

Dracula

le Bram Stoker
Eagrán do dhéagóirí arna chóiriú ag Emmett B. Arrigan
Mary Arrigan a mhaisigh
Gabriel Rosenstock a d'aistrigh go Gaeilge

Caibidil 1

Cín Lae Jonathan Harker

3 Bealtaine. Bistritz – D’fhág mé München ar an gcéad lá de Bhealtaine agus bhain mé Vín amach go luath an mhaidin dár gcionn.

Déarfainn gur áit iontach í Búdaipeist, ón radharc breá a fuair mé uirthi ón traein, agus is trua nach raibh deis agam stopadh ann.

Soir atá m’aghaidh i gcónaí, i dtreo Shléibhte Cairp, agus is mór an difríocht idir an tírdhreach seo agus tírdhreach Shasana.

Sular chrom mé ar an aistear seo, thug mé cuairt ar Mhúsaem na Breataine agus léigh mé a lán faoi stair na Trasalváine – nach fiáin diamhair an áit í.

Ní raibh mé in ann teacht ar mhapa ceart den dúiche agus is cinnte nach bhfuil a fhios agam go beacht conas teacht ar Chaisleán Dracula.

Ba é an Cunta Dracula a d’ainmnigh an baile seo, Bistritz – ní mór go mbeidh mé in ann an scéal iomlán a thabhairt do Mhína.

Codladh corrach a rinne mé aréir cé nach raibh aon easpa compoird orm.

B’ait iad na taibhrimh a rinneadh dom agus ba ghlé, ar uairibh: níorbh aon chabhair é an gadhar lasmuigh den fhuinneog agus é ag amhastrach go lá bán.

Níos déanaí Bhrostaigh mé le bheith in am don traein ar maidin.

Bhí sí le himeacht ar 7:30 a.m. ach b’éigean dom uair an chloig a chur isteach sa charráiste fuar sular bhog sí, rud nach dtarlódh i Londain.

Ag seilmidreáil tríd an dúiche a bhí an traein.

Ach ar ndóigh, bhí sé go deas na bailte beaga, na haibhneacha agus na srutháin a fheiceáil.

Níorbh ionann in aon chor na daoine ó stáisiún go a chéile; bhí éadach an-neamhchoitianta ar chuid acu – ach ar a shon shin bhí na mná an-dathúil.

<p>Dracula le Bram Stoker Eagrán do dhéagóirí arna chóiriú ag Emmett B. Arrigan Mary Arrigan a mhaisigh Gabriel Rosenstock a d'aistrigh go Gaeilge</p>	<p>Dracula by Bram Stoker Edition for teenagers arranged by Emmett B. Arrigan Mary Arrigan illustrated Gabriel Rosenstock translated to Irish</p>
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Ceacht a Seacht Déag
Lesson Seventeen

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Leathanach 3
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<p>le – by eagrán – edition do – for déagóirí – teenagers déagóir – teenager déag – -teen arna chóiriú ag – arranged by arna – on its cóiriú – arrangement cóirigh – arrange! ag – at mhaisigh – illustrated maisigh – illustrate! d’aistrigh – translated aistrigh – translate! go – to Gaeilge – Irish caibidil – chapter cín lae – diary Bealtaine – May d’fhág – left fág – leave! mé – I, me ar – on céad – first lá – day de – of agus – and bhain ... amach – reached bain ... amach – reach! go luath – early maidin – morning dár gcionn – next dearfainn – I would say abair – say! gur – that is áit – place iontach – wonderful í – she, her, it Búdaipeist – Budapest ón – from the ó – from radharc – view breá – fine fuair – got faigh – get! uirthi – on her, on it traein – train is – is trua – pity nach raibh – that wasn’t deis – opportunity agam – at me stopadh – to stop stop – stop! ann – there soir – to the East atá – that is m’aghaidh – my face mo – my aghaidh – face i gcónaí – always</p>	<p>i dtreo – towards i – in treo – direction sléibhte – mountains sliamh – mountain Cairp – Carpathian mór – large difríocht – difference idir – between tírdhreach – landscape tír – country dreach – appearance seo – this Sasana – England sular – before chrom – bent crom – bend! aistear – trip thug – gave tabhair – give! cuairt – visit músaem – museum na Breataine – British na – of the Breataine – of Britain an Bhreatain – Britain léigh – read léigh – read! a lán – a lot faoi – about stair – history na Trasalváine – of Transylvania an Trasalváin – Transylvania fiáin – wild diamhair – mysterious in ann – able teacht ar – to find teacht – to come tar – come! mapa – map léarscáil – map ceart – correct den – of the dúiche – region cinnte – certain a fhios – its knowledge fios – knowledge agam – at me go beacht – precisely conas – how caisleán – castle ba – was cunta – count d’ainmnigh – named ainmnigh – name! ainm – name baile – town ní mór go – must beidh – will be bí – be! scéal – story</p>	<p>iomlán – whole tabhairt – to give do – to codladh – sleep corrach – uneasy rinne – did déan – do! aréir – last night cé – although aon – any easpa – lack compoird – of comfort compord – comfort orm – on me ait – strange iad – they taibhrimh – dreams taibhreamh – dream rinneadh – were made dom – for me glé – clear ar uairibh – at times uair – time níor – wasn’t aon – any cabhair – help gadhar – dog lasmuigh – outside fuinneog – window amhastrach – barking lá bán – daylight bán – white níos déanaí – later déanach – late bhrostaigh – hurried brostaigh – hurry! le bheith – to be in am – on time in – in am – time don – for the traein – train bhí – was le himeacht – to leave imeacht – to leave imigh – leave! ach – but b’éigean dom – I had to b’éigean do – has to uair an chloig – an hour uair – hour an chloig – of the clock clog – clock a chur – to put cuir – put! isteach – into sa – in the carráiste – carriage fuar – cold bhog – moved bog – move! rud – thing</p>	<p>tharlódh – would happen Londain – London seilmidreáil – creeping tríd – through ar ndóigh – of course go deas – nice deas – nice bailte – towns beaga – small (pl.) beag – small aibhneacha – rivers abhainn – river srutháin – streams sruthán – stream a fheiceáil – to see feic – see! ionann – same in aon chor – at all daoine – people duine – person stáisiún – station go a chéile – to other éadach – clothing an-neamhchoitianta – very unusual neamhchoitianta – unusual coitianta – usual cuid acu – some of them cuid – portion acu – at them ar a shon shin – nevertheless ar son – for the sake of mná – women bean – woman an-dathúil – very beautiful dathúil – beautiful</p>
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3 Bealtaine – dates are usually written either as a date and the month (e.g. 3 Bealtaine = trí Bealtaine = May 3), or as an ordinal number for the day followed by the month (e.g. 3ú Bealtaine = tríú lá de Bhealtaine = third day of May). When a noun is used with an ordinal number, it comes after the first part of the ordinal (an t-aonú lá is fichead de Bhealtaine = the twenty-first day of May).

Eanáir	January	1ú	aonú, chéad	16ú	séú déag
Feabhra	February	2ú	dara	17ú	seachtú déag
Márta	March	3ú	tríú	18ú	ochtú déag
Aibreán	April	4ú	ceathrú	19ú	naouú déag
Bealtaine	May	5ú	cúigiú	20ú	fichiú
Meitheamh	June	6ú	séú	21ú	aonú is fichead
Iúil	July	7ú	seachtú	22ú	dara is fichead
Lúnasa	August	8ú	ochtú	23ú	tríú is fichead
Meán Fomhair	September	9ú	naouú	24ú	ceathrú is fichead
Deireadh Fomhair	October	10ú	deichiú	25ú	cúigiú is fichead
Samhain	November	11ú	aonú déag	26ú	séú is fichead
Nollaig	December	12ú	dóú déag	27ú	seachtú is fichead
		13ú	tríú déag	28ú	ochtú is fichead
		14ú	ceathrú déag	29ú	naouú is fichead
		15ú	cúigiú déag	30ú	tríochadú
				31ú	aonú is tríocha

bain amach – the combination of *bain* and *amach* means *reach*.

Bhain mé Vín amach.	I reached Vienna.
Níor bhain sé an chathair amach.	He didn't reach the city.

déarfainn – this is the irregular verb *abair* (say) in the *modh coinníollach* (conditional mood).

Abair gur áit iontach í.	Say that it's a nice place.
Dúirt mé gur áit iontach í.	I said that it's a nice place.
Deirim gur áit iontach í.	I say that it's a nice place.
Déarfaidh mé gur áit iontach í.	I will say that it's a nice place.
Déarfainn gur áit iontach í.	I would say that it's a nice place.

deis – there are a few expressions that use the word *deis* (opportunity).

Bhí sé ar dheis.	It was on the right.
Bhí sé ar mo dheis agam.	I had it close to hand.
Ní raibh deis agam dul ann.	I didn't have the chance to go there.
Tapaigh an deis.	Seize the day.

i dtreo – *i dtreo* is followed by a genitive to indicate “in the direction of” or “towards”.

Táim ag tiomáint i dtreo na cathrach.	I'm driving towards the city.
Bhí sé ag teacht i mo threo.	He was coming towards me.

sular, sula – *sular* and *sula* both mean “before” and are followed by a verb. *sular* is used by verbs that use *ar* as a question word and lenites the verb. *sula* is used for verbs that use *an* as a question word and eclipses the verb.

Ar tháinig sé?	Did he come?	Chonaic mé é sular tháinig sé anseo.	I saw him before he came here.
An ndeachaigh sé?	Did he go?	Chonaic mé é sula ndeachaigh sé.	I saw him before he went.
An dtéann sé?	Does he go?	Feicim é sula dtéann sé ag obair.	I see him before he goes to work.
An rachaidh sé?	Will he go?	Feicfidh mé é sula rachaidh sé ar ais.	I'll see him before he goes back.

thug mé cuairt ar – in Irish, you give a visit on someone or something.

Ar thug tú cuairt ar do chara inné?	Did you visit your friend yesterday?
Tugaim cuairt ar mo thuismitheoirí ó am go ham.	I visit my parents from time to time.

in ann – there are several ways in Irish to say that you're able to do something.

An bhfuil tú ábalta é a léamh?	Can you read it?
An bhfuil tú in ann é a léamh?	Can you read it?
An féidir leat é a léamh?	Can you read it?
An bhféadfá é a léamh?	Could you read it?

ní mór go, b'éigean dom – there are several ways in Irish to say that you must do something.

Ní mór dom é a léamh.	I have to read it.
Caithfidh mé é a léamh.	I have to read it.
B'éigean dom é a léamh.	I had to read it.
Tá orm é a léamh.	I have to read it.
Tá sé de dhíth orm é a léamh.	I have to read it.
Is gá dom é a léamh.	I have to read it.

ba é – Irish sentences often use “fronting”, where a word from the normal sentence is moved to the front of the sentence for emphasis. Fronting sentences often use *is* (is) in the present tense or *ba* (was) in the past tense.

D'ainmnigh Dracula an baile.	Ba é Dracula a d'ainmnigh an baile.	Dracula named the town.
Feiceann Seán Máire.	Is é Seán a fheiceann Máire.	John sees Mary.
Feiceann Seán Máire.	Is í Máire a fheiceann Seán.	John sees Mary .
Tugann Seán do Mháire é.	Is do Mháire a thugann Seán é.	John gives it to Mary .
Bhí na taibhrimh ait.	B'ait iad na taibhrimh.	The dreams were strange .

cé nach raibh – one of the meanings of *cé* is *although*. *cé* is followed by some form of *go* (that) and a verb. For verbs that are preceded by *an* when making a question, *go* eclipses the following verb and *nach* is used in the negative. For verbs that are preceded by *ar* when making a question, *go* becomes *gur* and lenites the following verb, and *nár* is used in the negative. The combination of *go* + *is* becomes *gur* and *nach* is used in the negative; neither of these affect the following word. The combination of *go* + *ba* becomes *gur* and *nár* in the negative; both of these lenite the following word.

An bhfuil sé te?	Is it hot?	cé go bhfuil sé te	although it is hot
Nach raibh sé fuar?	Wasn't it cold?	cé nach raibh sé fuar	although it wasn't cold
Ar chuala sí é?	Did she hear it?	cé gur chuala sí é	although she heard it
Nár chuala sí é?	Didn't she hear it?	cé nár chuala sí é	although she didn't hear it
An maith leis feoil?	Does he like meat?	cé gur maith leis feoil	although he likes meat
Nach maith leis cáis?	Doesn't he like cheese?	cé nach maith leis cáis	although he doesn't like cheese
Ar mhaith léi uisce?	Would she like some water?	cé gur mhaith léi uisce	although she'd like water
Nár mhaith léi uisce?	Wouldn't she like water?	cé nár mhaith léi uisce	although she wouldn't like water

ar uairibh – there are several ways in Irish to say *sometimes*.

Bíonn sí ann uaireanta.	She's there sometimes.
Bíonn sí ann amanna.	She's there sometimes.
Bíonn sí ann scaití.	She's there sometimes.
Bíonn sí ann ó am go h-am.	She's there sometimes.
Bíonn sí ann ó am go chéile.	She's there sometimes.
Bíonn sí ann ar uairibh.	She's there sometimes.