

## LESSON 7

### The Dative Singular Case of Feminine Nouns

#### Features in Common with the Nominative Singular Nouns

The definite article and definite nouns are identical to nominative singular definite nouns (see Lesson 3).

#### Features in Common with the Dative Singular Masculine Nouns

Combined forms of the definite article with the simple prepositions ending in a vowel **bho**, **de**, **do**, **fo**, **mu**, **ro** and **tro** are identical to dative singular masculine nouns (see Lesson 6).

#### Additional Features of Dative Singular Feminine Nouns

Additionally, feminine dative singular nouns show a variety of internal modifications. These changes are the same for **both** definite and indefinite feminine singular nouns. The general principle is to make the final vowel of a word narrow, i.e. an **i**. This practice is known as slenderisation.

In spoken Gàidhlig the internal modifications of the dative singular are frequently not used; the nominative form sufficing, particularly when the noun is indefinite. However, they are used in formal speech and show less erosion in the written language.

To help you recognise the changes they are best placed into distinct types. The nominative definite singular noun is given as a reference point.

#### Type 1

In monosyllabic nouns a letter **i** is inserted after the last broad vowel after a change in the final broad vowel.

Most common changes are **a >> oi** and **o >> ui**:

Nominative Definite Singular	Dative Definite Singular	Dative Indefinite Singular
a' chas - the leg	air a' chois - on the leg	air cois - on a leg
an long - the ship	air an luing - on the ship	air luing - on a ship

#### Type 2

In both mono- and polysyllabic nouns a letter **i** is inserted after the broad vowel **a**:

Nominative Definite Singular	Dative Definite Singular	Dative Indefinite Singular
an làmh - the hand	air an làimh - on the hand	air làimh - on a hand
a' mharag - the pudding	leis a' mharraig - with the pudding	le marraig - with a pudding
an tòn - the rump	air an tòin - on the rump	air tòin - on a rump

#### Type 3

In polysyllabic nouns the final vowel group **ea** will change to **ei**.

Most common change is the ending **-eag >> -eig**:

Nominative Definite Singular	Dative Definite Singular	Dative Indefinite Singular
a' chaileag - the girl	aig a' chaileig - at the girl	aig caileig - at a girl

an uinneag - the window

ris an uinneig - against the window ri uinneig - against a window

#### Type 4

The vowel group **ea** will change to **i**:

##### Nominative Definite Singular

a' chailleach - the old woman

a' chearc - the hen

##### Dative Definite Singular

dhan chaillich - to the old woman

fon chirc - under the hen

##### Dative Indefinite Singular

do chaillich - to an old woman

fo chirc - under a hen

#### Type 5

In monosyllabic nouns the diphthong **ia** will change to **èi**:

##### Nominative Definite Singular

a' ghrian - the sun

##### Dative Definite Singular

fon ghrèin - under the sun

##### Dative Indefinite Singular

fo ghrèin - under a sun

#### Type 6

In monosyllabic nouns the diphthong **io** will change to **i**:

##### Nominative Definite Singular

a' chrìoch - the boundary

##### Dative Definite Singular

aig a' chrìch - at the boundary

##### Dative Indefinite Singular

aig crìch - at a boundary

#### Type 7

There is no change when the noun ends in a **vowel** or **-chd**, or if the last vowel is already an **i**:

##### Nominative Definite Singular

a' chaora - the sheep

an naidheachd - the news

a' chèilidh - the ceilidh

##### Dative Definite Singular

fon chaora - under the sheep

leis an naidheachd - with the news

aig a' chèilidh - at the ceilidh

##### Dative Indefinite Singular

fo chaora - under a sheep

le naidheachd - with news

aig chèilidh - at a ceilidh

**In a very few cases the dative is irregular or shows no change:**

##### Nominative Definite Singular

a' bhùth - the shop

a' bhean - the wife

##### Dative Definite Singular

anns a' bhùth - in the shop

leis a' mhnaoi - with the wife

##### Dative Indefinite Singular

ann am bùth - in a shop

le mnaoi - with a wife

### NEW WORDS

#### Adjectives

dubh - black

olc - evil

geal - white

sàbhailte - safe

#### Conjunctions

oir - for, because

#### Nouns

The datives are given in this lesson. For others see the **Vocabulary** section.

bùth (f) - shop

caora (f) - sheep

cearc, circ (f) - hen, chicken

crìoch, crìch (f) - end, boundary

cailleach, caillich (f) - old woman

cas, cois (f) - leg, foot

cèilidh (f) - ceilidh

feannag, feannaig (f) - crow

fearg, feirg (f) - anger  
grian, grèin (f) - sun  
madainn (f) - morning  
naidheachd (f) - news  
sgeulachd (f) - story, tale  
sgiath, sgèith (f) - wing, shield  
tòn, tòn (f) - rump, backside  
uinneag, uinneig (f) - window

Gàdhlig (f) - Gàidhlig language  
lámh, làimh (f) - hand  
muir (f) - sea  
poit (f) - pot  
slat, slait (f) - rod, wand  
sràid (f) - street  
ùine (f) - time, spell

**EXERCISE 1 Translate into English** (In brackets are common spoken forms. These should not be written)

1. Tha an litir seo dhan chaillich (dhan chailleach)
2. Bha a' ghrian blàth anns a' mhadainn
3. Nach robh iad aig a' mhuir tron oidhche? Bha
4. Bha i anns an leabaidh tron mhadainn
5. Bha sgeul mun chaileig (mun chaileag) sin anns an naidheachd
6. Tha a' Ghàidhlig glè inntinneach, nach eil?
7. Bha sgeulachd inntinneach anns an litir
8. Tha an nighean ris an uinneig (ris an uinneag) oir tha a' ghrian blàth
9. Bha slat fhada ùr ann anns a' bhùth
10. Tha bùth ùr ann air an t-sràid sin
11. Nach robh iad ùine fhada anns a' bhaile
12. Tha an sgeulachd ghoirid seo anns a' Ghàidhlig
13. Bha an cù donn air an fheur ris a' ghrèin (ris a' ghrian)
14. Bha sgiath dhonn air a' chirc (air a' chearc)

**EXERCISE 2 Translate into Gàidhlig**

1. The old woman was in the shop in the morning
2. She was at the shop along with the girl
3. The girl was safe under the shield
4. The evil hand was on the wand
5. I wasn't at the window in the morning
6. He was in bed through the night
7. He was red with anger
8. The chicken is in the pot
9. The black sheep (sing.) is very hot under the sun
10. Weren't you at the ceilidh? Yes, I was there a short spell
11. The dog was near the girl
12. Crows are black, but there is a white wing on that crow
13. The girl is wet because she was in the sea
14. The story was terrible at the end

## LESSON 7: ANSWERS 1

1. This letter is for the old woman
2. The sun was warm in the morning
3. Were they not at (the) sea through the night? Yes
4. She was in (the) bed during (through) the morning
5. There was a story about that girl in the news
6. Gàidhlig is very interesting, isn't it?
7. There was an interesting story in the letter
8. The girl is at the window because the sun is warm
9. There was new long (fishing) rod in the shop
10. There is a new shop on that street
11. Weren't they a long time in (the) town?
12. This short story is in Gàidhlig
13. The brown dog on the grass was (exposed) to the sun
14. The hen had a brown wing (lit. There was a brown wing on the hen)

## LESSON 7: ANSWERS 2 (In brackets are common

1. Bha a' chailleach anns a' bhùth anns a' mhadainn
2. Bha i aig a' bhùth còmhla ris a' chailleig (ris a' chailleag)
3. Bha a' chailleag sàbhailte fon sgèith (fon sgiath)
4. Bha an lamh olc air an t-slat (air an t-slat)
5. Cha robh mi aig an uinneig (aig an uinneag) anns a' mhadainn
6. Bha e anns an leabaidh tron oidhche
7. Bha e dearg le feirg (le fearg)
8. Tha a' chearc anns a' phoit
9. Tha a' chaora dhùbh gile theth fon ghreìn (fon ghrian)
10. Nach robh thu ann aig a' chèilidh? Bha, bha mi ann uine ghoirid
11. Bha an cù faisg air a' chailleig (air a' chailleag)
12. Tha Feannagan dubh, ach tha sgiath gheal air an Fheannag sin (air an Fheannag sin)
13. Tha an nighean fliuch oir bha i anns a' mhuir
14. Bha an sgeulachd uabhasach aig a' chrìch (aig a' chrìoch)