An Fhuinneog Ghaelach

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Nuachtlitir - An Fhuinneog Ghaelach - Fómhar - 2026 - Eagarfhocal

Fáilte a chairde chuig eagrán an Fhómhair de An Fhuinneog Ghaelach.

Tá súil agam go raibh ceiliúradh iontach Nollag agus Athbhliana ag gach duine agus laethanta saoire sábháilte le muintir agus cairde.

Tá na ranganna uile, idir ranganna pearsanta agus ar líne, ar ais don Chéad Téarma.

Tá go leor fiosrúchán nua déanta agus go leor mac léinn nua ag tosú in 2026.

Cé gur rud maith é méadú a fheiceáil ar líon na ndaoine a bhfuil suim acu sa Gaeilge, tá gá le níos mó múinteoirí chun na ranganna a choinneáil ar siúl.

Más mian leat obair dheonach a dhéanamh nó más eol duit duine ar bith a mbeadh suim acu sa teagasc téigh i dteagmháil leis an gCumann ag eolas@gaeilge.org.au le do thoil.

Ba mhaith liom a mheabhrú do bhaill go bhfuil roinnt téacsleabhar ar díol ag an gCumann, ina measc Gaeilge gan Stró (Leibhéal do Thosaitheoirí) atá ar ais i stoc. Tá earraí eile de bhranda an Chumann faighte againn freisin - ***hoodie, t-shirt, and mug***, agus féilire balla 2026 ar an mbealach - le díol do bhaill.

Lean an nasc thíos chuig an siopa ag https://gaeilge.org.au/en/shop

Beidh ort logáil isteach ar dtús.

Bi-lingual Seminars - Seimineáir dhátheangacha

I rith an tsamhraidh, bhí an deis againn freastal ar roinnt fóram iontach le hacadúlaithe aitheanta i dteanga, i stair agus i gcultúr na hÉireann - Louis de Paor agus Brian Ó Conchobhair.

Is é an tOllamh Louis de Paor, as Corcaigh, Ollamh le Léann Éireannach agus Stiúrthóir ar Ionad na Léann Éireannach in Ollscoil na Gaillimhe; agus is é an tOllamh Brian Ó Conchobhair, as Ciarraí, Stiúrthóir ar Thionscnaimh na Gaeilge in Ollscoil Notre Dame, Indiana, Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá.

Is comhfhaighteoirí iad de Chomhaltacht Nicholas O'Donnell 2026 ag Ionad Acadúil Newman-St Mary's in Ollscoil Melbourne.

Dé Sathairn an 17ú Eanáir in Ionad Pobail Kathleen Syme, bhain breis is daichead duine taitneamh as sraith cur i láthair agus plé dátheangach ar ábhair ar nós - taighde le déanaí ar scríbhinní Gaeilge Phádraig Mhic Piarais; staid na Gaeilge in Éirinn inniu; agus staid na Gaeilge sna Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá inniu.

Ina theannta sin, bhí deis ag na rannpháirtithe éisteacht le roinnt léamha dátheangacha de fhilíocht álainn ó Louis dePaor, Colin Ryan, Dymphna Lonergan, agus Julie Breathnach-Banwait.

Agus ar an Domhnach an 18ú Eanáir bhí siompóisiam speisialta do chainteoirí líofa Gaeilge I gColáiste Newman.

Bhí roinnt comhráite agus fóram an-spreagúil ann faoin nGaeilge agus faoin scríbhneoireacht Éireannach san Astráil.

I measc na gcainteoirí bhí Louis de Paor, Brian Ó Conchobhair, Colin Ryan, Val Noone, Juie Breathnach, Val Noone, Seán Ó Séaghdha, Siún Uí Mhaoldomhnaigh, Marc Ó Conaill, Éilis Hurst, agus Dymphna Lonergan

Agus Dé Céadaoin an 11ú Feabhra ghlac beagnach tríocha duine páirt ar líne i bhfóram suimiúil eile le Louis de Paor agus Brian Ó Conchobhair. I measc na n-ábhar bhí ***'An Absent Presence: The Irish Language in Australia'***; agus ***'Simple Lessons and 'Distant Outposts' Pádraic Mac Piarais agus An Claidheamh Soluis, 1903-1909***.

Míle buíochas le gach duine sa Chumann a chabhraigh leis na fóraim a eagrú – go háirithe Val Noone, Seán Ó Séaghdha, Anita Parsons, Sian Davis, Peter Dickinson, Allana Bryant, agus James Barry.

Ba dheis iontach í do phobal na Gaeilge san Astráil beirt de na scoláirí is cáiliúla sa teanga Gaeilge a bheith acu chun a gcuid eolais agus saineolais a roinnt

Irish Week - Seachtain na Gaeilge

Thosaigh seachtain idirnáisiúnta cheiliúrtha na Gaeilge ar fud an domhain ar an 1ú Márta agus leanann sí ar aghaidh go Lá Fhéile Pádraig ar an 17ú Márta.

Tá an Gaeilge ar cheann de na teangacha is sine agus is stairiúla ar domhan, agus chonacthas í den chéad uair i n-inscríbhinní Ogham ón 4ú haois.

Le linn coilíniú na hÉireann sa 17ú haois, ba é an Béarla an teanga ba mhó a bhí i réim.

Mar sin féin, mhair an teanga agus inniu, is teanga bheo í an Gaeilge, le breis is 2 mhilliún duine ar fud an domhain ag labhairt na Gaeilge.

De réir an daonáirimh is déanaí in 2022, labhraíonn 15.4% de dhaonra na hÉireann an Gaeilge go rialta, agus tá méadú tagtha ar líon na gcainteoirí ó dhaonáireamh 2016.

I mí Eanáir 2022, aithníodh an Gaeilge mar theanga oifigiúil de chuid an Aontais Eorpach, agus leanann sí de bheith ina cuid dhílis de chultúr agus de stair na hÉireann.

Is ábhar mór bróid é do mhuintir na hÉireann, agus gach bliain déantar ceiliúradh ar an teanga agus ar an gcultúr le linn Seachtain na Gaeilge.

Bunaíodh Seachtain na Gaeilge sa bhliain 1902 ag Conradh na Gaeilge agus is í an fhéile Gaeilge is mó ar domhan í, ag sroicheadh breis is milliún duine ar chúig mhór-roinn gach bliain.

Tá an fhéile á riaradh anois ag Foras na Gaeilge agus tacaíonn sí le teanga agus cultúr na hÉireann agus cuireann sí chun cinn í trí imeachtaí beo, ceol, amhráin, filíocht, ceardlanna, amharclannaíocht agus i bhfad níos mó, ar fud an domhain.

Ar dtús, bunaíodh an fhéile mar imeacht seachtaine, ach mar gheall ar an éileamh, tá sí anois ina hócáid 17 lá, ag rith ón 1ú go dtí an 17ú Márta gach bliain, ag críochnú ar ár lá náisiúnta, Lá Fhéile Pádraig.

Tá Cumann Gaeilge na hAstráile bródúil as a bheith mar chuid de thraidisiún fada, ó laethanta tosaigh lonnaíochta na hEorpa go dtí an lá atá inniu ann, chun an Gaeilge a choinneáil beo ar an taobh seo den domhan

Gaelic League - Conradh na Gaeilge

Bunaíodh Conradh na Gaeilge féin sa bhliain 1893 ag Douglas Hyde. Rinneadh chéad Uachtarán na hÉireann de sa bhliain 1938.

Bunaíodh é chun úsáid na Gaeilge a spreagadh agus chun bunú na Gaeilge mar phríomhtheanga in Éirinn.

Bhí Ard-Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge 2026 ar siúl i mBéal Feirste ar an deireadh seachtaine Dé hAoine 20ú go Domhnach 22ú Feabhra.

Tionóladh an Ard-Fheis go deireanach sa chathair sa bhliain 1996. Bhí pléití ann faoi thodhchaí na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltacht, agus todhchaí ár n-oileán.

Le hathbheochan na teanga sna sé chontae, bhí sé cuí gur thug an Coimisinéir Teanga nua i dtuaisceart na hÉireann, an Dr Pól Deeds, an príomhóráid ag an Ard-Fheis.

Rith an Ard-Fheis roinnt rúin ar réimse saincheisteanna; ina measc géarchéim tithíochta na nGaeltachtaí, ról na Gaeilge inár gcórais oideachais, maoiniú thuaidh/theas, cearta teanga, agus intleacht shaorga, i measc saincheisteanna móra eile.

Ritheadh dhá rún stairiúla chun an bunreacht a leasú:

- *"Chun oibriú i dtreo Éire Aontaithe ar mhaithe leis an nGaeilge agus leis an nGaeltacht"*
- agus go nglacfadh Conradh na Gaeilge *"seasamh oscailte, dearfach*" i dtreo Éire Aontaithe, *"bunaithe ar chomhionannas, meas frithpháirteach agus cearta teanga uilíocha do chách".*

Cuireann an Ard-Fheis bunús iontach ar fáil chun cúis na teanga, an chultúir agus an athrú polaitiúil agus shóisialta a chur chun cinn ar fud oileán na hÉireann agus ar fud an domhain.

Tá Cumann Gaeilge na hAstráile ag déanamh a cuid féin sa chúis sin.

Is sinne croílár na teanga.

Le meas

Dominic

The Grammar Doctor Explains

Many students have got to the end of all 72 lessons in the textbook *Progress in Irish* but have accumulated a few queries along the way, maybe hoping it all will become clear in due course. One question that often pops up refers to page 114 (in lesson 66) and in particular what is the origin of the dá/dár construction in the middle of these three example sentences and when do you use each one ? It's not explained in the actual lesson or in any of the preceding lessons.

Is é an fear is mó é **dá** bhfaca mé riamh

Ba é Brain an rí ab fhearr **dá** raibh riamh ar Éirinn

Is é an leabhar is fearr é **dár** leigh mé riamh

It initially looks odd but is actually a compound of de + a/ar and is written with a fada even though the original words did not contain one. But once you separate it into its components like this then the a / ar parts should now be recognisable as the indirect relative pronouns that were covered back in lesson 62 of the book while the de simply translates as "of it", or "of all", just like in the fairy tale line that begins "mirror, mirror on the wall……..".

So, the literal translation reads – it Is the best book of all that I ever read

The choice of either dá or dár follows the same rules as for the a/ar relative pronouns themselves. Similar constructions can be made giving faoina/faoinár, ina/inár, lena/lenár, óna/ónár and trí/trínár although these are not covered in the book. The fada on the final ár in each one is very important as without it you have a different meaning.

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Báite, scannán nua Gaeilge a bhuaigh IFTA, sna pictiúrlanna an tseachtain seo

Tá ardmholadh faighte ag Báite agus is ó na daoine céanna atá freagrach as An Cailín Ciúin agus Rosie & Frank a thagann sé.

Beidh an scannán Gaeilge Báite, a bhfuil duaiseanna buaite aige, le feiceáil i bpictiúrlanna ar fud na tíre ó Dé hAoine, 6 Márta. Tá sé á eisiúint mar chuid de Sheachtain na Gaeilge (1 go 17 Márta).

Ainmníodh an scannán do cheithre Ghradam IFTA agus bhuaigh sé sa chatagóir Ceoil Bhunaidh do na cumadóirí Eimear Noone agus Craig Stuart Garfinkle.

Bhí sé déanta tríd an tionscadal Cine4 atá taobh thiar de Róise & Frank, agus An Cailín Ciúin, a fuair ainmniúchán Oscar i 2023.

Is é Ruán Magan, deartháir Manchán Magan a chuaigh ar shlí na fírinne anuraidh, a stiúraigh an scannán nuálach seo.

Tá Báite, atá bunaithe ar an leabhar ‘The Lake’, suite i mbaile beag Gaeltachta sa bhliain 1975. Tagann an teannas chuig an mbaile, nuair a fheictear corp ag barr uisce an loch. Tragóid, a tharla ag an am céanna agus atá bean óg Peggy Casey ag iarraidh teach tábhairne a teaghlaigh a shábháil.

Is iad Eleanor O'Brien agus Moe Dunford na haisteoirí sna príomhpháirteanna, in éineacht le Juliette Crosbie, Pádraig Ó Loingsigh agus Denis Conway.

D'oibrigh TG4 le leiritheoirí Siobhán Ní Ghadhra agus John Brady ó Danú Media, comhlacht léiriúchán Gaeltachta a bhfuil cáil air chun beocht a thabhairt don script – a bhí scríofa ag Sheena Lambert – in éineacht le comh-maoineoirí Fís Éireann, agus Coimisiún na Meán.

Agus í ag labhairt faoin scannán, dúirt Máire Ní Chonláin, Eagarthóir Coimisiúnaithe, TG4 (Cine4): 'Comhghairdeas le foireann Báite, d'Eimear Noone agus Craig Stuart Garfinkle as gradam IFTA (don bunscór) a bhuachaint.

'Is scannán muiníneach atmaisféarach Gaeilge é Báite trína léirítear uaillmhian agus neart cruthaitheach scéim Cine4. Tá sé fréamhaithe go domhain in áit agus i gcarachtair, cuirtear scéal láidir ar an scáileán mór leis agus leagtar béim leis ar shaibhreas scéalaíocht na Gaeilge.

'Tá TG4 bródúil as an tacaíocht a thug sé do Danú Media agus don fhoireann chruthaitheach a raibh baint acu le Báite agus an scannán ar tí dul os comhair lucht féachana sna pictiúrlanna i mí an Mhárta.'

Nuachtlitir - An Fhuinneog Ghaelach - Fómhar - 2026 - Editorial

Welcome friends to the Autumn edition of An Fhuinneog Ghaelach.

I hope everybody had wonderful Christmas and New Year celebrations and safe holidays with family and friends.

All classes both in person and online have returned for Term 1.

There have been lots of new inquiries with lots of new students starting in 2026.

While it is good to see an increase in the number of people interested in Irish, more teachers are needed to keep the classes going.

If you would like to volunteer or know someone who would be interested in teaching please contact the Cumann at eolas@gaeilge.org.au

I'd like to remind members that the Cumann has a number of textbooks for sale including Gaeilge gan Stró (Beginner's Level) which is just back in stock. We have also just acquired other Cumann branded merchandise – hoodie, t-shirt, and mug, with a 2026 wall calendar on its way - for sale to members.

Follow the link below to the shop at https://gaeilge.org.au/en/shop You will need to log in first.

Bi-lingual Seminars - Seimineáir dhátheangacha

During the summer, we had the opportunity to attend a number of wonderful forums with renowned academics in Irish language, history and culture - Louis de Paor and Brian Ó Conchobhair.

Professor Louis de Paor, from Cork, is Professor of Irish Studies and Director of the Centre for Irish Studies at the University of Galway; and Professor Brian Ó Conchobhair, from Kerry, is Director of Irish Language Initiatives at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, United States of America.

They are co-recipients of the 2026 Nicholas O'Donnell Fellowship at the Newman-St Mary's Academic Centre at the University of Melbourne.

On Saturday 17th January at the Kathleen Syme Community Centre over forty people enjoyed a series of bilingual presentations and discussions on topics such as - recent research on the Irish Language writings of Pádraig Mac Piarais; the state of Irish language in Ireland today; and the state of Irish language in the United States of America today.

In addition, participants had the opportunity to listen to several bilingual readings of beautiful poetry from Louis dePaor, Colin Ryan, Dymphna Lonergan, and Julie Breathnach-Banwait.

And on Sunday 18th January there was a special symposium for fluent Irish speakers at the Newman College.

There were a number of very stimulating conversations and forums on the Irish language and Irish writing in Australia.

Among the speakers were Louis de Paor, Brian Ó Conchobhair, Colin Ryan, Val Noone, Juie Breathnach, Val Noone, Sean Ó Seaghdha, Siún Uí Mhaoldomhnaigh, Marc Ó Conaill, Éilis Hurst, agus Dymphna Lonergan.

And on Wednesday 11th February almost thirty people particpated online in another interesting forum by Louis de Paor and Brian Ó Conchobhair. The topics included the 'An Absent Presence: The Irish Language in Australia'; and 'Simple Lessons and 'Distant Outposts': Pádraic Mac Piarais and An Claidheamh Soluis, 1903-1909.

Many thanks to everyone in the Cumann who helped organise the forums – especially Val Noone, Seán Ó Séaghdha, Anita Parsons, Sian Davis, Peter Dickinson, Allana Bryant, and James Barry.

It was a great opportunity for the Irish language community in Australia to have two of the most renowned scholars in the Irish language sharing their knowledge and expertise.

Irish Week - Seachtain na Gaeilge

The international week of celebrating the Irish Language world-wide began on 1st March and runs to to St Patrick's Day on 17th March.

Irish, is one of the oldest and most historical languages in the world, first seen in Ogham inscriptions from the 4th century.

During the colonisation of Ireland in the 17th century English became the predominant language.

However, the language survived and today, the Irish language is a living language, with over 2 million people around the world speaking Irish.

According to the most recent 2022 census, 15.4% of the population in Ireland speak Irish regularly, and the number of speakers has increased since the 2016 census.

In January 2022, Irish was recognised as an official language of the European Union, and it continues to be an integral part of Irish culture and history.

It is a matter of great pride for the people of Ireland, and every year the language and culture are celebrated during Seachtain na Gaeilge.

Irish Week was established in 1902 by Conradh na Gaeilge and is the biggest Irish language festival in the world, reaching over 1 million people on five continents each year.

The festival is now administered by Foras na Gaeilge and supports and promotes Irish language and culture through live events, music, songs, poetry, workshops, theatre and much more, all across the world.

Originally the festival was established as a week-long event, but due to the demand, has now become a 17-day affair, running from 1st to 17th March every year, culminating on our national day, St Patrick's Day.

The Irish Language Association of Australia is proud to be part of a long tradition, from early days of European settlement until today, in keeping the Irish Language alive on these distant shores.

Gaelic League - Conradh na Gaeilge

Conradh na Gaeilge, itself was set up in 1893 by Douglas Hyde. He became the first President of Ireland in 1938.

It was established to encourage the use of Gaeilge and promote the establishment of the Irish language as the primary language in Ireland.

The 2026 Ard-Fheis of Conradh na Gaeilge's was held in Belfast on the weekend of Friday 20th to Sunday 22nd February.

The Ard-Fheis was last held in the city in 1996. There were discussions on the future of the Irish Language and the Gaeltacht, and the future of our island.

With the resurgence of the language in the six counties, it was fitting that the new Irish Language Commissioner in the north of Ireland, Dr Pól Deeds gave the keynote address at the Ard-Fheis

The Ard-Fheis passed a number of motions on a range of issues, including the Gaeltacht housing crisis, the role of Irish in our education systems, north/south funding, language rights, and artificial intelligence, amongst other major issues.

Two historic resolutions to amend the constitution were passed::

- "To work towards a United Ireland for the benefit of the Irish language and the Gaeltach

- and that Conradh na Gaeilge should take “an open, positive stance” towards a United Ireland, “based on equality, mutual respect and universal language rights for all” were passed.

The Ard Fheis provides a wonderful foundation to advance the cause of the Irish language, culture, and political and social change throughout the island of Ireland and around the world.

The Irish Language Association of Australia is playing its part in that cause.

The heart of the language is us.

Le meas

Dominic

Time for Conversation

I mbliana beidh ciorcal comhrá ann ar an dara Domhnach den mhí, ó 3:30 pm ag The Last Jar, 616 Elizabeth St, Melbourne (coirnéal Elizabeth & Queensberry).

Bíonn seisiún ceoil ann Dé Domhnaigh freisin a thosaíonns ar 5 pm. Más maith leat spreagadh a thabhairt do dhaoine eile teacht, cláraigh leis an imeacht ar Facebook.

This year, we’ll have a conversation circle/pop-up Gaeltacht/whatever you like to call it on the second Sunday of the month, from 3:30 pm at The Last Jar, 616 Elizabeth St, Melbourne (cnr Elizabeth & Queensberry).

There is also a music session there on Sundays, starting at 5 pm. If you want to encourage others to come along, register with the Facebook event.

Conas atá tú? Úsáideann Oti Mabuse ó DWTS cúpla focal

TÁ OTI AG FOGHLAIM NA GAEILGE AGUS Í AG BAINT SULT AS CHULTÚR NA HÉIREANN

Tá an moltóir ar Dancng with the Stars, Oti Mabuse, tar éis a nochtadh go bhfuil sí ag tosú ag foghlaim na Gaeilge – tar éis dá tiománaí comhairle a chur uirthi na cliché 'Meiriceánacha' ar nós 'Top of the morning' a sheachaint.

Tá cúpla focal ag Oti, atá ilteangach, cheana féin a bhuíochas le tacaíocht leanúnach teanga an tiománaí PJ.

Ag labhairt roimh an 100ú heagrán den leagan RTÉ den seó cáiliúil, dúirt iar-réalta Strictly Come Dancing, Oti Mabuse, leis an Irish Mail on Sunday: 'Bhí mé ag fiafraí na cliché Meiriceánacha seo go léir, agus bhí sé ag rá: 'Ná habair sin, le do thoil.

'Ná tar ar an seó agus abair, 'top of the morning to you!'' Bhí mé ag smaoineamh, 'Shíl mé gurbh é sin a bhí le rá agam!' Agus ansin thosaigh sé ag múineadh dom conas a rá: Dia duit… Conas atá tú?'

Agus tá Mabuse – a ghlac an ról tar éis imeacht Loraine Barry anuraidh tar éis ocht mbliana ar an seó – ag leathnú a stór focal Gaeilge de réir a chéile.

'Leanamar orainn,' a dúirt sí. 'Feicim é [PJ], b'fhéidir, faoi dhó sa mhí agus múineann sé focal amháin dom nó conas dul timpeall. Is breá liom teangacha, agus shíl mé go mbeadh sé seo ina theanga iontach le foghlaim.'

Seachas dúshláin theangeolaíocha, tugann sí creidiúint do na moltóirí eile Brian Redmond, Karen Byrne agus Arthur Gourounlian as fáilte a chur roimpi ar fhoireann DWTS.

Brian Redmond, Karen Byrne, Oti Mabuse agus Arthur Gourounlian.

‘Ní bheinn in ann é a dhéanamh murach iad,’ a d’admhaigh sí. ‘Tá an taithí sin ag Karen agus Arthur ar an mothúchán a bhaineann le bheith i do dhuine nua. Thosaigh Karen á dhéanamh anuraidh, mar sin tá sí an-chineálta agus bíonn an oiread sin spraoi againn!

‘Tá Brian beagnach cosúil le mo threoraí turais, agus is é Arthur an cara sin… bíonn an oiread sin spraoi againn. Chuaigh mé go dtí a theach le déanaí agus bhuail mé lena iníonacha, agus bhí dáta súgartha deas againn.’

Dúirt Mabuse cé go bhfuil a dearcadh féin ‘go hiomlán difriúil’, go bhfuil na seónna Éireannacha agus Sasanach an-chosúil lena chéile. ‘Tá sé fós bunaithe ar an ‘vibe’ sin atá cairdiúil don teaghlach,’ a mhínigh sí.

Dúirt sí freisin go bhfuil sí an-tógtha le cultúr na hÉireann agus le gairmiúlacht agus cairdiúlacht scaoilte na ndaoine anseo.

‘Tá muintir na hÉireann an-chairdiúil agus an-oscailte i ndáiríre. Níl siad ródháiríre fúthu féin. Bíonn siad cineálta lena chéile.’

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