*, dormouse. 2. Mole. 3. Leech 4. Any little blind creature. 5 (**DJM**) **Spotted dogfish** – *scyllium catulus*. 6. Young dogfish 7. Small shark. 8**Buffet. 9. (AF) King-fish.

GWE, 95: Dallag, 63, a king fish (like a dogfish). Two kinds [of] *Dallag*: *Dallag Èirionnach* and *Dallag dhubbh*. The skin was used at one time as sandpaper. [*Dallag dhubbh* and *Dallag Spàinneach*, J.M.]

MT, 2005: Is e *biorach* a-mhàin a tha ann airson dogfish.

Forbes, 42: DALLAG, *dallag-na-h-urlaich*, dullag, a purblind dogfish, kingfish, small shark, leech; large dogfish.

3.1.16 *easgann*, -an ainmear boireann ‘conger eel’

Dwelly, 386: *easgann*, -ainne, -an, *sf* Eel. 2 Grig. 3 Merry creature. 4 Anything below natural age. 5 see *iosgaid*.

MT, 53: Easgann (mara): Conger eel; Creagag, Conger eel; Carrag: Conger eel.

DB, 138: eskəN “eel” O. Ir. escung.

Forbes, 42: EASG or *easgunn-mhara*, the conger eel.

3.1.17 *fineach / sgadan Loch Fin* ‘Loch Fyne herring’ **CIM30**

3.1.18 *garbhag* ainmear boireann ‘dab’

Dwelly, 477: garbhag, -aig, -an, s.f. Sprat. 2. Small herring. 3. Garvie. 4. Plaice, spotted flounder. 5**Savory.

GWE, 136: GARBHAG, 72, a flounder with a rough back nearly transparent [the lemon sole].
Forbes, 43: GARBAG, garbhag, the rough flounder, plaice.

3.1.19 *hèic 'hake'*

Nuair a chaidh iarraidh air **RDU42** an robh e eòlach air *falmair* airson hèic thuirt e: '*Falmair*, sin a th' aca ann an Leòdhas.'

Dwelly, 410: Falmair, -ean, s.m. Hake – *merluccius vulgaris*.

GWE, 117: FALMAIR, 63, a hake. Falmaire, 18, a hake (fish). [*Merluccius vulgaris*]
Forbes, 42: FALAMAIR, falmair, the herring-hake.

3.1.20 *iasg druimein 'grey mullet'*

Cha robh tuigse sam bith aig an luchd-bhratha air ciall *druimein*.

RDU42: Chan eil ach sin a 'grey mullet' a th' ann an *iasg druimein* tha 'red mullet' ann cuideachd ach 's e 'grey mullet' a th' againn ann a sheo, chan eil 'red mullet' againn ann.

Dwelly, 539: iasg-driomanach, (AF) *sm* Surmullet, red mullet, marked salmon; iasg-druimein, (AF) *sm*. Salmon.

GWE, 106: DRUIM[FH]IONN, 66: *An t-iasg druim[fh]ionn*, a silver mullet fish found plentifully on the north of Barra near the shore. [The grey mullet, *Mugil chelo*, M. *Capito* or M. *Aureatus*. Mistakenly called 'salmon' by Martin Martin in his account of Barra.]

Forbes, 43: IASG-DRIOMAN, driumanach, the surmullet, **red mullet**, marked salmon.
Forbes, 44: IASG-DRUIMEIN, a salmon.

3.1.21 *iasg geal 'white fish'* ainm tuairsgeulach²⁰

Dwelly, 539: iasg-geal, (AH) s.m. Any sea-fish not of the salmon kind.

GWE, 151: IASG, see Druimfhionn, 66; Glas, 126.

MT, 53: Iasg geal: White fish

²⁰ descriptive

3.1.22 *langa -ɔ -inn*, tabhartach: an langa **RDU42**, ginideach: na langa **DBM47** ‘ling’

3.1.22.1 *langa liath* ‘blue ling’

Dwelly, 567: lang, s.f. Linga (plant), see fraoch. 2. (AF) Ling (fish) Is i an ling mart-fheòil na mara, *ling is the beef of the sea*.

GWE, 157: LANGA, 59, (gen -ann, dat. -ainn, cf. Lacha, -ann, -ainn), [pl. *langain*], a ling. *Langa chulach* or *chulathach*, a ling in good fat firm condition as they are in the beginning of the year. See Leòdir, VI, 201.

MT, 53: Langa: Ling.

DB, 112: Laŋgɔ “a ling”, O.N. langa

ÓB, 171: 2.2 *langa*, “ling”, *molva molva*. This word is noted at a good range of points throughout Ireland and Scotland in A q.1167, with occasional variants like *lang* and *langach*; see also Farran 405. The earliest attestation I can find is that of *lang* from Lhuyd’s Argyllshire informant of c. 1700 (Lh 137.30), but the word is a borrowing from Old Norse *langa* (nominative case), “a sort of fish” (Bugge 1912: 305; MacBain).

Forbes, 44: LANGA, the ling.

3.1.23 *liabag -an* ‘plaice’, ‘flounder’

Dwelly, 572: lèabag, -aig, -an, sf. *Flounder – pleuronectus solea*. 2** Loch Lomond flounder – *pleuronectes Leviniae*. 3. Sole.

GWE, 147: Columkill said “*Imbrig so, liabag!*” (A ‘flitting’ here, flounder!)

MT, 54: Leòbag-bhreac: Plaice, Leòbag għlas: Flounder.

ÓB, 178-79: In Scotland the general term is *lèabag* or *leòbag*, the first of these, with either [e:] or [ia] in the first syllable [...] Scottish attestations of this form include Arran, *leabag*, “flounder” (TGSI XX: 129); Islay *leubag*, “flounder” (Holmer 1938: 184); Colonsay *lèabag* in terms of “flounder”, “diamond plaice” and “sole” (MacNeill 1948: 41); Skye *lèabag*, “flounder” (information from Dr Seumas Grannd); Uist *duibh-lèabag*, “plaice” (Clyne 1991: 73); Benbecula **liabag*, “flounder” (A4: 239).

Forbes, 44: LEABAG, leobag, liabag, liadhbhog, libeag, etc., a flounder, Loch Lomond flounder, flat, fluke.

MacBain, 1982, 227: leòb, a piece, shred, Ir, *léab*, a piece, *leadhb*, a patch of old leather, M. Ir. *ledb* : **led-bo-*; for root *led*, cf. *leather*? Hence leòb, a hanging lip, leòbag, lèabag, a flounder. Cf. Norse *leppr*, a rag (Craigie).

3.1.24 *liùth, -annan* ‘pollack’, ‘lythe’

Dwelly, 593: liùgh, -a, -achan, *sf* Lythe (fish).

MT, 55: Liùgh: lythe.

Forbes, 44: LIUGH, liughag, liuthag, the lythe, pollack.

MacBain, 1982, 230: liùth, a lythe; from Sc.

3.1.25 *liuthag* ‘small pollack’, ‘small lythe’

Dwelly, 593: liùghag, (DMC) *sf* small lythe.

ÓB, 185: 5.2. *liughag*, “pollock/pollack/lythe”, *pollachius pollachius*. [p.186] For this fish Scotland has borrowed the Norse word *ly-* (where also the Scots/English *lythe*), to give *liugh* in most parts of the country (Ó Baoill 1978: 117)...In a South Uist song (Shaw 1955: 199.2c) *liùghag* occurs, and this is widely used in more southern parts of Scotland, including Tiree (*liuthag* in a song in Camshron 1932: 263.5b), and in Rathlin, where Holmer 1942 has *liughag* (p.211).

3.1.26 *mac-làmhaich* ‘monkfish’

Dwelly, 621: mac-làmhaich, *sm* Sea-devil, cat-fish, angler, fishing-frog. 2. Wolf-fish.

GWE, 173: MANACH, 79, tusk fish like a ling. Cf. *Cailleach* for an ill-conditioned cod. Monk and nun. See *Cailleach*, 400.

Forbes, 44: MAC-LAMHAICH, mac-lathaich, the catfish, angler, sea devil, fishing frog; wolf-fish (lit. “son-of-the-mud”)

3.1.27 *manach* ‘tusk, monk’ (**CMN45** a-mhàin)

Dwelly, 627: -aich, *sm* Monk. 2 Fiar. 3. Foreteller. 4 Conventual . 5 Angelfish. 6 (AF) Hooded skate. [p. 965] tosg, -oisg & -uisg, *pl* tuisg -an, *sm* **Tusk** 2. Peat-cutter, see *toirsgian*. 3 (AF) Tusk (fish) 4** Back-tooth, fang, grinder. 5** Gash, cut.

GWE, 173: MANACH, 79, tusk fish like a ling. Cf. *Cailleach* for an ill-conditioned cod. Monk and nun. See *Cailleach*, 400.

Forbes, 44: MANACH, the angel fish, monk fish, hooded skate.

3.1.28 *muc-ruadh*, ‘wrasse’

Chan eil am falal muc-creige aca ann am Barraigh.

Dwelly, 675: muc-ruadh, uic-, mruadha, sf The ballan wrasse (*labrus bergylta*). (muc-creige). GWE, 184: MUC-RUADH: 144, a perch. [Wrasse, (Barra). N.S.] See Creagag, 316. [p.84] CREAGAG, 316, a rock perch [*labrus maculatus*]. [muc-ruadh, in Barra: *creagag* in Mallaig. J. M.] See muc-ruadh, 144.

MT, 55: Muc-creige: wrasse.

ÓB,177: For *muc-ruadh* the HSD has the meaning “a species of wrasse, the fish vulgarly called Old wife”, and this term is noted in GWE as “a perch” in South Uist and “wrasse” in Barra. In Wester Ross Mr Roy Wentworth was given *muc chreige* for “wrasse” by an informant at Portaigil (“Port Henderson”), south of Gearrloch, who also informed him that at Sannda, north Gearrloch, the term used was *muc ruadh*. Dr Grannd has recorded *muc creige* in Roag, Skye, and it was used in a poem of c. 1900 by Fr Allan McDonald of Eriskay (Watson 1959, line 86).

SWR2, 8: Muc-chreige: A round fish of the brownish colour smaller than a *carbhanach*.

Forbes, 45: MUC-RUADH, the wrasse, old wife.

3.1.29 *piocach* ‘coalfish, up to seven inches’

Dwelly, 723: piocach, -aich, sm The coalfish (*pollachius virens*) in its third and fourth years — Argyll. 2(DU) metaphorically, Small fellow.

CCS, 169: 14.16 PIOCACH, ‘saythe’. This word, an equivalent in meaning of saoidhean (14.17), denotes the “sayth”, which is the term applied to the coal-fish (*gadus virens*) in its third and fourth years.

3.1.30 *rionnach*, -aich ainmear fireann **Runox** ‘mackerel’

3.1.30.1 *rionnach clapach* ‘horse mackerel’

Chan d’ fhuaras tuigse air ‘clapach’.

Dwelly, 762: rionnach, see reannach, [p. 752] reannach, aich, sm Mackerel (*scomber scrombus*). 2 Mackerel sky. 3** Strong, robust man.

Dwelly, 217: cnàmh-rionnach, (AF) s. Horse-mackerel, bone-mackerel.

GWE, 206: RUNNACH, 56, a mackerel. *Runnach cladaich*, a minnow at the sea side not so large as *cudaig* and very lethargic, sniffs at a bait but does not take it. VI 302: Proverb on mackerel sky. *Breacadh runnach air an athar/ 'S latha math am màireach ann.* (Mackerel speckles on the sky and a good day to-morrow).

MT, 60: Cnaimh: Horse Mackerel.

MT, 57: Rionnach: Mackerel

ÓB, 190: 6.2 *rionnach/ronnach*, “mackerel”, *scomber sombrus*

Forbes, 45: Rionnach, rineach, reannach, mackerel.

3.1.31 *saoidhean* ‘coley’

Dwelly, 789: -ein, -an, sm The coalfish, saithe (*pollachius virens*). Named according to its age as follows:— 1st year, *Sìol* or *sìolagan*. 2nd year, *Cudaig*, *cudainn* or *saoidhean*. 3rd year, *Smalag*, *cuideanach* or *saoidhean*. 4th year, *Saoidhean* or *piocach*. 5th year, *Saoidhean-dubh* or *saoidhean-mór*. 6th year, *Ucsa* or *ugsa*. [1st year, *Cudaig*; 2nd year, *Smalag*; 3rd year, *Saoidhean*; 4th year, *Saoidhean-mór*; after 4th year, *Ucas* — Lewia, (DMy)]. Bu mhath a' chudaig far nach faighte an saoidhean, the cuddy is good when no saithe can be got. The young saithe is called cuddy in some parts of Scotland and podly in others. It is sillock in Shetland. Raasay people are nicknamed “na saoitheanan.”

GWE, 224: *Tha 'n saoithean a' falbh air an t-snaomh*. It may apply to trout and to little eels which may be seen in swarms swimming slowly near river banks. When saithe or cuddies are on the *snaomh*, no *soll* [pounded bait] or *maorach* [shellfish] is required to entice them into the *tàbh* or bag net.

MT, 55: 3rd year: *Saoidhean*: Sillock (saithe)

SRW2, 45: *Saoidhean*: A young coal fish.

Forbes, 45: *SAOIDHEAN*, *saidh*, *saidhean*, *saodhan*, *suijan*, *suithean*, etc. Coal-fish in its second and third year, sillock, saithe, seth, sethe.

CCS, 170: 14.17. *SAOIDHEAN*, ‘saythe’. ID 185. This word is apparently identical in meaning with *piocach* (14.16); cf Dwelly and Meyer’s Miscellany 305. Oftedal (90.6) believes it to be derived from the English word, which is of Norse origin.

3.1.32 *sgadan* ‘herring’

Dwelly, 811: *sgadan*, -ain, sm Herring (*clupea harengus*).

3.1.33 *sgat*, -it ainmear fireann ‘skate’

Fhuaras bho **RDU42** gur h-iad an fheadhainn fireann a bh’ anns an sgat an taca ri *sòrnan* (§3.1.36).

IDS29: Sgat goirt a bhiodh aca air.

Dwelly, 816-817: *sgat*, -ait, -an, s.f. Skate (fish).

GWE, 212: SGAIT, see Dith, 6. [p. 100] DITH or DIOTH, 5, row or stripe. *Bha aon fhichead dioth (or dith) eadar a dà shlinnean*, (said of one who was long bed-ridden). 6, row of anything closely packed. *Tha trì dithean de dh' fhiacan air a' sgait*, [the skate has three rows of teeth].

MT, 53: Sgait: Skate

Forbes, 46: SGAT, sgait, sgata, skate.

3.1.34 *sguth* 'shoal'

3.1.34.1 *sguth sgadain* 'shoal of herring'

Dwelly, 816: sgaoth, -a, -an, sm Swarm, great number, multitude. 2 Flight of birds. 3†† Flock.
[gen sgaoith — **]

3.1.35 *smalag* 'coalfish' between *piocach* (§3.1.29) agus *saoidhean* (§3.1.31)' **CMN45**

Dwelly, 857: smalag, -aig, -an, sm Saithe, cuddly, coalfish going into its second year. 2(AF) Smelt. 3* Smacking kiss.

MT, 55: 2nd year Smalag: Small saithe.

3.1.36 *siolag*, -an, ainmear boireann 'sandeel'

Dwelly, 842: (DC) -aig, -an, sf Viper-fish. Supposed to be the male of the sand-eel or launce, {sandlance} (amodytes dubius). This little reptile comes to the shallow fords of Uist in myriads and is largely used as food.

GWE, 237: TARBH-SÌOLAIG, V 62: There is a little fish supposed to be the male of the sand-eel and hence called *tarbh-siolag*,

MT, 57: Sìol-gainmhich: Sand eel (Launce).

Forbes, 46: SIOLAG, siolagag, siolagaig, siol-ghobach, sand-eel.

3.1.37 *sòrnán* 'skate, silver skate **IDS29**' (faic *sgat* §3.1.33)

Dwelly, 875: -ain, -an, sm Thornback (*raja clavata*). 2 Small skate. 3†† Little flux. 4(DC) Ray, shagreen ray (*leucoraja fullonica*) — Uist. 5 Little flue. 6 Little snout. 7 Little chin. 8 Hillock. 9* Young skate.

GWE, 225: sòrnán, 117, a small skate.

MT, 53: Sòrnán: Ray Fish (Thornback), Sòrnán sgreabach: Rooker, Sòrnán biorach: Sharp Snouted Ray, Sòrnán busach: White Round Ray.
ÓB: Chan eil skate no sòrnán a' nochdadh ann.
Forbes, 46: SORNAN, thornback, small skate or ray.

3.1.38 *sùil-gharbh* ‘pout’

GWE, 233: SÙIL-GHARBH, 142, a small fish about seven inches long, bright with a golden tinge, large eyes, not unlike a young haddock, edible. Never grows big, at least never seen bigger than about seven inches in Eriskay.
Forbes, 46: SUIL-CHARBH, silver haddock.

3.1.39 *trosg, -uisg* ‘cod’

DB, 84: t'røsk “cod-fish” O. N. Þorskr
ÓB, 172-173: 2.5 *trosc/ trosg*, “cod”, gadus morrhua.

3.1.40 *turbaid* ‘turbot’

GWE, 163: Liabag Bhrathann, B 151, a turbot.
MT, 53: Turbaid: Turbot; Leòbag bhrathainne: Turbot.
SRW2, 21: Turbaid: A halibut. Very plentiful near Flannan Isles.

3.1.41 *ucsa* ‘fully-grown colefish’

Dwelly, 989: ucas, -ais, *s.m.* Caol-fish – *gadus vireus*.
GWE, 252: UCSA, VI 69, a full-grown coalfish.
MT, 53: After 4th year: Ucas: Caolfish.
SRW2, 45: Ucas: A fully developed coal-fish.

3.2 Maorach

3.2.1 *maorach -aich ainmear fireann* ‘shellfish’

Dwelly, 630: maorach, -aich, *sm* Shellfish in general. 2‡‡ Mussel. 3(AF) Limpet. 4 Fishing-bait — *North*. 5 Bait, allurement, enticement. 6** Place where shellfish is found.
MT, 57: Maorach: shellfish; iasg sligeach: shellfish.

3.2.2 *bàirneach, -aich* ainmear fireann ‘limpet’

Dwelly, 61: bàirneach, -ich, *sf* Limpet. 2(AF) Barnacle 3 Cunner.

3.2.3 *clèireach, -ich* ainmear fireann ‘male crab’ **CMN45**

Fhuaras sgaradh eadar clèireach ‘male crab’ agus crùbag ‘female crab’ (§3.3.5) bho **CMN45**.

Dwelly, 207: cléireach, -ich, *sm* Clerk. 2 Clergyman. 3 Writer. 4 Proclaimer of banns, 5 Beadle, church-officer. 6** Precentor. 7(AH) **Male crab**. Chan eil cléireach no pearsa-eaglais ann, *there is neither clerk nor clergyman*.

3.2.4 *creachann, -ainn* ainmear fireann ‘clam’, ‘scallop’

Dwelly, 267: creachann, -ainn, -an, *sm* Rock. 3 Summit of a rock. 3 Mountain. 4 Hard rocky surface without foliage. 5‡‡ Stony declivity of a hill. 6** **Scallop shell**. 7* Large ribbed cockle. Slige-chreachainn, *scallop shell used as a drinking-cup*.

3.2.5 *crùbag ruadh* -an ainmear boireann ‘brown crab’ (faic clèireach §3.2.3)

Thathar a’ cleachdadhbh an dà chuid crùbag agus crùbag ruadh. Fhuaras gu bheilear a’ ciallachadh crùbag ruadh nuair a chanar crùbag a-mhàin.

Dwelly, 280-281: crùbag, -aig, -an, *sf* Thrum, knot in a thread in weaving. 2 Crooked woman. 3†† Lame woman. 4 Hook. 5 Wooden frame placed on a horse’s back for the purpose of carrying anything bulky, as hay, corn, &c. 6 **Crab of a brown colour**, 10 or 12in. by 5 or 6in. Not always so large in *Poolewe* as the size given (WC). [Partan is black, and 3 or 4in. long by 2 or 3in broad and quicker in motion than crùbag].

DB, 163: k’ru:pak “crab”

3.2.6 *deisneag*, -an ainmear boireann ‘velvet crab’

Dwelly, 328: deiseag, *sf* Velvet crab (*necora puber*).

GWE, 98: DEISEAG, 50, a kind of crab. [The Velvet Fiddler crab.] [*Deisneag* (Barra). N.S. and J.M.]

SRW2, 34: Deisneag: A small crab with a tender shell.

3.2.7 *donnach*, -aich ainmear fireann ‘surf clam’

GWE, 102: DONNACH, 106, a shellfish in sand, thick shelled like clam, coated with a brownish skin on shell outside. [Unlike clam, has two shells rounded N.S.] See Maorach Moire.

Forbes, 42: DONNAG, the small brown eel-like fish got under stones on seashore; young ling, cockle, gaper, shellfish, hosefish.

3.2.8 eisirean **CMN45** eisichean **RDU42** ‘oysters’

Dwelly, 392: eisir, -ean, [(AF) eisiridh, *eisrean,] *sm* Oyster. [eisire in *Gairloch*].

Dwelly, 392: eisirean, ** -ain, *sm* Scallop, clam. 2 *nom. pl.* of eisir. 3 *dim.* of eisir.

Forbes, 46: UISIR, uisire, oyster.

3.2.9 *faochag*, -an ainmear boireann ‘whelk’

Dwelly, 412: faochag, -aig, -an, *sf dim.* of faoch. Periwinkle (fish). 2 Whelk. 3 Any small shellfish. 4 Eye. 5 Whirlpool. 6 Eddy or curl on the surface of a running stream. 7(DU) Arrangement of the hair on the top of the head, so called from being in the shape of a spiral. 8* Weaver's thrum. 9 Periwinkle (plant) — *vinca minor*. [Badge of the MacLachlans].

GWE, 188: FAOCHAG, I 280: *Beathaichidh an fhaochag duine gus am fàs e cho dubh ri sgéith fhéin*. [The whelk will feed a man until he becomes as black as its own valve]. [*Cho dubh ri sgiath na faochaig*. J.M.]

MT, 58: Faochag: whelk

Forbes, 42: FAOCH, faochag, fach, fachag, the periwinkle, buckie.

3.2.10 *feusgan* ‘mussel’

Dwelly, 430: feusgan, -ain, *sm* Mussel.

3.2.11 *gille-fionndrainn* ‘periwinkles’

Dwelly, 492: *gille-fionn*, -an-fionna, *sm* Large periwinkle, white buckie, whelk, [pl. also *gilleacha-fionn* — AF]. 2(DMK) Small white periwinkle — *W. Coast of Ross*.

GWE, 139: GILLE-FIONNDRAINN, 116, a white whelk. [Periwinkle. N.S.]

Forbes, 43: GILLE-FIONN, *gille-fionn-brinn* or *truim*, *gille-fiunnd*, *gilleacha* or *giollacha-fionn* (pl.) etc., the large periwinkle; white buckie, whelk, wilk.

3.2.12 *giobnach* ‘squid’

Dwelly, 491: *gibearnach*, *sm* John MacFadyen, author of *Sgeulaiche nan Caol*, says erroneously translated “cuttlefish” by Gaelic dictionaries, instead of “squid, or ink fish.” The latter, although belonging to the same family, has little or no resemblance to the former, except that it has feelers and can squirt black liquid. It is about a foot long, and has one jointless bone not unlike a shoehorn in shape.

GWE, 116: GIOBNACH, 114, cuttlefish. [Or squid ?]

MT, 60: Giobarnach: Squid (occasionally)

SRW2, 13: “Giobarnach: A small curios fish of the octopus species.”

Forbes, 43: Gibneach, sea-urchin.

3.2.13 *giomach* ‘lobster’

Dwelly, 494: *giomach*, -aich, *sm* Lobster.

DB, 104: ḡ'ímóx “lobster”, Irish gliomach

3.2.14 *giomach cèarr* ‘hermit crab’ **DBM47, CMN45**

RDU42: Bidh iad a' dol am broinn slige, nuair a tha iad a' fàs nas mothà, tha iad a' siubhal feuch am faigh 'ad tè nas mutha, fhios agad, is a' tighinn a-mach as agus a' dol gu tè eile. Chan eil slig' aca fhèin idir, tha beagan slige air.

Nochd tuigse eadar-dhealaichte air na bha ann an giomach cèarr aig **CMN45**:

CMN45: *Giomach-cèarr* a bhiodh sinn ag ràdh ris, mar bu trice 's e prawn a chanadh tu ri 'shrimp'. Chì tha 'ad air fàs pailt a-rithist, b' àbhaist dhaibh a bhith, nuair a bhiodh an làn a' tighinn a-staigh chitheadh tu 'ad dìreach mar siud, chì thu roimpe tha iad dìreach mar 'shrimp' no 'prawn'. Bidh 'ad a' snàmh mar sin, ach tha 'ad glas, tha 'ad nas pailt an-dràsta a-

rithist na b' àbhaist dhaibh a bhith. Sin a rud a chanadh sinne *giomach-cèarr* ris.

Cha robhar eòlach air partan-tuathal.

Dwelly, 716: *lit.* partan-tuathal is applied to the hermit crab in some parts, which would suggest a rich wife and a husband who was poor and who, like the hermit crab, occupies a house which is another's].

HDSG, sliop: Giomach Tuathail 'hermit crab' (D. Morrison, Scalpay, 1975)

3.2.15 *lùga* 'lugworm'

Dwelly, 606: lùga, *sfind* Sea sandworm.

Forbes, 44: LUGAS, lugais, the sandworm, lobworm.

3.2.16 *muasgan-caol, -gain* 'prawns'

Dwelly, 674: muasgan-caol, *s.m.* Prawn.

3.2.17 *muisginn* 'razorfish' (muir + sgian > muisginn: faic Dualchainnt §2.3)

Dwelly, 679: muir-sgian, -sgein, & -iain, *pl.* -an, *s.m.* Spout-fish, razor-fish.

Mussel. 3(AF) Large razorshell (*ensis ensis*). 4 see mosgain.

GWE, 186: MÙSGAN, see Breallach, 11. [p. 48] BREALLACH, 11, kind of shellfish like a *mùsgan* [razorfish] but having a great part of its fishy substance projecting beyond the shell. [Bi-valve, lives very deep in sand, spouts very high; big, round; ? clam. *Eachan* some people call it. J.McL.]

SRW2, 30: Mursaig: Razorfish; has shells like the handle of razor.

Forbes, 45: MURSAIG, the razor-fish.

3.2.18 *mùsgan* 'small surf clam' CMN45

Dwelly, 682: mùsgan, -ain, -an, *sm* Hose-fish, gaper shell (*genus mya & lutaria*). 2(AF) Mussel. 3 (AF) Large razor-fish. 4 see mosgain.

3.2.19 *pìobaire* 'cray-fish'

Mhìnich **DBM47** agus **RDU42** gun robhar den bheachd gu bheil *pìobaire* air a chleachdadhsón ‘crayfish’ mar thoradh air fuaim a tha iad a’ dùanamh nuair a thathar gan toirt air bàrd.

Chithear ann an Ó Dónaill gu bheil *pìobaire* air a chleachdadhsón an Gàidhlig na h-Èireann airson creatairean fuaim eadar-dhealaichte:

Ó Dónaill, 950: *píobaire*, *m.* (*gs.* ~, *pl.-rī*). 1. Piper. An ~ a íoc, to pay the piper. Is é ~ an aon phoirt é, he is always harping on the same string. 2. (a) *Ent*: ~faoigh, grasshopper, ~ (an) teallaigh, cricket. (b) *Orn*: Siskin. ~ trá, sandpiper.

3.2.20 *portan (uaine) pɔrt-/ pɔst-* ‘green crab’

Dwelly, 716: partan, -ain, an *sm* Small edible sea-crab of black colour and 3 or 4 in long and 2 and 3 in broad. 2(CR) Crab smaller than crùbag, with a dark reddish underneath and not used for food.

ÓB, 188: 6.1 *portán/portan*, “crab”, *carcinus maenas*

There are two principle distinct types of crab, *cancer pagurus*, the red edible crab and the smaller *carcinus maenas*, the “green crab” or “shore crab”. When therefore, the word for “crabs” is asked for in A q. 1083, an informant may respond with the term for either of these. [p. 189] Dr Seumas Grannd tells me that throughout the Outer Hebrides the term for *carcinus maenas* is *portan*, and there *-o-* would not be a normal realisation of phonological /a/. The form *portan* occurs in A4 q. 1083 for Benbecula and Lewis, for Lewis also in Oftedal 1956: 70 and perhaps for North Uist in the placename *Loch Portain*.

Forbes, 45: PARTAN, parrstan, portan, portan-tuathal or tuaitheal, crab, partan-crab.

3.2.21 *srùban, -in stru:pan* ‘cockle’

3.2.21.1 *a’ claodhadh srùban*

3.2.21.2 *a’ cruinneachadh srùban*

Dwelly, 907: srùban, -ain, -an, *sm dim* of srùb. Drawin or sucking in 2(AF) Cockle (*cardiidae*).

DB, 170: stru:pan “cockles”

Forbes, 46: SRABAG, sruban, srubag, srubaile, the cockle.

3.3 Mamail Mhara

3.3.1 *cearban* ‘basking shark’

3.3.2 *leumaire* ‘dolphin’

Dwelly, 587: leumadair, -ean, s.m. Jumper, leaper. 2. Dolphin. 3. Kind of small whale. 4. Salmon between the size of the grilse and a full grown fish – *Islay*.

GWE, 163: LEUMAIRE, 97, small whale called *muc bhiorach* which at times springs into the air. They do so in very hot weather as well as in rougher weather [From A.D., p. 105]

3.3.3 *muc-mhara* ‘whale’

Dwelly, 675: muc-mhara, *sf* Whale. 2 Sea-monster. 3 Sea-louse.

3.3.4 *peileag, -an pəl'ag* ‘porpoise’

Dwelly, 720: peilig, -e, -ean, *sf* Porpoise, sea-hog.

MT: Pèileag: Porpoise.

SRW2, 21: Pèileag: A porpoise. Very plentiful in Lewis waters.

3.3.5 *ròn* ‘seal’

Dwelly, 770: ròn, -òin, *sm* Seal, sea-calf. 2* Fetters for the fore feet of a horse — *Inverary*. 3(AF) Milk- whipper or frother. 4* Rim of hair on same. 5 see ròin.

3.4 Pàirtean Eadar-dhealaichte

3.4.1 *beul, -an* ‘mouth’

DB, 94: ȝiaL “mouth” O. Ir. bél.

3.4.2 *bus, -an* ‘cheek’

CMN45: Bha biadh gu leòr anns a’ cheann aig an trosg anns na busan aige.

Dwelly, 143: *bus, -uis, sm* Mouth. 2 Lip. 3 Snout. 4 Ludicrous term for the human mouth. 5** Mouth with very large lips. 6** Kiss. 7** Gaelic spelling of *puss*. 8## Pouting of the lips in anger. **9 AM Cheek - Uist.** 10 Muzzle of a horse.

3.4.3 *ceann* ‘head’

DB, 93: k"εuN “head” O. Ir. cenn

3.4.4 *cnàimh krε:v*, ‘bone’

DB, 82: k‘rε:v “a bone”, O. Ir. cnáim.

3.4.5 *colann* ‘body’

Dwelly, 234: *colann, gen sing* -ainn [colla & colna], *pl.* collainnean, *sf* The body. 2 In good condition of habit or body. 3** Carcase. 4** Flesh. Is math a cholann, *he is in good condition*.

3.4.6 *fiaceil, fiaclan* ‘tooth’

DB, 93: fiəkəl’ “a tooth” O. Ir. fiacail

3.4.7 *gàilleach, -ich* ainmear fireann ‘gill’

Dwelly, 470: *gàilleach, s.* Barbel. 2‡ see gailleach. 3 (DMy) **Gill of a fish — Lewis.**
MT, 56: Gàilleach: gill.

3.4.8 *gath* ‘sting’

Dwelly, 480: *gath, -a, pl. -an, -annan & -achan, sm* Sting. 2 Dart, arrow, javelin of any kind. 3 Ray, ray of light, sunbeam. 4 Beard. 5 Inner row of sheaves in a cornstack. 6* Snub. 7 Barb of

an arrow. 8** Knot in wood. 9 Spoke of a cycle-wheel.

MT, 56: Gath: Sting

3.4.9 *grùthan* -u'- 'liver'

Chan eilear a' cleachdadadh *adha* airson 'liver' ann am Barraigh.

Dwelly, 530: grùthan, ain, -an, sm The **liver**.

MT, 56: Adha: liver.

SGDS, 6: 27. gruwan.

3.4.10 *iuchair* 'roe of both fish and shellfish'

Dwelly, 559: iuchair, -chrach, -chraighean, s.f. Key. 2. Screwed handle of a spinning-wheel to tighten driving cord. 3. **Spawn or roe of female fish.** [Roe in the immature or soft condition called 'mealag' – Lorn (Fionn). Applied only to herring and salmon in W. Of Ross, where bròg is used of cod and other large seafish – CR. In Gairloch both 'bròg truisg' and 'iuchair truisg' are used – DU.] I, bodaich ruaidh, cod's roe – Argyll.

MT, 56: Iuchair: Herring roe; also lobster, crab.

DB, 94: iuxir' "key" M. Ir. eochuir, and "roe of fish" M. Ir. iuchair.

3.4.11 *lann*, -an 'scale'

Dwelly, 568: lann, -a, -ainne, -ainn & -oinne, pl. -an, sf Blade of a sword or knife. 2 Sword. 3 Lancet. 4** Knife. 5 Weapon, any bladed instrument. 6 Disc. 7 **Scale of a fish.** 8 Scale or rove, round piece of metal on which nails are clinched inside a boat. 9 Film.

GWE, 157: LANN, see next word. LANNADH, 81, taking the scales off a fish. (*Lannan, scales*). *Lannadh*, rivetting. (*Lannan*, the little square pieces of metal, like scales, to be riveted on the nail ends.)

MT, 56: Lann: Scale.

3.4.12 *mealg*, -an ainmear boireann 'milt'

Dwelly, 639: mealg, meilg & -a, -an, sf Milt of a fish, soft roe.

MT, 56: Mealg: Milt.

3.4.13 *mionach* 'belly'

MT, 56: Mionach: belly.

3.4.14 *ladhar* -an 'claw'

Dwelly, 562: ladhar, -air & -dhra, *pl.* -dhran, sm [*f.* in *Badenoch*]. Hoof. 2 Toe. 3 **Claw**. 4 Prong, fork. 5 Ludicrous name for a shank leg. 6** Single hoof of a cloven-footed animal. GWE, 155: LADHAR, 71, claw. *Ladhar a' ghiomaich*, [a lobster's claw].

3.4.15 *sliam, liamach* 'fish slime'

MT, 56: *rannan èisg*: fish slime

3.4.16 *slige, -an* ainmear boireann 'shell'

Dwelly, 853: slige, *pl.* -an & -achan, *sf* Shell. 2 Scale of a balance. 3* Hull of a vessel. 4†† Coin, *in ridicule*. 5 Bent timber in a boat, see bàta, D, p. 73. 6 Skin of a boat, see bàta, E4, p. 73. 7** Drinking-shell. 8** Splinter of earthenware. 9 Scallop-shell. 10** Bomb. Chaidh e 'na shligeachan, *it broke in splinters*.

3.4.17 *stamag* 'stomach'

Dwelly, 898: stamag, -aig, -an, *sf* The stomach. 2 Appetite.

3.4.18 *sùil, -ean* 'eye'

3.4.19 *triùbhais* 'roe' **IDS29**

Fhuaras gur h-e *triùbhais* a tha aig na h-Èirisgich ach is e *iuchair* (§3.4.10) a tha aig na Barraich.

Dwelly, 971: triùbhas, -ais, -an, s.m. Trousers, pantaloons. 2 Ancient article of Highland dress, generally made of tartan cloth, and consisting of trousers and stockings in one piece trews. 3 (Fionn) **roe of a fish -prov.** (-*Argyll & West of Inverness – AH.*)

MT, 57: Triubhais: Roe

3.4.20 *urbaill* 'tail'

Dwelly, 383: earball, -aill, sm Tail. 2* Ludicrous name for the train of a dress.

DB, 87: ù-rùpəL (u-Lupər) "tail" M. Ir. erball etc.

3.5 Ciùradh is Cutadh

3.5.1 *baraillt, -ean* ainmear fireann 'barrel'

Dwelly, 68: barraill, -e, -ean, s.m. Barrel, cask. 2 Barrel of a gun.

3.5.2 *ciùradh* 'curing'

Mark, 137: ciùraig, -eadh, v cure (fish, meat etc)

3.5.3 *crann, -uinn* 'cran of herring'

3.5.3.1 *crann sgadain*

DBM47: Rachadh ma chòig cruinn sgadain ann.

Dwelly, 261: crann, [-ainn &] -oinn sm Plough. 2 Bar, bolt. 3 Tree. 4 Beam. 5 Mast. 6 Shaft. 7 Lot. **8 Measure for fresh herrings (cran).** 9* Chance, risk, ballot. 10* Partiality, side, interest. 11## Membrum virile, penis. 12 Saltire *in heraldry* — St. Andrew's Cross —the National Badge of Scotland. 13 see crann-arain — *Astron.*

MT, 50: Crann: Cran (measure for Herring – 4 baskets)

3.5.4 *croch* 'hang'

DB, 106: k'róxt'ó “hanged”

3.5.5 *cutadh* ‘gutting’

GWE, 94: CUT, 353, to gut herring. *Cutadh, cutair.*

MT, 50: Cutadh: Gutting; a' cutadh an sgadain: gutting the herring

3.5.6 *cutag* ‘gutting knife’

GWE, 94: CUTAG, 354, a short knife or thing, a knife for gutting herring.

MT, 50: Cutag: Gutting-knife; Sgian-cutaidh: Gutting-knife.

3.5.7 *iasg saillte* ‘salted fish’

MT, 50: Saillte: salted

DB, 90: saiL't'ó “salted”, cp. O. Ir. sailim

3.5.8 *ciopair* ‘kipper’

MT, 50: Sgada rèisgte: Kipper

3.5.9 *grod* ‘rotten’

DBM47: Tha an t-iasg sin grot ‘that fish is rotten’

DB, 84: gr̥t “rotten” (grod)

3.5.10 *maireachdainn* ‘last’

CMN45: Uaireannan feusgainn, ach cha robh e math go *maireachdainn*.

Dwelly, 624: mair, pr pt a' maireann, a' mairsinn & a' maireachdainn, vn Live, exist. 2
Continue, last, endure.

3.5.11 *pìocail(e)* ‘pickle’

Dwelly, 721: piceal, il, -an, *sf* Gaelic spelling of *pickle*.

MT, 2005: Picil: Pickle.

3.5.12 *rothastadh* ‘roasting’

Dwelly, 772: ròstadh, -aidh, *sm* Roasting, as of meat. 2 Roast. Feòil air a ròstadh, *roasted meat*. A' ròstadh, *pr pt* of ròist.

3.5.13 *sailleadh* ‘salting’

Dwelly, 783: sailleadh, -idh, *sm* Salting, act of salting. 2 Pickling. 3 Salt, saltiness. A' sailleadh, *pr. pt.* of saill.

MT, 50: Sailleadh: Salting

3.5.14 *salann* **saLaN** ainmear fireann ‘salt’

3.5.14.1 *salann garbh* ‘rough salt’

3.5.14.2 *sgadan sailte* ‘salted herring’

Dwelly, 785: salann, -ainn, *sm* Salt. An Fhairge Shalaínn, *the Salt Sea*; poll-salaínn, *a salt-pit*.

GWE, 207: SALAÍNN, 254: *Ìm salainn = Ìm sailte*

MT, 50: Salaínn: Salt

3.5.15 *sgat goirt* ‘sour skate’

MT, 50: Sgait ghoirt: Sour skate.

3.5.16 *sgoltadh* ‘splitting’

Dwelly, 829: sgoltadh, -aidh, -aidhean, *sm* Split, chink, cleft, crack, slit. 2 Splitting, act of splitting, slitting, cleaving, rending or riving. 3 Bursting, act of bursting or breaking asunder. 4 Ear-mark on sheep, see under comharradh-cluaise. 5 Laceration. 6** Burst. A' sgoltadh, *pr pt* of sgolt. A sgoltadh cheann, *to cleave heads*.

GWE, 215: SGOLTADH, 24, a mark on sheep's ear, the ear being cut across.

3.5.17 *siaman fiaman* ‘rope on which fish were hung’

Dwelly: sìoman, -ain, -an, sm Rope of twisted straw or hay.

CCS, 96: SIOMAN, ‘straw rope’. This word is listed in ID 185 as a Scottish word found in E. Ulster.

3.5.18 *taigh-sàillidh* ‘salting house’

MT, 50: Taigh-Saillidh: Salting house

3.6 Biathadh

3.6.1 *biathadh ainmear* ‘bait’ agus gnìomhair ‘baiting’

CMN45: Bhiodh dorgh agad airson biathadh .

DBM47: Fosgladh an dorast son na giomaich a’ faighinn a-mach na biathadh a’ dol a-staigh.

MT, 49: Biathadh: baiting.

3.6.2 *biathadh na carraige* ‘ground bate’ **CMN45**

CMN45: Na nochdadadh na bodaich no na faigheadh na bodaich a-mach nach robh *soll* air a dhèanamh oh bhiodh iad a’ cur as an corp nach fhaigheadh tu iasg uair sam bith mur a *biathadh* tu charraig.

MT, 49: Biathadh na creige: Throwing minced bait off the rock where rod fishing was to progress to attract fish.

3.6.3 *cno-bhreac krɔ-* ‘snail’

3.6.4 *maghar m̄sh̄or* ainmear fireann ‘fly for fishing with rod, act of fishing with a rod and fly’

IDS29: *maghair* air na h-ìtean a bha a’ dol air an dùbhan.

Dwelly, 622: maghar, -air, -airean, *sm* Bait to fish with, artificial fly, fly for saith. [also ite-mhaghair]. 2 Spawn, young fishes. 3 Moving about when fishing, in contradistinction to “air chruaidh” (at anchor) — *Uist*. 4 Act of fishing for young saith, &c with a fly — iasgach a’ mhaghair — (AH).

GWE, 172: MAGHAR, 87, a fly for sea fishing for saithe.

DB, 89: m̄ør-ər “artifical fly” M. Ir. magar

3.6.5 *soll* ‘pounded bait used in *biathadh na carraig*’ **CMN45**

Dwelly, 872: soll, ** *sm* Bait for fish.

GWE, 225: SOLL, 185, pounded shellfish. See Pollag, 22; Snaomh, 9.

3.7 Còcaireachd

3.7.1 *bruich brix* ‘cook in an oven’

Dwelly, 131: bruich, -e, *a*. Boiled, seethed. 2 Roasted, toasted. 3** Sultry. 4## Ruddy-faced, reddened with anger or passion.

3.7.2 bonnach-grùthain ‘alternative for ceann-cropaig’ (§3.7.4) **MFM51**

MFM51: Ceann-cròpaig, no bonnach griùthain, ceann-cropaig a th’ aca shuas ann an Leòdhas is na Hearadh tha mi smaointinn ach bonnach-griùthain a th’ againne.

Fhuaras bho **RDU42** gu bheilear a’ cleachdad a’ cleachdad an dùthach agus ceann-cropaig, is e na h-aon rudan a thathar a’ cleachdad gus an dèanamh ach chan eil am bonnach air a bhruich sa cheann.

HDSG sliop: Bonnach-grùthan ‘same mixture as ceann-cropaig’ (M. MacKinnon, Kilmuir, Skye, 6/1970: 17)

HDSG sliop: Bonnach-grùthain 'liver bonnoch made of oatmeal and fish liver' (D. Morrison, Scalpay)

3.7.3 *carraigean* 'seaweed pudding'

GWE, 63: CARRAIGEAN, 365, a short sea-weed like dilse growing on same rocks dilse [Carageen or Irish moss. N. S.][*Chondrus crispus*]

3.7.4 *ceann-cròpaig* (faic bonnach-grùthain §3.7.2) **RDU42, CPM45**

SRW2, 46: Ceann-gropaig; A fish's head stuffed with liver and oatmeal.

3.7.5 *feannadh* 'skinning'

Dwelly, 437: fionn, *pr pt a'* fionnadhbh, *va & n.* Flay, skin. 2 Examine. 3 Behold, look, see. 4 Know by investigation. 5(DMO) Remove turf in order to get at the peat underneath, (also feann).

3.7.6 *sgaltadh* 'scold'

MFM51: Bhiodh i ga *sgaltadh* le uisge goilteach agus a' toirt dhiubh a chraiceann.

Dwelly, 814: sgaldadh, -aidh, *sm* Act of scalding or burning with hot water. 2 Act of washing with hot water. 3 Act of tormenting or torturing. 4 Anguish, torment. A' sgaldadh, *pr pt* of sgald.

4 Sìde

Thàinig e am follais gun e *sìde* a-mhàin a chleachdar airson ‘weather’ ann am Barraigh. Nuair a chaidh iarraidh orra an robhar eòlach air *aimsir* fhuaras gun robh ach nach eilear idir ga chleachdadh ann am Barraigh. Gu dearbha cha do chleachd neach-bratha sam bith *aimsir* idir san rannsachadh tha seo.

4.1 An t-Sìde

4.1.1 sìde -ə / -ɔ ainmear boireann ‘weather’

Sgaradh bhunasach: Thathar a’ dèanamh sgaradh bunasach ann am Barraigh sa chiad dol a-mach eadar *deagh latha / shìde agus droch latha / shìde*.

4.1.1.1 *deagh* ‘good’

4.1.1.2 *deagh shìde* ‘good weather’

4.1.1.3 *deagh latha* ‘good day’

4.1.1.4 *fior dheagh latha* ‘very good day’

4.1.2 droch ‘bad’

4.1.2.1 droch shìde ‘bad weather’

4.1.3 àlainn ‘beautiful’

4.1.3.1 tha i àlainn ‘the weather is beautiful’

CPM45: *Àlainn, sin agad fior fior dheagh latha.*

4.1.4 blàth ‘warm’

4.1.4.1 bha i blàth an-dè ‘the weather was warm yesterday’

Dwelly, 100: blàth, àithe, *a.* Warm. 2. Warm-hearted 3. Pleasant, kind. 4. Affectionate. 5** rarely White, clean. Is blàth anail na màthair, *warm is the mother’s breath; tha e glé bhlàth, he is affectionate enough; smuainte blàth a steach, warm (tender or pleasant) thoughts within; gu bog, blath, snug and warm.*

MT: Tìde bhlàth

4.1.5 brèagha ‘lovely’

4.1.5.1 tha i brèagha ‘the weather is lovely’

CIM30: ’S e madainn *bhreàgha* a th’ ann an-diugh.

DB, 94: *br'ia-a*, *br'ia-ȝ*, “nice, beautiful”

4.1.6 bruthadh gnìomhair ‘used in terms of air pressure’

DBM47: Ma tha i a’ bruthadh ìseal an àite car goirid dhuinn is dòcha gum faigheadh tu suathail, suathail gun gaoth a bhith ann idir.

Dwelly, 132: Brùth, *pr pt* a’ brùthadh, *va*. Bruise. 2. Crush, pound, pulverize. 3. Squeeze, compress. Brùthaidh thusa a shàil-san, *thou shalt bruise his heel*.

4.1.7 ciùin ‘calm’

4.1.8 claoidhte ‘clammy (personal state)’

CPM45: Tha tolaigeach, ach claoidhte tha mi smaointinn gu bheil ’ad ag ràdh gu robh thu fhèin, fhios agad ma bha i teth, fhios agad bha thu air do chlaoidheadh.

Dwelly, 205: claoidhte, *past part* of claoidh. Defeated, overpowered, overwhelmed, conquered. 2 Harassed, wearied out, exhausted. 3 Afflicted, distressed, tormented.

4.1.9 cunnartach -st- /-rt-‘dangerous’

4.1.9.1 sìde chunnartach ‘dangerous’

4.1.9.2 tha i gu math cunnartach ‘the weather is very dangerous’

CIM30: Chanainns’ gu bheil i gu math cunnartach -rt-

CPM45: tha i cunnartach -st- sin mar a bha na stoirmean

4.1.10 *curs cus* ‘terrible weather’

CIM30: Bha i gu math *curs* an-dè.

Dwelly, 303: Curs, -a, -an, *s.m.* Horse. / Cus, cuis, *s.m.* Enough, sufficiency. 2. Subsidy, tax tribute. 3. Superfluity, too much. 4. (DU) Used as a term of incredulity, equivalent to “no fear.” 5** Quantity. / Cus, *a.* Many.

4.1.11 *eireachdail* ‘stunningly beautiful weather’, ‘the best weather possible’

RDU42: Tha i *eireachdail*, sin agad rud eile a bhiodh ’ad ag ràdh, ma bha i fior fior shnog.

Dwelly, 391: eireachdail, ala, *a.* Handsome, beauteous, comely, seemly, graceful, fair. 2 Decent, becoming, proper, as dress. 3** Specious.

4.1.12 *a'fàs nas miosa* ‘is getting worse’

4.1.13 *fiadhaich* ‘stormy weather’

4.1.13.1 nach i bha *fiadhaich* ‘wasn’t it stormy’

4.1.14 *fliuch* ‘wet’

4.1.14.1 sìde *fhlíuch* ‘wet weather’

DB, 94: fl'ux ‘wet’.

4.1.15 *frasach* ‘showery weather intermittent rain fall’

DB, 79: fras ‘shower’ and ‘seed’ (of grass etc) O.Ir frass.

4.1.16 *fuachd* ‘coldness’ ‘the cold’

Is e *tha i fuar* a chleachdadadh iad sa chumantas ann am Barraigh seach *tha fuachd ann*.

4.1.17 *fuar* ‘cold’

4.1.17.1 sìd’ *fhuar*, ‘cold weather’

4.1.17.2 tha i *fuar*, ‘the weather is cold’

4.1.17.3 tha i uabhasach *fuar*, ‘the weather is very cold’

CIM30: Latha *fuar*, latha gu math *fuar*, sin a chanainnsa.

CPM45: Ma tha i *fuar* *fuar* chanadh tu, tha i uabhasach *fuar*.

DBM47: latha uabhasach *fuar*

DB, 140: fuər “cold”, fuəxk “a cold” O. Ir. úar, húacht;

4.1.18 *garbh* ‘rough’

4.1.18.1 tha i *garbh* ‘the weather is rough’

4.1.18.2 sìde *gharbh* ‘rough weather’

DB, 175: ȸa-rav “rough”

4.1.19 *gaothail* ‘windy’

4.1.20 *grànnna ȸra:Nɔ* ‘grim, unpleasant, miserable’

4.1.20.1 sìde gu math *grànnna*

CIM30: Is e latha *grànnna* a tha againn an-diugh ach chan eil i mosach (§4.1.24)

Dwelly, 522: gràinnde, *a*. Ugly, ill-favoured. 2 Shameful, causing shame. 3 Unseemly. 4 Nasty.

5 Grim. Grànnnda ri 'm faicinn, *ugly to be seen*; is grànnnda leinn e, *we think it unseemly*.

DB, 115: ȸra:Nɔ “ugly”, M. Ir. gránnna

4.1.21 *grianach* ‘sunny’

4.1.21.1 tha i *grianach*, ‘it is sunny’

4.1.22 *math* ‘good’

4.1.22.1 sìde *mhath* ‘nice weather,’ ‘good weather’

4.1.22.2 tha i *math* an-diugh ‘the weather is good today’

4.1.22.3 latha *math* ‘good day (in terms of weather)’

4.1.23 *meadhainneach math* ‘an average day (in terms of weather)’

4.1.24 *mosach* ‘rough’

Dwelly, 673: mosach, -aiche, *a.* Nasty. 2 Filthy. 3 Worthless. 4 Insignificant. 5 Sordid, mean, avaricious, niggardly. 6* Inhospitable. 7 **Rough**, bristly. 8** Of dirty habits.

GWE, 184: MOSACH, 142, angry, surly, wild-tempered. Also wild of weather. *Mosaiche*. B 159, cross and mean as well as dirty and nasty.

DB, 84: *mɔsəx* “nasty”, Dineen mosach.

4.1.25 *muirte mørft'* ‘used clammy weather’

Cha robh **RDU42** buileach cinnteach mu chiall an fhacail seo ach gum biodh iad ga chleachdadhuair a bha an t-sìde ‘clamy’.

Ó Dónaill, 891: murtall, *m.* (gs. ~aill). Heaviness, obesity; sluggishness. Bó mhurtail, *fat cow*. Duine martaill, heavy-built person.

4.1.26 *reòdhta -ɔ* ‘frosty’

Ann am Barraigh is e daonnan **t** leathann a tha ann **t'** palatach. (faic Dualchaint §2.9)

Dwelly, 754: reòdhta, *a.* & *past pt.* Frozen. 2. Cold, frosty.

MT, 69: Tìde reoithte: Frosty weather

4.1.27 *snog* ‘nice’

4.1.27.1 tha i *snog* ‘the weather is nice’

4.1.28 *socair* ‘calm’

4.1.28.1 sìde *shocair* ‘calm weather’

CMN: Dh’fhàsadh i socair.

MT, 69: Is e ciùin a th' agad seach socair.

DB, 106: soxkir' "quiet", M. Ir. Soccair.

4.1.29 *teth* 'hot'

DB, 102: t'“seh “hot”, M. Ir. teith;

4.1.30 *tioram* 'dry'

4.1.30.1 *sìde thioram* 'dry weather'

CPM45: Tha i tioram ged a tha gaoth ann 'it is dry though there is a wind'

DB, 236: tirim. t'fir'əm (and t'fi-r'əm) dry.

4.1.31 *tolaigeach* 'clamy'

4.1.31.1 tha i *tolaigeach* **RDU42, CPM45, DBM47**

4.1.32 *turadh* 'dry weather'

4.1.32.1 tha *turadh* ann 'the weather is dry'

Dwelly, 983: -aidh, sm Fair or dry weather. Tha e 'na thuradh, *it is fair*; rinn e turadh, *it faired, the rain ceased*; a bheil e 'na thuradh? *or* a bheil an turadh ann? *is it fine?*

DB, 88: t'kr̥y “dry weather” M. Ir. turud.

4.2 A' Màirnealachadh na sìde

Is e *màirnealachadh*, a' *màirnealachadh* a thathar a' cleachdadh ann am Barraigh airson 'weather forecasting', is e *obair na sìde* a tha ann *màirnealachadh*.

4.2.1 *màirnealachadh gnìomhair* 'to foretell weather'

4.2.1.1 Tha e ga *màirnealachd* 'he foretells the weather'

CMN45: Bha na bodaich glè mhath go mairnealachadh na sìde.

Dwelly, 625: Mairnealach, - , -aich, *s.m.* Mariner, 2. Pilot who foretells the state of the weather from the appearance of the sky or from a certain arrangement or modification of clouds.

GWE, 173: MÀIRNEALAICHE, 78, weather prophet.

DB, 117: ma:RN'aLxəy “to forecast the weather”, cp. Dinneen and Quiggin mairnéalach “a sailor”.

4.2.2 *foradh* ‘foretell’

4.2.2.1 a' toirt *foradh* air an t-sìde 'foretelling the weather'

CMN45: Dh'fheumadh cuideigin a bhith a' toirt foradh dhaibh.

Dwelly, 450: For *sm* Discourse. 2. Protection 3. Enlightening, illumination. 4 (DMC) Intention, idea, thought. 5 (AH) Heed, attention. 6 (AF) Dog. Cha dug mi for air, *I did not think about it*; tha dug thu for, *you paid no heed* – Uist.

GWE, 129: FOR, 69, attention, consciousness. *Cha n-eil for sig' air sian*, he is totally unconscious. *Cha do chuir mi for air an sgoil ann*, I paid no heed to schooling. G.H. 18, *cha do chuir e for air duine*, he did not notice a man. K. *Cha tug e for = cha tug e abhsadh*, he heed[ed] not.

4.2.3 *glainne na sìde* ‘barometer’

Dwelly, 505: gloine-shìde, *sf.* Barometer.

4.2.4 *obair na sìde* 'foretelling the weather'

4.3 Gaoth

4.3.1 *gaoth*, -an, ainmear boireann, tabhartach a' ghaoith, ginideach na gaoitheadh, 'wind'

4.3.2 *àrag/ èarag* 'breath of wind, zephyr'

CPM45: Tha èarag bheag ann.

GWE 1972, 31: ÀRAG, 112, breath of wind. *Àrag bheag gaoithe*. [Barra *atharag*, A.J]
Cha d' fhuardas hiatas aig an luchd-bhratha san rannsachadh seo.

4.3.3 *beucach* 'roaring'

4.3.3.1 anabarrach beucach 'an extreme roaring wind'

CMN45: Dh'inns e [bodach] dhaibh gu robh stoirm uabhasach anabarrach *beucach* a' tighinn.

Dwelly, 89: Beucach, -aiche, *a* Roaring, bellowing. 2. Noisy, Clamorous. 3 Apt roar or bellow.
Beucach dubhlaidh, *roaring and dark*; muir beucach fo ghaoith a' strì; *the roaring main contending with the winds*.

4.3.4 *cas* 'stiff wind'

CNM45: dh'fhàsadh i *cas* a-rithist 'the wind would stiffen again'

4.3.5 *deò, deò ghaoitheadh* 'breath of wind'

DBM47: Oh deagh latha cha mhòr is nach eil *deò* ghaoitheadh ann.

CPM45: Gheibh thu uaireigin nach eil *deò* againn ann a sheo agus tha i dona a-muigh agaibhse [aig na h-iasgairean]

DB, 225: *deò*. ð'z̥eɔ: yuihəy, a breath of wind.

4.3.6 *fiath fi-a* 'dead calm' (faic §4.7.23)

4.3.6.1 tha i na *fiath* 'the wind is dead calm'

Dwelly, 425: fèath, -a, -an, *sm* [*f.* in *Argyll* an some other parts]. Calm tranquility. 2. Learning, skill, knowledge. 3. Gentle breeze. 4** see fèith. 5++bog. Thàinig fèath oirnn, *we were becalmed*; tràth thig am fèath, *when the calm comes*; tha an oidhche 'na fèath, *the night is a dead calm*; fhuair e fèath, *he got a respite, his fever abated a little*; fèath dubh or fèath geal, a *perfect calm*; finn-fhèath, *a perfect calm – Lewis*; glag fhèath, a dead calm – Uist. [see note iuner fèath nan eun].

4.3.7 *fiathail* ‘dead calm’ (faic §4.3.7)

Dwelly 2001,433: *fiathail*, see fèathail. 425: *fèathail*, -ala, a. Calm, still, quiet.
MT, 67: Fèath: Calm; Fèathach: calm.

4.3.8 *fiath nan eun* ‘dead calm’

Dwelly, 426: fèath nan eun *sm* calmness. Fèath nan eun mar sgàthan, *as calm as a mirror*. Fèath nan eun fionn, in the tale Gaisgeach na Sgéithe Deirge is a euphemism for a hurricane. In some districts, the phrase means a perfect calm, the *fèath geal* of the sea-folk and the *fèath dubh* of the hill-folk.

GWE, Appendix 1: FIATH-NAN-IAN, K. 168, dead calm.

4.3.9 *fuar* ‘cold’

4.3.9.1 tha a' ghaoth fuar ‘cold wind’

CPM45: Tha a' ghaoth fuar.

DB, 140: fuər “cold”, fuəxk “a cold” O. Ir. úar, húacht;

4.3.10 *gèil ainmear fireann* ‘gale’

CMN45: an gèil mòr.

MT, 67: Gèile: Gale (Lewis)

4.3.11 *glag* ‘dead calm’

4.3.11.1 tha i na *glag* ‘the wind is dead calm’

Dwelly, 497: Glag, -aig, *s.m.* The noise of anything galling, particularly of a carcasse. 2. Horse-laugh. 3. Babble, loud talk 4. See clag. 5. (DMC) Any rattling noise, ‘Na ghlag-phaiseanaidh, *in a dead faint*; ’na ghlag-starraidh, *falling on his back with a crash*.

4.3.12 *glag fiath* ‘dead calm’

Mark, 333: glag-fhèath *nm* sudden calm in the weather.

4.3.13 *làidir* ‘strong, high’

4.3.13.1 *tha i làidir* an-diugh ‘the wind is high today’

4.3.13.2 *gaoth car làidir* ‘quite a strong wind’

CPM45: Tha a' ghaoth car làidir an-diugh chan fhàg i air a ròp e [an nighdearachd].

4.3.14 *nimh* ‘bite’

4.3.14.1 *tha nimh sa ghaoith* ‘there is a bite in the wind’

RDU42: tha *nimh* sa ghaoith, ‘cold bite’ fhios agad *nimh* sa ghaoith.

Dwelly, 699: nimh, -e, sm see neimh; p. 687 neimh, -e sm Poison. 2. Bitterness, malice, animosity. [generally nimh]

DB, 126: N'iy “poison” O. Ir. neim.

4.3.15 *oiteag, -an*, ainmear boireann ‘gust of wind’

4.3.15.1 *oiteag gaoitheadh* ‘gust of wind’

4.3.15.2 *droch oiteag(an)* ‘severe gust(s) of wind’

CPM45: Ma tha i dona tha *droch oiteagan* ann.

Dwelly, 708: Oiteag, -eig, -an *sf*breeze of wind, light squall or blast 2. Zephyr.

MT, 67: Oiteag, puff of wind.

4.3.16 *rag gèil* ‘stiff gale’ **CMN45**

Dwelly, 744: Rag, -aige, a. Stiff, rigid, not pliable. 2. Stiff, benumbed. 3. Obstinate, pertinacious.

4. Inflexible, inexorable. 5. Unwilling, disclined. 6** Tight, as a rope. 7** Tough. 8** Dim. 9. Asinine.

4.3.17 *sgal* ‘wind short of being a gale’

DBM47: uill chanadh feadhainn tha *sgal* air a' ghaoith, ma tha i car làidir.

Dwelly, 814: Sgal, -a, -an, *sm* Shriek, yell, loud shrill cry. 2. Blast, sound of high wind. 3. Appearance of the sea in a squall. 4. Howl of a dog when hurt or when hunting.....

4.3.18 *socair* ‘calm’

4.3.19 *stoirm* ‘storm is worse than a gale’

CPM45: cha chanadh sinn ach *stoirm* tha mi creidsinn, cha robh sgath againn a bharrachd

CMN: uairsin ma tha i nas miosa na sin [gèil] chanadh tu *stoirm*.

4.4 Gluasad na gaoitheadh

4.4.1 *air n-ais εr' n-æʃ* ‘die down in terms of wind’

4.4.1.1 chaidh a' ghaoth *air n-ais* ‘the wind has died down’,

4.4.1.2 tha a' ghaoth a' dol *air n-ais* ‘the wind is dying down’

Dwelly, 22: ais, *adv* Back, backwards. This word is only used in composition. Air d' ais! Stand back! Thàinig e air 'ais, *he returned*; thàinig i air a h-ais, *she returned*; bheir mi iad air an ais, *I will bring them back*; air is's air ais, *forwards and backwards* – Reay C -AG.

4.4.2 *beòthachadh* ‘rising’

4.4.2.1 tha i air *beòthachadh* ‘the wind has risen’

CMN45: Chanadh tu gu robh gu robh i air *beothachadh*, gum biodh a' ghaoth air fàs beò na biodh i air fàs làidir.

Dwelly, 88: Beòthachadh, -aidh, *sm* Re-animating, quickening, refreshment. 2. Kindling. 3.

Enlivening. 4 ++ Sparks or coals by which a fire is kindled. A' beòthachadh, *pr pt* of beòthaich.

GWE, 40: BEOTHACHADH, see DA-bheothaich, 13. p. 95 DA-BHEOTHAICH, 13: *Ballan da-bheothaich*, a vessel for reviving the dead. (I never heard *ath-bheothaich* used for this.)

Probably *an t-ath-bheothaich*, cf. *Dealachadh* and *ealachadh*, *ealamh*.

4.4.3 *cnàmh krâ:v* ‘die away’ (faic §1.2.17)

4.4.3.1 gaoth air *cnàmh* ‘the wind is dying away’

CNM42: Tha a’ ghaoth air *cnàmh*.

Dwelly, 217: Cnàmh, *pr pt a’ cnàmhadh, [& a’ cnamh] va* Chew, ruminate. 2. Digest. 3. Consume. 4. Corrode, 5. Moulder, putrefy, decay.^{6**} Concoct. A’ *cnàmh na cìr, chewing the cud*; chnàmh e a bhiadh, *he digested his food*; chnàmh an t-iarrainn, *the iron corroded*; chnàmh an gealbhan, *the fire wasted*. / Cnamh *pr pt a’ cnamh (pron. cramh) va* Suck, as the young of animals. Tha an laogh a’ cnamh a mhàthair, *the calf is sucking his mother – Caithness*. Mark, 146: cnàmh, cnàmh(adh) v chew, corrode, decay, digest, erode, moulder, die away, become spent.

4.4.4 *èirich* ‘rise’

4.4.4.1 *dh’èirich a’ ghaoth* ‘the wind has risen’

4.4.4.2 tha a’ ghaoth ag *èirigh* ‘the wind is rising’

4.4.5 *neart na gaoitheadh -st, -Rt* ‘strength of the wind’

CNM45: Dè neart aig an robh i ‘how strong the wind was’

CPM45: Tha neart na gaoitheadh taghta ‘the wind strength is fine’

MT, 61: neart na gaoithe; the velocity of the wind

DB, 81: N’æst “strength” O. Ir nert.

4.4.6 *rathad na gaoitheadh* ‘wind direction’

4.4.7 *sèideadh* ‘blowing’

4.4.7.1 tha i a’ *sèideadh* ‘the wind is blowing’

DB, 83: *ʃe:q”əy* “to blow”, O. Ir sétiud.

4.4.8 *socrachadh* ‘abating’

4.4.8.1 tha i air *socrachadh* ‘the wind has abated’

4.4.9 *tuit* 'ease', 'die away'

- 4.4.9.1 *thuit i* 'the wind eased'
- 4.4.9.2 *thuit i air falbh* 'the wind died away'
- 4.4.9.3 *tha a' ghaoth a' tuiteam* 'the wind is dying'
- 4.4.9.4 *tha a' ghaoth air tuiteam air falbh* 'the wind has died / fallen'

CPM45: Thuit a' ghaoth, thuit i, thuit i air falbh, 's e bu trice a chleachdas sinn.

MT, 68: Tuitidh a' ghaoth: The wind will ease; Lasaich a' ghaoth: The wind has eased.

DB, 190: t'uht'əm "fall" (fut. t'uht'i)

4.4.10 ùbagan **RDU42, CPM45** uabagan **MFM51** 'gusts' ùbagan **CMN45** 'downdrafts'

Dwelly, 997: ùpag, -aig, -an, sf Slight push, shove, thrust.

GWE, 251: ÙBAG, 14, = *putadh*, a push or shove.

MT, 126: Uspag: Squall (generally)

SRW2, 15: Uspag: A strong gust or a squall.

Mark, 621: uspag, -aige, -an nf 1. breeze, gust, puff 2. start, sudden movement.

4.5 Gaoth agus an t-iasgach

4.5.1 *gaoth air a' chladach* 'onshore wind'

RDU42: Tha a' ghaoth air a' chladach.

4.5.2 *gaoth far a' chladaich fer* 'offshore wind'

CPM45: Ach ma bha i far a' chladaich bha i, dh' fhaodadh gum b' urrainn dhut obair air tìr, cha b' urrainn dha [**RDU42**] obrachadh a-muigh leis a' sgothaidh, bha a' ghaoth car làidir cha bhiodh deò air tìr.

4.5.3 *gaoth far an fhearin***n fer** ‘offshore wind’

RDU42: tha i *far an fhearin* ‘the wind is offshore’

CPM45: Tha a’ ghaoth *far an fhearin* ‘the wind is offshore’

4.5.4 *fasgadh* ‘shelter’

4.5.5 *fuaradh* ‘windward’

4.5.5.1 *fuaradh an eilein* ‘windward of the island’

4.5.5.2 *taobh an fhuard* ‘windward side’

DBM47: *Fuaradh*, *taobh an fhuard*, *an taobh air an robh a’ ghaoth ’s e taobh an fhuard a bh’ agad anns an sgothaidh agus an taobh leis a bh’ anns an taobh eile.*

DBM47: Cum suas gu *taobh an fhuard* i ‘keep her windward’

RDU42: can gu bheil thu a’ dol air ‘windward of a buoy’, *fuaradh* air a’ bhùidh.

RDU42: *fuaradh* an eilein sin an taobh air a bheil a’ ghaoth mar gum biodh.

Dwelly, 460: *Fuaradh*, -aidh, sm The windward or weather side. 2 Blast. 3 Cooling breeze. 4 Draught, as from a door or window. 5(DMC) Anticipation of coming evil. 6(AH) Reaching, in sailing. Air *fuaradh* ort, to windward of you; an *taobh leis* ort, to leeward of you; air *taobh an fhuard* is air an *taobh leis*, beating, as a skip just before a shower; *fuaradh* cluais, a ship’s earring; *sùil ri fuaradh*, an eye to windward; cum an t-eathar bho chladach an fhasgaidh agus cumaidh i fhéin bho chladach an *fhuard*, keep the boat from the lee shore and she’ll keep herself from the wind shore.

GWE, 1937, 132: FUARADH FROISE, 16 a strong gust of wind preceding a shower especially at the time of *Faoilleach*. [*Tuaradh froise* in Barra]

MT, 2005, 117: *Taobh an fhuard*: weatherside (windward); Air *fuaradh*: To windward; Air *fuaradh oirnn*: To windward of us.

4.6 *leis* ‘leeward’

4.6.1 *taobh leis an fhearin* ‘leeward of the land’

4.6.2 *taobh leis an eilein* ‘leeward of the island’

RDU42: *taobh leis an fhearin* mar gum biodh, biodh barrachd gaoitheadh ann uaireigin ‘leeside’ bhiodh barrachd gaoitheadh ann ach ’s e *taobh leis*.

Dwelly, 582: leis *a. Lee, leeward, larboard, (port) side of a vessel. Air an taobh leis, *on the larboard side*; am fearann leis, *the land to leeward*; leig leis! *Slack back! Let go before the wind!* Leis oirnn, *to leeward of us*; cum leis oirnn, *keep to leeward of us*; a' ruith leis, *running before the wind*.

MT, 117: Leis oirnn: To leeward of us.

4.7 An Fhairrge

4.7.1 *fairrge* ainmear boireann, tabhartach: *an fhairrge/ an fhairgidh*, ginideach: *na fairrgeadh* ‘the sea’

- 4.7.1.1 *fairrge* dhona ‘bad sea’
- 4.7.1.2 *droch fhairrge* ‘bad sea’
- 4.7.1.3 *fior dhroch fhairrge* ‘really bad sea’
- 4.7.1.4 *fairrge bheag* ‘small swell’
- 4.7.1.5 *fairrge mhòr* ‘large swell’

Chan eilear a’ leantail riaghailtean litreachaidh *GOC* san litreachadh aig *fairrge* gus fuaim **R** a chur an cèill.

Dwelly, 407: fairge, *pl. -achan & -annan, sf* Sea, the sea. 2** Ocean. 3*Wave. 4++Swelling of the sea, storminess. 5. (CR) Angry sea – *W. of Ross*. Tha an fhairrge mór, *the sea is rough*; tha fairrge air a’ chladach, *there is a sea on the beach*; san fhairrge, *in the sea*; thar fairrge, *across the sea*; annradh fairrge, *a storm at sea*; an fhairrge mhór, *the great ocean* [*gives *pl. fairrgeachan*].

MT, 64: Fairrge: Sea.

DB, 117: fairrge, fa-Rak'ō “rough sea”, O. Ir. foirrc;

4.7.2 *aitheamh* **ɛhu** ‘fathom’

Dwelly, 23: aitheamh, -eimh, *pl. -eamhan* [*contr aithean ***] Fathom. Fichead aitheamh, *twenty fathoms*.

SGDS, 403: feadh: fathom 27. f^vy an ðeħe 28. ēhu 29. ēhu 30. ēhu

4.7.3 *àrag / èarag* ainmear boireann ‘very slight swell’ (faic § 4.3.2)

4.7.4 *astar* ‘distance’

4.7.5 *bàrr* ‘sea-level’

MT, 33: bàrr na mara: Surface.

4.7.6 *bogadh san fhairrge* ‘undulating swell’

Dwelly, 105: bogadh, -aidh, *sm* Softening, mollifying. 2. Steeping, dipping. 3* Moistening. 4* State of sticking fast in the mire. 5. Wagging, bobbing. 6** Softness, tenderness. 7** Mellowness. 8. (DU) Floating. Tha an eithear a' bogadh, *the boat is afloat* – Uist; GWE, 45: BOG, 122, *air bhog*, afloat. 218, *idem*. *Tha sgoth air bhog a nisd*. The boat is now afloat, as the tide has come up to it.

MT: chan eil bogadh ann.

DB, 85: þok “soft” O. Ir. boc;

4.7.7 *bristeadh* ‘breaking’

4.7.7.1 tha i a' *bristeadh* ‘the waves are breaking’

DB, 139: þr'if't'əy “to break”

4.7.8 *cnap fairrge*, -an, **krāhp** ‘water lump’

CMN45: Chanadh tu cnapan fairrgeadh, gheibh thu daonnan ann an struth 'ad.

Dwelly, 217: cnap, -aip, -an, *s.m.* Knob. 2. Button. 3. Lump. 4. Boss, stud. 5. Little hill. 6. Little blow, thump. 7. Potato. 8 ** Stout boy. 9** Knot in wood.

GWE, 75: CNAP, 265, a shoal of fish. *Bithidh a' mhuc-mhara daonnan far am bi cnap sgadain*.[The whale will always be where there is a shoal of herring].

MT, 64: Cnap mara: sea lump.

DB, 80: cnap, k'rāhp “a lump” may come from O. N. Knappr or from M. Eng. Knap.

4.7.9 *cor na fairrgeadh* ‘condition of the sea’ **CMN45**

4.7.10 *doimhneachd* ‘depth’

4.7.11 *faoileag gheal* ‘white caps on the sea’

4.7.11.1 bha *faoileag gheal* oirre ‘white crest on sea’

DBM47: Chì thu *faoileag* oirre is rud beag de ghaoithe ann.

Dwelly, 413: Faoileag, (WC) s.f. White crest on the waves – *Poolewe*. Tha f. air a' mhuir, *there are white crests on the waves*.

GWE 1958, 118: FAOILEAG, 75, and -INN. Phr. *Tha faoileag gheal air a' mhuir an diugh*, white breaking waves. Cf *coileach*.

DB, 160: f^k:l'ak “gull”

4.7.12 *fiathail* ‘dead calm’ (faic §4.3.7)

4.7.12.1 tha i na *fiath* ‘the sea is dead calm’ (faic §4.3.6)

DBM47: tha i na *fiath*, 's e mar a chanas tu e.

4.7.13 *grunnd* ‘seabed’

4.7.13.1 uachdar a' *ghrunnd* ‘top of the seabed’

MT, 33: Grunnd: Seabed.

4.7.14 *gluasad na mara* ‘movement of the sea’

Dwelly, 506: -aid, -an, sm Moving, movement, motion. 2 Act of motion. 3* Agitation. 4 Conduct, behaviour. 5 Gesture. 6 Gait, carriage. 7** Provoking. 8 Pathos. Gun għluasad, without motion; gun għluasad a-nunn no a-nall, without moving hither or thither; 'nad għluasad, in your behaviour; tha gluasad mnà-uaisle aice, she has a lady's gait; a' gluasad a bhilean, moving his lips. A' gluasad, pr pt of gluais.

DB, 190: ḡLuəsət “move”

4.7.15 *loinneach* LɔN'ɔx 'confused swell'

RDU42: Tha i loinneach.

IDS29: Gu h-àraidh nuair a tha a' ghaoth agus an struth an aghaidh a chèile.

GWE, 168: LOIN, 42, to soak, to bedraggle with mud, perhaps the same as *loir* (n and r). *Seall mar a tha 'loireag bhochd air a loineadh as a pholl.* [To wallow, N.S.]

4.7.16 *mar a' ghlainne* 'dead calm, lit. like glass'

DBM47: Nuair a tha i socair chanadh duine, tha i mar a' ghlainne.

4.7.17 *marcan-sìne* 'spindrift'

DBM47: Uill nuair a bhios e na stoirm nuair a chì thu *marcan-sìne*, bidh sinn ag ràdh gu bheil i a' togail an t-sàil', fhios agad, togail an t-sàil' tha sin a' minigeadh *marcan-sìn'* oirre

CPM45: Ma tha i a' togail an t-sàile nach e - bha fhios againn air an fhacal ach cha robh sinne ga chleachdadh idir, tha fhios agad dè a bh' ann agus dè bha am facial agad ach chan e facial a chanadh tu nach biodh tu a' cleachdadh car cumanta a' bruidhinn fhios agad.

GWE, 175: MARCAN-SÌNE, 108, spindrift *sioban mara*, also *catha-mara*.

MT, 67: Marcach-sìne: Spindrift (Lewis); Marcach-sian: Spindrift.

4.7.18 *muir* ainmear boireann 'sea'

Nochd muir mar ainmear boireann aig gach neach-bratha. Bha seo follaiseach le buadhairean *muir throm*, agus mar a chleachdar i is iad a-mach air a' mhuir (m.e. §4.7.7.1) *tha i a' bristeadh*. Nochd an cruth ginideach *na mara* gach uair seach leis an fhacal *iseal* a-nochd mar *iseal a' mhara* aig **RDU42** agus **CPM45** (§4.12.3).

Dwelly, 678: muir, *gen* mara, *dat.* muir, *voc.* a mhuir!, *sm & f* The sea. 2. Sea, ocean. 3. Wave. 4 *pl* Large billows. [*fem.* in *Badenoch*. In *Lewis* the *nom.* is *f.* and the *gen* is *m.* – A' mhuir, ceann a' mhara]. Lean mi thar muir thu, *I followed you over the sea*; air muir 's air tìr, *by sea and by land*; a' mhuir mhór, *the ocean*; A' Mhuir Dhubbh, the Black Sea; A' Mhuir Bhuidhe, *the Yellow Sea*; Muir Meadhan-tìre, *the Mediterranean Sea*; airm-mara, *navy*.

GWE, 185: MUIR see Annlag mara, 34, 104; Cabar mara, 34; Caolan mara, 363; Catha' mara, M 108; Cearc-mhara, 409; Coileach, 433; Conan-mara, 289; Cuan, 333; Muc-mhara, C 423; Seòl-mara, 32; seòl-sìth, 31.

MT, 64: Muir: Sea.

DB, 87: mur' "ocean"

4.7.19 *muir throm* 'heavy swell'

MT, 64: Suaile throm: Heavy swell

4.7.20 *muir fhiadhaich* 'wild sea'

MT, 67: Fiadhaich Stormy (Lewis) [fo *Names in reference to wind*]

4.7.21 *sàile* 'seawater'

Dwelly, 783: sàile, see sàl. ; p. 785 sàl, *gen.* Sàil & sàile, *sm.* The sea. 2. Sea- or sea-water. A' leum thar an t-sàl, *bounding over the sea.*

GWE, 207: SÀL, 5, salt water. "*Cha b' ann air sàl / Gorm nam bàirneach*", (Or. L.) May it be a dative of sàile? [No. See sál, sáile, in R.I.A Dictionary].

DB, 115: sa:l'v "salt water", Ir sáile.

4.7.22 *siabadh* 'sea water lifted into air by strong winds'

CIM30: Bha siabadh a' dol tasainn an rathaid.

Dwelly, 836: siab, *pr pt a'* siabadh & *a'* siabail, *va & n.* Rub, wipe, cleanse by rubbing. 2 Drift, as snow. 3 Sweep along, pass by with quick motion. 4 Skim. 5 Snatch, snatch away. 6 Breathe {blow} away dust. 7 Fish, angle. 8(CR) Cast a line in angling, "whip" a steam. 9(DC) Blow away, as thatch off a house in a storm — *Uist. A' cur 's a' siabadh, mowing and drifting.*

4.7.23 *sìneadh san fhairrge* 'slight oily swell'

Dwelly, 840: sìneadh, -idh, *sm* stretching, act of stretching or extending. 2. Increasing in length, act of stretching out. 3. Act of reaching anything to another. 4. Lying at full length. 5.

Prolonging, act of prolongation. 6. Length, stretch, pursuit. 7. Pursuing. 8. Holding at length, as of wool when it is being spun. 9. Reclining 10. Delaying. 11 (DU) Beginning, commencing. A' sìneadh, *pr pt* of sìn. Sìneadh làithean, *length of days*; 'na shìneadh dlùth dhith, *stretched beside her*.

4.7.24 *socair* 'calm'

DB, 106: sòxkir' "quiet", M. Ir. Soccair.

4.7.25 *stoirmeil* 'stormy sea'

4.7.26 *sruthladh* **struLøy** 'sea washing in the rocks'

CMN45: a' mhuir a-mach is a-staigh an lùib nan clach.

Dwelly, 895: Sruthladh, -aidh, *sm* Rinsing, act of rinsing. 2. Cleansing, scouring, scrubbing. 3. Violent motion of waves advancing and receding on the shore. 4* Half-washing. 5** Dirty streamlet. 6. Gulpings. 7. (* sruladh) Suction of air an sruthladh a tha bhon doras, *the suction or stream of air that comes from the door*. A' sruthladh, *pr pt* of sruthail.

MT, 64: Sùghadh: Suction of spent wave on shore.

GWE, 232: STRÙTHLADH or SRÙLADH, 178, the swell of the sea as it rushes on the beach. *The strùladh gu leòir air a' chladach*. P. 66, *Srùladh*, swell of sea on shore. See Lunn, 124.

4.7.27 *stuadh*, *-annan* **stuøy**, **suə-nən** ainmear boireann 'wave'

4.7.27.1 *stuadh mhòr* 'large wave'

DBM47: Chì thu faoileag gheal oirre is rud beag de ghaoith ann agus a' tòiseachadh ri *stuadhannan* beaga.

Dwelly, 908: stuadh, -uaidh, *npl* -an, -annan, stuaidhean & stuaidh, *dat. pl.* stuadhaibh, *sf* Wave, billow. 2. Summit of mountain. 3. Pinnacle. 4. Pillar, column. 5. Gable of a house. [Gable of a house built of stone and lime, see note under binneag – J.M.] 6. Wall of a house. 7. Sheet of paper. 8. Scroll. 9. Flush on the face from anger. 10** Undulation. 11**rarely Street. 12 (DU) Weal formed by the last. An stuadhaibh deataich, *in pillars of smoke*; stuadh osaig air an fheur,

the grass undulating with the breeze; iomall nan stuadh, the shore; bho stuaidh an t-sàil, from the briny billow; casan 'nan stuadhan dearga, legs covered with red weals.
GWE, 232: STUAGH, see Tonn, 147.

4.7.28 *suathail* **suahəl'** ainmear boireann 'swell'

4.7.28.1 *suathail* mhòr 'big swell'

DBM47: Faodaith *suathail* a bhith ann is nach biodh gaoth ann idir.

MT, 64: Suaile: Wave (Lewis); Suaile throm: heavy swell; Suaile àrd: heavy swell.

4.7.29 *tarraing* 'medium swell'

Dwelly, 935: tarruing *pr pt a'* *tarraing*, *va & n.* Draw, pull. 2 Draw, attract, allure, lead. 3. Take the liqour from a cask. 4. Haul, pull along. 5. Draw near, approach, advance. 6. Extract distil, as strong drink. 7. Aim 8** Teaze. Bi *tarraing!* *Off with you, away! – Perthshire;* an *tarraing* thu a-mach le bhiathan le dubhan? *Can'st thou draw leviathan with a hook?* Tharraing e an t-iongar, *it extracted the matter from the tumour.....*

DB, 117: t'ɑRiN' "to pull, to draw" M. Ir. *tarraing*

4.7.30 *togail* 'large swell'

4.7.30.1 *togail* san fhairrge 'large swell in the sea'

4.7.30.2 *togail* mhòr san fhairrge 'very large swell in the sea'

4.7.30.3 *fior tharraing*

DBM47: ma tha suathail mhòr ann, tha *togail* mhòr anns an fhairrge

Dwelly, 957: togail, *gen -e & togalach, pl toglaichean, sf* Lifting, act of lifting. 2. Building, act of building, 3. Carrying. 4. Taking away. 5. Rearing, act of rearing. 6. Anything to be lifted. 7. Building, structure, superstructure. 8. Levy, exacting, as of tribute. 9* hoisting, weighing. 10. Ascending. 11. Exciting, rousing, stirring up. 12. Brewing, distilling. 13. Carriage of a boat.
GWE, 244: TOGAIL, 129, a building.

4.7.31 *tonn, tuinn* **RDU42 / tonnan** **MFM51** 'wave'

Dwelly, 963: tonn, tuinn & tuinne, *pl*, tuinn, tonna & tonnan, *sm* Wave, surge, billow. 2* Splash.

3. Any quantity of liquid – Arran.

GWE, 245: TONN, 147, not used almost [*sic*; ? always] for a wave, but for a large quantity.

Tonn taobhair, tonn aoil, tonn mònad [mineadh?], a bulk. *Stuagh* is used for a wave breaking on the shore. See bàrcan, 34; Bòcan (bòchd-thonn), 34.

MT, 64: Tonn: wave; suaile: wave (Lewis)

DB, 93: t'òN “wave” O. Ir. tonn.

4.8 Adhar

4.8.1 *adhar* ‘sky’

4.8.1.1 *adhar dearg* ‘red sky’

Dwelly, 51: athar, -air, *s.m.* Sky, firmament. 2 Atmosphere, air, cloud. 3 Dregs of disease. 4* Evil effects of anything.

4.8.2 *bogha-frois, -annan-froise* ‘rainbow’

Dwelly, 106: Bogha-froise, *sm* Rainbow

MT, 84: Bogha-frois: rainbow. If seen in the morning, usually denotes wet variable weather; if in the evening, it is usually a sign of better weather.

4.8.3 *ceò ainmear fireann* ‘mist’

4.8.3.1 *ceò briste* ‘broken fog’

4.8.3.2 *ceò sna Caolais* ‘mist in the Sounds’

4.8.3.3 *ceòthail* ‘misty’

CMN45: *Ceò briste* sin far a bheil e a' togail agus ag èirigh is thig thu roimhe is bidh e fosgailte agus an ath mhionaid tha e a' dùnadh a-rithist. Chan eil e dùinte dubhail air fad idir, chì thu àiteachan is àiteachan eile chan fhaic thu sgath.

CMN45: *Ceò sna Caolais*, sin agad far a bheil a' togail agus ag èiridh sna Caolais gu deas mar as trice, dh'fhaodadh a-muigh san iar agus a-muigh san ear nach eil sian ann ach eadar na h-eileanan tha e cho dubh le tonn na poiteadh.

Dwelly, 187: ceò, *gen.* ceò & ceòtha, *pl.* ceòtha, *s.m.* Mist, vapour, fog. 2* Amazement. 3** rarely Milk.

MT: Ceòbanach: Foggy (wet mist)

DB, 95: k“eo: “fog” M. Ir. ceó.

4.8.4 *dèarrsadh* ‘shining’

CMN45: gu robh i [a' ghrian] a' *dèarrsadh* ro làidir.

RDU42: A' ghrian a' *dèarrsadh* gun teagamh, ach bidh iad a' bruidhinn air an *dèarrsadh* nach bi, air droch fhras, chan eil iad a' cleachdad a seo chanainn.

Chan eilear a' cleachdad *dèarrsadh* ann am Barraigh nuair a thathar a' bruidhinn air uisge.

Dwelly, 323: deàrrsadh, aidh, -aidhean, *s.m.* Brightness, radiance, splendour, effulgence. 2. Shining, beaming, flashing, gleaming. 3. Sun-beam. 4. *Gleam, ray. A' d -, *pr. pt.* of *dèarrs*. D. na maidne, *the morning ray*.

4.8.5 *dorcha* -ɔ ‘dark sky’

CIM30: Tha i car *dorcha* an-dràsta.

Dwelly, 352: dorch, -a [& duirche] *a* Dark, black, dusky. 2* Mysterious, doubtful. 3. Obscure. 4. Proud. 5* Gloomy. 6** Stern. [1st. *Comp* dorcha or duirche; 2nd. *Comp* dorchad or duirthead]. GWE, 102: DORCHA, see Ra-dorcha, 93. [p. 198] RA-DORCHA, 93, the part of the month with the moon invisible.

DB, 127: ðɔ-rɔχɔ “dark” O. Ir. Dorchae.

4.8.6 *fir chlis* ‘northern lights’

Dwelly, 439: fir-chlis, *sf* The Northern Lights, aurora borealis, “merry dancers.” [Preceded by the art. na]. An uair a bhiodh na fir-chlis ri mire 's ann gann nach dèan iad milleadh, *when the merry dancers play they are like to slay* – the playfulness of the merry-dancers is supposed to end occasionally in quite a serious fight. Next morning, when children see red patches of lichen on the stones, they say among themselves, thug na fir chlis fuil á càch a chéile an-raoir, *the merry-dancers bled each other last night*. [The appearance of these lights in the sky is considered a sign of the approach of unsettled weather].

GWE, 125: FIR-CHLISNE, 141, Aurora Borealis [See next]; p.126 FIR-CHLISNEACH, VI, 300: The Aurora Borealis or the *Fir-chlisneach* (suddenly darting ones) as we call them are kin to the fairies.

MT, 84: Fir Chlis: Aurora. Can be a sign of either good or bad weather, usually a contrast to the type of weather existing when the display is seen. If seen as a low down arch in the North, the sign is not so bad as when they are coloured, dancing and streaming wel up to the zenith. Foretells wind and rain.

4.8.7 *neul, neòil* 'cloud'

Dwelly, 986: Neul, *gen* neòil, *pl.* neòil, neulta & neulan, *sm* **Cloud**. 2 Hue, complexion. 3 Swoon, fainting fit. 4|| Trance. 5 Star. 6 Blemish, stigma. 7 Nap or wink of sleep. 8 Sight. 9 Glimpse of light.

4.8.8 *neulach N'iaLox* 'cloudy'

Dwelly, 986: Neulach, -aiche, *a* Dark, clouded, murky. 2. Dark visaged. 3. Frowing.

GWE, 188: NIALACH, 15, cold, biting cold (perhaps *nithealach*, *neimh* or *neith*, venom. *Là nialach fuar*. Clouds have nothing to do with it. A day may be *nialach fuar* with few or no clouds. [Nialach fuar – always said of a cold evening, but never heard it used of the day. J.M.] [Cf. *tha 'n aighealach 'nam mheòirean*, my fingers are benumbed, N.S.]

MT, 71: Neulach: cloudy

4.8.9 *sgliapach* 'dazzling sunshine'

RD42: A' ghrian 'blinking' dhen ghrèin a' tighinn fhios agad, *sgliapach*.

CMN45: Chanadh 'ad gu robh i ro *sgliapach*, ro *sgliapach*, sin agad gu robh a' ghrian ro làidir.

Dwelly, 826: sglèapach, -aiche, *a*. Ostentatious, vainglorious, vaunting. 2. Mean spirited. 3** Awkward. Gu slèapach, ostentatiously.

Mark: chan eil e ann.

4.8.10 *sgòth, -an* 'cloud'

Dwelly, 830: sgoth, -achan, *sf* (AC) Steep rock, abrupt hill. 2 (AC) Bank of cloud, overhanging haze. 3 (CR) the shade caused by a cloud obscuring the sun – *W. of Ross-shire*. 4 (CR) Dimness on glass caused by breath, (condensation) – *Strathspey*.

MT, 71: sgoth: cloud.

4.8.11 *sgòthach* ‘cloudy’

MT, 71: Sgòthach: cloudy

4.8.12 *soilleir* ‘clear sky by day and by night,’

4.8.12.1 *oidhche shoilleir* ‘clear night’

DB, 114: sɔL'ær' “bright”

4.9 Sneachda

4.9.1 *sneachda* -o ainmear fireann ‘snow’

4.9.1.1 *sneachda trom* ‘heavy snow’

Dwelly, 864: Sneachd, -a, *sm* Snow. Ris an t-sneachd, *snowing*; fliuch-shneachd, *sleet*; clach-shneachd, *hail*; crann-shneachd, *dry snow*; ball sneachda, *a snowball*; muc sneachda or muc aitidh, *a large heap of snow made by rolling in time of thaw*.

GWE, 224: SNEACHD, see Cith shneachda, 230; stràbh, 66; CITH SHNEACHDA, 230, a wreath of snow. [N. Uist *cuithe*]

MT, 70: Sneachd: Snow

DB, 116: ðN'ɛxkɔ “snow” O. Ir. snechtae.

4.9.2 *aiteamh aht'-u* ‘thaw’

Dwelly, 23: Aiteamh, *pr pt ag aiteamh, vn Thaw*. Tha e ag aiteamh, *it is thawing*.

MT, 91: Aiteamh na gaoith tuath: tuilleadh sneachd air a mhuin: The thaw that comes with the north wind will be followed by frost and snow.

4.9.3 *bang a sneachda, -nnan* ‘snowdrift’ **MFM51**

4.9.4 buan 'lasting'

Dwelly, 136: buan, buaine, *a.* Lasting, durable. 2. Long, tedious. 3. Hardy, tough. Cruaidh mar an fhraoch, buan mar a' ghiuthas, *hard as heather, lasting as pine*; rathad buan, *a tedious way*; cead buan, *a long farewell*; bodach buan, *a tough or hardy old man*.

GWE, 52: BUAN, see FUAN, 45. [p.131] FUAN, 45, *buan* ? in phrase *fad fin fuan a latha*. Cf. *fad buan na h-oidhche*, live-long night.

DB, 96: þuən "lasting", M. Ir. Buan

4.9.5 cith, -eachan 'snowdrifts'

Dwelly, 198: cith, -e, -ean, *sm* Shower, heavy rain, mist. 2. Ardour. 3**Havoc. 4**Peal. 5++ Particle – *Sut'd*. 6. (AC) Lake. 7. Snowdrift – *Skye*. +8 Rage, fury, ire. This meaning is preserved in 'cith-cath', as, chuir e 'na chith-chath e, *he tore it in shreds* (*lit. the ardour of battle*) – *Suth'd said of anyone impatient to do anything* (AG); tha e an cith falbh, *he is eager to be off*; cith na fala, *the shower of blood*; an cith, *in the mood, attuned; eager to do anything*; cathadh na fuar chithibh, *drift in cold showers*.

GWE, 70: CITH SHNEACHDA, 230, a wreath of snow. [N. Uist *cuithe*]

MT 70: cuithe: snowdrift (Lewis)

4.9.6 clachan-meallain 'hailstones'

Dwelly, 201: clach-mheallain *pl.* –an-meallain, *sf* Hailstone. 2. Singular used *collectively*, Hail.

MT, 70: Clachan-meallain: hailstones (Lewis)

4.9.7 deigh 'ice'

4.9.8 flinneadh **fliN'** əy 'sleet'

Dwelly, 442: flinne, **sm* Sleet – *Islay, Arran*. Flin (DMy) Lewis for flinne.

MT, 70: Flion: sleet (Lewis); slinnteach: sleet (Lewis)

SRW2, 29: "Flion-shneachda: Sleet, soft snow."

4.9.9 *reòthadh* ainmear fireann ‘frost’

4.9.9.1 *reòthadh* cruaidh

Dwelly, 754: reòdhadh, -aidh, *sm* Act of freezing or causing to freeze. 2. State of freezing or becoming congealed. 3. Frost [Used for ices as well as frost in *Arran*]. A’ reòthadh *pr pt* of reòth.

MT, 70: Reothadh: Frost.

DB, 117: Rɔ̄-əy “frost”, Dinneen reodh.

4.9.10 *slathag, -an* ‘snowflake’

Dwelly, 851: slathag, (AC) *sf* Handful of corn cut at one stroke of reaping-hook.

MT, 70: bleideag; snowflake.

Ó Maolalaigh 2010: 3.13: 3.13 *slathag, slàgan/ slathagan*. Tha na cruthan *slathag* [sLä-äk] agus *slàgan / slathagan* [sLa:ağən] a’ nochdadh ann am Barraigh agus ann an Èirisgeigh mu seach (*SGDS*, td, 581, puinean 27 agus 26); coim. *Slathagan* (Barraigh) (MacAskill, 1966, td. 81).

4.10 Uisge

4.10.1 *sileadh* ‘raining’

4.10.1.1 tha i *sileadh* ‘it is raining’

4.10.1.2 bha i a’ *sileadh* againne a-raoir ‘it was raining here last night’

Dwelly, 839: Sileadh, -idh, -ean, *sm* Dropping, act or state of dropping, distilling. 2. Raining, dripping of rain through a roof during a shower. 3 ** Dispensation, economy. 4. Shedding. 5. Issue, issuing. 6. Drop, drip. A’ sileadh, *pr pt* of sil.

DB, 83: fil’əy “to rain” M. Ir. silim

MacMathúna (1978, 50): “3.3. Early Modern Irish: *SILID*

Silid, intrans. “drops, flows, drips”, trans. “sheds, pours out, causes to flow is used of “rain, snow” in the later language, as is its verbal noun *siled*, u and o, m.:”

p. 57 “A similar sense-development of *uisce* “water” is recorded for pt. 67, Rathlin Island, e.g. *ná bí amuigh ansan tuisce*. (Q. 847); and it is general in the sense “rain” in Scottish Gaelic where a second word *sileadh* also occurs. *Uisce* or a by-form may also serve as a verbal noun in the phrase “it is raining”:

Tha e ag uisge (Sutherland; by-form: Benbecula, Wester Ross) occurs as well as *tha (an) duisge ann* (Mid-Argyll, Lewis, Wester Ross; by-forms: Kintyre, Benbecula). Otherwise *tha e ag sileadh* is used (Arran, Kintyre, Benbecula). The verb *sil* may be inflected in the sense “rains” (Arran). “A rainy day” is generally *lá fliuch*, but also *lá bog* (Wester Ross) (Q. 848). “It was raining all night” is *bha e fliuch feadh na hoíche* in Arran (q. 869). For these see LASID iv 198-282. (Appendix i).

4.10.2 *uisge, -achan ainmear fireann* ‘rain’, ‘water’

4.10.2.1 *uisge minn mi:N* ‘drizzle’

4.10.2.2 *uisge trom* ‘heavy rain’

4.10.2.3 *sìor uisge* ‘prolonged rain’

DBM47: Tha uisge againn fad na bliadhna.

Dwelly, 995: *uisge, -an & -achan, s.m.* Water. 2. Shower, rain. 3. Billow, wave. 4. River, stream.

5. Water-avens, see machall-uisge.

Dwelly, 844: *sìor-uisge, **sm* Running stream. 2. Perennial fountain. 3. Constant rain.

Uisge, v.n. Rain. *Tha e ag uisge, it is raining – Suth'd, etc.*

GWE, 253: *UISGE, UISTE*, see *Màthair-uisge*, 112; Spaideil, 288; See VIII 56.

MT, 70: *Uisge*: Rain

DB, 87: *ùsk'* “water, rain” O. Ir. usce.

4.10.3 *bogan* ‘soaked’ **MFM51**

4.10.3.1 *nad bhogan* ‘your soaked’

Dwelly, 105: *Bogan, -ain sm* Anything soft. 2. Egg in embryo. 3. Quagmire marsh. 4** rarely Bacon.

GWE, 45: *BOG, 122, air bhog*, afloat. 218, *idem. Tha sgoth air bhog a nisd.* The boat is now afloat, as the tide has come up to it.

DB, 175: *bok* “soft”

4.10.4 *bog-fliuch* ‘soaking wet’

4.10.5 *bun-froiseadh* ‘wind strengthens before belt of rain’

CMN45: Bun-froiseadh, sin agad nuair a tha a' ghaoth a' beothachadh agus tha fras gheamhradail a' tighinn agus chitheadh tu a' ghaoth a' beothachadh agus thigeadh an fhras agus na meadhan dh'fhàsadhbh i socair agus an uair sin dh'fhàsadhbh i cas a-rithist.

GWE, 132: FUARADH FROISE, 16, a strong gust of wind preceding a shower especially at the time of *Faoilleach* [Tuaradh froise in Barra].

4.10.6 *ceòragaich* 'misty rain'

Dwelly, 188: ceòthragach *sm see ceòthran; a see ceòthranach.

Ceòthran, -ain, sm Small drizzling rain, gentle shower, (ceò-bhraon)

Ceòthranach, a Showery, drizzly, misty. 2** Dewy.

GWE, 68: CEÒTHRAG, CEÒTHRAGAICH, 216, drizzle. CEÒRAGAICH, 16, drizzling rain.

MT, 70: Ceòbanach: Foggy (wet mist)

4.10.7 *dile* 'heavy rain'

4.10.7.1 *dile-bhàthte -t'ə* 'extremely heavy rain'

CPM45: Tha dile ann an-diugh.

CPM45: Bha dile-bhàtht' ann.

Dwelly, 335: *dile*, gen *dileann*, dat *dìlinn*, sf Flood, deluge. 2. Heavy rain. 3** Blast. 4** The Earth. An *dile* ruadh, *Noah's flood*; an searbh dhile, *the bitter blast*; ged a thigeadh *dile*, *though rains were to come*; ged nach digeadh *dileann* a thigeadh tu, *though you should never come* – Lewis.

Mark, 228: *dile*, *dileann* (dat. *dìllinn*) nf deluge, ***dile (bhàite)*** cloudburst, downpour, flood.

4.10.8 *druidheadh* 'poured'

IDS29: Tha i air druidheadh ort.

DBM47: Dhruidh i orm.

Dwelly, 364: drùidheadh, -idh, sm Penetrating, piercing. 2. Soaking, oozing through. 3* Impression. 4. Influence. 5** Affecting, as the feelings. 6** Distillation. Cha do rinn e an drùidheadh a bu lugha air, *it did not make the smallest impression on him*. A' drùidheadh, pr pt of drùidh.

4.10.9 *fras*, -an ainmear boireann ‘shower’

4.10.9.1 *fras aotrom* ‘light rain’

4.10.9.2 *fras gheamhradail* ‘winter shower’

4.10.9.3 *eadar frasan* ‘between two belts of rain’

Dwelly, 454: *fras*, *froise*, -an, [pl *frastan* – *Arran*]. *sf* Shower of rain or hail. 2. Small shot. 3. Seed of plants. 4. Any small round grain, as of flax. *Fras feòir*, *grass seed*; *fras sa ghunna*, *small shot in the gun*; *fras lìn*, *flax-seed*; *le cas is fras*, *corn-growth* (*lit.* with foot and root); *frasan sneachd*, *falls of snow*; *an lòn fo fhras*, *the flax boiled or podded*; *fras corcaich*, *hempseed*; *fras lìn*, *lint-seed*; *bogha-froise*, *rainbow*; *fras-luaidhe*, *small shot*. [**gives gen *frois* & sm]

Dwelly, 378: *eadar-fhrasach*, -aiche, *a*. Between showers.

GWE, 130: FRAS, see Fuaradh Froise, 16; Sgàth-fhras, 36.

MT, 70: Fras: Shower (Lewis)

MT, 70: Eadar dhà shian: between two belts of rain.

DB, 162: *fras* “shower”

4.10.10 *meall*, -an ‘shower’

Fhuaras gun e *fras* seach *meall* a chleachdas sa chumantas ann am Barraigh.

Dwelly, 639: *meall*, pl. -an & mill, sm Lump, mass of any matter. 2. Heap, as of earth, hill, eminence, great shapeless hill, mound. 3. Knob, boss. 4. Bunch, cluster. 5. (DC) shower (properly *meall-uisge*) – *Uist*. 6. (DMy) The croop. Am mullach nam meall, *at the top of the heights, the height of passion*; *meall luaidhe*, *a lump of lead*; *meall fhìgean*, *a bunch of figs*; *meall a' chalpa*, *tha calf of the leg*; ceathach mu na meallaibh, *mist around the hills*.

GWE, 177: MEALL, 111, a shower, Gen. *Mill*, pl. *meallan*. *Bha droch-mheallan an raoir ann*, there were bad showers [last night]. Cf. *clach-mheallain*, hailstone.

MT, 69: Meall: shower (Lewis)

4.10.11 *smugraich* ‘drizzle’

GWE, 223: SMUGRAICH, 16, drizzling rain.

4.10.12 *urball-froiseadh* ‘wind strengthens after belt of rain’

CMN45: Chanadh tu bun na froiseadh nuair a bha i a' tighinn thugad agus chanadh tu urbal na froiseadh nuair a bha i a' falbh bhuat.

4.11 Dealanaich is tàirneanaich

4.11.1 *dealanaich* 'lightning'

Dwelly, 316: dealanaich, *pr pt a'* dealanachadh, *vn* Lighten, flash as lightning. 2 Electrify.

MT, 70: Dealanaich: Lightning; Tein-adhair: Lightning.

4.11.2 *tàirneanaich* 'thunder'

Dwelly, 926: tàirneanaich, -aich, *sm* Thunder. 2 thundering noise. Peilear tàirneanaich, *a thunderbolt*.

MT, 70: Tàirneanaich: Thunder.

4.12 An t-side mhara

4.12.1 An t-side mhara 'tides' (faic *làn* §4.12.4)

4.12.2 *cannraig kauNdrai* 'neap tide'

DBM47: Nuair a bhios cannraig ann cha bhi an struth cho làidir idir.

Dwelly, 251: cònraigh, *sf* Neap-tide.

MT, 66: Conraig: Neap-tide.

DB, 85: contraigh, k^ɛ:drei "ebb-tide"

SGDS III, 32: 27. kɔ:dræ; 28. kɑ>ʊn'drk'ɑ>j; 29. kɑ>ʊn'drk'ɑ>j; 30. kɑ>ʊn'drk'ɑ>j

4.12.3 *iseal a' mhara* -ɔ 'low of the tide'

RDU42 agus **CPM45:** iséal a' mhara uaireannan, 'low tide'.

Thatar air *iseal a' mhara* a chleachdadh seach *na mara*, mar a bhiodh an dùil airson ainmear boireann '*muir*'. Is e seo an aon eisimpleir san rannsachadh de *a' mhara* sa ghinideach.

DB, 111: *iseal*, i:ʃəL "low", O. Ir *is(s)el*

4.12.4 *làn* 'the tide' (faic an t-sìde mhara 4.12.1)

4.12.4.1 *làn* san fheur 'very high tide' *lit.* tide in the grass.

CIM30: Tha *làn san fheur* againn an-diugh.

Dwelly, 567: *làn*, *làn*, *sm.* Full, fullness, repletion. 2. The tide, flood tide. 3** Corpulence. 4 rarely Church. 5. Lane. 6**Swell, as of water.

GWE, 157: LÀN, 80, the flow of the tide; full tide. *Tha làn a' tighinn = tha lìonadh air. Bithidh e goirid do mhuir-làn a nisd.* [It will be near to high tide now.]

DB, 200: La:n "full"

4.12.5 *lionadh* 'flowing', 'tide is coming in'

DBM47: tha *lionadh* oirre, *làn a' tighinn* a-staigh.

CPM45: Leithid na sgothan is eile dh'fheumadh 'ad tighinn a-staigh aig an *lionadh* ma tha 'ad a' faighinn chun a' chidh'.

Dwelly, 591: *lionadh*, -aidh, *sm* Filling, act of filling, replenishing. 2. State of being filled, approaching to fulness. 3. Fulness. 4. Rising, as the tide. *Lìonadh na mara*, *the flowing of the tide*.

GWE, 165: LÌONADH, 104, flow of the tide. *Tha lionadh air*, the tide is flowing. *Tha tràghadh air*, ebbing. See *làn*, 80.

MT, 66: Lìonadh: Flowing.

DB, 94: L'ianəy "to fill" O.Ir. línad

4.12.6 *muir-làn* 'high tide'

Dwelly, 679: *muir-làn*, -àin, *sm* High tide, high water.

GWE, 185: MUIR-LÀN, 76, high water. See *Làn*, 80.

MT, 66: Muir-làn: High water

4.12.7 *muir-tràighidh* 'low water'

MT, 66: Muir-tràigh: low water

4.12.8 *reothart -art* **CIM30** / *-ast* **RDU42** 'high tide', 'spring tide'

DBM47: Tha dà reothart agad a h-uile mìos, gach dalacha seachdainn, agus bidh fear dhiubh nas àirde na fear eile, sin air tàillibh, far a bheil a' ghealach is a' ghrian aig an àm sin.

DBM47: Nuair a bhios reothart ann bidh struth gu math nas làidire.

Dwelly, 755: reothart, -airt, -an, *sm* Spring-tide. 2. The time of spring-tide. Làn reothart, *spring-tide*; àirde-reothairt, *height of spring-tide*; reothart an-diugh agus connraig a-màireach, *up today and down* – expressive of too much and too little; reothart nan eun, *the spring-tide of the birds* – also called “reothar mór na Féill Pàdraig” *the high spring-tide of St. Patrick's Day*. At that time of year the spring-tides are usually very high, and large quantities of seawe are cast ashore, which is occupied later on as a nesting ground for large numbers of birds. [fem. in Argyll-shire]

GWE, 200: REOTHAIRT MÓR NAN IAN, 54, the highest tide in Spring. Sea fowls are safe to make their nests in the seaweed left by it at its highest watermark as no other such tide will occur till after the young birds have been reared.

MT, 66: Reothart: Spring-tide.

DB, 85: reothairt: Rɔ·-əʃt “spring-tide”

4.12.9 *sruth str-* 'current'

4.12.9.1 *sruth làidir* 'strong current'

RDU42: Ma tha sruth làidir, chan eil e cho math fhios agad tha sin leis a reothart mar gum biodh

CPM45: Ma tha struth cho làidir cha d'fhiach e dol a dh'iasgach uaireannan

Dwelly, 895: sruth, *pr pt a'* sruthadh, *vn* Flow, run on, as a stream. 2. Melt, become liquid. 3. Shed, drip. 4. Stream, pour. 5. Derive. Sruthaidh na beanntan, *the hills shall melt*.

GWE, 228: SRUTH, see Balbh-shruth, 52; Coinnleag, 295; Marbh-shruth, 207; Seòl-struth, 32.

MT: sruth: current; sruth cas: Strong current.

DB, 137: struth, *struh* “a stream” O. Ir. sruth.

4.12.10 *saobh-shruth* ‘counter current’

Dwelly, 788: *saobh-shruth*, -a, -an, *sm* Eddy, eddying tide. 2 Contrary current.

4.12.11 *sgeir -ean*, ‘rocks which are covered by the sea at some point’

4.12.11.1 *sgeir ri taobh a' chladaich* ‘rock beside the shore’

Dwelly, 820: *sgeir*, -e, -ean, *sf* Rock in the sea nearly or quite covered by neap-tides and quite covered by spring-tides. 2* Peat-bank. 3** Cliff. 4 Sharp, flinty, rock. 5 (CR) Covering, top layer, as cold porridge or of fat, soup & c – *Arran*.

DB, 82: sk'er' “skerry” O.N. sker.

4.12.12 *todhar a' laighe* ‘seaweed lying’

Dwelly, 957: *Todhar*, -air, -an, *sm* Manure, dung. 2. Field manured by folding cattle upon it. 3. Bleaching, a bleaching. 4 (MS) Compost. A' *todhar*, *pr pt* of *todhar*.

GWE, 244: TOBHAR DEARG, 81, large tangle leaves used for manure. 143, yellowish red tangle for seaweed.

MT, 65: Feamainn: seaweed

DB, 86: t'o'-ər “sea-weed” (*todhar*)

DOH, 241: 72. feamainn, *todhar* “sea-weed”: N. fœmiN' Be. fœmiN' Ha. fœmiN' N. U. fœmiN' Bb. t'o-ər, S. U. t'o-ər, Ba. t'o-ər “sea-weed”.

73. *todhar*, inneir “manure”: N. t'o'ər Be. t'o'ər Ha. t'o-ər N. U. iN'ər Bb. iN'ər S. U. iN'ər Ba. iN'ər.

4.12.13 *tràghadh* ‘ebbing’

DBM47: Tha i a' tràghadh.

CPM45: Leithid ‘even’ do Sheanair air an Trà' Mhòr, cha b' urrainn dha dol a-mach gus am biodh i traighe.

Dwelly, 966: *tràghadh*, -aidh, *sm* Ebbing, act or state of ebbing or subsiding. A' *traghadh*, *pr pt* of *tràigh*.

GWE, 246: TRÀGHADH, see *Lionadh*, 104.

MT, 66: Tràghadh: ebbing.

DB, 188: t'ra'-i "will ebb, subside"

4.12.14 *tràigh iséal* 'low tide'

Dwelly, 966: tràigh, -e, tràgha, & tràghad, *pl*, -ean [tràinnean in Skye] *sf* Seashore. 2. Beach exposed at low water. 3** Shore of a lake or river. 4** Reflux or ebbing of tide. 5* Sandy beach, strand.

GWE, 246: TRÀIGH, see Cadalan-traghad, 135, 375; Cuileann tràghad, 337 and VII 77; Deargan-traghad, 54.

DB, 171: t'ra:j (f.) "strand" gen. nə t'ra'-ət (before an adjective it is reduced to t'ra and is uninflected: ə ⁿd'ra vó:r "the big Strand" gen. nə t'ra mó'r'əy).

An Sgrùdadadh

Dualchainnt

Is e a tha anns an earrainn seo geàrr-chunntas air na feartan dualchainnte a nochd san rannsachadh. Gheibhearr sgrùdadadh slàn air dualchainnt Ghàidhlig Bharraigh ann am Borgstrøm, *The Dialect of Barra in the Outer Hebrides* (1937) (DB) agus beachdachadh a bharrachd san leabhar *The Dialects of the Outer Hebrides* (1940) le Borgstrøm. Thog Marsh (1942) corra bheachd air rannsachadh Borgstrøm (1937) san alt aige ‘Notes on Dialect of Barra’.

Fòn-eòlas

Fuaimreagan

1.1 [æ]

Chithear ann am DB (80) gu bheil [æ] a' nochdadadh ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh mar: “æ begins with a “palatal attack”, a very short open e-sound and ends as a very open æ or as a palatal a.” Mhìnich Borgstrøm (DB 80) gu bheil seo a' nochdadadh ro /L/ agus às dèidh bileach²¹ ro /N/. Fhuaras [æ] san rannsachadh seo ann an:

èarag (§4.3.2), air ais / air n-ais (§4.4.1), fer a' chladaich (§4).

1.2 èa

Tha fadachadh²² e eachdraidheil gu /ɛ:/ ro rr bitheanta ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh:

cèarr (§3.2.14), dèarrsadh (§4.8.4), as fhèarr **DBM47**.

²¹ labial

²² compensatory lengthening

Chithear ann an Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 478) gu bheil am feart seo cuideachd ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig Thiriodh.

1.3 Àrdachadh à > [ɛ:]

ràimh (§2.10.1), *cnàimh* (§3.4.4), *bràighe* (§2.3.4).

1.4 [-ɔ] gun bheum

Is e feart sònraichte de dhualchainnt Bharraigh a tha anns an [-ɔ] gun bheum a gheibhear aig deireadh fhaclan. Is e [-ə] a chleachdar anns a' mhòr chuid de na dualchainntean eile. Tha fianais *SGDS* a' sealltainn nach robh an cleachdadadh seo cunbalach aig gach neach-labhairt. Ann am Barraigh, chleachdadadh [-ɔ] daonna aig deireadh facal gun bheum le neach-labhairt 28 ann an *SGDS*, leithid, *bailè* (65), *dorcha* (332), *eala* (370), *talla* (826), ach is e [-ə] a bha aig an triùir luchd-bratha eile. Tha am feart seo air a mheas ann an DB (99) mar:

When this vowel stands in absolute final position before pause, it is lowered and retracted to the position of ɔ (low-back); it is not-round, and the articulation is still rather loose, so that it is different from the ordinary ɔ; I transcribe ɔ. This final ɔ is characteristic of the Barra dialect, and is not heard e.g. in Uist. When another word follows immediately, the sound is ə.
(DB 99)

Am measg nan eisimpleirean a fhuaras san rannsachadh seo tha:

bàta (§1.1.2), *geòla* (§1.1.11), *plangà* (§1.2.40), *tobhta* (§1.2.65), *leine* (§1.7.12), *bangà* (§4.9.3), *sneachda* (§4.9.1).

Mar a fhuaras ann an *SGDS*, tha caochlaideachd ann a thaobh an fheairt seo. Cha robh **CIM30** idir cho buailteach [-ɔ] chleachdadadh 's a bha **CPM45**, **RDU42**. Dh'fheumte barrachd rannsachaidh a dhèanamh air seo ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh.

1.5 [eɔ:]

Sa chumantas tha an dà-fhoghar [eɔ:] air fhuaimeachadh gu soilleir ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh ann an leithid *beòthachadh* (§4.4.2), *ceòd* (§4.8.3), *ceòthail* (§4.8.33), *ceòragaich* (§4.1.6). Is e seo na tha aig Borgstrøm:

In this diphthong the first element is not so apt to disappear after palatal consonants as the *i* of *iu(:)*; in fact, when *ɔ:* is preceded by a palatal consonant, it nearly always sounds like a diphthong *eɔ:* (DB, 95)

1.6 Bristeadh è fada gu *ia*

Gheibhear *ia* seach è ro chonsain neo-phalataichte anns na faclan sa leanas anns a bheil è o thùs:

beul (§1.2.6; §3.4.1), *feusgan* (§3.2.10), *liabag* (§3.1.23), *sgliapach* (§4.8.9), *fìath nan eun* (§4.3.8), *fìathail* (§4.3.7; 4.7.12), *brèagha* (§4.1.5), *làn san fheur* (§4.12.4.1), *neul* (§4.8.7), *neulach* (§4.8.8).

Chan fhaighean am bristeadh seo ro chonsain neo-phalataiche ann an leithid: *leumaire* (§3.3.2), *beucach* (§4.3.3).

Càrn Chonsan²³

2.1 *cn > cr*

Gheibhear *cn > cr* aig toiseach fhaclan an còmhnaidh sna faclan a chaidh a thogail san rannsachadh seo:

cnàimh (§1.2.17; §4.4.3), *cnapach* (§1.1.4), *cnamaichean* (§1.7.5), *cnap luaidhe/ fairrge* (§2.7.7; §4.7.8), *cnataichean* (§2.10.4), *cnòban* (§2.1.6), *cnòdan* (§3.1.11), *cnàimh* (§3.4.4), *cnò-bhreac* (§3.6.3).

²³ consonantal cluster

Bha O' Rahilly (1976: 22) mothachail air a' chleachdad seo ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba: "Scottish Gaelic, like Irish, retains the *n* in writing; but in Scottish speech it is always, or nearly always, pronounced *r*."

2.2 *nd* > *nn*

Is e *grànnna* (§4.1.20) a thathar a' cantail ann am Barraigh seach *grànda* a gheibhear ann an cuid de dhualchainntean. Is e *granna* a fhuair Borgstrøm (DB, 115) mar an ceudna. Sheall Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 506) gu bheilear cuideachd a' cantail *grànnna* seach *grànda* ann an Tiriodh.

2.3 *rs* > *s*

Fhuaras san rannsachadh seo gu robhar den bheachd gun e an aon fhacal le dà chiall a bha ann an *cus* (< *curs*) agus *cus* (le ciall 'tuilleadh 's a chòrr'). Sheall rannsachadh Brown (2011) gu bheil an ginealach as sine ann an Tiriodh a' cleachdad *curs* [**kus**] airson 'terrible weather' agus gu bheilear a' cleachdad *tuilleadh 's a chòrr* seach *cus* airson 'too much'. Thathar a' cleachdad an dà chuid *tuilleadh 's a chòrr* agus *cus* ann am Barraigh airson 'too much'.

Fhuaras grunnd eisimpleirean de *rs* > *s* anns an rannsachadh:

muisginn (§3.2.17), *eisichean* (§3.2.8), *cus* (§4.1.10) *tasainn* **CIM30**.

Chaidh faighneachd de **RDU42** agus **CIM30** an robhar am beachd gun robh *r* anns an fhacal *muisginn* agus cha robh, ar leotha. Agus gu dearbha, bha am feart seo a' nochdad tric anns na còmhraidhean mar eisimpleir, **CIM30**: cha dàinig mi *tasainn* (< *tarsainn*) air a sin idir. Bha Borgstrøm (DB, 110) den bheachd gun bheil dà seòrsa *s* neo-phalataiche ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh:

There are two varieties of non-palatal *s*. One of them I transcribe as *s*, corresponds to the sound described by Henderson (quoted by Quiggin §347). The tip of the tongue rests against the upper teeth. Also Sommerfelt's observation about the Donegal *s*, that the back of the tongue is raised (Sommerf. § 176) holds good for this sound.

The other sound, which I transcribe as \dot{s} is assimilated from R (R') + s. Its most distinctive feature is that the back and middle of the tongue is in a fairly low position (as for R), thus producing a hollow sound. The tip of the tongue seems to be bent slightly upwards. The acoustic difference between s and \dot{s} (with dot under is) is not very marked.

Bha Grannd (2000: 59) cuideachd mothachail air rs > s anns an rannsachadh aige:

My informants in Coll and Tiree seemed to have a dental \underline{s} , without any preceding \underline{r} , which is the form given to me by my informants in Barra, Eriskay and the southern end of South Uist.

Airson a' chàirn rs, faic Watson (1994; 1996).

2.4 $rL > L$

Tha an r air a chall às dèidh [u:] ro [L] ann an *ùrlar* (§1.2.62; §2.3.15). Is e eisimpleir de di-choslachadh²⁴ a tha seo agus a' chiad r air a chall mar thoradh air an dala r.

2.5 rd / rt

rt le beum

Ann an suidheachadh le beum tha sgaradh dualchainnte ann eadar ceann a tuath Bharraigh agus ceann a deas Bharraigh. Mar eisimpleir, fhuras bhon luchd-bhratha sa cheann a deas - /st/ seach -/Rt/ ann am faclan leithid *port* (§1), *portan* (§3) agus *neart* (§4). Ach is e -/Rst/ a fhuras bho leithid **CIM30** a thogadh sa cheann a tuath.

rt gun bheum

Mar an ceudna bha -/st/ aig muinntir a' chinn a deas ann am faclan gun bheum leithid, *cunnartach* (§4), *reothart* (§4), *sagart* **DBM47**. Anns a' cheann a tuath ged-tà chan eil /s/ idir ri chluinntinn ann an *rt* gun bheum is iad ga fhuaimneachadh mar -/Rt/. Bha am fuaimneachadh seo gu h-àiridh follaiseach anns a' chainnt aig **CIM30**.

²⁴ dissimilation

Gu h-inntinneach, cha d' fhuaras fuaimneachadh -/**st**/ bho luchd-bratha a' chinn a deas anns an fhacal-iasaid *heiliart* (§1.2.35) a chaidh fhuaimneachadh mar -/**Rt**/ le gach neach-bratha.

Rd le beum agus gun bheum: *òrd* (§2), *bòrd* (§1.), *ceannard* (§1.).

Is e -/**Rd**/ a fhuaras bho gach neach-bratha ann an suidheachaidhean -*rd* le beum agus gun bheum mar eisimpleir *bòrd* (§1), *àrd* (§2), *òrd* (§2), *ceannard* (§4).

Tha Marsh (1942: 48) làdir den bheachd gum feumte barrachd rannsachaидh a dhèanamh air *r ro t* agus *d* ann am Barraigh agus na sgaraidhean eadar ceann a tuath Bharraigh is an ceann a deas. Cha robh Marsh den bheachd gun robh sgrùdadadh Borgstrøm mionaideach gu leòr. Tha Borgstrøm (DB) mothachail air anns an dòigh anns a bheil duine bhon cheann a tuath a' cantail [R]:

With some speakers (e.g. J. H.), the R̄ is trilled and differs from intervocalic R only by being voiceless. With others (e.g. L. N., and most in Ard Mhor) the trilling is reduced to a kind of “whistling” between the tip of the tongue and the alveoli, with exactly the same hollow doun that is characteristic of an ordinary R. It should be noted that the sound is exactly the same before both non-palatal and palatal consonants. (DB, 117)

Chan eil Borgstrøm (DB, 110) mothachail ach air fuaimneachadh a' chinn a deas: “Original rt gives *st*; *ɔṣt* “on you”, O. Ir. fort; *k’œṣt* “right”, O. Ir. cert; *sakəṣt* “preist”, O. Ir. scard(d), Mod. Ir. sagart.”

Tha Watson (1990) air sgrùdadadh a dhèanamh air a' chàrn -*rt* ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba is e den bheachd gu bheil ceangal eachdraidheil ann eadar ro-analachadh²⁵ agus an *s* a gheibhear sa chàrn seo (Watson 1990: 664). Tha Watson den bheachd gur h-ann air taobh an iar na Gaidhealtachd agus na h-Eileannan a thòisich e agus gun do sgap e tro chuid de dhualchainntean na Gàidhlig (Watson 1990: 667). Chithear cuideachd gu bheil Watson den bheachd gun do dh'èirich an *s* a tha aig dualchainntean leithid Uibhist a Tuath agus Na Hearadh anns a' chàrn /**rd**/ às dèidh dhan /**s**/ cinneachadh anns a' chàrn /**rt**. Chan eil an /**s**/ anns a' chàrn *rd* ri chluinntinn ann am Barraigh.

²⁵ preaspiration

2.6 str- airson sr- aig toiseach fhaclan

Gheibhear *str-* seach *sr-* ann am faclan an rannsachaidh a leanas, ach nuair a tha alt sèimheachaidh rompa:

sròn (§1.2.52), *sreang* (§2.3.11), *srùban* (§3.2.21), *sruthladh* (§4.7.26), *sruth* (§4.12.9).

CIM30: Bhiodh 'ad a' cur clach air uachdar nan tiocadan ach thigeadh feadhainn eile agus thogadh 'ad a' chlach faicinn cò thuige a bha thusa a' cur *an t-srùbain*.

2.7 Dùnadhbh Glotasach²⁶

Mhothaicheadh tron rannsachadh gu bheil dùnadhbh glotasach ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh. Ged nach deach rannsachadh mionaideach a dhèanamh air san tràchdas seo, mhothaicheadh dùnadhbh glotasach ann am Barraigh eadar dà fhuaimreig, ann am faclan leithid *sgothan* (§4.8.10) agus *athair*.

Mhothaich Holmer (1938: 36-7) agus Jones (2000; 2006: 195) gu bheil dùnadhbh glotasach ri chluinntinn ann an Gàidhlig ceann a deas Earra-Ghaidheil eadar dà fhuaimreag nach eil a' dèanamh dà-fhoghar, an dèidh fuaimreige goirid le cudrom ro *l*, *n* agus *r* nuair a tha an *l*, *n* no *r* aig toiseach an ath lìde. Thug Jones (2006: 197) an aire gu bheil dùnadhbh glotasach cuideachd ro *ll*, *nn* neo *rr* eadar dà lìde taobh a-staigh aon fhacal.

Tha cruidh fheum air rannsachadh a bharrachd air dùnadhbh glotasach ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh ged a tha Ternes (2006: 129-45) air iomradh a thoirt air anns a' chaibideal a chuir e ris an treasamh deasachadh den leabhar *The Phonemic Analysis of Scottish Gaelic*.

2.8 *t* suidhichte²⁷: *solast / dorast*

Thatagar a' cur *t* suidhichte air uairean ri faclan a tha a' crìochnachadh le *s*, *ʃ* and *l'* ann am Barraigh:

solast (§2.8.1), *dorast* (§2.3.8)

²⁶ glottal stop

²⁷ prosthetic

Gheibhear seo cuideachd anns na cruthan iolra:

solaist (§2.8.1), *doraist* (§2.3.8)

An taca ri *SGDS* cha d' fhuardas *dor(s)an* mar chruth an iolra.

Seo fianais *SGDS*:

SGDS, 342: *dorus: door* 27. dɔ̄rəst 28. dɔ̄r'əsð 29. dɔ̄r'əst 30. dɔ̄r'əsð

SGDS, 343: *dorus: doruis* (gsg.) 27. dɔ̄riʃ 28. dɔ̄r'iʃt' 29. dɔ̄r'iʃt' 30. dɔ̄r'iʃ

SGDS, 344: *dorus: dorsan* (pl.) 27. dɔ̄riʃð 28. dɔ̄sən 29. dɔ̄sən 30. dɔ̄sən

Chithear bhon fhianais aig *SGDS* nach eil an *t* suidhichte seo cho bitheanta anns a' ghinideach shingilte is e dìreach ri chluinntinn aig neach-labhairt 28 agus 29.

2.9 *ma dh'fhaodta / reòthta*

Is e *t* neo-phalataichte a chluinnear seach *t* palatach anns an rangbhail chathte anns na faclan *ma dh'fhaodta* agus *reòthta* (§4.1.26) ged a chleachdar *t* palatach ann an *dile-bhàthte* (§4.10.7)

2.10 -*mh* fuaimreagaichte²⁸ aig deireadh fhaclan mar -[u]

tuinneamh (§2.6.15), *aiteamh* (§4.9.2), *aitheamh* (§4.7.2).

Rinn Ó Maolalaigh (2003) sgrùdadh air fuaimneachadh -*bh*, -*mh* gun chudrom ann an Gàidhlig.

2.11 -*mh-* fuaimreagaichte ann am meadhan fhaclan

amhach (§1.3.2)[awɔx], *gainmheach* (§1.2.10.1) [gɛ-N'ɛ-ɔx], *geamhradail* [g'ɛuradal'] (§4.10.9.2).

²⁸ vocalised

Chaidh *mh* fhuaimneachadh ge-tà ann an *leamhan* (§1.2.37); tha deireadh –[an] aig seo ge-tà.

2.12 *roimhe* seach *troimhe*

RDU42: thigeadh e dìreach *roimhe*, dìreach tron mhogal.

CMN45: thig thu roimhe is bidh e fosgait'.

Is e *r* neo-ghuthach²⁹ [r̥] a tha ann. Sheall Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 482) gu bheil seo ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig Thiriodh agus MacAskill (1966: 68) gu robh seo an dà chuid aig sgoilearan à Barraigh agus Uibhist a Deas.

Morf-eòlas

3.1. ginideach -(e)adh

Tha deireadh ginideach nas fhaide -(e)adh aig cuid de dh'ainmearan boireann ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh (faic eisimpleirean gu h-ìosal):

Only in feminine nouns, the genitive takes the termination -øy; the dative has no termination. If the nominative ends in a non-palatal consonant, this is palatalized in the genitive and dative, but not in the vocative, which is like the nominative.

This type consists mainly of Indo-Eur. and O. Ir. stems in -a (subdivision a) and in -i (subdivision b). The -y in the gen. sing. is a recent addition (it exists also in Uist, but not as far as I know, in Tiree or on the Mainland); it must have spread from stems in lenited d, but has become a distinctive mark of feminine nouns. Borgstrøm (1937: 161-62)

Sheall an rannsachadh aig Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 482) agus Brown (2011: 82) gu bheil an ginideach seo ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig Thiriodh. Gheibhear corra eisimpleir den ghinideach seo san rannsachadh seo, mar eisimpleir:

²⁹ voiceless

bàta-smùideadh (§1.1.2.8), *na sgothadh* (§1.1.1), *caran-creigeadh* (§3.1.9) *gluasad na gaoitheadh* (§4.4), *deò ghaoitheadh* (§4.3.1), *oiteag ghaoitheadh* (§4.3.15), *neart na gaoitheadh* (§4.4.5), *rathadh na gaoitheadh* (§4.4.6), *cor na fairrgeadh* (§4.7.9), *cho dubh le tonn na poiteadh* (§4.8.3.3), *bun-froiseadh* (§4.10.5), *urball-froiseadh* (§4.10.12), *cùl do làimheadh RDU42, Baile na Creigeadh CPM45.*

Nochd eisimpleir den ghinideach -*eadh* leis an fhacal fhireann *maide, pios maideadh* (§2.7.15).

3.2 *a' leigeil as na faladh* (§2.7.13.1)

Nochd eisimpleir bho **RDU42** de chleachdadadh cruth ghinideach às dèidh roimhearr, gur dòcha gun e gnìomhair abairteach³⁰ a tha ann agus gu bheilear ga thuigsinn mar aon aonad. Ach mar an ceudna thathar a' cleachdadadh *a' leigeil na faladh* agus ma dh'fhaodte gu bheil cleachdadadh a' ghinidich às dèidh roimhearr mar thoradh air buaidh *a' leigeil na faladh*.

3.3 *taigh na cuibhleach* (§1.2.54)

Is e ginideach -*each* a fhuras seach -*adh* mar a bhiodh an dùil.

3.4 *fear gormanachadh CMN45*

Gu h-inntinneach, chan ann anns an tuiseal ghinideach a nochd *gormanachadh* anns an abairt seo.

3.5 Tabhartach -(a)*idh*

Gheibhear cruthan tabhartach palataichte cuideachd:

leis an sgothaidh (§1.1.1), *anns an sgothaidh* (§1.1.1), *leis a' gheòlaidh* (§1.1.11) *air an lèinidh* (§1.7.12), *san fhairrgidh* (§4.7.1).

3.6 Iolran

³⁰ phrasal verb

3.6.1 Palatachadh

puit (§1.5.4), *duirgh* (§2.6.1), *solaist* (§2.8.1), *doraist* (§2.3.8), *sgait* (§3.1.33), *truisg* (§3.1.39), *maoraich* (§3.2.1), *bàrnich* (§3.2.2), *clèirich* (§3.2.3), *creachainn* (§3.2.4), *donnaich* (§3.2.7), *feusgain* (§3.2), *srùbain* (§3.2.21), *cruinn* (§3.5.3).

Tha an *t* suidhichte ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh a' bualadh air na cruthan iolra a lorgar. Fhuaras gun e *doraist* seach *dorsan* an t-iolra a bha aca airson *dorast* **RDU42, CIM30**.

3.6.2 -annan

Am measg chruthan san iolra aig **CIM30** nochd cruthan nach eil a' nochdad mar chruth an iolra ann am faclairean. Bha cruthan san iolra a bha gu h-àiridh inntinneach aig **CIM30**, leithid *bàtannan* (§1.1.2) seach *bàtaichean* a bha aig an luchd-bhratha eile agus air am biodh an dùil:

CIM30: Bhiodh bàtannan mòra eile ag iasgach sa gheamhradh.

Chleachdad **CIM30** an dà chuid *bàtaichean* agus *bàtannan*:

CIM30: 'S e bàtannan iasgaich a tha seo air fad, 's bàtaichean iasgaich a th' annta air fad.

Eisimpleirean eile de -annan san iolra:

(long sg.) *luingeannan* (§1.1.13), (steim sg.) *steimeannan* (§1.2.48), (bogha sg.) *boghannan* (§2.3.3, §4.8.2), (baca sg.) *bacannan* (§2.10.2), (snaidhm sg.) *snaidhmeannan* (§2.11.17), (pòca sg.) *pòcannan* (§2.11.13), *liùthannan* (§3.1.24), (stuadh sg.) *stuadhannan* (§4.7.27).

3.6.3 -aichean

bàtaichean (§1.1.2), *eathraichean* (§1.1.10), *sothichean* (§1.1.17), *cleitichean* (§1.2.15), *tobhtaichean* (§1.2.55), *ceanglaichean* (§1.3.6), *riofaichean* (§1.3.9), *cnambbaichean* (§1.7.5), *frogaichean* (§1.7.7), *plangaichean* (§1.2.40), *acraichean* (§2.1.1), *butaichean* (§2.2.1), *cnataichean* (§2.10.4), *ucsaichean* (§3.1.41), *eisichean* (§3.2.8).

3.6.4 -(e)an

sgothan (§1.1.1), *drioftairean* (§1.1.7), *tràileirean* (§1.1.20), *duilleagan* (§1.2.26), *maidean* (§1.2.38), *sgaran* (§1.2.42), *spàgan* (§1.2.47), *sràcan* (§1.2.50), *còcairean* (§1.6.1), *iasgairean* (§1.6.6), *miotagan* (§1.7.13), *lorgan* (§2.3.9), *itean* (§2.6.8; §2.10.6), *roineagan* (§2.6.11), *udalan* (§2.6.16), *fiaclan* (§2.9.1.3; §3.4.6), *rolagan* (§2.10.9), *ailbheagan* (§2.11.1), *dallagan* (§3.1.15), *easgannan* (§3.1.16), *liabagan* (§3.1.23), *mucan-ruadh* (§3.1.28), *crùbagan* (§3.2.5), *deisneagan* (§3.2.6), *faochagan* (§3.2.9), *eisirean* (§3.2.8), *mucan-mara* (§3.3.3), *peileag* (§3.3.4), *siolagan* (§3.1.36), *beulan* (§3.4.1), *busan* (§3.4.2), *lannan* (§2.11.9; §3.4.11), *mealgan* (§3.4.12), *ladharan* (§3.4.14), *sligean* (§3.4.16), *gaothan* (§4.3.1), *fairrgean* (§4.7.1), *tràighean* (§4.12.14), *oiteagan* (§4.3.15), *ùbagan* (§4.4.10), *cnapan* (§2.7.7; §4.7.8), *sgòthan* (§4.8.10), *slathagan* (§4.9.10), *frasan* (§4.10.9), *meallan* (§4.10.10).

Fhuaras cuideachd gur h-e *geòlagan* a bha aca san iolra airson *geòlag* (§1.1.10) agus tha seo eadar-dhealaichte bhon iolra a tha aig Dwelly (489) -*achan* airson *geòla*.

3.6.5 -*achan* (faclan le -e)

citheachan (§4.9.5), *uisgeachan* (§4.10.2)

3.6.6 -*tean*

(*lèine* sg.) *lèinteán* (§1.7.12)

3.2.1 -*aidhean*

bòtaidhean (§1.7.1) ('boots')

3.3 buadhairean: *-ail*, *-adail*, *-ach*

3.3.1 -*ail*

gaothail (§4.1.19), *ceòthail* (§4.8.3.3), *fiathail* (§4.3.7; 4.7.12)

3.3.2 -*adail*

geamhradail (§4.10.9.2)

3.4 *air n-*

Lorgar seann urrabhadh ro fhuaimreig às dèidh *air* ann an:

air n-ais (§4.4.1), *air n-aghaidh* **CIM30**.

3.5 oibriche³¹ -*aire*

còcaire (§1.6.1), *iasgaire* (§1.6.6), *leumaire* (§3.3.2), *pìobaire* (§3.2.19).

3.6 Iasaidean

Feadh an rannsachaidh nochd grunnd eisimpleirean de fhaclan iasaid. Bha faclan iasaid gu h-àraidh bitheanta ann an ainmean nan sgothan no uidheamachd an iasgaich:

dòraidh (§1.1.6), *drioftair* (§1.1.7), *faighfidh* (§1.1.9), *gheat* (§1.1.12) ('yacht'), *riongair* (§1.1.15), *sgafaidh* (§1.1.16), *sùlaire* (§1.1.18), *tùraidh* (§1.7.18), *punnail* (§2.2.6), *tàillinn* (§2.3.13), *hèic* (§3.1.19), *piocail* (§3.5.11).

3.7 *acaire*

Ann am Barraigh is e facal fireann a tha ann an *acaire* seach boireann mar a tha aig Dwelly (4).

³¹ agentive

Seimeantaig

Is e a tha anns an t-seimeantaig anns an t-seadh as sìmplidh: sgrùdadh cèille ann an càinain. Chithear ann an Cruse (2011: 17) gu bheil trì prìomh sheòrsaichean seimeantaig ann: seimeantaig leicseachail, seimeantaig ghràmarach agus seimeantaig fhoirmeil. Is e sgrùdadh seimeantaig leicseachail a leanar san tràchdas seo air tàillibh is gu bheil an tràchdas seo a' dèiligeadh ri aonadan leicseachail³²: 'the union of a lexical form and a single sense' (Cruse 1986: 77). Thèid ciall nam faclan agus na ceanglaichean a tha ri an lorg an dà chuid eadar na faclan agus eadar faclan agus an ciall a sgrùdadh.

Is e glè bheag de sgrùdadh da leithid a tha air nochdadhan ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba gu ruige seo. Is e sgrùdadh air aon fhacal a-mhàin a tha ri lorg ann an Ó Maolalaigh (2006, 2010b) agus Meek (2006). Rinn Ó Maolalaigh (2008a) sgrùdadh air Gàidhlig Thiriodh agus a thuilleadh air sgrùdadh air an dualchainnt fhèin nochd sgrùdadh seimeantach. A' sealltainn air rannsachadh air a' chuspair ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba, bhreithnich Ó Maolalaigh (òraid neo-fhoillsichte, 2008b) air mar a tha buannachdan mòra an cois a bhith a' sgrùdadh na Gàidhlig a thaobh seimeantaig leicseachail:

Gaelic dialects in the present day Gàidhealtachd are for the most part homogeneous, and exhibit relatively few differences at the levels of phonology, morphology and especially syntax. In stark contrast, however, the highest degree of variation and differentiation between dialects seems to be found in vocabulary or lexicology. There is an extraordinary degree of variation both in terms of the diversity of meaning in individual words, and also in terms of the lexicalisation of individual concepts. This makes the study of semantics in Gaelic a particularly challenging area.

Nuair a sheallas sinn air faclan ann an cànan, feumar a bhith mothachail gu bheil dàimhleachdan³³ agus ceanglaichean ann eadar na faclan agus an ciall. Gu dearbha, is iad na dàimhleachdan agus na ceanglaichean seo a tha a' toirt structar dhan a' chànan:

Natural vocabularies are not random assemblages of points in semantic space: there are quite strong regularizing and structuring tendencies, and

³² lexical unit

³³ sense relation

one type of these manifests itself through sense relations (Cruse 2011: 129).

Dàimhleachdan Paradaimeach³⁴

Thatar buailteach faclan a chruinneachadh còmhla ann an cànan ann am buidhnean agus fo-bhudhnean. Is iad dàimhleachdan paradaimeach a tha a' ceangal nam faclan anns na buidhnean seo:

Paradigmatic relations for the most part, reflect the way infinitely and continuously varied experienced reality is apprehended and controlled through being categorized, subcategorized and graded along specific dimensions of variation. They represent systems of choices a speaker faces when encoding his message. (Cruse 1986: 86)

Tha trì phrìomh sheòrsa dàimhleachd pharadaimeach ri an lorg ann an cànain is iad seo tacsanaimidh³⁵, hiopanaimidh³⁶ agus mearanaimidh³⁷. Aontaicheadh gu bheil dàimh fhollaiseach eadar am facial *iasg* agus am facial *bradan*, ach bhiodh e doirbh aonta fhaighinn air dàimh fhollaiseach eadar *iasg* agus *bocsa-ciùil*, mar eisimpleir. Tha dàimh thacsanaimeach³⁸ ann eadar *iasg* agus *bradan*. Gheibhearr eisimpleirean an dà chuid de thacsanaimidhean dùinte (leithid mìosan na bliadhna, far nach cuirear ris a' bhuidheann) agus tacsanaimidhean fosgailte (leithid seòrsaichean suiteas; faodar cur ris a' bhuidheann gu sìorraidh) (Saeed 1999: 69).

Is e eisimpleir den dàimh ris an canar hiopanaimidh a tha ann eadar *iasg* agus *bradan*, mar sin is e hiopanaim³⁹ de dh'*iasg* a tha ann am *bradan*. Mhìnich Saeed (1999: 67) gun e a tha ann an hiopanaimidh: 'Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word e.g. *dog* and *cat* are hyponyms of *animal*.' Is e seòrsa *èisg* a tha ann am *bradan* mar sin tha a' chiall *iasg* mar phàirt den chiall a tha aig *bradan*. A thuilleadh air a seo is e a tha ann an hiopanaimidh dàimh ingearach⁴⁰ eadar dà fhacal:

³⁴ paradigmatic relations

³⁵ taxonomy

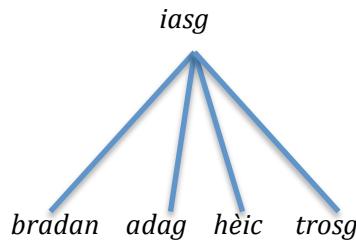
³⁶ hyponymy

³⁷ meronymy

³⁸ taxonomic relation

³⁹ hyponym

⁴⁰ vertical relation



Lorgar ann an rannsachadh thar chànamean gu bheil còig no sia ìrean ann an rangachdan⁴¹ tacsanaimeach aig a' char as mothà agus gur h-ann glè ainneamh a nochdas a leithid mur eil neach na shàr-eòlaiche air cuspair. A thuilleadh air a seo, tha Cruse (2011: 169) mothachail gur h-ann glè ainneamh a lorgar rangachd tacsanaimeach iomlan agus gur h-ann glè thric a tha na rangachdan seo neo-choileanta.

Thar rangachdan tacsanaimeach tha ìrean stèidhichte a' nochdad. Tha Cruse (1986: 145) air na h-ìrean stèidhichte ailmneachadh ann an rangachdan tacsanaimeach:

Unique beginner (plant)	<i>for-inbheach / tùsair</i>
Life-form (bush)	<i>bith-bheò</i>
Generic (rose)	<i>ìre-ghinearach / bun-ìre</i>
Specific (hybrid tea)	<i>ìre shònraichte</i>
Varietal (Peace)	<i>ìre ghnè</i>

Is e am for-inbheach⁴² no tùsair a tha aca air an fhacal aig ceann rangachd⁴³ tacsanaimeach leithid *creutair mara*, is iad faclan bun-ìre a tha ann am faclan, leithid, *bradan*, *adag*, *turbaid*, *hèic* agus *manach*.

Is ann aig an ìre ghinearach⁴⁴ no bun-ìre a tha a' chuid as mothà de na faclan ann an rangachdan tacsanaimeach a' nochdad.

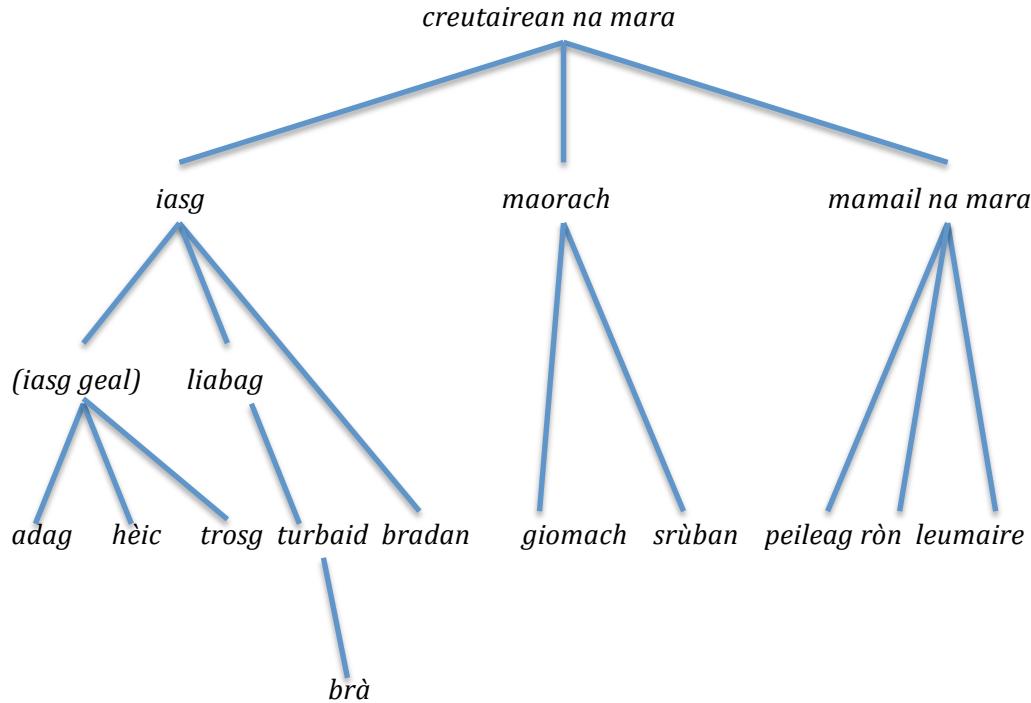
⁴¹ hierarchies

⁴² superordinate

⁴³ hierarchy

⁴⁴ generic level

Rangachd 1



Chithear ann an Rangachd 1 eisimpleir de rangachd tacsonaimeach tric neo-choileanta. Aig an ìre far a bheil *iasg geal* agus *liabag* a' nochdadh chan eil an leithid ann aig an dearbh ìre airson *maorach* no *mamail na mara*. A thuilleadh air a seo, is e ainm tuairisgeulach⁴⁵ a tha ann an *iasg geal*, ainm airson seòrsa èisg, ach is e seòrsa èisg gu dearbha a tha ann an *liabag*.

Ann an rangachdan tacsonaimeach gheibhear beàrnan leicseachail⁴⁶ aig gach ìre. Mhìnich Cruse (2011: 169) gun e a tha ann am beàrn leicseachail: ‘when there is intuitive or other evidence of the existence of a well-established concept corresponding to the point in the structure where the gap occurs.’ Chithear ann an Rangachd 1 gu bheil beàrn ann airson maoraich agus mamail mhara far a bheil (*iasg geal*) agus *liabag* a' nochdadh. Mar an ceudna, tha beàrn ann eadar *iasg* agus *bradan* nach eil ann airson na h-èisg eile.

Gheibhear beàrnan da leithid cuideachd nuair a tha coimeas air a dhèanamh eadar cànamean. Tha falal ann am Beurla airson ‘crab’ ach chan eil an leithid aig an dearbh ìre den rangachd tacsonaimeach ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh. Thathar a’ dùnamh sgaradh nas mionaidiche eadar *crùbag* (*ruadh*) ‘brown crab’ (§3.2.5), *portan* (*uaine*) ‘green crab’ (§3.2.20) agus *deisneag* ‘velvet crab’ (§3.2.6). Nuair a chaidh iarraidh air an luchd-bhratha gu dè a chleachdadadh iad airson ‘crab’ fhreagair cuid gur h-ann a rèir dè seòrsa a bha ann agus nach robh aon fhacal aca le ciall ‘crab’ sa Bheurla. Chan eil sgaradh a thaobh ìre na rangachd eadar *crùbag* agus *crùbag ruadh* no *portan uaine*, air tàillibh gun e *crùbag ruadh* a

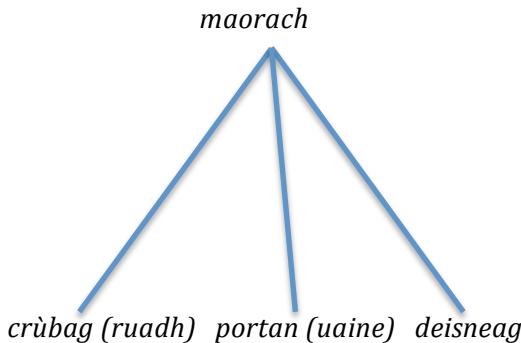
⁴⁵ descriptive

⁴⁶ lexical gap

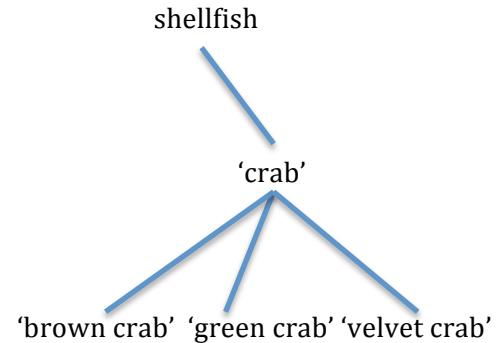
thatagar a' ciallachadh nuair a chanar *crùbag*, chan eil seòrsaichean *crùbag* eile ann seach *ruadh*.

Rangachd 2

Gàidhlig



Beurla

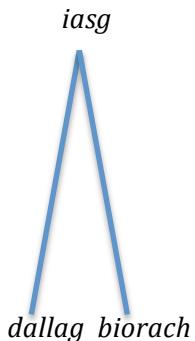


Chan eil na h-aon rangachdan tacsanaimeach aig gach neach-bratha. Mar a thug Cruse (2011: 169) iomradh, tha rangachdan an urra ri eòlas air a' chuspair. Gheibhear rangachdan iomlan le còig no sia ìrean aig sàr-eòlaichean ach tric gheibhear beàrnann ann an rangachdan nuair nach eilear cho eòlach air a' chuspair. Is ann air faclan a' mhaoraich ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh a tha **CIM30** eòlach seach faclan nan iasg mar sin cha robh e eòlach ach air *dallag* airson 'dogfish'. Ach bha beàrn leicseachail aig **RDU42** agus **DBM47** is an eòlas a bharrachd aca a' ciallachadh gun robhar a' dèanamh sgaradh nas mionaidiche eadar *biorach* ann airson 'spurdog' (§3.1.3) agus *dallag* (§3.1.15) airson 'lesser-spotted dogfish'. Mar sin tha beàrn leicseachail aca aig ìre 'dogfish' nach eil aig **CIM30**:

Rangachd 3

Gàidhlig Bharraigh

RDU42, DBM47



CIM30



Beurla

'fish'

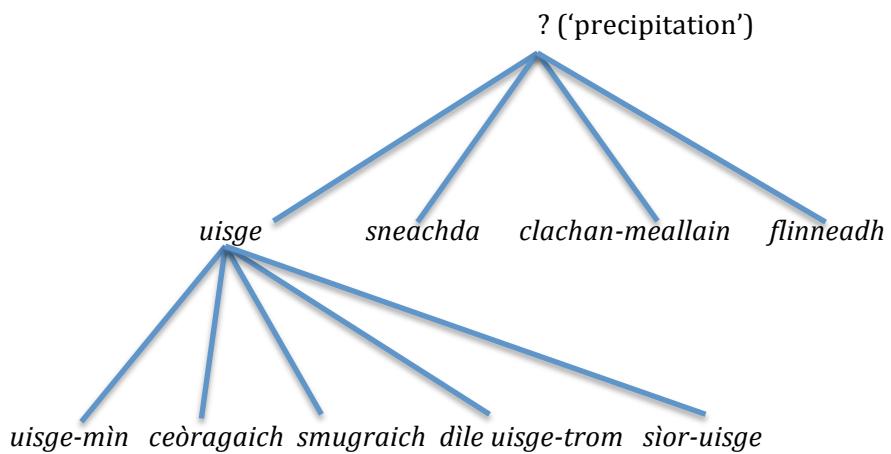
'dogfish'

'spurdog' 'lesser spotted dogfish'

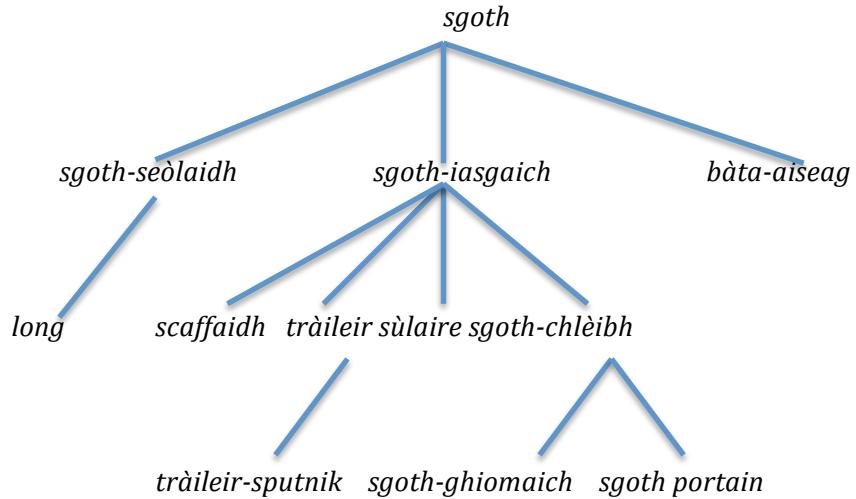
A thuilleadh air na rangachdan a gheibhear leis na h-èisg, chithear cuideachd gu bheil rangachdan (agus beàrnan leicseachail) ri an lorg ann an briathrachas na sìde cuideachd. Aig ìre fhòr-inbheach, tha beàrn ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig far a bheil 'precipitation' againn ann am Beurla:

Rangachd 4

Sìde



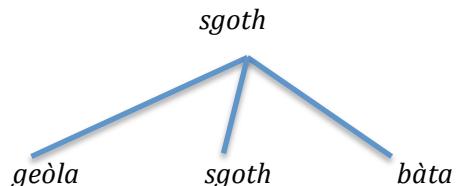
Rangachd 5



Chithear ann an Rangachd 4 agus Rangachd 5 gu bheil faclan aig ìre shònraichte agus ìre ghnè tric nam faclan co-fhillte (Cruse 1986: 146). Chìtheart an dà sheòrsa facial co-fhillte; ann an Rangachd 4 chìtheart gu bheil facial co-fhillte *sior-uisge* le sònrrachadh *sior* agus ginearach *uisge* ga leantail. Ann an Rangachd 5 gheibhear eisimpleir de ginearach an toiseach *sgoth* agus sònrrachadh ga leantail m.e. *chlèibh*. Chithear ann an Rangachd 5 gu bheil *sgoth* a' nochdadhdh aig gach ìre san rangachd, leis fhèin mar for-inbheach dhan rangachd ach an uair sin na fhacal co-fhillte aig gach ìre.

Nuair a gheibhear eisimpleirean ann an rangachdan tacsonaimeach dhen dearbh fhacal aig dà ìre san aon structar, is e autohiopanaimidh⁴⁷ a theirear ri seo. Is e *sgoth* a thathar a' cleachdadhdh ann am Barraigh mar for-inbheach airson 'boat' mar a chunnacas ann an Rangachd 5. Ach ma thathar a' sealltainn air rangachd tacsonaimeach airson sgothan a thaobh meud tha *sgoth* a' nochdadhdh aig dà ìre; mar for-inbheach agus a' riochdachadh am meud eadar *geòla(g)* agus *bàta*:

Rangachd 6

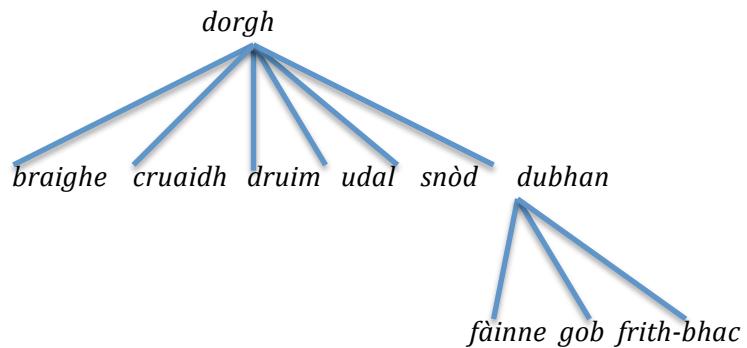


⁴⁷ autohyponymy

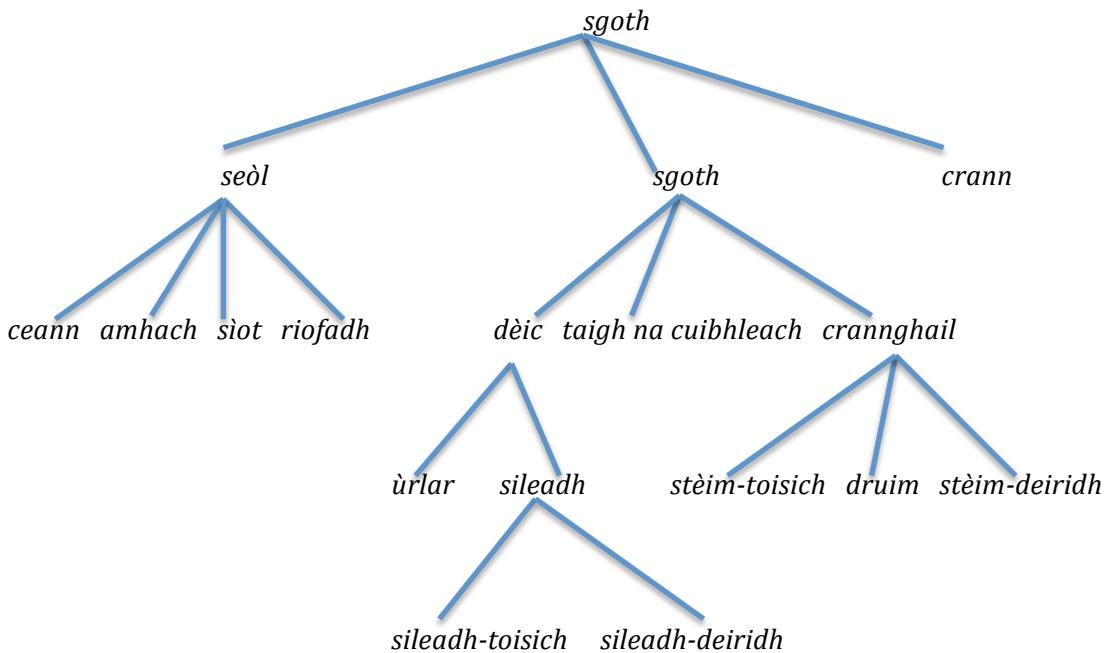
Mearanaimidh

Mar a thugadh iomradh cheana, tha dàimh pharadaimeach eile ri lorg ann an cànan, is e seo an dàimh ris an canar mearanaimidh. Is e a tha ann am meranaimidh a rèir Cruse (1986: 159) '[t]he semantic relation between a lexical item denoting a part and that denoting the corresponding whole.' Tha dàimh mhearanaimeach⁴⁸ ann eadar *dorgh* agus *dubhan*, mar sin is e mearanaim⁴⁹ de *dhorgh* a tha ann an *dubhan*.

Rangachd 7



Rangachd 8



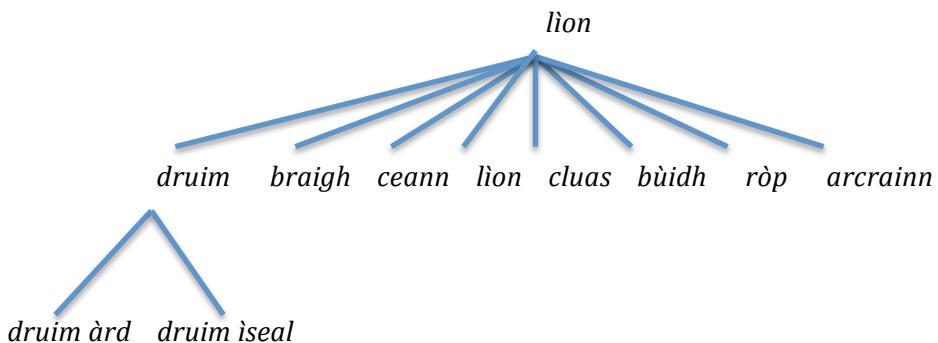
⁴⁸ meronymic

⁴⁹ meronym

Is e na prìomh eadar-dhealachaidhean a tha ann eadar tacsanaimidh agus mearanaimidh nach eil ìrean stèidhichte ann an rangachdan mearanaimidh mar a fhuras le rangachdan tacsanaimeach (Cruse 2011: 173). A thuilleadh air a seo, chan urrainn beàrnan a bhith ann aig mullach mearanaimidh ach tha a leithid bitheanta ann an rangachdan tacsanaimeach, leithid ‘precipitation’ ann an Gàidhlig.

Mar a chunncas ann an rangachdan tacsanaimeach, gheibhear air uairean an aon fhacal a' nochdad aig dà ìre anns an rangachd mhearanaimeach cuideachd. Is e autohiopanaimidh a tha air ann an rangachdan tacsanaimeach agus is e automearanaimidh⁵⁰ a tha air ann an rangachd mearanaimidh. Chithear eisimpleir den a seo le lìn. Is e lòn an rud air fad ach curidh lòn an cèill an lòn fhèin cuideachd.

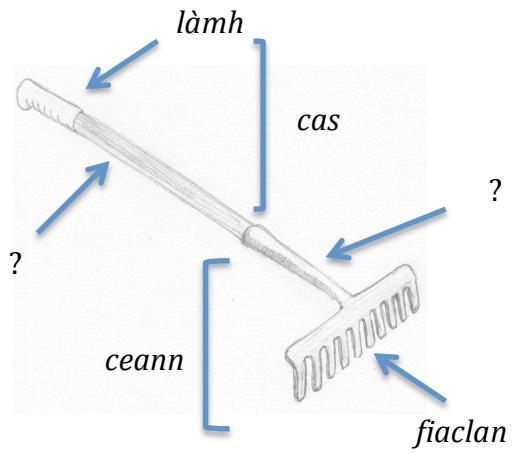
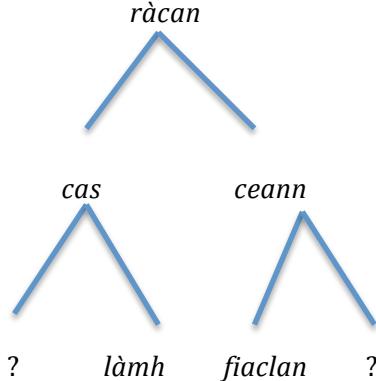
Rangachd 9



Tric nuair a thathar a' sealltainn air rangachdan mearanaimeach tha e a' tighinn am follais gu bheil beàrnan ri an lorg air ìrean fo-inbhe⁵¹ air nach eilear mothachail sa bhitheantas. Mar eisimpleir le *ràcan* (Rangachd 10), chithear le bhith a' sealltainn air an rangachd gu bheil faclan ann airson nam pìosan biorach a tha tighinn a-nuas ann an *ceann an ràcain* i.e. *fiaclan* ach chan eil falcal ann airson a' phàirt eile anns a' cheann. Mar an ceudna tha *làmh* air a chleachdad airson a' phàirt de *chas an ràcain* far a bheilear a' greimeachadh air ach chan eil falcal ann airson a' phàirt eadar an *làmh* agus *ceann an ràcain*.

⁵⁰ automeronymy

⁵¹ subordinate



Slabhraidhean⁵²

A thuilleadh air rangachdan-craobhaidh⁵³ mar a bha againn gu h-àrd, gheibhear rangachdan neo-chraobhaidh⁵⁴ mar an ceudna. Tha dàimhealachdan lìneach⁵⁵ tric ri an lorg ann an càinain. Is urrainnear faclan a chur air loidhne a tha a' riochdadh puingean eadar-dhealaichte air sgèile. Gheibhear slabhraidhean far a bheil am facial aig aon cheann na antonaim⁵⁶ air an fhacal aig a' cheann eile:

An t-Sìde (§4.1):

fiadhaich ‘dangerously wild’, *curs* ‘wild’, *garbh* / *mosach* ‘rough’, *grànnna* ‘miserable, unpleasant’, *math* ‘good’, *snog* ‘nice’, *brèagha* ‘lovely’, *àlainn* ‘beautiful’, *eireachdail* ‘stunningly beautiful’.

A’ Ghaoth (§4.3):

fiath nan eun / *glac fiath* / *fiathail* / *sòcail ciùin*, ‘dead calm’, *socair* / *ciùin* ‘calm’, *deò*, *àrag* ‘breath of wind’, *oiteag* ‘breeze / gust’ *droch oiteagan* ‘bad

⁵² chains

⁵³ branching hierarchies

⁵⁴ non-branching hierarchies

⁵⁵ linear relations

⁵⁶ antonym

gusts' *gaoth car làidir* 'quite strong' *gaoth làidir* 'strong wind', *gèil* 'gale', *rag gèil* 'stiff gale', *stoirm* 'storm'.

deò ghaoitheadh 'breath of wind', *oiteag gaoitheadh* 'gust of wind', *sgal air a' ghaoith*, *tha i làidir* 'strong wind', *gèil* 'gale', *stoirm* 'storm' **DBM47**

An Fhairrge (§ 4.7):

fiathail 'dead calm', *socair* 'calm', *àrag* 'slight swell', *suathail* 'swell', *tarraing* 'medium swell', *togail* 'large swell', *togail mhòr* 'very large swell'
RDU42, CIM30.

sineadh 'slight swell', *bogadh* 'small swell', *tarraing* 'medium swell', *togail* 'large swell', *togail mhòr* 'a very large swell' **CMN45**

Uisge (§4.10):

tioram 'dry', *bog* 'damp', *fliuch* 'wet'

turadh 'dry', *uisge-mìn* 'fine rain', *smugraich* 'drizzle', (tha i) a' *sileadh* 'raining', *dile* 'heavy rain', *dile-bhàthte* 'extremely heavy rain'

fras 'shower', *sileadh* 'rain', *siòr-uisg* 'prolonged rain'

Thàinig e am follais anns an rannsachadh seo gu bheil tuigse fa leth aig gach neach-bratha air na dàimhleachdan lìneach a tha seo. Glè thric, fhuaras gun robh an aon fhacal aig gach ceann den sgèile aig gach neach-bratha, nochd caochlaideach sa bhitheantas leis na faclan a nochd eadar gach ceann den sgèile. Mar eisimpleir, fhuaras bho gach neach-bratha '*fiathail / tha i na fiath*' aig aon cheann airson na gaoitheadh agus *stoirm* aig a' cheann eile, ach cha robh mar eisimpleir *deò* aig gach neach-bratha.

ìrean na beatha

Gu tric ann an cànan gheibhear leicseachadh⁵⁷ air pàirtean de bheatha chreutairean, gu seachd àraig creatairean a tha cudromach ann an cultar na sgìre. Fhuair Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 486) gu bheil ainmean aca ann an Tiriodh airson *laoigh* ‘calf’, *gamhainn* ‘stirk’, *siarach / siarràithean* ‘eighteen-month old’, *dò-bhliadhach* ‘two-year old beast’, *agh* ‘heifer’ agus *mart* ‘a cow which has calved.’

Ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh fhuras gun robh an leithid ri lorg a thaobh nan iasg. Is e am prìomh eisimpleir a nochd, nuair a chaithd iarraidh air an luchd-bhratha an robhar a’ cleachdadadh ainmean eadar-dhealaichte airson creutairean aig ìrean eadar-dhealaichte nan cuid beatha, na faclan airson ‘coley’.

‘Coley’ RDU42, DBM47, IDS29, CMN45.

- a. *cudaig* ‘up to five inches’ (§3.1.13)
- b. *smalag* (CMN a-mhàin) (§3.1.35)
- c. *piocach* ‘up to seven inches’ (§3.1.29)
- d. *saoidhean* ‘foot’ (§3.1.31)
- e. *ucsá* ‘up to three feet’ (§3.1.41)

Faodar coimeas a dhèanamh le fianais Dwelly agus MT:

Dwelly, 789: saoidhean, -ein, -an, sm The coalfish, saithe (pollachius virens). Named according to its age as follows:— 1st year, Sìol or sìolagan. 2nd year, Cudaig, cudainn or saoidhean. 3rd year, Smalag, cuideanach or saoidhean. 4th year, Saoidhean or piocach. 5th year, Saoidhean-dubh or saoidhean-mór. 6th year, Ucsa or ugsa. [1st year, Cudaig; 2nd year, Smalag; 3rd year, Saoidhean; 4th year, Saoidhean-mór; after 4th year, Ucas — Lewia, (DMy)].

MT, 55: 1st year:	Cudaig:	Cuddy
2nd year:	Smalag:	Small saithe
3rd year:	Saoidhean:	Sillock (saithe)
4th year:	Saoidhean mòr:	Large saithe
	Also Saoidhean dubh:	Black saithe
After 4th year	Ucas:	Caolfish

⁵⁷ lexicalisation

Chithear gu bheil Barraigh agus Beàrnaraigh Leòdhais air lùghdachadh a dhèanamh air na faclan a thathar a' cleachadh airson 'coley', an taca ris na tha a' nochdadhan ann an Dwelly. Tha *piucach* a dhìth ann an MT agus tha *smalag* a dhìth air a' mhòr chuid ann am Barraigh.

Fhuaras mar an ceudna gu bheilear a' dèanamh sgaradh eadar *liuthag* 'young lythe' (§3.1.25) agus *liùth* 'fully grown lythe' (§3.1.24). Mhìnich CMN45 gu bheil *musgan* 'surf clam' (§3.2.18) agus *donnach* 'large surf clam' (§3.2.7) cuideachd ann.

(Monanaimidh⁵⁸ agus) Poileisimidh⁵⁹

Chan ann tric ann an cànan a gheibhear aon fhacal le aon chiall a-mhàin leithid *iasg*; is e monanaimidh a thathar a' cleachdadhdh airson seo. Anns a' bhitheantas tha barrachd na aon chiall aig aon fhacal fòn-eòlach⁶⁰. Is e poiliseimidh an t-ainm a tha air a' cheangal eadar faclan nuair a thathar den bheachd gu bheil dàimh eachdraidheil eadar na ciàllan eadar-dhealaichte agus nuair nach eil dàimh sam bith gu h-eachdraidheil eadar na faclan agus an aon chruth orra is e homanaimidh⁶¹ a theirear air seo (Taylor 2009: 103).

A thaobh faclan poileisimeach, is urrainnear sgaradh a dhèanamh eadar faclan aig a bheil dàimh lìneach⁶² agus faclan aig a bheil dàimh neo-lìneach⁶³ eadar ciàllan nam faclan. A' sealltann air ceanglaichean lìneach an toiseach, gheibhear an dà chuid ceanglaichean ingearach⁶⁴ agus trasta⁶⁵. Nuair a tha an aon fhacal ri lorg aig dà ire ann an rangachdan tacsonaimeach agus mearanaimeach is e eisimpleir de chàirdeas lìneach ingearach a tha anns a' phoileisimidh seo. Mar a thugadh iomradh shuas, is e autohiopanaimidh a tha air an dàimh ann an rangachd tacsonaimeach agus automearanaimidh a tha air an dàimh ann an rangachd mhearanaiméach (Cruse 2011: 15). Gheibhear ceanglaichean poileisimeach neo-lìneach mar an ceudna. Tha an leithid meatafor agus meatanaimidh nan eisimpleirean den t-seòrsa ceangail tha seo (Cruse 2011: 117). Gheibhear cuideachd eisimpleirean neo-lìneach nach eil a' tighinn fo sgàil meatafor no meatanaimidh.

⁵⁸ mononymy

⁵⁹ polysemy

⁶⁰ phonological

⁶¹ homonymy

⁶² linear

⁶³ non-linear

⁶⁴ vertical

⁶⁵ horizontal

Air uairean, tha poileisimidh ri lorg thar suidheachaidhean agus is e poileisimidh siostamatach⁶⁶ a tha air an leithid (Cruse 2001: 117). Mar eisimpleir, thathar a' cleachdad *cupa* le ciall an dà chuid an soitheach fhèin agus meud na tha ann. Gheibhear an dearbh phoileisimidh seo airson iomadach soitheach leithid; botail, glainne, peile.

Chan eil poileisimidh siostamatach bitheanta nuair a tha poileisimidh ann mar thoradh air meatafor (Cruse 2011: 118). Chithear san rannsachadh seo gu bheil *ceann* air a chleachdad ann an iomadach seadh, mar eisimpleir *ceann-deiridh / ceann-toisich* (seòl), *ceann* (cliabh), *ceann* (lin), *ceann* (ràcain) agus *ceann* (iasg). Mas e agus gun e eisimpleir de phoiliseimidh siostamatach a tha ann, bhite an dùil gum biodh *ceann* agus *cas* ann agus tha *ceann* agus *cas* aig seòl agus ràcan ach chan eil ach *ceann* a-mhàin aig buta agus le cliabh tha dà cheann ann.

Poileisimidh

long – dèideag, soitheach-seòlaidh (§1.1.13)



Figure 10 *long a rinn RDU42 le crogan 'dried milk'*

Ann am Barraigh tha dà phrìomh chleachdad ann airson *long*. Is e am priomh chleachdad a tha aig an luchd-bhratha, an dà chuid *dèideag/modail* de sgoth. Anns a' chleachdad seo fhèin bhiodh an dà chuid dèideagan aig am biodh cead aig cloinn cluich ach cuideachd modailean ceart de sgothan leithid na lorgar ann air an cur ann an glainne, rud nach biodh idir air an toirt do chloinn airson cluich. Tha obair Mhic na Ceàrdaich, bàrd is sgrìobhaiche à Barraigh na fhianais air an cleachdad seo is *long a' nochdad* na chuid obrach mar dhèideag chloinneadh (Mac na Ceàrdadh 1921, 1927; MacLeòid 2012).

Is e an darna tuigse a tha aca airson *long* ann am Barraigh, soitheach-seòlaidh, gu seachd àraig an fheadhainn air am biodh na h-eilthrich ag imprich. Chithear gu bheil farsaingeachd

⁶⁶ systematic polysemy

nan tuigsean air a riochdachadh leis a' mhìneachadh a gheibhear ann an Dwelly (598) airson *long* 'Any kind of ship'.

ceann – seòl (*ceann-deiridh* §1.3.7; *ceann-toisich* §1.3.8), buta (§2.2.1), cliabh (§2.3.5), lòn (§2.7.5), ràcan (§2.9.1), iasg (§3.4.3).

Tha *ceann* a' nochdadhs seachd tursan san rannsachadh seo, is e a' nochdadhs mar phàirt de chuid bu mhòtha den uidheamachd thathar a' cleachdadhs. Mar a thugar iomradh mar-thà, air uairean tha *ceann* air a chleachdadhs airson dà phàirt de rud m.e. seòl (*ceann-deiridh* agus *ceann-toisich*) agus cliabh (tha *ceann* aig gach deireadh) ach chan eil ach *ceann* air aon phàirt de dh'fhaclan eile m.e. buta agus lòn.

sùil – cliabh (§2.3.12), iasg (§3.4.18)

Tha *sùil* a' nochdadhs dà thriop san rannsachadh seo, mar phàirt de iasg ach cuideachd is e *sùil* a tha aca air a' phàirt den chliabh far a bheil na giomaich a' dol a-staigh.

sileadh – ùrlar air sgoth (§1.2.50), uisge (§4.2.1).

Thathar a' cleachdadhs *sileadh* ann am Barraigh mar ghnìomhair ann an 'tha i a' *sileadh*', 'it is raining'. Ach tha *sileadh* cuideachd aca air ùrlar air sgoth a tha nas àirde an dà chuid aig toiseach agus deireadh na sgothadh far a bheil an luchd-obrach nan seasamh. Is e eisimpleir de phoileisimidh a tha ann leis gu bheil dà chiall aig an aon fhacal. Dh'fhaodadh gu bheil *sileadh* a thaobh uisge agus *sileadh* air sgoth co-cheagailte leis mar a bhiodh uisge a' drùidheadh bhon iasgair air an ùrlar far am biodh iad nan seasamh.

Taghadh

Nuair a tha faclan phoileisimeach no homanaimeach ann, tha neach-cleachdaidh a' chàin a' taghadh a' chiall as fhreagraiche gu nàdarra gus duilgheadasan a sheachnadh. Chithear eisimpleir den a seo anns na seantansan a leanas:

- a. Chì thu a' sgoth aig Cidh' Bhàgh a' Chaisteil ['boat as a whole']
- b. Chuir e crìoch air càradh an stiùir, ach bha an sgoth aige ri peantadh ['body of the boat, as part different from deck, sail, rudder, wheelhouse etc']

Gu nàdarra tha luchd-cleachdaidh cànan comasach air co-theacsa a chleachdad gus ciall fhreagarrach a thaghadh. A thuilleadh air a bhith a' seachnad dhuilgheadasan ann an tuigse, chan ann tric a tha luchd-cleachdaidh fhèin mothachail air na taghaidhean a thathar a' dèanamh.

Sgaradh leicseachail

Le cuid de dh'eisimpleirean a gheibhear de phoiliseimidh tha an dàimh shoilleir eadar an dà fhacal gu h-eachdraidheil. Tric, rè ùine ged-tà, tha an ceangal a bha follaiseach o thus a' fàs nas doilleire. Chithear ann an Ó Maolalaigh (neo-fhoillsichte, 2008b) gu bheil 'dàn' na eisimpleir den a seo ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. Tha dà thuigse ann an-diugh 'poem' agus 'fate' ged gur h-ann bhon aon fhacal le ciall 'gift' no 'present' a thàinig e an toiseach.

A thuilleadh air sgaraidhean a' nochdadhe ann an ciall, air uairean, bidh sgaraidhean a' tighinn am follais ann am fòn-eòlas. Fhuaras seo sa rannsachadh agus *soitheach* 'vessel' air fhuaimneachadh ann am Barraigh mar *saitheach* /sɛ-əx/ anns an t-seagh 'dish' *nigh na saithichean* /sɛ-ixən/ 'wash the dishes' ach gun e /sɔ-əx/ 'soitheach-seòlaidh' a bhiodh aca airson 'sailing-ship'.

CIM30: soitheach mòr, dh'fhaodadh tu sin a ràdh ri bàta sam bith, soithichean mòra .

RDU42: nì na saithichean.

Fhuaras an sgaradh seo ann an Dillon (1953) agus DB:

A more curious example is that of *soitheach* 'vessel', which in Modern Irish may be used of a sailing vessel or of a vessel to contain liquid. This is also the usage in Lewis and Harris. Dinneen records a variant *saothach* for parts of Munster, and in South Uist and Barra both forms occur with distributed meanings: *saothach* 'sailing vessel', *soitheach* 'drinking vessel'. Dillon (1953: 323)

DB, 89: Note sø-əx "ship, vessel" but sæ-əx "dish, vessel" M. Ir. *soithech*.

Mar sin, tha an rannsachadh seo a' dearbhadh gu bheil an sgaradh fon-eòlach seo fhathast ri lorg ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh.

Sionanaimidh

Nuair a tha an aon no faisg air an aon chiall (seach an aon chruth) aig dà fhacal canar gu bheil ceangal sionanaimeach⁶⁷ eadar na faclan. Tha tuigse aig a' mhòr chuid gu bheil feadhainn de fhaclan nas fhaisge air a' chèile a thaobh ciall na feadhainn eile agus am measg nam faclan seo tha feadhainn fiù 's nas fhaisge na tha feadhainn eile. Mar thoradh air a seo, tha Cruse (1986: 267) a' mìneachadh gur h-e a tha ann an sionanaimidh: 'Synonyms, then are lexical items whose sense are identical in respect to 'central' semantic traits, but differ, if at all, only in respect of what we may provisionally describe as 'minor' or 'peripheral' traits.'

Leis gu bheil cuid de fhaclan nas coltaiche ri chèile a thaobh ciall na tha cuid eile, thathar den bheachd gu bheil sgèile sionanaimeach ann (Cruse 2011). Aig aon cheann den sgèile tha seo tha sionanaimidh iomlan⁶⁸. Is e a tha ann an sionanaimidh iomlan a-rèir Cruse (2011: 142):

Strictly speaking, absolute synonymy is not a relation between meanings, but between word forms. We shall define absolute synonyms as words which are mutually substitutable in all contexts without change of normality.

Is ann glè ainneamh a lorgar eisimpleir de shionanaimidh iomlan ann an càinain sam bith (Cruse 1986, 2011; Saeed 1999). Chan eil togradh follaiseach ann airson sionanaimidh iomlan ann an càinain; nuair a nochdas an leithid, tha càinain buailteach air aon de na faclan a chall ann an cleachdadadh làitheil a' chàinain no faodar sgaradh seimeantach a dhèanamh eadar na faclan. Gu tric thathar am beachd gun e sionanaimeach iomlan a tha ann eadar dà fhacal, ach nuair a sheallas orra gu mionaideach lorgar sgaraidhean eadar ciall nam faclan; sgaraidhean leithid rèim no dualchainnt (Saeed 1999).

Mur a h-e sionanaimidh iomlan a tha anns a' cheangal eadar an dà fhacal, canar gun e eisimpleir de dlùth-shionanamaidh⁶⁹ a tha ann. Gheibhear dlùth-shionanaimidh air leth tric ann an càinain. Chithear ann an Cruse (2011) ma thathar den bheachd gu bheil dà fhacal

⁶⁷ synonymous

⁶⁸ absolute synonymy

⁶⁹ near-synonymy

dlùth-shionanaimeach feumaidh barrachd fheartan a bhith ann a tha gan toirt còmhla na tha gan sgaradh bho chèile agus gu bheil na sgaraidhean a tha ann air iomall ciall an fhacail:

An example of a backgrounded major distinction would be pretty (“female” presupposed) vs handsome (“male” presupposed), both of whose propositional meaning may be glossed as “good-looking”. (Cruse 2011: 145)

San rannsachadh tha seo, nochd eisimpleirean de dhlùth-shionanaimidh. A’ sealltainn air sionanaimidh mar sgèile, chithear anns na h-eisimpleirean a leanas gu bheil cuid de na h-eisimpleirean nas fhaisge air sionanamaidh iomlan na tha cuid eile. Is e an eisimpleir as fhaisge air sionanaimidh iomlan a lorgadh ann an rannsachadh seo: *bàta-sàbhailidh* ‘lifeboat’ (§1.1.2.11) agus *bàta-teasairginn* ‘lifeboat’ (§1.1.2.12).



Figure 11 RNLI Edna Windsor, Cidhe Bhàgh a' Chaisteil

Thatarr a’ cleachdadhan dà chuid *bàta-sàbhailidh* agus *bàta-teasairginn* ann am Barraigh airson ‘lifeboat’. Tha fhios gur h-ann a-mach air an dearbh rud a bha an luchd-bratha leis gun deach an dealbh D1 a cleachdadhan anns an rannsachadh. Nuair a chaidh sgrùdadh a bharrachd a dhèanamh air cleachdadhan nam faclan ge-tà, nochd gun robh **CIM30, DBM47** agus **MFM51** uile a’ cleachdadhan *bàta-sàbhailidh*. Ged a bhathar eòlach air *bàta-teasairginn* cha robhar den bheachd gun cleachdadhan ann am Barraigh e. Nuair a chaidh iarraidh air luchd-cleachdaidh *bàta-teasairginn* (**RDU42, CPM45, CMN45**) an cleachdadhan iad *bàta-sàbhailidh*, fhuras gum faodadh gun cleachdadhan iad e ged as e *bàta-teasairginn* a cleachadh iad sa bhithantas. Bha **RDU42** den bheachd gur h-e *bàta-teasairginn* a bha aige o thùs: ‘*bàta-teasairginn*, ’s e a chanamaid an toiseach chanainn’. Tha **CMN45** a’ dol leis a seo is e ag ràdh:

'uill *bàta-teasairginn* a chanadh 'ad rithe ach chan ann tric a bhiodh 'ad a' cleachdad sin'. Bha **CMN45** den bheachd gur h-e am facial Beurla 'lifeboat' a chleachdas a' mhòr-chuid air a son.

Chan eil sgaradh nochdte ann a thaobh dualchainnt leis gur h-ann bhon dà sgìre ri taobh a chèile a tha **DBM47** (Ceann Tangabail) a chleachdas *bàta-sàbhailidh* agus **RDU42, CMN45** (Nasg) a chleachdas *bàta-teasairginn*. Nam bheachdsa, is dòcha gu bheil sgaradh ann an rèim eadar *bàta-teasairginn* agus *bàta-sàbhailidh*, le *bàta-teasairginn* a' riochdachadh rèim nas àirde. Is e *bata-teasairginn* a thathar a' cleachdad anns na meadhannan Gàidhlig airson 'lifeboat'. Tha teaghlach **RDU42** gu mòr an sàs anns a' bhàta-teasairginn is a mhac na sgiobair air. Bhite an dùil gum biodh iad mothachail air mar a nochdas 'lifeboat' anns na meadhannan Gàidhlig. Is dòcha gu bheil buaidh air a bhith aig *bàta-teasairginn* anns na meadhannan air cleachdad an fhacail ann am Barraigh agus gu bheilear den bheachd gun e am facial 'ceart' a bu chòir a chleachdad airson 'lifeboat'.

A thuilleadh air a seo, ma dh'fhaodte gun e eisimpleir de mhonanaimidh⁷⁰ a tha ann an *bàta-teasairginn*, is e a' buntainn ri sgothan an RNLI⁷¹ a-mhàin agus gu bheil ciall nas fharsainge aig *bàta-sàbhailidh* a thaobh 'rescue boat'. Chaidh bàta RNLI a stèidheachadh ann am Barraigh ann an 1931 (<http://rnli.org/> 25/07/20112); mar sin is e rud ùr a tha ann agus bhiodh 'rescue boats' air bòrd bàtaichean-aiseig is a leithid fiù 's nas ùire. Chan eil 'lifeboat' a' nochdad ann an Dwelly agus mar sin is ann ann am faclairean nas ùire a dh'fheumte sealltann gus lorg fhaighinn air ann an Gàidhlig. Chithear anns na leanas bhon fhaclair aig Mark gu bheil an dà chiail aig *bàta-teasairginn* 'lifeboat' agus 'rescue ship'; chan eil *bàta-sàbhailidh* a' nochdad:

b[àta]-teasairginn *nm* lifeboat, rescue ship. *Bidh na bàtaichean-teasairginn a' sàbhailidh beatha dhaoine air a' mhuir* the lifeboats save people's lives on the sea. (Mark 2004: 64)

Aig an ìre-sa, ma dh'fhaodte gum b' fiach aire a thogail air na thathar a' cleachdad ann am Barraigh airson 'lifejacket'. Is e *seacaid-sàbhailidh* a fhuaras bho gach neach-bratha ann am Barraigh. Is e a tha aig Mark (2004, 503) seacaid-teasargainn / -teasairginn *nm* life-jacket. Mar sin mas e agus gun e *bàta-sàbhailidh* an t-ainm làitheil ann am Barraigh airson 'lifeboat', tha seo a' toirt mìneachadh dhuinn air a' cleachdad *seacaid-sàbhailidh* mar an ceudna airson 'life-jacket'.

⁷⁰ mononymy

⁷¹ Royal National Life Boat Institute: sgothan stèidhichte aig puirt air feadh Bhreatann, is ann leis an RNLI a tha iad. Faic www.rnli.org

frog (§ 1.7.7) v. *geansaidh iasgaire* (§ 1.3.11.2).



Ìomhaigh 12 Geansaidh Iasgaire air a dhèanamh le MFM51

Nochd sa chiad dol a-mach gu bheilear a' cleachdadadh an dà chuid *frog* agus *geansaidh* ann am Barraigh airson an fhacail Bheurla 'jumper'. Fhuras bho **RDU42**: '*geansaidh*, 's e *frog* a chanadh feadhainn aca ris'. Nuair a chaidh iarraidh air mìneachadh a bharrachd a thoirt, fhuras gur h-e *frog* a bhiodh aig athair: 'M' athair 's e *frog* a chanadh esan cha chuireadh *geansaidh*, ach mo mhàthair 's ann à Bàgh a' Chaisteil a bha ise agus *geansaidh* a bh' aice. Ach sa Bhàgh a Tuath 's e *frog* a bh' aca air a' *gheansaidh* agus tha Uibhist an aon rud.' Chithear gu bheil sgaradh ann eadar dualchainnt a' chinn a tuath ann am Barraigh agus dualchainnt a' chinn a deas. Cha robh **CMN45** idir eòlach air cleachdadadh *frog* ann am Barraigh agus is ann sa cheann a deas a rugadh agus thogadh e.

A thaobh *frog* agus *geansaidh* gu h-inntinneach bha tuigse nas mionaidaiche aig **CIM30** agus **MFM51** (an dithist aca air an togail sa cheann a tuath) air an sgaradh eadar *frog* agus *geansaidh*. Mhìnich **CIM30** gur h-e an sgaradh a tha aigesan eadar *geansaidh* agus *frog*: 'uill siud, chanadh tu siud an *geansaidh* [geansaidh clò àbhaisteach] agus is e *frog* a th' aca air a sin [Fisherman's jumper]. Chanadh 'ad cò rinn a *frog* a tha siud?' Bha an dearbh thuigse seo aig **MFM51**: 'An toiseach bhiodh na *frogaichead*, bhiodh do sheanmhair gan dèanamh "fisherman's jumpers".'

Ged a thug **RDU42** iomradh air cleachdadadh *frog* ann an Uibhist, chan eil *frog* a' nochdadadh ann an GWE. Chan eil *frog* le mìneachadh '(fisherman's) jumper' a' nochdadadh mar an ceudna ann an Dwelly, Wentworth, MT no Mark nas mothà.

geòla / geòlag - geòlagan (§1.1.11)

Thatar a' cleachdadadh an dà chuid *geòla* agus *geòlag* ann am Barraigh airson 'dinghy'. Fhuras bho **CIM30** gun e *geòlag* a bhiodh aige daonnan agus is e an t-iolra *geòlagan*. Thuit **CMN45**, **RDU42** agus **CPM45** gun e *geòla* a bhiodh acasan airson an dearbh rud agus gun e *geòlagan* a bhiodh aca san iolra airson *geòla*. Ach nochd le **DBM47** agus **MFM51** gu bheilear a' cleachdadadh an dà chuid *geòla* agus *geòlag* agus gu bheil sgaradh ann an ciall eatarra, is tha *geòlag* nas lughna tha *geòla*. Gabhaidh seo tuigsinn oir is e meanbhan⁷² boireannta a tha ann an '-ag'. Chithear leis an eisimpleir seo mar a tha sgaradh a' nochdadadh air uairean nuair a tha dà fhacal air an cleachdadadh airson an dearbh rud.

sgat (§3.1.31) v. *sòrnan* (§3.1.33)

Nochd sgaradh leicseachail eile san rannsachadh seo eadar sòrnan agus *sgat*. Fhuras bho **MFM51** gun e *sòrnan* a bhiodh aicse daonnan ann an Èòlaigearraidh. Cha robhar idir a' cleachdadadh *sgat* ach gun robh **MFM51** agus **DBM47** den bheachd gur h-e an aon rud a bha anns an *sgat* agus an *sòrnan* is gun tàinig *sgat* dìreach bhon a' Bheurla. Bha **IDS29** den bheachd gun e 'skate' a bha anns an *sgat* ach gun e 'grey skate' a tha ann an *sòrnan*. Ach is e an tuigse a bha aig **RDU42** gur h-e *sgat* a chleachdar son 'skate' fireann agus *sòrnan* airson 'skate' boireann.

sgòth (§4.8.10) v. *neul* (§4.8.7)

A thaobh *sgòthan* agus *neòil* tha **RDU42** den bheachd gun e a tha gan sgaradh bho chèile gun e 'rain bearing clouds' a bha ann an *sgòthan* agus nach biodh i a' sileadh le *neòil*. Ach bha an tuigse a bha aig **CPM45** an dòigh eile mun cuairt, thuit ise gur h-e a bha anns na neòil: 'rudan beag a' falbh air feadh an rud agus gun e na sgothan an fheadhainn mhòra ach chan eil mi uabhasach cinnteach.' Fhuras aig **CIM30** nach eil e den bheachd gu bheil sgaradh sam bith

⁷² diminutive

eadar *sgòth* agus *neul* ach gun e *sgòth* ‘a chuala mise riamh, tha i gu math sgòthach’. Mar sin cha bhiodh e ach a’ cleachdad *sgòth* agus *sgòthach*.

socair (§4.1.28) v. *ciùin* (§4.1.7)

Thàinig e am follais gur h-e eisimpleir eile de dlùth-shiomanaimidh a tha ann an *socair* agus *ciùin* ann am Barraigh. Feadh nan agallamhan, bha e follaiseach gun robh *socair* air a chleachdad sa chumantas ann am Barraigh airson ‘calm’ an dà chuid a thaobh na gaoitheadh agus na fairrgeadh. Cha do nochd *ciùin* ach glè ainneamh; fhuras ann an còmhradh le **DBM47** *ciùin* aon uair agus an co-ionadachadh⁷³ *socair ciùin* aig **CMN45** aon uair mar an ceudna.

Bhathar uile eòlach air *ciùin* agus nuair a chaidh iarraidh orra an robh sgaradh sam bith aca eadar *socair* agus *ciùin* nochd gun robh cuid den bheachd gu bheil gu dearbha sgaradh eatarra. Ach fhuras gun robh sgaradh bheachdan a thaobh an sgaraidh:

Thuirt **RDU42** gun e a tha ann an *ciùin*: ‘ma tha i dìreach na glag fhiath, fhios agad’. Is e a bha aig **CMN45**: ‘Dh’ fhaodadh àite a bhith *socair* gun a bhith ciùin, dh’ fhaodadh gu bheil beagan de ghluasad innte, chan eil i ciùin rèidh idir.’

Bhon an dà eisimpleir tha seo, ma dh’fhaodte gu bheil *ciùin* nas *socair* na tha *socair*, agus gur h-e an sgaradh a tha ann eatarra, sgaradh eadar ‘dead calm’ agus ‘calm’. Ach is ann an dòigh eile mun cuairt a bha an tuigse aig **DBM47**.

DBM47: *Ciùin* ris a’ ghaoith agus *socair* ris a’ mhuir, fhios agad ‘swell’ cha chanadh tu gu robh, cha chanadh tu gu robh ‘swell’ *ciùin* ann fhios agad. Tha an cladach *socair* fhios agad ma chì thu ‘swell’, ma chì thu ‘swell’ chanadh tu; tha an cladach *socair*. Cha chanadh tu gu robh e *ciùin* idir chanadh tu gu robh e *socair*, o chionn chan eil gluasad idir ann.

Bhathar aontaichte ge-tà gun e an co-ionadachadh a chleachdar *socair ciùin* seach **ciùin socair*.

fairrge (§4.7.1) v. *muir* (§4.7.18)

⁷³ collocation

Is e *fairrge* am facal a chluinnear sa bhitheantas airson ‘sea’ ann am Barraigh, ged a thathar a’ cleachdadadh *muir* mar an ceudna. Chaidh iarraidh air an luchd-bhratha mìneachadh a thoirt air an sgaradh seo. Mhìnic **RDU42** an tuigse a bha aigesan air a cleachdadadh fhèin: ‘bhiodh tu a’ falbh gu muir, ‘if you were going to sea’, ach ma bha a’ mhuiр dona tha droch *fhairrge* ann’. Gu dearbha is ann mar seo a chluinnt beachdachadh air an *fhairrge*. Nuair a chaidh iarraidh orra bruidhinn air an t-side is ann mun cuairt air an dà chuid a’ *ghaoithe* agus *an fhairrge* daonnaн a bhathar a’ bruidhinn seach a’ *mhuir* agus chithear seo sa chruinneachadh mar an ceudna.

fairrge dhona ‘bad sea’ (§4.7.1.1)

droch *fhairrge* ‘bad sea’ (§4.7.1.2)

fior dhroch *fhairrge* ‘really bad sea’ (§4.7.1.3)

fairrge bheag ‘small swell’ (§4.7.1.4)

fairrge mhòr ‘large swell’ (§4.7.1.5)

CMN45: ‘Ach ma bha, ma bha thu ag obair air an iasgach bha *cor na fairrgeadh* fhèin, gu h-àraighe ma bha thu ag obair le clèibh, bha e uabhasach cudromach’.

Gu h-inntinneach ged-tà, nuair a bhathar a-mach air an *fhairrge* gu mionaideach seach san fharsaingeachd is e *muir* a cleachdar gu trice, m.e.:

CPM45: ‘Bidh i a’ togail an t-sàile dìreach air mullach na mara fhios agad [...] gluasad *na mara* ‘the movement of the sea’.

CMN45: ‘[...] gu robh i a’ dèarrsadh ro làidir air uachdar *na mara*.’

Ma dh’fhaodte gun e an sgaradh a tha ann eadar *fairrge* agus *muir* sgaradh eadar ainmear nitheil⁷⁴ *muir* agus ainmear eus-chruthach⁷⁵ *fairrge*. Is e rud eus-chruthach a tha anns an *fhairrge*, rudeigin slàн a chithear, rud a tha ann gu fisigeach. Ach gur dòcha gun e rud nitheil a tha anns a’ *mhuir*, rud nach eil ann gu fisigeach ach rud a dh’fhiосraicheas.

Mar a chunnacas gu h-àrd, tha dàimhleachdan air leth ioma-fhillteach eadar na faclan a bha nan eisimpleirean de shionanaimidh ionlan. Chan ann tric a fhuaras freagairt air a’ chiad fhaighneachd bhon luchd-bhratha air sgaraidhean eadar an tuigse. Sa bhitheantas is ann às dèidh treiseag mheòrachaидh fhuaras fuasglaidhean air an tuigse aca fhèin agus a thuilleadh

⁷⁴ concrete noun

⁷⁵ abstract noun

air a seo is ann le bhith mothachail air mar a thathar gu nàdarr a' cleachdad nam faclan a gheibhear beagan a bharrachd tuigse air an t-suidheachadh. Le seo a ràdh ge-tà, feumar aideachadh nach robh cothrom san rannsachadh seo sgrùdadh mionaideach a dhèanamh air gach eisimpleir de shionanaimidh a nocht.

Dàimhleachdan Lìneach

Nuar a tha ceangal eadar ciallan aon fhacail is urrainn seo a bhith lìneach air no neo-lìneach. Am measg nan ceanglaichean lìneach, gheibhear ceanglaichean sgarte⁷⁶ agus neo-sgarte⁷⁷.

Tha ceangal sgarte eadar dà chiall nuair a thagar aon chiall seach an ciall eile, chan ann an dà chuid. Is e an deuchainn aithne⁷⁸ a chleachdar gus seo a mheasadh. Ma tha ciall 1 air a thaghadh sa chiad leughadh cùmar ris a' chiall seo rèidh an leughaidh. Mar eisimpleir:

Bha Mìcheal a' seòladh luinge agus bha Màiri cuideachd.

Dh'fheumadh an aon chiall 'toy/model ship' no 'sailing-ship' a bhith aig *long*, cha bhiodh e ciallach nan robh Mìcheal a' seòladh *long* 'toy/model ship' agus Màiri *long* 'sailing-ship'. Mar sin tha aithne neo-eisimeileachd aig an dà chiall.

Chithear cuideachd gu bheil cumhaichean-firinne neo-eisimeileach⁷⁹ aig an dà chiall. Fhreagramaid *tha* no *chan eil* dhan a' cheist 'A bheil *long* aig Mìcheal?' Ag innse na firinne, is urrainn dha Mìcheal *tha* a fhreagairt ma-thà 'toy/model ship' aige agus *chan eil* mur h-eil 'sailing-ship' aige. Is e an treas rud a tha a' riochdachadh ceangal sgarte, gu bheil dàimhleachdan seatha neo-eisimeileach⁸⁰ aig an dà chiall; is ann a' buntainn ri dèideagan agus rudan leis an cluicheamaid a tha 'toy/model ship' agus is ann a' buntainn ri sgothan a bhios a' siubhal a' giùlain daoine agus bathar a tha ann an 'sailing-ship'.

Ma tha an comas agad a ràdh gu bheil an dà chiall freagarrach seach aon chiall mu seach mar a bha againn le *long*, is e dàimh neo-sgarte a tha ann. Mar eisimpleir, *sgoth*, is e *sgoth* a thathar a' cleachdad ann am Barraigh airson 'boat' ach cuideachd airson meud shònraighe de *sgoth* mar sin ma tha *sgoth* aig Mìcheal 'any type of boat' is urrainn *sgoth* 'open-decked

⁷⁶ discrete

⁷⁷ non-discrete

⁷⁸ identity test

⁷⁹ independent truth conditions

⁸⁰ independent sense relations

small boat' a bhith aig Màiri. Tha seo a' ciallachadh nach eil faclan le dàimh neo-sgarte soirbheachail san deuchainn aithne.

Dàimhleachdan neo-lìneach⁸¹

Meatafor

A' sealltainn a-niste air ceanglaichean neo-lìneach eadar faclan, tha dà phrìomh sheòrsa ann; meatafor agus meatanaimidh. Tha an dà chuid meatafor agus meatanaimidh mar thoradh air leum mhic-mheannach ann an ciall fhaclan. Is e meatafor a tha ann nuair a tha an ceangal mar thoradh air coltas agus is e meatanaimidh a tha ann nuair a tha ceangal ann mar thoradh air co-cheangal⁸².

Tha meatafor gu math bitheanta ann an cànan agus tric chan eil luchd-cleachdaidh a' chànan fiù 's mothachail gun e meatafor a thathar a' cleachdad. Gu sìmplidh is e a tha ann am meatafor: 'the conceptualization of one cognitive domain in terms of elements more usually associated with another domain' (Taylor, 2009: 135). Tha Lakoff agus Johnson (1980) air sgrùedad a dhèanamh air meataforan ann am Beurla sa leabhar *Metaphors We Live By*, is iad a' cleachdad eisimpleir de mar a thathar a' bruidhinn mun cuairt air argamaid mar chogadh.

Tha Lakoff & Johnson (2003) air meudachadh air a' mhìneachadh a thugar sa chiad dreach de *Metaphors We Live By* ann an dreach a trì a nochd ann an 2003:

In a *metaphor*, there are two domains: the target domain, which is constituted by the immediate subject matter, and the source domain, in which important metaphorical reasoning takes place and that provides the source concepts used in that reasoning. Metaphorical language has literal meaning in the source domain. In addition, a metaphoric mapping is multiple, that is, two or more elements are mapped to two or more other elements. Image-schema structure is preserved in the mapping – interiors of containers map to interiors, exteriors map to exteriors; sources of motion to sources, goals to goals, and so on. (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003: 265)

⁸¹ non-linear sense relations

⁸² association

Sheall Ó Maolalaigh (2010) gun e ceangal mar thoradh air leudachadh mheataforach a tha ann eadar còrr is fichead fhacal eadar-dhealaichte ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba airson 'snowflake'.

San rannsachadh tha seo, tha e follaiseach gun e am prìomh dhòigh anns a bheil meatafor air nochdadh is e seo an dòigh anns a bheil sgoth agus uidheamachd co-cheangailte ri seòladh air an ainmeachadh às dèidh mhearanaimean a' chuirp:

Acaire (§2.1.):

- *achlais* 'part between shank and fluke' (§2.1.2)

Cliabh (§2.3.):

- *sùil* 'eye of creel' (§2.3.12)

Crann:

- *bròg a' chruinn* 'heel of the mast, lit. shoe of the mast' (§1.4.2)
- *sàil a' chruinn* 'heel of the mast' (§1.4.5)

Lìon:

- *ceann* 'rope in top corner used to connect nets' (§2.7.5)
- *cluas* 'loop in corner of net used to connect nets' (§2.7.6)
- *druim* 'backline' (§2.7.11)

Seòl (§1.3.):

- *amhach* 'throat of the sail' (§1.3.2)
- *cas an t-siùil* 'foot of the sail' (§1.3.5)
- *ceann-deiridh* 'stern-end of sail' (§1.3.7)
- *ceann-toisich* 'bow-end of sail' (§1.3.8)

Sgoth (§1.2.):

- *gualann* 'shoulder' (§1.2.36)
- *sliasaid* 'thigh' (§1.2.52)
- *druim* 'keel' (§1.2.28)
- *sròn* 'nose' (§1.2.52)

cnapach (§1.1.4):

Thatar a' cleachdad *cnapach* ann am Barraigh nuair a thèid mìneachadh a thoirt air meud na sgothadh, mar eisimpleir, **CMN45**: Seall, sin agad *cnapach* mhòr de scafaidh. Ach thèid am facal a chleachdad cuideachd gu tric, a-rithist is iad a-mach air meud, ach a thaobh ghillean. Mas e agus gun robhar fhathast *na chnapach* cha bhiodh tu fhathast ach glè òg, mar sin is e rud beag a bhiodh unnad.

long (§1.1.13):

Mar a chunnacas cheana gur h-ann am meatafor: ceangal cèille mar thoradh air coltas. Fhuaras eisimpleir air leth soilleir de cheangal choltais leis an fhacal *long*. Thatar a' cleachdad *long* ann am Barraigh an dà chuid airson dèideag bheag / modail beag de sgoth agus soitheach-seòlaidh mòr.

ràcan (§2.9.1):

Tha ciall meatafor ri lorg leis na mearanaimean aig ràcain. Le cas, ceann, làmh agus fiaclan an ràcain, chithear gu bheil eisimpleirean eile againn ann a sheo den chorp air a chleachdad gus ainmean a thoirt dha uidheamachd.

ràmh (§2.10.1):

Thatar a' cleachdad *liagh* ann am Barraigh airson 'feather of oar'. Is e a' chiad chiall a nochdas ann an Dwelly airson *liagh* 'ladle', mar sin tha ceangal ann eadar an dòigh anns a bheil an *liagh* a tha a' dol a-steach dha uisge agus ga għluasad coltas ri uidheam leithid 'ladle'.

faoileag gheal (§4.7.11):

Is e faoileag gheal a tha aca ann am Barraigh airson 'white caps on the sea' no 'white horses' mar a tha aca ann am Beurla. Tha e inntinneach gu bheilear a' dèanamh ceangal ann an coltas na fairrgeadh le faoileag ann an Gàidhlig seach 'horse' ann am Beurla.

muisginn (§3.2.17):

Is e 'razorfish' a tha ann am muirsginn agus is ann bho muir + sgian a tha muisginn a' tighinn (tha litreachadh an seo a' riochdad na dualchainnte). Chan iongnadh gu bheil coltas an èisg air ainm den leithid a thoirt dha.

brà (§3.1.7):

Chithear eisimpleir eile de mheatafor agus ainm èisg le *brà* airson 'brill'. Is e a' chiad chiall a tha aig brà ann an Dwelly 'quern, handmill'. Is e iasg rèidh cruinn a tha ann am brà a tha na bhall den teaghach turbaid.

Meatanimidh

Is e a tha ann am meatanimidh, càirdeas neo-lìneach mar thoradh air co-cheangal. Chithear ann an Lackoff & Johnson (2003, 265) gur h-e a tha ann an meatanimidh:

In a *metonymy*, there is only one domain: the immediate subject matter.

There is only one mapping; typically the metonymic source maps to the metonymic target (the referent) so that one item in the domain can stand for the other.

Tha Cruse (2011: 256) a' mìneachadh mar a tha meatanimidh eadar-dhealaichte bho mheatafor:

Metaphor involves the use of one domain as an analogical model [...] to structure our conception of another domain, in other words the process crucially involves two (in the simplest cases) distinct conceptual domains. Metonymy, on the other hand relies on an (actual, literal) association between two components within a single domain (and no restructuring is involved).

Chunnacas ann an Ó Maolalaigh (2008a: 489) eisimpleir de mheatanimidh ann an Gàidhlig le mar a tha *rosig* no *friusig* (ann an Tiriodh) le ciall 'eyelashes' san latha an-diugh air tàillibh gur b' àibhist ciall *sùil* a bhith aig *rosig*. Chithear ann am Meek (2006) gu bheilear cleachdad *smùid* a thaobh buaidh na dibhe ann an Gàidhlig gu mòr a' crochadh air mar a bhathar ag òl gu sunndach an dà chuid air bàtaichean-smùide agus trèanaichean-smùide aig àm an Tionndaidh Ghniomhachais. Nochd co-cheangal eadar a bhith air inneal siubhail smùide agus buaidh na dibhe.

Anns an rannsachadh tha seo fhuras eisimpleirean de mheatanimidh:

bus 'cheeks' (§3.4.2)

Mar a chunnacas ann an Ó Maolalaigh (2008a) le *roisg*/ *friusig*, gheibhear meatanimidh tric nuair a tha dà rud faisg air a' cheile gu fisiceach. Fhuras eisimpleir den a seo anns an rannsachadh le cleachdad *bus* ann am Barraigh airson 'cheeks' seach 'mouth'. Is e a' chiad

mhìneachadh a tha aig Dwelly (143) ‘mouth’ is e ciall 9: **AM Cheek - Uist**. Is e ‘mouth’ an aona chiall a tha aig MacBain (1982, 60) agus gu mì-fhortanach chan eil bus a’ nochdadh ann an GWE.

làmh, air ràcan (§2.9.4) / *air a' bhàta* (§1.6.8), *dòrn* (§2.10.5)

Tha Ó Maolalaigh (2008) air aire a thogail air meatanaimidh agus mar a thathar tric ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba a’ cleachdadhe *làmh* airson a’ phàirt de uidheamachd far a bheilear a’ cur an cuid làmh. Chithear seo le ràcan, is e *làmh* an ràcain a tha aca ann am Barraigh airson a’ phàirt den ràcan far am biodh an *làmh*. Gu h-inntinneach, fhuras le ràmh gun e *dòrn* a tha air a’ phàirt far a bheilear a’ greimeachadh air an ràmh seach *làmh*.

Chunnacas eisimpleir eile de mheatanaimidh le *làmh* sa rannsachadh tha seo. Is e *làmh(an)* air a’ bhàta a thathar a’ cleachdadhe ann am Barraigh airson ‘deck-hand’. Tha mar a tha aig an neach-obrach ris na làmhan aca a chleachdadhe san cuid obrach air a chleachdadhe tro mheatanaimidh mar ainm airson na dreuchd.

Atharrachaidhean ann an clas fhaclan

Thàinig am follais feadh an rannsachaidh gu bheilear buailteach buadhairean a chleachdadhe mar ainmeanan gu seachd àraig le uidheamachd no èisg. Chunnacas le *cruaidh* (§2.1.7), *biorach* (§3.1.3) gu bheil atharrachadh air tighinn air clas nam faclan. Air uairean thèid deireadh a chur ri buadhair gus an ainmear a chomharrachadh mar eisimpleir *garbhag* (§3.1.18) far a bheilear air an meanbhan boireannta –*ag* a chur ris.

Co-dhùnadh

Tha 654 faclan no abairtean air nochdadh anns an tràchdas seo, 38 dhiubh nach eil air nochdadh roimhid ann am faclaireachd na Gàidhlig. Fhuaras eisimpleirean leithid *carbhanach* (§3.1.10), *caran-creigeadh* (§3.1.9), *muirte* (§4.1.25) far nach eil mìneachadh soilleir ri fhaotainn. Tha seo a' dearbhadh cho cudromach agus a tha e ar dìcheall a dhèanamh briathrachas sgìrean eadar-dhealaichte a ghlèidheadh gun dàil. Tha cruidh fheum air tuilleadh rannsachaидh leicseachail ann an Gàidhlig na h-Alba. Chunnacas cho beartach agus a tha rannsachadh da leithid ann an Gàidhlig na h-Èireann a tha mar thoradh air taic aig ìre institiùideach ann an Èirinn.

Tha cleachdadhbh na Gàidhlig air crìonadh ann am Barraigh. Ged a tha togail air tighinn air comasan òigridh sa Ghàidhlig mar thoradh air FMG, tha buaidh FMG air cleachdadhbh na Gàidhlig sa choimhearsnachd agus cleachdadhbh dualchainnt na sgìre fhathast ri dhearbhadh. Gu mì-fhortanach, chan e Gàidhlig prìomh chànan na coimhairsnachd a-nist agus tha buaidh mhòr aig seo air a' chànan fhèin; a thaobh farsaingeachd agus cleachdadhbh briathrachas na sgìre fhèin ach cuideachd buaidh a' Bheurla air a' Ghàidhlig san farsaingeachd.

Chan e cruinneachadh iomlan de gach facal no abairt a' buntainn ris an iasgach a tha anns an rannsachadh seo. Leis gur h-e rannsachadh MPhil a tha ann, cha robh an comas ann bruidhinn ri gach neach-bratha a bhiodh freagarrach ann an rannsachadh aona bhliadhna. Mar eisimpleir cha deach rannsachadh a dhèanamh ann am Bhàtarsaigh san tràchdas seo ged a tha coimhairsnachd iasgaich làidir ann an Bhàtarsaigh.

Nochd tron rannsachadh feartan dualchainnt Bharraigh a tha fhathast ri sgrùdadhbh, a dh'aindeoin obair ionmhulta Borgstrøm, leithid dùnadh glotasach agus *rt*, *rd* agus *Rd* le beum agus gun bheum. Ged a tha feartan dualchainnte follaiseach am measg luchd-bratha an tràchdais tha rannsachadh a dhìth a thaobh atharraichean ann an dualchainnt eadar na ginealachan gu seachd àraig mar thoradh air atharrachaidhean ann an cleachdadhbh na Gàidhlig sa sgìre.

Chunnacas anns an sgrùdadhbh seimeantach gu bheil beartas agus luach ann a bhith a' sealltainn air a' Ghàidhlig a thaobh ciall nam faclan agus na ceangalaichean eatarra. Gheibhear fuasglaidhean air dàimhleachdan sa chànan bho a bhith a' sgrùdadhbh obair leicseachail a tha a' cur gu mòr ri tuigse a' chànan fhèin ach cuideachd tuigse air cànan san farsaingeachd. Fhuaras gu bheil ciallan ri an lorg ann an Gàidhlig Bharraigh leithid *long* 'toy' (§1.1.13) agus *frog* 'fisherman's jumper' (§1.7.7) nach fhaighear ann an Gàidhlig sgìrean eile.

Tha e cudromach gu bheilear mothachail air eadar-dhealaichean ann an leics-eòlas eadar dualchainntean a thuilleadh air fòn-eòlas agus cruth-eòlas. A-rithist, tha cruaidh fheum barrachd rannsachaидh a dhèanamh air atharrachaidhean dualchainnte eadar na ginealachan an dà chuid a thaobh a' bhriathachais a chleachdte ach cuideachd a thaobh cèille agus an tuigse a tha aig luchd-labhairt air a' bhriathrachas.

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Eàrr-ràdh

Eàrr-ràdh A: Na Ceisteachain

A1. Sgothan

Generic: Dè am facal coitcheannta airson 'boats' ann am Barraigh?

1. Ainmich gach seòrsa bàta air a bheil sibh eòlach:
 - 1.1. Ship
 - 1.2. Vessel
 - 1.3. Ferry
 - 1.4. Boat
 - 1.5. Sail boat
 - 1.6. Lifeboat
 - 1.7. Yacht
 - 1.8. Coracle
 - 1.9. Dinghy
 - 1.10. Rib

Sgothan Iasgaich

- 1.11. Dory
- 1.12. Baldie
- 1.13. Scaffie
- 1.14. Zulu
- 1.15. Fifie
- 1.16. Nobby
- 1.17. Sputnik
- 1.18. Drifter
- 1.19. Ring-net
- 1.20. Trawler
- 1.21. Purser
- 1.22. Lobster Boat
- 1.23. Crab Boat
- 1.24. Scallop Boat

1.2. Mìnich na h-eadar-dhealaichean eadar gach fear;

- 1.2.1. Cuin a chleachdte na bàtaichean?
- 1.2.2. Cò chleachdad na bàtaichean eadar-dhealaichte?
- 1.2.3. A bheil eisimpleirean ann am Barraigh de na sgothan seo?

2.1 Pàirtean eadar-dhealaichte de gach bàta air ainmneachadh gu h-àrd [different parts of each of the boats names above]:

- 2.1.2 Outside the vessel
- 2.1.3 From bow to stern
- 2.1.4 Sails

- 2.1.5 Masts
- 2.1.6 Rudder
- 2.1.7 Rowing – oars and oar holders

- 2.2 Inside the vessel
 - 2.2.2 Wheelhouse
 - 2.2.2.1 All equipment and controls
 - 2.2.2.2 Captain's seat
 - 2.2.2.3 Viewing points
 - 2.2.3 Cabin
 - 2.2.3.1 Floor
 - 2.2.3.2 Beds
 - 2.2.3.3 Seats
 - 2.2.3.4 Anything else
 - 2.2.4 Fish store
 - 2.2.4.1 Gutting area
 - 2.2.4.2 Storage area
 - 2.2.4.3 Refrigeration
 - 2.2.4.4 Sorting area
 - 2.2.5 Seats
 - 2.2.6 Floor
 - 2.2.7 Other internal areas
 - 2.2.7.1 Sides
 - 2.2.7.2 Walls

- 3.1 Ship-building and maintenance
 - 3.1.1 Materials used – for each part of the boat identified above?
 - 3.1.2 Types of woods, materials used
 - 3.1.3 Fixtures and fittings
 - 3.1.4 Other items

- 4.1 Luchd-obrach nam bàtaichean
 - 4.1.1 Captain - Master Mariner
 - 4.1.2 First Mate
 - 4.1.3 Second Mate
 - 4.1.4 AB
 - 4.1.5 Engineer
 - 4.1.6 Deck hand
 - 4.1.7 Fisherman
 - 4.1.8 Crew
 - 4.1.9 Coxsain (lifeboat)
 - 4.1.10 Cook
 - 4.1.11 A bheil ainmean sònraichte airson iùrean eòlais eadar-dhealaichte?
 - 4.1.12 A bheil sgath sam bith gan comharrachadh bho chàch-a-chèile?
 - 4.1.13 Ainmean sam bith eile?

- 5.1 Dè seòrsa aodaich a bhiodh orra?

- 5.1.1 Feet
- 5.1.2 Socks
- 5.1.3 Boots
- 5.1.4 Waterproofs
- 5.1.5 Trousers
- 5.1.6 Belts / braces etc
- 5.1.7 Jumpers
- 5.1.8 Shirts
- 5.1.9 Life jacket
- 5.1.10 Hats
- 5.1.11 Gloves
- 5.1.12 Scarf
- 5.1.13 A bheil atharrachaidhean air a bhith ann a thaobh nam faclan leis mar a tha an t-aodach fhèin air atharrachadh?

6.1 Maraireachd [Navigation]

- 6.1.1 Radar
- 6.1.2 GPS
- 6.1.3 Compass
- 6.1.4 Points of the compass
- 6.1.5 Parts of the compass
- 6.1.6 Different types of compass
- 6.1.7 Navigation lights
- 6.1.8 White light
- 6.1.9 Masthead light
- 6.1.10 Stern light
- 6.1.11 Portside light
- 6.1.12 Starboard side
- 6.1.13 Electric light
- 6.1.14 Paraffin oil light
- 6.1.15 Latern
- 6.1.16 Lighthouse (Particular names e.g. Barrahead lighthouse etc).
- 6.1.17 Buoys
- 6.1.18 Words connected with navigation by land features
- 6.1.19 Other ways of navigation
- 6.1.20 Any other words connected to the navigation

7.1 Anchor

- 7.1.1 Parts of anchor
- 7.1.2 Anchor
- 7.1.3 Stock
- 7.1.4 Shank
- 7.1.5 Fluke
- 7.1.6 Arm
- 7.1.7 Palm
- 7.1.8 Crown
- 7.1.9 Throat
- 7.1.10 Bill

- 7.1.11 Shoulder
- 7.1.12 Forelock
- 7.1.13 Ring
- 7.1.14 Forelock pin
- 7.1.15 Different types of anchors
- 7.1.16 Words associated with using the anchor
 - 7.1.16.1 Lowering the anchor
 - 7.1.16.2 Lifting the anchor
 - 7.1.16.3 The use of the anchor in different areas/conditions/different reasons

- 8.1 Sailing the vessel
- 8.1.1 Steering of the boat / Handling the boat
 - 8.1.1.1 Fair wind
 - 8.1.1.2 Weather side
 - 8.1.1.3 Lee side
 - 8.1.1.4 Weather bow
 - 8.1.1.5 Lee bow
 - 8.1.1.6 Weather quarter
 - 8.1.1.7 Lee quarter
 - 8.1.1.8 To windward
 - 8.1.1.9 To windward of us
 - 8.1.1.10 To leeward
 - 8.1.1.11 To leeward of us
 - 8.1.1.12 Weathering the point
 - 8.1.1.13 Weather the point
 - 8.1.1.14 Keep the leeward of him
 - 8.1.1.15 Windward helm
 - 8.1.1.16 Lee helm
 - 8.1.1.17 Different types of sailing
 - 8.1.1.18 In different conditions
 - 8.1.1.19 In different areas
 - 8.1.1.20 Styles associated with individuals
 - 8.1.1.21 Floating
 - 8.1.1.22 Sinking
 - 8.1.1.23 Other problems that can occur

- 9.1 Harbour
- 9.1.1 Dè na seòrsaichean eadar-dhealaichte a th' ann agus càite ann am Barraigh a lorgar iad?
- 9.1.2 Pier
- 9.1.3 Harbour
- 9.1.4 Port
- 9.1.5 Jetty
- 9.1.6 Moorings
- 9.1.7 Route to harbour/port?

10. General sayings, idioms or proverbs connected.

A2. Uidheamachd

The Ring-Net

1. Its construction
 - 1.1 Parts of the net
 - 1.2 Name for back-rope
 - 1.3 For the corks
 - 1.4 For the lead rings
 - 1.5 For the rope – generally termed sweepline – attached to bridle-rope, for towing and closing the net
2. Mending a net
 - 2.1 Word for netting needle
 - 2.2 Parts of the needle
 - 2.3 For eye or hole of needle
 - 2.4 For net twine, both tarred and untarred
 - 2.5 For mending knife (some fishermen had special knife)
 - 2.6 For sharpening-stone
 - 2.7 For ‘twine-box’, in which was kept needles, hanks of twine etc.
 - 2.8 For the ‘setting up’ of a net to ropes
 - 2.9 For the measurement between points of knotting to back-rope
 - 2.10 For the knots
 - 2.11 For the measuring stick or other device used when setting up
 - 2.12 For mending

Lobster Creel Fishing

3. The Creel
 - 4.1 Term for creel
 - 4.2 Making a creel
 - 4.3 The base
 - 4.4 Rods, before and after bending and fitting to base
 - 4.5 Sharpened ends of rods
 - 4.6 The netting and how attached to base
 - 4.7 Netting a creel
 - 4.8 The eye
 - 4.9 Chamber of creel, if such
 - 4.10 Weight of what material
 - 4.11 Bait-holder
 - 4.12 Rope
 - 4.13 Floats, consisting of and how rigged
 - 4.14 Door (for admitting hand)
 - 4.15 Fleet of creels, when attached to a single line

4. Fishing
 - 5.1 Shooting a creel
 - 5.2 Hauling a creel

- 5.3 Term for bait
- 5.4 What kinds used
- 5.5 Cleaning a creel, what creatures found within
- 5.6 Natures of ground (e.g. soft, hard)
- 5.7 Testing of new ground
- 5.8 Fraying or frayed, rope
- 5.9 Broken rope
- 5.10 Creel wedged on ground
- 5.11 Tying claws of lobsters – device used
- 5.12 Term for keep-box
- 5.13 Moorings of keep-box

A3. Eisg

1. Fish

- 1.1. White fish
- 1.2. Ling
- 1.3. Blue ling
- 1.4. Cod
- 1.5. Haddock
- 1.6. Tusk
- 1.7. Turbot
- 1.8. Halibut
- 1.9. Whiting
- 1.10. Conger eel
- 1.11. Skate
- 1.12. Grey skate
- 1.13. Ray fish (thornback)
- 1.14. Rooker
- 1.15. Sharp snouted ray
- 1.16. White round Ray
- 1.17. Coley
- 1.18. Bream
- 1.19. Pollack
- 1.20. Monkfish
- 1.21. Hake
- 1.22. Dogfish
- 1.23. Blue shark
- 1.24. Sillock
- 1.25. John Dory
- 1.26. Sole
- 1.27. Lemon sole
- 1.28. Plaice
- 1.29. Dover sole
- 1.30. Brill
- 1.31. Flounder
- 1.32. Witch
- 1.33. Megrime
- 1.34. Rooker, thornback
- 1.35. Gurnet
- 1.36. Codling
- 1.37. Catfish
- 1.38. Dabs
- 1.39. Norway Pout
- 1.40. Saithe
- 1.41. Sandeels
- 1.42. Roes
- 1.43. Horse Mackerel
- 1.44. Sprats

- 1.45. Trout
- 1.46. Salmon
- 1.47. Wrasse
- 1.48. Silver mullet
- 1.49. Herring
- 1.50. Mackerel
- 1.51. Lythe
- 1.52. Codling
- 1.53. Saithe

Words for a small shoal of herring playing

- a. General term of reference for a shoal of herring
- b. A small shoal
- c. A large shoal
- d. For a shoal of herring showing red in daylight
- e. For a shoal of herring showing black in daylight or at evening

2. Different stages of each fish's life cycle

3. Different parts of a fish

- 3.1. Head
- 3.2. Mouth
- 3.3. Tooth
- 3.4. Tongue
- 3.5. Eye
- 3.6. Gill
- 3.7. Back
- 3.8. Belly
- 3.9. Tail
- 3.10. Skin
- 3.11. Scale
- 3.12. Fin
- 3.13. Sting
- 3.14. Bone
- 3.15. Stomach
- 3.16. Liver
- 3.17. Roe
- 3.18. Herring roe
- 3.19. Milt
- 3.20. Bladder
- 3.21. Cut of fish
- 3.22. 'puddings'
- 3.23. Fish slime
- 3.24. Fish soup
- 3.25. Crab wax (fat)
- 3.26. Lobster (wax)

4. Sea mammals

4.1. Whale

4.2. Beaked whale

4.3. Basking shark

4.4. Porpoise

4.5. Shark

4.6. Seal

4.7. Dolphin

5. Shellfish

5.1. Cockles

5.2. Mussels

5.3. Wilks

5.4. Periwinkles

5.5. Oysters

5.6. Razor fish

5.7. Crayfish

5.8. Lobster

5.9. Squat lobster

5.10. Norway Lobster

5.11. Green crab

5.12. Brown crab

5.13. Velvet crab

5.14. Limpets

5.15. Prawns (also called Nephrops)

5.16. Langoustine

5.17. Clams

5.18. Razor clams

5.19. Shrimps

5.20. Valoors

5.21. Scallops

5.22. Queen scallops

5.23. King scallops

5.24. Krill

5.25. Lugworm

5.26. Squid

5.27. Hermit crab

6. Curing Fish

6.1. Salting house

6.2. Salt

6.3. Rough salt

6.4. Salter (curer)

6.5. Salted

6.6. Pickled

6.7. Salted trough

6.8. Salt fish

6.9. Salt herring

- 6.10. Re-packing and re-salting salt herring
- 6.11. Season with salt
- 6.12. Sour skate
- 6.13. Sour
- 6.14. Kipper

- 7. Gutting Fish
 - 7.1. Gutting the herring
 - 7.2. Gutting-knife
 - 7.3. Cran – measure for herring
 - 7.4. Large herring
 - 7.5. Full herring
 - 7.6. Spent herring
 - 7.7. Splitting
 - 7.8. Splitter
 - 7.9. Splitting knife
 - 7.10. Splitting table
 - 7.11. Preparing shellfish

Cooking Fish

- 8. Ciamar a bhios tu gan ullachadh airson ithe?

- 8.1. Na h-èisg eadar-dhealaichte

- 8.2. Maorach

Bait

- 9. Dè tha sibh a' cleachdadadh airson bait?

- 9.1. Ciamar a tha sibh ga ullachadh

- 9.2. Ciamar a tha sibh ga chur air na lìn no sa chlèibh

- 10. Ceistean a bharrachd

- 10.1. Seanfhaclan sam bith?

- 10.2. Far-ainmean?

A4. Side

Generic: Dè am facal coitcheannta ann am Barraigh airson ‘weather’?

1. Good weather:

- 1.1. Nice weather
- 1.2. Hot weather
- 1.3. Dry weather
- 1.4. Cold weather
- 1.5. Calm weather
- 1.6. Warm weather
- 1.7. Stormy weather
- 1.8. Nasty weather
- 1.9. Worst weather
- 1.10. Broken weather (unsettled)
- 1.11. Wet weather
- 1.12. Showery weather
- 1.13. Frosty weather
- 1.14. Very rainy weather
- 1.15. Snowy weather
- 1.16. Foggy weather
- 1.17. Windy weather
- 1.18. Stormy weather
- 1.19. Cold easterly wind
- 1.20. Coldish breezy weather
- 1.21. Stormy dirty weather
- 1.22. Dangerous weather
- 1.23. Bad weather

2. Wind

- 2.1. Generic
- 2.2. Dead calm
- 2.3. Light breeze
- 2.4. Fresh breeze
- 2.5. Gusts
- 2.6. Wind of variable direction
- 2.7. Winds from particular direction
- 2.8. Strong wind
- 2.9. Gale
- 2.10. Hurricane
- 2.11. Rising wind
- 2.12. Dying wind
- 2.13. Onshore winds
- 2.14. Offshore winds
- 2.15. Blow, blowing
- 2.16. Shelter
- 2.17. Trade winds

- 2.18. The wind has died
- 2.19. The wind has risen
- 2.20. Winds associated with particular seasons of the year / times of the day
- 2.21. Winds associated with particular seas
- 2.22. Winds associated with particular wind directions

3. Weather and the sea

- 3.1. A calm sea
- 3.2. A light swell
- 3.3. A heavy swell
- 3.4. A choppy sea
- 3.5. A stormy sea
- 3.6. Large waves
- 3.7. Breakers
- 3.8. Surf
- 3.9. Spindrift
- 3.10. Other terms associated with the movement of the sea.

4. Storms and the sea

- 4.1. Generic
- 4.2. Light storm
- 4.3. Strong storm
- 4.4. Different grades of storm
- 4.5. Pre-storm conditions
- 4.6. Post-storm conditions
- 4.7. Storms and behaviour – words associated with changes in behaviour.
- 4.8. Other terms associated with storms e.g. abatement, etc.

5. Tides

- 5.1. Generic
- 5.2. Flowing
- 5.3. Ebbing
- 5.4. High tide
- 5.5. Low tide
- 5.6. Spring tide
- 5.7. Neap tide
- 5.8. Turn of the tide
- 5.9. The sea is rising
- 5.10. The sea is calming
- 5.11. Spring (flood) tide
- 5.12. Spring ebb-tide
- 5.13. Height of spring-tides
- 5.14. Lowest neap tides
- 5.15. Peak of flood-tide stream
- 5.16. Peak of ebb-tide stream
- 5.17. High water mark
- 5.18. Tide period
- 5.19. Dead low water

- 5.20. Current
- 5.21. False current
- 5.22. Strong current
- 5.23. Strongest part of current
- 5.24. Whirling tide eddies
- 5.25. Whirling contrary eddies
- 5.26. Centre eddy of tide
- 5.27. Tidlw whirlpool
- 5.28. Strongest part of current
- 5.29. Strong current
- 5.30. Wake of boat

- 6. The sky and the weather
 - 6.1. A clear sky by day
 - 6.2. A clear night sky
 - 6.3. A red sky
 - 6.4. An overcast sky
 - 6.5. Unusual appearance of the moon or the sun
 - 6.6. The northern lights
 - 6.7. Stars

- 7. Clouds
 - 7.1. Light cloud
 - 7.2. Cirrus cloud
 - 7.3. Thick cloud
 - 7.4. Rainbow
 - 7.5. Fast moving cloud
 - 7.6. Mackerel sky
 - 7.7. Cloudy
 - 7.8. Overcast
 - 7.9. Haze
 - 7.10. Hazy
 - 7.11. It's clouding over
 - 7.12. Darkening lowering sky
 - 7.13. Brightening lifting sky.

- 8. Rain
 - 8.1. Generic
 - 8.2. Drizzle
 - 8.3. Light shower
 - 8.4. Heavy shower
 - 8.5. Sudden shower
 - 8.6. Prolonged rain
 - 8.7. Autumn rains
 - 8.8. Driving rain
 - 8.9. Getting soaked
 - 8.10. Between two belts of rain
 - 8.11. Rains associated with particular times of the year

- 8.12. Rains associated with particular weathers
- 8.13. Rains associated with particular wind directions
- 8.14. Any other terms associated with rain.

9. Mist

- 9.1. Generic
- 9.2. Light mist
- 9.3. Heavy mist
- 9.4. Sea mist
- 9.5. Wet mist
- 9.6. Fog
- 9.7. Foggy
- 9.8. Other terms associated with mist

10. Snow and hail

- 10.1. Snowflake(s)
- 10.2. Sleet
- 10.3. Types of snow
- 10.4. Driving snow
- 10.5. Heavy fall
- 10.6. Snowdrifts
- 10.7. A few flakes floating in the wind
- 10.8. Snowman and rolled ball of snow
- 10.9. Hailstones

11. Frost

- 11.1. Hoarfrost
- 11.2. Hard frost
- 11.3. Ice
- 11.4. Thaw

12. Thunder and lightning

- 12.1. Thunder
- 12.2. Lightning

13. Signs foretelling weather

- 13.1. Foretelling good weather.
- 13.2. Foretelling bad weather.
- 13.3. Foretelling changes in the weather

14. General sayings or proverbs connected with the weather.

Eàrr-Ràdh B: Fiosrachadh agus Aonta airson Cleachdadh Dàta



FIOSRACHADH AGUS AONTA AIRSON CLEACHDADH DÀTA *Information and Consent Form*

Tha mise _____ a' tuigsinn gu bheil **Ciorstaidh NicLeòid** a' cruinneachadh fiosrachadh tro agallamhan air an clàradh airson pròiseict rannsachaidh MPhil agus Dàta airson Stòras na Gàidhlig (DASG) ann an Oilthigh Ghlaschu.

I _____ understand that Kirstie MacLeod is collecting data using recorded interviews for an MPhil research masters and for the research project Digital Archive of Scottish Gaelic (DASG) at the University of Glasgow.

'S ann stèidhichte air ceisteachan a bhios na h-agallamhan agus 's ann mar phàirt den rannsachadh MPhil agam a tha iad. 'S e 'Briathrachas na mara à Eilean Bharraigh' an t-ainm a th' air an rannsachadh seo agus tha mi an dùil gun tèid agam air na faclan a chleachdar ann am Barraigh a chruinneachadh agus leis a seo gun tèid am briathrachas a ghlèidheadh.

The recorded interviews will be based on questionnaires and will be used as part of the research for my MPhil study entitled 'A Study of Barra Gaelic maritime terms'. It is expected that the information gathered will be used to collect a comprehensive list of Barra Gaelic maritime terms, and will hopefully preserve terms which are falling out of usage.

Chaidh DASG a stèidheachadh ann an 2006 ann an Roinn na Ceiltis agus na Gàidhlig, Oilthigh Ghlaschu. 'S iad amasan DASG: glèidheadh agus cuir ri tasglann Faclair Eachdraidheil na Gàidhlig tron a bhith ga chur ann an cruth digiteach agus gu poblach air loidhne; cuir ri Faclair na Gàidhlig (pròiseict thar oilthighean) agus rannsachadh ùr a bhrosnachadh a thaobh na Gàidhlig ann an iomadach roinn.

The Digital Archive of Scottish Gaelic (DASG) was established in 2006 and is a recognised British Academy project in the Department of Celtic and Gaelic. The main aims of DASG are: a) to preserve and enhance the archive generated by the Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic project (1966–96) by digitising it and making it publicly available on the internet; b) to contribute to the inter-university project Faclair na Gàidhlig; c) to facilitate and stimulate new research in Gaelic-related studies in a variety of disciplines.

Tha / Chan eil mi airson a bhith gu tur neo-aithnichte san rannsachadh (dubh as na tha freagarrach)

Tha mi a' toirt seachad mo chead am fiosrachadh a bheir mi seachad a chleachdadh airson seo 's mi a' tuigsinn:

- Bidh an stuth air a chumail ann an teàrainteachd ann an Ceiltis agus Gàidhlig, Oilthigh Ghlaschu agus aig an neach-rannsachaidh. Dh' fhaoidte gun tèid am fiosrachadh fhoillseachadh san àm ri teachd, an dà chuid ann an clò agus air-loidhne le luchd-rannsachaidh na Ceiltis agus Gàidhlig ann an Oilthigh Ghlaschu no leis an neach-rannsachaidh.



NO

- Thèid an stuth a sgrios nuair a tha an tràchdas crìochnaichte. Cha bu chòir gun rachadh leth-bhreacan a chumail ann an Ceiltis agus Gàidhlig, Oilthigh Ghlaschu no aig an neach-rannsachaidh. Cha tèid am fiosrachadh fhoillseachadh san àm ri teachd, ann an clò no air-loidhne, le daoine a tha air an ceangail do dh' Oilthigh Ghlaschu no aig an rannsache. (Tagh aon dhiubh seo)
- Thèid agam air a bhith a' tarraing a-mach às an rannsachadh seo aig àm sam bith.

I wish / do not wish to remain anonymous in this research. (Please delete as appropriate)

I give my consent to the use of the data for the purpose on the understanding that:

- *The material will be retained in Celtic and Gaelic at the University of Glasgow and may be used in future academic research by researchers in or associated with Celtic and Gaelic. It may also be published both in print and online. The researcher will also retain copies of the interviews.*

OR

- *I wish the material to be destroyed after the thesis has been completed. Copies should not be retained in Celtic and Gaelic at the University of Glasgow or the researcher.*
- *I may withdraw from taking part in this study at any time.*

Ainm-sgrìobhte | *Contributor's signature:* _____

Ceann-latha | *Date:* _____

Neach-rannsachaidh | *Researcher:* Ciorstaidh NicLeòid | *Kirstie MacLeod*
Stiùiriche | *Supervisor:* An t-Ollamh Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh | *Professor Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh*
Seòladh na Roinne | *Department address:* Roinn na Ceiltis agus na Gàidhlig, 3 Garraidhean an Oilthighe, Glaschu, G12 8QQ. *Celtic and Gaelic, 3 University Gardens, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.*

Eàrr-Ràdh C: Seanfhaclan

13.1 Gaoth a tuath fuachd is feannadh,
gaoth a deas teas is toradh,
gaoth a iar iasg is aran/bainne,
gaoth an ear ...?

Chaidh iarradh air gach neach-bratha an robh iad eòlach air an t-seanfhacal seo. Bhathar aontaichte le *Gaoth a tuath fuachd is feannadh, gaoth a deas teas is torradh*, nochd an dà chuid *gaoth an iar iasg is aran no iasg is bainne*. Cha deach agam air fuasgladh fhaighinn air gaoth an ear, ged a tha caochlaideach ri lorg ann an litreachas na Gàidhlig airson gaoth an ear.

GWE, 135:

Gaoth tuath, fuachd is feannadh
Gaoth an iar, uisg' is feamainn
Gaoth a deas, teas is toradh
Gaoth an ear a dh'fhearaibh a' chuain.

MT, 93:

Gaoth a deas, teas is toradh
Gaoth an iar, iasg is bainne
Gaoth a tuath, fuachd is gailleann
Gaoth an ear, meas air chrannaibh.

Ó Maolalaigh, 2008a, 517:

(7) Gaoth a tuath fuachd is feannadh
Gaoth an iar iasg is bainne
Gaoth a deas teas is toradh
Gaoth an ear tart is crannadh

Nicolson, 1996, 214:

Gaoth Deas, teas is toradh;
Gaoth 'n Iar, iasg is bainne;
Gaoth Tuath, fuachd is gailleann;
Gaoth 'n Ear, meas air chrannaibh.

*Al. Gaoth à Deas, teas is toradh;
Gaoth à Tuath, fuachd is feannadh;
Gaoth à 'n Iar, iasg is bainne;
Gaoth à 'n Ear, mil air crannaibh / tart is crannadh.*

13.2 Gach uisg' gach uisg' gach uisg' gu tuath agus gach sneachd, gach sneachd, gach sneachd gu deas .

Fhuras mìneachadh air seo bho **CPM45**: 's e, bha 'ad buan, ma tigeadh sneachd bho deas bha e maireachdainn, na uisge gu tuath, 'it would last you know', uisge gu tuath is sneachd gun deas.

13.3 *Cha tig fuachd gun tig Earrach, cruaidh 'ag no cruaidh ghaillion.*

Fhuras an sean-fhacal slàn bho **IDS29**, cha robh **RDU42** eòlach air a' chiad leth. Cha robh **IDS29** buileach cinnteach a thaobh na bha *cruaidh 'ag* ach bha e den bheachd gun robh ceangal aige ris an Earrach agus mar a tha cùisean gann dha iasgairean aig an àm ud den bhliadhna.

RDU42: Tha e cho fior sa ghabhas fhios agad, cha tig fuachd gun tig Earrach, sin an uair as fuaire a bhios ann as trice, as t-Earrach.

MT, 92: Cha tig fuachd gu 'n tig Earrach: Real cold does not come till Spring comes.

Nicolson, 1991, 143:

Cha tig fuachd gu Earrach,
Cruaidh-chas, no droch cheannach.
*-Cold comes not until Spring
Hardship and bad marketing*

*Al. Cha tig fuachd gu 'n tig Earrach,
Le gaoith tuath 's le cruaidh-ghailleann.
-Cold comes not until Spring
North wind and tempest bring.*

13.4 *Reothtag na Bealltainne*

DBM47: 'S e, *reothtag na Bealltainn* 's àbhaist dhut a bhith a' faighinn seachdainn ann am 'May' agus bidh i gu math fuar agus 's e reothtag na Bealltainn a th' aca oirre.

SRW2, 30: Caisean coimheach na Bealltainn: A spell of severe weather usually from the north, about the middle of May.

13.5 *Reothtag Latha Fhèille Mìcheil*

MFM51: Reothtag Latha Fhèill Mìcheil 's e dè chanas 'ad, 'September' tha Latha Fhèill Mhìcheil, bidh gèil ann an àm sin.

Eàrr-Ràdh D: Faclan nach eil air nochdadadh ann an tùsan eile

- banga sneachda* ‘snowdrift’ (§4.9.3)
- bogan* ‘soaked’ (§4.10.3)
- bòrd-gainmheach* ‘board next to the garboard strake’ (§1.2.9.1)
- brailear* ‘brailer’ (§2.7.3)
- braileadh* ‘brailing’ (§2.7.3.1)
- bun-froiseadh* ‘strengthening of wind preceding shower’ (§4.10.5)
- buthaidh* ‘buoy’ (§2.11.4)
- ceòthail* ‘misty’ (§4.8.3.3)
- cnambaichean* ‘leather thigh boots’ (§1.7.5)
- cnòban* ‘grappling anchor’ (§2.1.6)
- dearag* ‘derrick’ (§1.2.24)
- dòraidh* ‘dory’ (§1.1.6)
- druiseag* ‘Loch Fyne built boat’ (§1.1.8)
- giomach cèarr* ‘hermit crab’ (§3.2.14)
- grapaile* ‘grappling anchor’ (§2.1.9)
- faighfidh* ‘Fife built boat’ (§1.1.9)
- fineach* ‘Loch Fyne herring’ (§3.1.17)
- frog* ‘fisherman’s jumper’ (§1.7.7)
- frog oidhleisgean* ‘oilskin smock’ (§1.7.8)
- frog ruadh* ‘canvas smock with oilskin sleeves’ (§1.7.9)
- fùideag* ‘large fishing lure’ (§2.6.4)
- gaothail* (§4.1.19)
- hèic* ‘hake’ (§3.1.19)
- loinneach* ‘confused swell’ (§4.7.15)
- mìot* ‘mate on ship’ (§1.6.8)
- muirte* ‘used in clammy weather’ (§4.1.25)
- pìobaire* ‘crayfish’ (§3.2.19)
- punnail* ‘funnel’ (§2.2.6)
- riongair* ‘ring-net boat’ (§1.1.15)
- rionnach clapach* ‘horse mackerel’ (§3.1.30.1)
- sgliapach* ‘dazzling sunshine’ (§4.8.9)
- sliam* ‘fish slime’ (§3.4.15)
- tàillinn* ‘tail-line’ (§2.3.13)

tarbh ‘round fifey boat’ (§1.1.19)

tolaigeach ‘clammy’ (§4.1.31)

toll-deiridh ‘engine-room’ (§1.2.59)

tùraidh ‘woolen hat with pom pom’ (§1.7.18)

urball-froiseadh ‘strengthening of wind following shower’ (§4.10.12)