

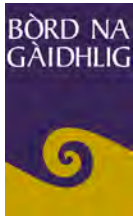


USING SCOTS GAELIC IN HERITAGE INTERPRETATION

A' CLEACHDADH NA
GÀIDHLIG ANN AN EADAR-
MHÌNEACHADH DUALCHAIS

BY JAMES CARTER
GAELIC TRANSLATION
BY ALASDAIR MACLEÒID

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LE JAMES CARTER
AIR EADAR-THEANGACHADH GU GÀIDHLIG
LE ALASDAIR MACLEÒID

AIR FHOILLSEACHADH LE BÒRD NA GÀIDHLIG, 2015



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1. A PART OF THE LANDSCAPE

Gaelic helps to make modern Scotland. It is embedded in the landscape in the names of hills, streams and towns, and is at the heart of a vibrant contemporary culture. It has strong links with the country's history, and offers a unique way of expressing our relationship with the world.

Gaelic can play an important role in interpretation – the work of encouraging visitors and local people to enjoy, engage with and understand heritage sites and collections. Because relatively few of them are able to read Gaelic confidently, its role in interpretation may be to build a 'sense of place' rather than being a medium through which visitors discover stories and facts – but establishing a strong sense of place is in many ways a more important goal for interpretation than what people learn.

Using Gaelic also raises its profile, an important function for a language that has long been in decline. Linguists describe languages that are used in public places, such as signs and advertisements, as forming a 'linguistic landscape'. The presence of a language in that landscape is a sign of its vitality and role in society, and some argue that giving a language greater exposure can raise its status and affect language practice.

Making effective use of Gaelic in interpretation is not simply a matter of developing content in English and then translating it. Just like any other choice in interpretation, the situations where Gaelic can make a positive contribution, and the way it is used, need to be planned. The language needs to support a project's aims, and to be used in a way that fits with both place and audience.

1. PÀIRT DHEN ÀRAINNEACHD

Tha a' Ghàidhlig na pàirt mòr do dh'Alba san là an-diugh. Tha i ri lorg air feadh ar n-àrainneachd, ann an ainmean bheanntan, aibhnichean is bhailtean, agus tha i aig cridhe cultair a tha beò agus beòthail. Tha i freumhaichte ann an eachdraidh na dùthcha, is i a' toirt dhuinn dòigh àraidh airson bruidhinn mun t-saoghal mun cuairt oirnn.

Tha àite cudromach aig a' Ghàidhlig a thaobh eadar-mhìneachadh – a' brosnachadh luchd-tadhail agus muinntir an àite a thighinn a thuigse is a ghabhail tlachd à cruinneachaidhean agus làraichean dualchais. Leis nach eil comas air Gàidhlig a leughadh ach aig beagan dhen luchd-tadhail, 's dòcha gu bheil i ga cleachdadh airson 'mothachadh air àite' a bhrosnachadh seach a bhith na cànan airson sgeulachdan is fiosrachadh a thoirt seachad – ach tha cruthachadh 'mothachadh air àite' na amas nas cudromaiche na na tha daoine ag ionnsachadh tro eadar-mhìneachadh.

Tha cleachdadh na Gàidhlig cuideachd a' togail inbhe a' chàinain, rud a tha cudromach dha cànan a tha air a bhith cho fada a' crìonadh. Tha eòlaichean a' bruidhinn air cleachdadh a' chàinain ann an làraichean poblach, air soidhnichean agus sanasan, mar rudan a tha a' cruthachadh 'àrainneachd càinain'. Tha an t-àite a th' aig cànan san àrainneachd seo a' comharrachadh cho beòthail 's a tha e agus mar a tha e ga chleachdadh leis an t-sluagh, agus tha cuid dhen bheachd gu bheil àite nas fhollaisiche aig a' chànan a' togail inbhe agus a' toirt buaidh air cleachdadh a' chàinain.

Nuair a thathas ag amas air a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh le èifeachdas, feumar a dhol seachad air dìreach cruthachadh stuthan sa Bheurla agus an uair sin gan eadar-theangachadh. Dìreach mar a tha fìor mu roghainnean eile ann an eadar-mhìneachadh, feumar planadh a dhèanamh air mar a thèid a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh agus mar as urrainn dhi cur ris an eadar-mhìneachadh. Feumar an cànan a chur ri amasan a' phròiseict, agus gun

This advice note aims to help you make choices about using Gaelic in interpretation, and offers examples drawn from current good practice. It is based on research carried out in 2012 by the Centre for Interpretive Studies at the University of the Highlands and Islands, in conjunction with the national Gaelic research network, Soillse. The research reviewed literature on the use of more than one language in interpretation, and evaluated visitors' responses to written interpretation in Gaelic at the Arnol Blackhouse, on the Isle of Lewis, and Stanley Mills, near Perth. The research also interviewed people off-site to assess their response to specially-prepared interpretation materials in English and Gaelic. Although the sample sizes were quite small, the research gives valuable insights into how people respond to Gaelic. If you would like to read the full research report, called *Visitor Interpretation 2013*, it is available from the Research section of Bord na Gàidhlig's website at bit.ly/BnG-Research.

This note deals only with Gaelic, but some of the points discussed could apply equally well to Scots, Scotland's other indigenous language. Both offer much to interpretation, and can help to enrich visitors' experience and understanding. The key difference is that a fluent reader of English can often follow the meaning of Scots, especially if they are prepared to 'hear' the sound of the words as they read them.

tèid a chleachdadh ann an dòigh a fhreagras air an àite agus air an luchd-tadhail.

Tha an leabhran seo ann airson cuideachadh a thoirt dhut is tu a' ruigsinn cho-dhùnidhean air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig ann an eadar-mhìneachadh, le eisimpleirean gan tarraing bho dheagh chleachdadh. Tha a' chomhairle stèidhte air rannsachadh a rinneadh ann an 2012 leis an Ionad airson Eòlas Eadar-mhìneachail aig Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean, an co-bhuinn ris an lìonra rannsachaidh Ghàidhlig, Soillse. Rinn an rannsachadh seo lèirmheas air cleachdadh barrachd na aon chànan ann an eadar-mhìneachadh, le luachadh ga dhèanamh air beachdan luchd-tadhail air eadar-mhìneachadh sgrìobhte aig Taigh-tughaidh Àrnoil, Leòdhas, agus Muilnean Stanley, faisg air Peairt. Chùm an rannsachadh agallamhan cuideachd le daoine far-làraich gus measadh nam beachdan aca air stuthan eadar-mhìneachaidh air an cur ri chèile ann an Gàidhlig is ann am Beurla. Ged a bha an àireamh dhaoine a chaidh a cheasnachadh meadhanach beag, thug an rannsachadh dhuinn seallaidhean luachmhor air freagairtean daoine a thaobh na Gàidhlig. Tha an aithisg shlàn, *Eadar-mhìneachadh Tadhbail 2013*, ri fhaicinn fo Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig air làrach-lìn Bhòrd na Gàidhlig aig bit.ly/BnG-Rannsachadh.

Tha an t-iùl seo a' dèiligeadh ris a' Ghàidhlig a-mhàin, ach faodaidh cuid de na puingeann buntainn mar an ceudna don Bheurla Ghallta, cànan eile a bhuineas do dh'Alba. Faodaidh an dà chànan seo cur gu mòr ri eadar-mhìneachadh, ri tuigse agus ris na gheibh luchd-tadhail à làraichean dualchais. 'S e an t-eadar-dhealachadh as motha, ge-tà, gu bheil luchd-leughaidh na Beurla a' tuigsinn na Beurla Gallta; gu h-àraidh ma tha iad deònach 'èisteachd' ri fuaimean nam faclan is iad gan leughadh.

1.1 The status of Gaelic in Scotland

The 2011 Scotland Census gives the most recent and complete national data on Gaelic language ability in the Scottish population. It shows that 87,056 people say they have some capability in the language (1.7% of the total population aged three or over). Of these, just over half (44,104) say they can read Gaelic, so for a significant proportion of those with some knowledge of Gaelic it is something they can speak and/or understand, but not read.

The local council areas of the Western Isles, Highland, and Argyll and Bute have the highest proportion of Gaelic users in their population, but 56% of people with some Gaelic knowledge live outwith these traditional strongholds of the language.

The census results are important in thinking about where Gaelic might be used in interpretation: they show, for example, that there are more Gaelic speakers than you might expect in the Central Belt. Most importantly, they show that there are many people who are not confident at reading the language, even though they might speak it reasonably well. It is worth remembering that the level of literacy in reading English among Gaelic users is similar to that in the rest of the population: if someone who is learning to read the language finds Gaelic text presented alongside an English version, and they find the Gaelic challenging, they are likely to take the easy option of reading the English.

The Scotland's Census website (bit.ly/scotcensus2011) has full details of the census results.

The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, which came into force in 2006, aims to secure “the status of the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland commanding equal respect to the English

1.1 Inbhe na Gàidhlig ann an Alba

Tha an Cunntas Sluaigh ann an 2011 a’ toirt dhuinn an dàta as ùire agus as coileanta air comasan Gàidhlig am measg muinntir na h-Alba. Tha e a’ sealltainn gun tuirt 87,056 gu bheil comas air choreigin aca sa chànan (1.7% dhen t-sluagh gu lèir dhe trì bliadhna a dh’aois no nas sine). A-mach às na daoine seo, thuirt beagan nas motha na an dàrna leth dhiubh (44,104) gun robh comas leughaidh aca. Tha seo a’ sealltainn gu bheil sluagh mòr aig a bheil comas labhairt agus/no tuigse nach urrainn a’ Ghàidhlig a leughadh.

’S ann ann an sgìrean ùghdarras ionadail nan Eilean Siar, na Gàidhealtachd agus Earra-Ghàidheal is Bòid a tha a’ chuid as motha de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig, ach tha 56% de dhaoine aig a bheil comasan sa Ghàidhlig a’ fuireach taobh a-muigh nan sgìrean seo aig a bheil an dualchas as treasa a thaobh na Gàidhlig.

Tha toraidhean a’ chunntais-shluaigh gu math cudromach is sinn a’ smaoinichadh air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig: tha iad ag innse dhuinn, mar eisimpleir, gu bheil barrachd luchd-labhairt Gàidhlig air a’ Ghalltachd na shaoileadh mòran. Tha iad buileach cudromach, ge-tà, airson ’s gu bheil iad a’ sealltainn gu bheil sluagh mòr ann aig nach eil misneachd a thaobh leughadh a’ chàin, ged a tha comas reusanta math aca a thaobh bruidhinn. Feumar cuimhneachadh gu bheil an comasan a thaobh leughadh na Beurla an aon rud am measg luchd na Gàidhlig’s a tha iad am measg a’ chòrr dhen t-sluagh: ma tha cuideigin a tha ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig ga faicinn ri taobh na Beurla, agus gu bheil ceannach aca air a’ Ghàidhlig a thuigse, tha iad dualtach a dhol chun na Beurla is i nas fhasa dhaibh.

Tha toraidhean slàna a’ chunntais-shluaigh rin lorg air làrach-lìn Cunntas-sluaigh na h-Alba (bit.ly/scotcensus2011).

language”. Bòrd na Gàidhlig (www.gaidhlig.org.uk), a statutory body, is responsible for implementing the Act. The Bòrd’s primary duties are to:

- increase the number of people who are able to use and understand Gaelic;
- encourage the use and understanding of Gaelic;
- to facilitate access, in Scotland and elsewhere, to the Gaelic language and Gaelic culture.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is required to prepare and submit to Scottish Ministers a national Gaelic language plan. Bòrd na Gàidhlig can also request that public sector organisations prepare a Gaelic Language Plan.

Tha Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005, a thàinig a-steach ann an 2006, ag amas air “daingneachadh inbhe na Gàidhlig mar chànan oifigeil an Alba a tha a’ dleasadh spèis cho-ionann ris a’ Bheurla”. Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig (www.gaidhlig.org.uk), na bhuidheann reachdail le dleastanas airson cur an gnìomh na h-Achd. ’S iad prìomh dhleastanasan a’ Bhùird:

- àrdachadh na h-àireamh dhaoine aig a bheil comas a’ Ghàidhlig a thuigse agus a bhruidhinn;
- brosnachadh tuigse agus cleachdadh na Gàidhlig;
- cothroman a chruthachadh dha daoine, ann an Alba agus eile, airson faighinn chun na Gàidhlig agus gu cultar Gàidhealach.

Tha aig Bòrd na Gàidhlig ri plana cànan nàiseanta Gàidhlig ullachadh agus a chur a-steach gu Ministearan na h-Alba. Faodaidh am Bòrd cuideachd iarraidh air buidhnean poblach Plana Gàidhlig ullachadh.



1.2 Heritage interpretation

Interpretation aims to engage people with places, like nature reserves, forests and historic buildings, and with collections, such as in museums and art galleries, when they visit them as part of their leisure time. Interpretation offers interesting stories and ideas through media such as exhibitions, trails or guided activities, all designed to help people explore and enjoy places and collections while they are actually visiting them.

First defined as an activity by the United States National Park Service in the 1950s, interpretation originally placed a lot of emphasis on encouraging people to learn about their heritage, with the intention that they would value it more and support its conservation. The goal of encouraging people to value their heritage is still important, but modern interpretation places more emphasis on the overall quality of visitors' experience than on conventional 'learning'. This is largely due to a more sophisticated understanding of the role learning might play in people's leisure activity, and of how visitors engage with stories, ideas and information.

Effective interpretation projects need to be planned so they have clear aims, fit with the characteristics of their audience, and are appropriate for the site or collection. Choices about how to use Gaelic should be part of that process.

Good practice in interpretation is that it should:

- introduce a limited number of clear, interesting ideas;
- present those ideas in ways that are engaging and accessible for the intended audience;
- be concise.

1.2 Ag eadar-mhìneachadh ar dualchais

Tha eadar-mhìneachadh ag amas air ceangal dhaoine ri àitean, leithid tèarmainn nàdair, coilltean agus togalaichean eachdraidheil, agus le cruinneachaidhean, mar a gheibhear ann an taighean-tasgaidh agus an gailearaidhean ealain, nuair a thèid iad a thadhal orra. Tha eadar-mhìneachadh a' tabhann sgeulachdan is bheachdan inntinneach tro mheadhanan leithid taisbeanaidhean, cuairtean no tachartasan treòrachaidh, uile ann airson cuideachadh dhaoine gus rannsachadh agus tlachd fhaighinn à àitean agus cruinneachaidhean air a bheil iad a' tadhail.

Chaidh a chomharrachadh mar rud sònraichte an toiseach le Seirbheis Phàircean Nàiseanta nan Stàitean Aonaichte sna 1950an, le eadar-mhìneachadh an uair sin a' cur cuideam mòr air brosnachadh dhaoine gus ionnsachadh mun dualchas, le dùil gum biodh daoine na bu dhualtaiche barrachd luach a chur ann agus barrachd taice a chumail ri glèidheadh an dualchais seo. Tha e na amas cudromach fhathast gun cuir daoine luach san dualchas aca, ach tha eadar-mhìneachadh san là an-diugh a' cur barrachd cuideim air mar a tha e a' còrdadh ri luchd-tadhail seach 'ionnsachadh' san t-seagh àbhaisteach. Tha seo gu ìre mhòr ri linn tuigse nas fhèarr is nas toinnte air an àite a th' aig ionnsachadh ann an cur-seachadan daoine, agus na tha daoine a' faighinn à sgeulachdan, beachdan is fiosrachadh.

Feumar planadh a bhith an lùib phròiseactan eadar-mhìneachaidh èifeachdach gus am bi amasan soilleir aca, gum bi iad a' freagairt air an luchd-tadhail, agus gum bi iad freagarrach airson na làraich no a' chruinneachaidh. Bu chòir do roghainnean air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig a bhith nam pàirt dhen phròiseas sin.

Tha deagh chleachdadh ann an eadar-mhìneachadh a' ciallachadh gu bheil e:

Text in exhibitions, on panels and in publications like guidebooks and apps must be well-written, supported by high quality visual material, and short. A typical maximum word limit for a single panel is 250 words. This has important implications for interpretation that presents two languages simultaneously, such as English and Gaelic. Research shows that if visitors are presented with what they perceive as a large amount of text, even if they know some of it is in a language they do not understand, they will read less of the text overall. If you present content in two languages, you cannot include as much material as you could if you use only one. This can actually be a good thing, because it forces you to take a more disciplined approach to the themes or ideas you want people to engage with, and it emphasises the need for text to be concise as well as lively.

You can find out more about interpretation and about welcoming visitors to heritage sites from the following sources:

- The Association for Heritage Interpretation www.ahi.org.uk
- James Carter (ed.) *A Sense of Place* (1997) Available as a PDF download from www.jamescarter.cc
- John H. Falk *Identity and the Museum Visitor Experience* (2009)
- Sam H. Ham *Interpretation – Making a Difference on Purpose* (2013)

- a’ cur eòlas air grunn bheachdan inntinneach, soilleir;
- a’ cur nam beachdan seo an cèill ann an dòigh a tha tarraingeach agus furasta a thuigse aig na daoine a thig gan leughadh;
- goirid.

Feumar an teacs ann an taisbeanaidhean, air pannalan agus ann am foillseachaidhean leithid leabhraichean-iùil agus apaichean a bhith air a dheagh sgrìobhadh agus goirid; le dealbhan stuth grafaigeach fìor mhath maille riutha. Anns an àbhaist cha bu chòir barrachd na 250 facal a bhith air aon phannal. Tha seo a’ toirt buaidh air stuth eadar-mhìneachadh air a sgrìobhadh ann an dà chànan; Beurla is Gàidhlig mar eisimpleir. Tha rannsachadh a’ sealltainn nuair a tha luchd-tadhail a’ faighinn na tha iad a’ faicinn mar an t-uabhas sgrìobhaidh, fiù ma tha fios aca gu bheil pàirt dheth ga sgrìobhadh ann an cànan nach tuig iad, nach leugh iad a cheart uiread dhen teacs. Ma thèid an stuth a sgrìobhadh ann an dà chànan, chan urrainn don uiread de sgrìobhadh a bhith ann nam biodh e sgrìobhte ann an aon chànan a-mhàin. Faodaidh seo a bhith na bhuannachd, oir tha e a’ toirt air daoine a bhith nas puingeile a thaobh nan cuspairean is beachdan a thèid a leughadh, agus mar a dh’fheumar sgrìobhadh a bhith goirid cho math ri beòthail.

Gheibh sibh barrachd fiosrachaidh air eadar-mhìneachadh agus air fàilte a chur air luchd-tadhail a’ tighinn gu làraichean dualchais aig:

- The Association for Heritage Interpretation www.ahi.org.uk
- James Carter (ed.) *A Sense of Place* (1997) Ri fhaighinn mar fhaidhle PDF aig www.jamescarter.cc
- John H. Falk *Identity and the Museum Visitor Experience* (2009)
- Sam H. Ham *Interpretation – Making a Difference on Purpose* (2013)

2. HOW TO USE GAELIC EFFECTIVELY

Because Gaelic can be a part of interpretation in many different situations, and there is wide variation in people's ability to speak or read it, there is no 'best' way to use the language. Instead, interpretation projects can take a creative approach to using and presenting Gaelic, matching what they do to each project's aims, audiences and subject.

There are, however, some guidelines to good practice that can help you decide on an effective approach. They are based on the research carried out by Soillse and the University of the Highlands and Islands, and on experience from projects by a number of heritage organisations.

2.1 Work within an agreed policy

It helps a lot if your organisation has an agreed policy about how it aims to use Gaelic in interpretation. Without an overall policy, individual projects can be pulled in different directions depending on the personal agendas and preferences of those involved, and it may be difficult to reach decisions that really satisfy the interpretation goals of the scheme.

A policy on using Gaelic in interpretation is not the same as a formal Gaelic Language Plan, although some plans do make commitments to policy on interpretation issues. Policy on using Gaelic in interpretation does not need to be complex. It can specify a flexible approach to the language, but should set out clear parameters for making decisions and offer broad guidelines for its use.

2. A' GHÀIDHLIG GA CLEACHDADH GU H-ÈIFEACHDACH

Leis gum faod a' Ghàidhlig a bhith na pàirt de dh'eadar-mhìneachadh ann an diofar shuidheachaidhean, agus gu bheil diofar mòr ann an comasan labhairt agus leughaidh sa chànan, chan eil aon dòigh 'as fheàrr' air a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh. Faodaidh pròiseactan eadar-mhìneachaidh rathad cruthachail a ghabhail agus iad a' cleachdadh agus a' taisbeanadh na Gàidhlig a rèir amasan, luchd-tadhail is cuspairean nam pròiseactan fa leth.

Tha, ge-tà, stiùireadh ann a bheir cuideachadh dhut is tu a' lorg dòigh-obrach èifeachdach. Tha an stiùireadh seo stèidhte air rannsachadh a rinneadh le Soillse agus Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean agus air eòlas a thàinig à pròiseactan aig buidhnean dualchais eile.

2.1 Ag obair a rèir poileasaidh aontaichte

Tha e na chuideachadh mòr ma tha poileasaidh aontaichte aig a' bhuidhinn agad air mar a thèid a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh ann an eadar-mhìneachadh. Às aonais poileasaidh coileanta, faodaidh gun tèid pròiseactan fa leth a tharraing sìos diofar shlighean a rèir bheachdan is bharailean pearsanta nan daoine a tha an sàs annta, agus 's dòcha gum bi e nas duilghe ruigsinn cheann-uidhe eadar-mhìneachail an sgeama.

Chan eil poileasaidh air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig ann an eadar-mhìneachadh an aon rud ri Plana Gàidhlig foirmeil, ged a tha cuid de phlanaichean le gealltanasan a thaobh eadar-mhìneachaidh. Cha leigear poileasaidh air Gàidhlig ann an eadar-mhìneachadh a leas bhith toinnte. Faodaidh e mìneachadh a dhèanamh air dòigh-obrach shùbailte a thaobh a' chàinain, ach bu chòir do chrìochan soilleir a bhith ann airson co-dhùnaidhean a dhèanamh, le stiùireadh farsaing ann mu choinneamh cleachdaidh.

Forestry
Commission
Scotland panels
with a 'moderate'
level of Gaelic
(left) and a 'flavour
of Gaelic' (right).

Pannalan aig
Coimisean na
Coilltearachd Alba
leis a' Ghàidhlig aig
'ìre mheadhanach'
(cli) agus 'blasad
na Gàidhlig' (deas).

Airson adhbharan planaich, tha Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba (FCS) air trì ìrean a chomharrachadh aig an tèid Gàidhlig a chleachdadh ann an eadar-mhìneachadh: 'Ìre 1' (blasad), 'Ìre 2' (meadhanach), 'Ìre 3' (dà-chànanach air fad). Aon uair 's gu bheil an ìre ga comharrachadh, tha seo a' toirt stiùireadh do chruthachadh susbaint an eadar-mhìneachaidh. A' dèanamh mìneachadh air na diofar ìrean, tha FCS ag ràdh gu bheil Ìre 1 na 'blasad de Ghàidhlig', leis an ìre seo ga cleachdadh airson làraichean, phròiseactan no luchd-cleachdaidh gun mòran ceangail ris a' Ghàidhlig no ri dualchas Gàidhealach. Tha Ìre 2 a' ciallachadh barrachd àite ga thoirt don Ghàidhlig, le pàirtean àraidh dhen dhualchas na làraich air an eadar-mhìneachadh le teacs ann am Beurla agus Gàidhlig. Faodaidh pìosan Gàidhlig eadar-mhìneachadh a dhèanamh air eileamaidean sam bith de chuspair na làraich; cha leig e a leas a bhith le buntanas sònraichte do na Gàidheil, an cultar is an eachdraidh.

[illegible]

A Viking View

Follow in the footsteps of a Viking prince for great views over Loch Ness.

Battle and death awaited past visitors to the woods of Drumnadrochit.
A thousand years ago, the Viking prince Monie retreated to the top of the hill here with his army, pursued by native Scots. He met his end at nearby Corrimony, but lives on in local place names.

The woodland trails of Craigmorie and Balmuccan are a short walk from here; just follow the waymarkers.

Pick up a leaflet from the Visitor Information Centre or look out for the on-site panels to discover more of the rich history of these woodlands.

The view from Craigmorie viewpoint

There are over 30 species of tree in Craigmorie and Balmuccan.
How many can you find?

Tha còrr is gnàth craoibhe ann an Creag a' Mhonaich agus Baile Mac Cathain.
Gia m'heud a lorgas iusa?

Trail info

From here, follow the posts to the start of the woodland trails (1 km). Please note there is no parking at the woodland.

Craigmorie Trail ●●●
1.6 km / 1 mile. Allow 45 minutes

Balmuccan Trail ●●●
1.6 km / 1.5 miles. Allow 1 hour

Milton Trail ●●●
2.5 km / 1.5 miles. Allow 1 hour

Oakwood Trail ●●●
1 km / 0.6 mile. Allow 20 minutes

These trails are managed and funded by:

Craigmorie Woodland Association
www.drumnadrochit.rlp/craigmorie-woodland-association

Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coimhearsachaidh Alba

WOODLAND TRUST SCOTLAND
www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/scotland
The Woodland Trust is a registered charity (1037483)

Trail grading

Family Friendly routes are graded according to the degree of difficulty, gradients and type of footpaths available on each route.

Easy	Medium	Challenging
Family Friendly	Family Friendly	Family Friendly

There's more info on these trails at the Forest Information.

Enjoy Scotland's outdoors responsibly
It's the responsibility of every person who visits to leave no trace.

Historic Scotland evaluates the potential use of Gaelic at each site in its care. Their approach depends on assessing a number of factors, including:

- the concentration of Gaelic users in the local area;
- the bilingual policies of other public bodies in the area;
- the provision of Gaelic-Medium Education in local schools;
- the importance of the site to the history or heritage of the Gaels.

Tha Alba Aosmhor a' measadh ìre cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig aig gach làrach aca. Tha seo an crochadh air diofar nithean, a' gabhail a-steach:

- àireamh de luchd-cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig san sgìre;
- poileasaidhean dà-chànanach nam buidhnean poblach eile san sgìre;
- ìre de dh'fhoghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig ann an sgoiltean san sgìre;
- cudrom na làraich ann an eachdraidh no dualchas nan Gàidheal.

2.2 Think about how your audiences might use Gaelic

Matching interpretation to its audience is one of the most important aspects of interpretive planning. If you're going to provide content in Gaelic, it's vital to consider how people might take an interest in and use the language. This involves thinking about their ability in Gaelic, as well as what the presence of the language might do for them.

Non Gaelic users

Using Gaelic in interpretation can add to visitors' experience even if they have no knowledge of the language. Seeing or hearing Gaelic makes them aware of it as a living language with purpose and relevance: it becomes part of the 'linguistic landscape' discussed in section 1. If the interpretation can encourage them to engage with the meaning of a few words, or help them pronounce place-names, their experience will be further enriched.

2.2 Dòighean a chleachdas am poball a' Ghàidhlig

A rèir luchd-cleachdaidh, 's e cruthachadh stuthan eadar-mhìneachaidh fear dhe na rudan as cudromaiche mu phlanadh eadar-mhìneachail. Ma tha sibh a' cruthachadh stuth sa Ghàidhlig, tha e deatamach gun tèid beachdachadh air mar a bhios daoine a' togail ùidh sa chànan agus ga cleachdadh. Tha seo a' ciallachadh gum feumar smaoinèachadh air comasan daoine sa chànan, cho math ri mar a bhios làthaireachd na Gàidhlig na cuideachadh dhaibh.

Luchd-cleachdaidh gun Ghàidhlig

Faodaidh a' Ghàidhlig a bhith na buannachd do dhaoine a tha a' tadhal air an làraich, gidheadh a bheil Gàidhlig aca gus nach eil. Tha faicinn agus cluinntinn na Gàidhlig a' tarraing aire thuice mar chànan a tha beò agus aig a bheil adhbhar a bhith ann agus buntanas dhaibh; tha i na pàirt dhen 'àrainneachd chànanaich' air an robhas a-mach ann an Earrann 1. Mas urrainn don eadar-mhìneachadh brosnachadh a thoirt dhaibh smaoinèachadh air ciall cuid de dh'fhaclan, no feuchainn air cuid de dh'ainmean-àite a chantainn, cuiridh seo ris an turas tadhail aca.

Research from a number of studies in Scotland and Wales has shown that most non Gaelic or Welsh speakers are not alienated by seeing the languages. Instead, they say it enhances their awareness of the languages' role, and their relevance to the site concerned.

Gaelic users

People who understand Gaelic can of course use it to engage with the stories and ideas it presents, but its presence can also have an important role for them in raising the language's profile. Its status can be enhanced, as long as the Gaelic content is of high quality and presented in a way that reflects equality of respect with other languages. This may in turn encourage people to use Gaelic, and promote loyalty to it.

However, the way Gaelic users engage with the language is very dependent on their level of knowledge and skills, and the Scotland's Census results show that nearly half of the people who speak Gaelic have difficulty in reading it. In research on visitors' responses to written interpretation, only confident Gaelic readers fully engaged with Gaelic content. People who were less confident at reading the language, or who were learning it, often found the Gaelic content in the test materials too complex and did not feel it helped them learn about the topic being interpreted.

Some of the materials used in the research offered a summary in Gaelic of the main ideas and stories, rather than a fully bilingual presentation in which the same content is presented in both languages. Confident users of the language said they had a slight preference for fully bilingual content, but people learning Gaelic were more positive about the summaries.

Teachers of Gaelic and people who are learning it, whether formally or informally, may welcome interpretation in Gaelic as a resource

Tha toraidhean rannsachaidhean a rinneadh sa Chuimrigh agus ann an Alba air sealltainn nach eil stuthan sgrìobhte sa Ghàidhlig no sa Chuimris a' cur dheth daoine aig nach eil na cànanan seo. Gu dearbh, 's ann a tha iad ag ràdh gu bheil iad a' cur ris an eòlas a th' aca air àite nan cànanan agus mar a tha iad a' buntainn ris na làraichean.

Luchd-cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig

Tha daoine a thuigear a' Ghàidhlig le comas ga cleachdadh airson sgeulachdan agus beachdan aithris sa chànan, ach faodaidh i cuideachd a bhith cudromach a thaobh togail ìomhaigh a' chàin. Faodar cur ri inbhe na Gàidhlig, fhad 's a tha an stuth Gàidhlig air a dheagh sgrìobhadh agus air a thoirt seachad a rèir a' phrionnsapail de spèis cho-ionann ri cànanan eile. 'S dòcha gun tarraing seo daoine gu cleachdadh na Gàidhlig, is iad nas dìlse dhi.

Tha an dòigh 's a bheil daoine a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig, ge-tà, a rèir an ìre de dh'eòlas agus sgilean, agus tha toraidhean a' chunntais-shluaigh ag innse dhuinn gu bheil suas ris an dàrna leth dhen fheadhainn aig a bheil comas a bruidhinn le trioblaid a thaobh a bhith ga leughadh. Tha toraidhean rannsachaidh air beachdan luchd-tadhail mu eadar-mhìneachadh sgrìobhte a' sealltainn gur iad luchd-leughaidh misneachail a-mhàin a tha ga leughadh ann an doimhneachd. Thuit na daoine aig nach robh an uiread de mhisneachd, no a bha ga h-ionnsachadh, gun robh an teacs Gàidhlig tric ro dhuilich a thuigse agus nach robh i a' cur rin ionnsachadh mu chuspair an eadar-mhìneachaidh.

Bha cuid de stuthan a chleachdadh san rannsachadh le geàrr-chunntasan Gàidhlig air brìgh nan sgeulachdan, seach fìor eadar-mhìneachadh dà-chànanach air an sgrìobhadh san dà chànan. Thuit daoine aig an robh misneachd san dà chànan gun robh beagan de mhiann a bharrachd aca airson stuth a bha fìor dhà-chànanach, ach b' fheàrr le luchd-ionnsachaidh na geàrr-chunntasan.

they can use in their studies. It gives them some material related to a real-world experience that might be livelier than a text book. However, they need to know the material is available: it's no good having Gaelic materials hidden 'under the counter'.

Research in other countries shows that people use interpretation presented in two languages to test their understanding of a language they are learning, or with which they're less familiar. They cross-reference between the unfamiliar language and the one they know well, so the interpretation becomes a tool they use as part of their studies.

So, Gaelic learners appreciate short, simple Gaelic texts, and are more likely to engage with content in Gaelic if it is clearly equivalent or related to content in English. They may be encouraged to engage with Gaelic text if it uses less complex grammar and vocabulary than its English equivalent, but there is a balance to strike here: confident readers may be frustrated or even feel patronised if they feel the Gaelic is too simple.

Some projects have offered different content in the two languages, usually by including some Gaelic-only content in an otherwise bilingual presentation. At first sight this may seem like a good idea: it offers 'something extra' for people who can read Gaelic, and it can allow you to squeeze in a storyline you might have to cut because of constraints on space in a fully bilingual presentation. But it has serious disadvantages.

Confident readers may not welcome the additional effort needed for the Gaelic-only content, especially in situations such as an exhibition where there may already be more than enough text to read. Gaelic learners, unless they have a good knowledge of the language, are

'S math dh'fhaodte gun cuireadh luchd-teagaisg agus luchd-ionnsachaidh, foirmeil no neo-foirmeil, fàilte air eadar-mhìneachadh Gàidhlig mar ghoireas a bhiodh gu feum dhaibh nan ionnsachadh. Tha e a' toirt dhaibh stuthan le buntanas don t-saoghal mun cuairt orra a bhios nas beòthail na na leughas iad ann an leabhar-teacsa. Feumar fios a bhith aca, ge-tà gu bheil an stuth Gàidhlig ri fhaotainn: chan eil e gu feum sam bith na stuthan Gàidhlig a bhith am falach ann am preas no fon deasg.

Tha rannsachadh ann an dùthchannan eile a' sealltainn gu bheil daoine a' cleachdadh eadar-mhìneachadh dà-chànanach airson measadh a dhèanamh air cho math 's a tha iad a' tuigse a' chàin a tha iad ag ionnsachadh, no am fear air nach eil iad cho eòlach. Bidh iad a' dol eadar an dà chànan, am fear air nach eile iad cho eòlach agus am fear as treasa aca, agus tha an t-eadar-mhìneachadh ga chleachdadh aca mar ghoireas ionnsachaidh.

Mar seo, tha luchd-ionnsachadh a' cur feum air sgrìobhadh sìmplidh, goirid, agus tha iad nas dualtaiche leughadh na Gàidhlig ma tha e co-ionann, no le buntanas làidir aige, ris a' Bheurla. Tha iad nas dualtaiche a' Ghàidhlig a leughadh ma tha i ga sgrìobhadh gun bhriathrachas is ghràmar a tha ro thoinnte, ach feumar a bhith cothromach an seo: faodaidh e cais no bacadh a chur air luchd-leughaidh misneachail ma tha iad a' faireachdainn gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig ro shìmplidh.

Tha cuid de phròiseactan air susbaint eadar-dhealaichte a chur air adhart san dà chànan, mar as trice le susbaint a' nochdadh ann an Gàidhlig a-mhàin am measg stuth eadar-mhìneachail a tha dà-chànanach. 'S dòcha gun can cuid gur e deagh rud a tha seo; gu bheil seo a' tabhann 'rud a bharrachd' dha daoine aig a bheil Gàidhlig, agus bheir e dhut cothrom rudan a thaisbeanadh nam biodh idir air a nochdadh gun rùm gu leòr ann airson an dà chàin. Ach tha droch bhuaidhean na lùib cuideachd.

likely to be confused or frustrated to find material they would like to understand but cannot. People who have no Gaelic may feel short-changed, resentful or even suspicious when they realise there is content they cannot read; in fact the technique undermines fundamental principles of equality of access. Lastly, except in a very few situations, the proportion of the audience who will use the Gaelic-only content is very small indeed. The only research that has been done on this approach actually found that it was less popular than bilingual text among all groups: fluent Gaelic speakers, Gaelic learners and non-Gaelic speakers.

What's right for you?

The approach you take must depend on your assessment of your audiences, how they are likely to use the interpretation, and your priorities for communication. At places where you may get a higher proportion of visitors who use Gaelic fluently, such as in the Western Isles or Skye, you might decide to take a fully bilingual approach, with all content presented in both Gaelic and English. This approach also recognises that Gaelic is the first language for many people in these areas, and something visitors might hear in shops and pubs.

At places where the audience is more likely to include a higher proportion of people learning Gaelic, or that receive a large number of overseas visitors with other language needs, you might offer selected stories or elements in Gaelic, or short texts that summarise the main ideas and stories.

As with all interpretation planning, you need to think about your site and its stories as well as your audience. At Glenfinnan, the overwhelming majority of visitors have no knowledge of Gaelic at all. But the National Trust for Scotland has developed a mostly bilingual exhibition there about the Jacobite rising in 1745, because the story of

'S dòcha nach cuir luchd-leughaidh fileanta fàilte air an oidhirp a bharrachd a dh'fheumas iad a dhèanamh airson nam pìosan ann an Gàidhlig a-mhàin, gu h-àraidh ann an suidheachaidhean leithid taisbeanaidhean far a bheil gu leòr ann ri leughadh mar-thà. Faodaidh e bacadh no cais a chur air luchd-ionnsachaidh, mura h-eil iad siùbhlach sa chànan, a bhith a' faighinn sgrìobhadh nach tuig iad mar bu mhiann leotha. Faodaidh gum bi daoine aig nach eil Gàidhlig faireachdainn gu bheil iad a' call rudeigin, agus gun cuir e fearg, buaireas no amharas orra nuair a thig e am follais gu bheil rudan ann nach fhaigh iad air leughadh; gu dearbh tha seo a' cur an aghaidh phrionnsapalan bunaiteach stèidhte air co-ionannachd chothroman. Cuideachd, anns a' chuid mhòr de shuidheachaidhean, chan fhaigh ach glè bheag de dhaoine air teacsa a leughadh a tha a' nochdadh ann an Gàidhlig a-mhàin. Tha an aon obair-rannsachaidh a rinneadh air seo air sealltainn gun do chòrd teacsa dhà-chànanach na b' fheàrr ri luchd-cleachdaidh de gach seòrsa; fileantaich, luchd-ionnsachaidh agus daoine gun Ghàidhlig.

Dè an dòigh as fheàrr

Feumar an dòigh agad a bhith a rèir measaidh air an luchd-cleachdaidh agaibh, mar a thèid an t-eadar-mhìneachadh a chleachdadh leotha, agus na prìomhachasan conaltraidh agaibh. Aig làraichean far am faighear barrachd luchd-cleachdaidh a tha fileanta sa Ghàidhlig, leithid sna h-Eileanan an Iar no san Eilean Sgitheanach, 's dòcha gum bi a h-uile càil dà-chànanach, leis gach nì a' nochdadh san dà chànan. Tha am modh-obrach seo cuideachd ag aithneachadh gur i a' Ghàidhlig prìomh chànan mòran daoine sna h-eileanan sin, agus gun cluinn luchd-tadhail i 's dòcha ann am bùithtean is taighean-seinnse.

Mar a tha fìor mu phlanadh eadar-mhìneachail sam bith, feumar smaoinichadh air an làraich agus na sgeulachdan co-cheangailte rithe cho math ris an luchd-cleachdaidh. Aig Gleann Fhionnainn, tha a' mhòr-chuid de luchd-tadhail gun Ghàidhlig sam bith. Tha Urras Nàiseanta na

the '45 is so closely linked to Gaelic heritage that a bilingual approach seems appropriate. Creative graphic design helps visitors to follow the language they want to use, as well as encouraging them to notice the other. You'll find more about this project in the case studies section.

2.3 Use Gaelic to support your objectives

Decisions about how to use Gaelic and how to present it should be guided by what will help your project achieve its objectives. Using Gaelic is often a way to raise awareness of the language and its place in Scottish life. Think about how Gaelic can be linked to contemporary issues and stories: a good way to support the language is to use it to express a modern cultural perspective, not just as a link to historical subjects. If you want to encourage people to engage with Gaelic, find

In Glen Affric, texts by Rody Gorman use Gaelic poems with English renditions that emphasise different shades of meaning in the Gaelic words.

Ann an Gleann Afraig, tha an sgrìobhadh aig Rody Gorman a' cleachdadh bàrdachd Gàidhlig le tionndaidhean Beurla a tha a' nochdadh nan diofar seòrsa chiallan aig na facail Ghàidhlig.



ways of using it that might help learners gain confidence or intrigue people who know little of the language.

Some topics are particularly well-suited to interpretation in Gaelic, or present obvious opportunities to encourage awareness of the language. Examples include place-names, or the history of Gaelic-speaking

h-Alba air taisbeanadh gu ìre mhòr dà-chànanach a chruthachadh an sin mu Èirigh nan Seumasach ann an 1745, oir tha sgeulachd na h-Èirigh na rud mòr ann an dualchas is eachdraidh nan Gàidheal is gu bheil e iomchaidh seo a dhèanamh. Tha foir-dhealbh cruthachail grafaigeach a' cuideachadh luchd-tadhail ann a bhith a' leantainn a' chànan a tha iad airson cleachdadh, ach a' tarraing aire chun a' chànan eile. Gheibhear barrachd fiosrachaidh air seo am measg nan cùisean-sampaill.

2.3 A' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig a chum ur n-amasan

Bu chòir do roghainnean air cleachdadh is taisbeanadh na Gàidhlig a bhith a rèir amasan a' phròiseict. Tha cleachdadh na Gàidhlig tric na dhòigh air aire dhaoine a tharraing chun na Gàidhlig agus an t-àite

aice ann an Alba. Dèanaibh smaoinichadh air mar a ghabhas a' Ghàidhlig a cheangal ri gnothaichean is cuspairean bhon là an-diugh: tha i na dòigh èifeachdach air taic a chur ris a' chànan sealltainn mar a bhuineas i do gnothaichean an là, seach rudan bhon t-seann aimsir a-mhàin. Ma tha sibh airson is gun tig daoine chun na Gàidhlig, feuch dòighean a bheir barrachd misneachd do luchd-ionnsachaidh no a bhrosnaicheas ùidh ann an daoine aig nach eile mòran eòlais oirre.

Tha cuid de chuspairean air leth freagarrach airson eadar-mhìneachadh Gàidhlig, no tha cothroman follaiseach nan lùib airson aire a tharraing chun a' chànan. Am measg nan cuspairean seo, tha ainmean-àite, no eachdraidh choimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig. Cuimhnich, ge-tà, nach bi a' mhòr-chuid dhen luchd-cleachdaidh cho fileanta 's a tha an fheadhainn dham buin an eachdraidh seo.

communities. Remember, however, that most of your audience will not be as confident with the language as the people whose history you are telling.

If there are some situations where Gaelic seems a natural part of interpretation, there may be others where its use is less appropriate. For example, if you have a complex story to tell to an international audience, or you need to communicate vital behaviour guidelines to as many visitors as possible, adding the complexity of another language may make your message less effective.

2.4 Use writers and translators who understand interpretation

The most important thing in interpretation – the ingredient that will help your audience remember your place or collection – is not the language it's written in. It's the content: the quality of the ideas and stories you offer, the way they complement visitors' experience, and the way you express them.

Often, text is written in English first and then translated into Gaelic. But there's no reason why you shouldn't have text written in Gaelic first, as long as you can find a good Gaelic writer who understands the special requirements of interpretation. In the case studies section you'll find details of projects at Kinloch Hills and on the Culloden Battlefield Trail which both took this approach.

Good interpretive writing is a craft. Whether text is written in Gaelic for translation into English or the other way round, the writer must understand the principles of good practice in interpretation and be able to use language creatively and clearly.

Ma tha suidheachaidhean ann sa bheil Gàidhlig na h-eileamaid nàdarra dhen eadar-mhìneachadh, 's dòcha gum bi suidheachaidhean eile ann anns nach eil i cho iomchaidh. Mar eisimpleir, ma tha sgeulachd thoinnte agad ri innse do dhaoine bho dhùthchannan cèine, no ma dh'fheumas tu stiùireadh sònraichte a thoirt seachad do mhòran luchd-tadhail, 's dòcha gun dèan thu an teachdaireachd agad nas toinnte is nas laige ma chuireas sibh cànan eile a-steach.

2.4 Cleachd eadar-theangairean is sgrìobhadairean aig a bheil tuigse air eadar-mhìneachadh

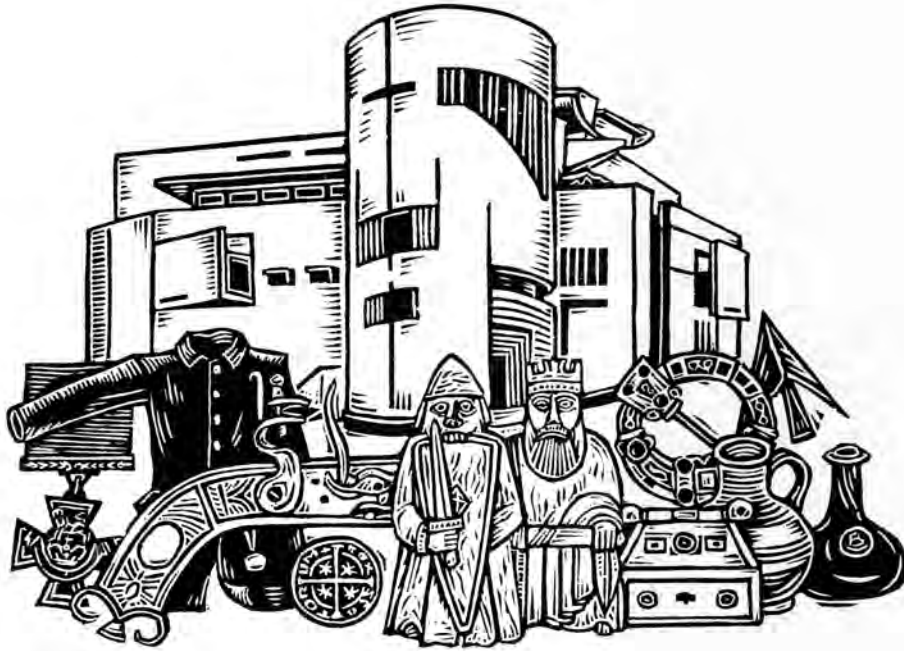
Feumar cuimhneachadh nach e an cànan sa bheil an rud sgrìobhte an rud as cudromaiche mu eadar-mhìneachadh; chan e an rud a chumas an làrach no cruinneachadh ann an cuimhne luchd-tadhail. 'S e an rud as cudromaiche ach susbaint an eadar-mhìneachaidh, na beachdan is sgeulachdan air an toirt seachad dhaibh, an dòigh sa bheil iad seo a' cur ris an turas aca, agus an dòigh sa bheil iad sin air an innse.

Gu tric, tha an teacs ga sgrìobhadh ann am Beurla an toiseach le eadar-theangachadh Gàidhlig ga dhèanamh oirre an uair sin. Ach chan eil adhbhar ann gun a bhith a' cruthachadh na teacs ann an Gàidhlig an toiseach, fhad 's a tha sgrìobhadair Gàidhlig agad a thuigeas na feumalachdan sònraichte an lùib eadar-mhìneachaidh. Am measg nan eisimpleirean, gheibh sibh fiosrachadh air pròiseactan aig Beanntan Cheann Locha agus air Slighe Blàr Chùil Lodair, dà làraich a rinn an dearbh rud seo.

Tha sgrìobhadh math eadar-mhìneachail na obair-chiùird. Ge bith a bheil an teacs ga sgrìobhadh ann an Gàidhlig no am Beurla an toiseach, feumaidh an sgrìobhadair tuigse a bhith aige/aice air prionnsapalan dheagh chleachdaidhean ann an eadar-mhìneachadh agus comas a bhith aige/aice sgrìobhadh gu soilleir agus gu h-innleachdach.

It's also essential that a translator really understands the meaning of the original text and is careful not to subconsciously introduce their own ideas or slant on the subject. The vocabulary involved needs care too. For example, the traditional (and official) Gaelic name for a red kite is *clamhan gobhlach*, literally 'forked kite', because of the shape of its tail. It would be easy for an uninformed translator to render the name literally as *clamhan dearg*, 'red kite'.

At present, there are few writers who use Gaelic as their first language who have much experience in writing interpretation, and few interpretation specialists who are fluent in Gaelic. Training for Gaelic writers in interpretation principles and practice can help, but most projects will need high quality translation to develop content in two languages.



Tha e deatamach gun tuig an t-eadar-theangair an teacs a thùsail agus nach toir iad na beachdan no taobhan fhèin a-steach don chùis. Feumar a bhith faiceallach a thaobh briathrachas cuideachd. Mar eisimpleir air seo, 's e 'clamhan gobhlach' an t-ainm traidiseanta (is oifigeil) air an *red kite*, chan e 'clamhan dearg', ged a bhiodh e furasta do dh'eadar-theangair nach robh eòlach air a' chuspair mearachd mar seo a dhèanamh.

Anns na làithean sa, chan eil ach beagan sgrìobhadairean aig a bheil Gàidhlig mar a' chiad chànan aca agus aig a bheil mòran eòlais air sgrìobhadh eadar-mhìneachail, le glè bheag de dh'èolaichean a thaobh eadar-mhìneachadh a tha fileanta sa Ghàidhlig. Faodaidh trèanadh do sgrìobhadairean Gàidhlig air prionnsapalan agus cleachdadh cuideachadh, ach cuiridh a' chuid as motha de phròiseactan feum air eadar-theangachadh aig fìor àrd ìre airson teacs a chruthachadh san dà chànan.

Tha e na chleachdadh àbhaisteach gum bu chòir do dh'eadar-theangairean eadar-theangachadh a dhèanamh a-steach don chànan mhàthaireil aca. Tha mòran eòlaichean-cànain dhen bheachd nach fhaigh daoine ag ionnsachadh cànan anmoch nan leanabachd chun na ceart ìre de dh'fhileantas ri neach aig an robh an cànan bho thùs, ge brith dè an obair a nì iad chum seo.¹

Mura h-eil e comasach an t-eadar-theangachadh, gu Beurla air neo gu Gàidhlig, a dhèanamh le neach aig a bheil an cànan bho thùs, bu chòir gun tèid neach mar seo fhadthairis airson dearbhadh agus atharrachadh a dhèanamh oirre: nì iad cinnteach gu bheil i ga sgrìobhadh ann an dòigh cheart is nàdarach. Gu dearbh, tha seo na dheagh chleachdadh airson obair eadar-theangachaidh sam bith.

Bu chòir stiùireadh a thoirt do dh'eadar-theangairean a thaobh tònna agus faireachdainn na teacs, agus chan ann a-mhàin a thaobh cèille. Bu chòir do dh'eadar-theangachadh ann an roinn chruthachail mar

¹ Feuch, mar eisimpleir, *The Language Instinct* le Steven Pinker (1994).

Standard best practice is that a translator should only work with their mother tongue as a target language – the language into which they are translating. Many linguists reckon that anyone who acquires a language after late childhood, no matter how much they study it, never achieves the same level of fluency as a native speaker.¹

If it is not possible to have translation, into English as well as into Gaelic, done by a native speaker, you should always get a native speaker to proof read and edit the work: they will be able to check that it ‘flows’ naturally. This is good practice for all translation in any case.

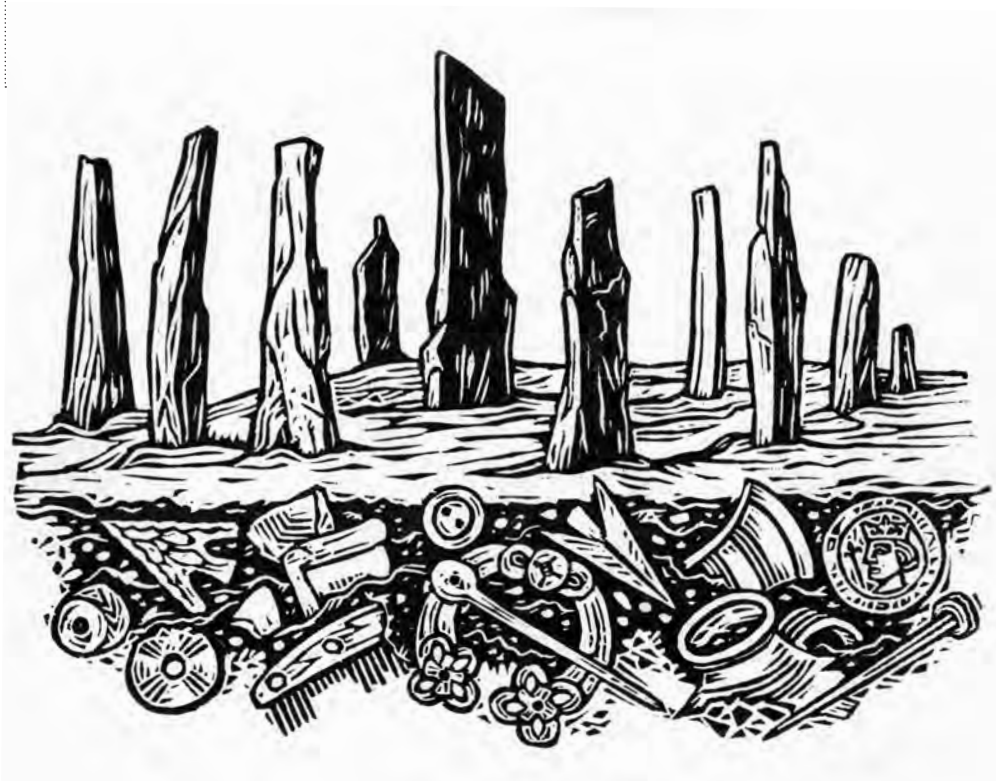
Translators should be briefed to translate the mood and tone of the original, not just its meaning. The aim of translation in a creative field such as interpretation is to produce text that reads as if it had been originally written in the target language. This means that idioms and metaphors may not be translated literally, but a skilled translator will find turns of phrase in the target language that have the same effect.

Remember that many Gaelic users do not read the language confidently. Writers and translators should be asked to make sure that Gaelic text uses easily accessible grammar and vocabulary. Whether it is a summary of key points or a fully bilingual presentation, Gaelic text should always relate clearly to an equivalent passage in English.

¹ See, for example, *The Language Instinct* by Steven Pinker (1994).

eadar-mhìneachadh a bhith ag amas air teacs aig a bheil coltas gun deach a sgrìobhadh san dà chànan. Tha seo a’ ciallachadh nach dèan iad eadar-theangachadh litireil air gnàthasan-cainnt is meataforan, ach gun lorg eadar-theangair sgìleil briathran eadar-dhealaichte a bheir seachad ciall is seagh nan abairtean san aon dòigh.

Cuimhnichibh gu bheil mòran Ghàidheal aig nach eil misneachd a thaobh leughadh a’ chàinain. Bu chòir iarraidh air sgrìobhadairean is eadar-theangairean briathrachas is gràmar a chleachdadh a tha furasta a thuigse. Ge brith an e geàrr-chunntas de phrìomh phuingeann no taisbeanadh slàn dà-chànanach, bu chòir don teacs Ghàidhlig a bhith le buntanas làidir, soilleir do na h-earrannan sgrìobhte ann am Beurla.



Notes from the translator's desk

Whether we think of translation as an art, science or craft, it's clear that translation can be good or bad. It helps to produce good translation if the translator can answer the questions: 'What is being translated?' 'Who is the translation for?' and 'Why is the text being translated?' The first two questions are often reasonably straightforward: the third may be less so. Although the arguments for using Gaelic in public life, certainly in the heritage sector, have largely been won, it is nevertheless useful for the translator to be clear about why the text is being translated into Gaelic.

Different languages bring with them a different culture, heritage and way of looking at the world around us. Consider the different terms now used to describe the north-west mainland of Scotland, and how they affect the way we think about the area. The Gaelic term *Gàidhealtachd* speaks of the people, their identity and their language; the English 'Highlands' relates primarily to the geography and landscape.

It might be useful for the translator to approach the task as one of re-writing, but in a form that clearly conveys the original's sense and tone. The average reader of Gaelic should have no need to refer to the English text, either for reasons of clarity or quality of writing, or because they fear there may be something in one language that doesn't appear in the other.

As an example, here are alternative approaches to translating an extract from a National Trust for Scotland guide to Glencoe and Dalness:

The most famous Scottish glen is also one of its most dramatic, with forbidding mountains, thundering waterfalls and sparkling lochs.

Beachdan an eadar-theangair

Ge brith a bheil sinn a' smaoinichadh air eadar-theangachadh mar cheàird, saidheans no ealain, tha e follaiseach gu leòr gum faod eadar-theangachadh a bhith math no dona. Tha e na chuideachadh chum eadar-theangachadh math mas urrainn don eadar-theangaire na ceistean a leanas a fhreagairt: 'Dè na thathas ag eadar-theangachadh?' 'Cò dha a tha an t-eadar-theangachadh?' agus 'Carson a thathas ga eadar-theangachadh?' Tha a' chiad dà cheist an ìre mhath furasta a fhreagairt, ach 's dòcha nach eil an tritheamh fear buileach cho soirbh. Ged a thathas air a' chùis a dhèanamh a thaobh nan argamaidean airson Gàidhlig a chleachdadh ann am beatha phoblach, gu h-àraidh ann an roinn an dualchais, tha e fhathast feumail don eadar-theangair a bhith soilleir carson a tha e/i ag eadar-theangachadh na teacsa gu Gàidhlig.

Tha diofar chànanan le cultaran, dualchas is sealladh air an t-saoghal eadar-dhealaichte nan lùib. Smaoinich air na diofar fhacal a th' againn airson iar-thuath na h-Alba agus mar a tha iad seo a' toirt buaidh air mar a tha sinn a' smaoinichadh mun sgìre. Tha am facal Gàidhlig 'Gàidhealtachd' a-mach air na daoine, an cànan is an dùthchas; tha am facal Beurla *Highlands*, air an làimh eile, a' toirt oirnn smaoinichadh air cumadh na tìre agus air an àrainneachd.

'S dòcha gum bi e feumach do dh'eadar-theangairean coimhead air an obair mar ath-sgrìobhadh, ach ann an dòigh sa bheil seagh agus tòna na ciad theacsa ga thoirt seachad. Cha bu chòir feum sam bith a bhith aig leughadair àbhaisteach Gàidhlig a dhol chun na teacsa Beurla, air adhbharan soilleireachaidh no càileachd an sgrìobhaidh, air neo air sgàth is gu bheil eagal orra gu bheil aon rud a' nochdadh ann an aon chànan nach eil a' nochdadh san fhear eile.

- Literal translation: *Tha an gleann as ainmeile ann an Alba cuideachd fear dhen fheadhainn as dràmadaiche, le beanntan toirmeasgach, easan tàirneanach agus lochan deàlrach.*
- Alternative translation: *Tha an gleann as ainmeile ann an Alba cuideachd na ghleann a tha iongantach dha-riribh; le beanntan brùideil, easan torrannach agus lochan deàlrach.*

The descriptive language highlights some of the difficulties of overly literal translation. The English word ‘dramatic’ can be used to mean that something is striking and spectacular, but *dràmach* in Gaelic tends to relate solely to the world of acting, theatre or television; *iongantach* (‘extraordinary’, ‘surprising’, ‘amazing’) has been used in its place. Likewise, ‘forbidding’ does not lend itself easily to translation and rather than *toirmeasgach* (‘banned’) has been rendered as *brùideil*, literally ‘beastly’ but commonly used as ‘intimidating’. The word *tàirneanach* (literally ‘thunder’ or ‘thunderous’) could work as an adjective, but *torrannach* works far better.

Some pointers

- Literal translation is generally bad translation.
- Don’t be afraid to alter the structure of the phrase or change/insert punctuation.
- Where they differ, use more expressive Gaelic phrasing rather than imitating English forms, for example:
at the wedding - *air a’ bhanaid* (lit. ‘on the wedding’) rather than *aig a’ bhanaid*
the green valleys - *na gleanntan gorma* (lit. ‘the blue valleys’) rather than *na gleanntan uaine*
she had brown eyes - *bha sùilean donna innte* (lit. ‘she had brown eyes in her’) rather than *bha sùilean donna aice*

Mar eisimpleir, seo dòighean eadar-dhealaichte air eadar-theangachadh pìos bho leabhraan-iùil Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba air Gleann Comhann agus Dail an Easa:

The most famous Scottish glen is also one of its most dramatic, with forbidding mountains, thundering waterfalls and sparkling lochs.

- Eadar-theangachadh litireil: *Tha an gleann as ainmeile ann an Alba cuideachd fear dhen fheadhainn as dràmadaiche, le beanntan toirmeasgach, easan tàirneanach agus lochan deàlrach.*
- Eadar-theangachadh eile: *Tha an gleann as ainmeile ann an Alba cuideachd na ghleann a tha iongantach dha-riribh; le beanntan brùideil, easan torrannach agus lochan deàlrach.*

Tha a’ chainnt dhealbhadh seo a’ sealltainn cuid dhe na duilgheadasan an lùib eadar-theangachadh a tha ro litireil. Tha am facal Beurla *dramatic* ga chleachdadh mar ‘striking’ no ‘spectacular’, ach tha ‘dràmach’ ann an Gàidhlig a’ buntainn do chleasaidheachd, thaighean-cluiche no thelebhisean: thathas air am facal ‘iongantach’ (‘extraordinary’, ‘surprising’, ‘amazing’) a chleachdadh na àite. Mar an ceudna, chan eil *forbidding* furasta eadar-theangachadh agus seach ‘toirmeasgach’ (‘banned’) tha am facal ‘brùideil’ ga chleachdadh na àite; le ciall litireil ‘beastly’ ach ga chleachdadh airson rud a tha ‘intimidating’. B’ urrainnear am facal ‘tàirneanach’ (gu litireil ‘thunder’ no ‘thunderous’) a chleachdadh mar bhuadhar, ach tha ‘torrannach’ ag obrachadh nas fheàrr an seo.

Beagan mholaidhean

- Mar as trice ‘s e droch eadar-theangachadh a th’ ann an eadar-theangachadh litireil.
- Na biodh eagal ort structar no puingeachadh abairtean atharrachadh.
- Far a bheil iad eadar-dhealaichte, feuch is cleachd abairtean



gnàthach Gàidhlig seach a bhith a' dèanamh eadar-theangachadh litireil air abairtean Beurla, mar eisimpleir:

at the wedding - air a' bhanais (lit. 'on the wedding') seach aig a' bhanais

the green valleys - na gleanntan gorma (lit. 'the blue valleys') seach na gleanntan uaine

she had brown eyes - bha sùilean donna innte (lit. 'she had brown eyes in her') seach bha sùilean donna aice

playing the pipes - a' seinn na pioba (lit. 'singing the pipe') seach a' cluich na pioba.

- Na biodh eagal ort facail a chleachdadh aig nach eil facail cho-ionann ann am Beurla, facail leithid:
dùthchas – a' toirt seachad faireachdainn de bhuntainn do dh'àite, do sgìre no do threubh, coltach ris an fhacal *cynefin* sa Chuimris.
(a-)chum – a' ciallachadh ag obrachadh a dh'ionnsaigh rudeigin no 'gus a bhith'.
- Bi moiteil à abairtean air an deagh chruthachadh agus gnàthasan-cainnt.
- Feuch is seachain facail neo-chumanta, doilleir. Mar eisimpleir, cleachd 'baile' no 'clachan' airson àite sa bheil daoine a' gabhail còmhnaidh, seach facail leithid 'tuineachadh'.
- Ma dh'fheumas tu facail neo-chumanta a chleachdadh, smaoinich air mìneachadh goirid (no clàr-mìneachaidh) a chur aig bonn na teacsa. Faodar cuideachd a' Bheurla a chur ann an camagan.
- Feuch is lorg cothroman air abairtean a thogail às òrain no seanfhacail chumanta Ghàidhealach.
- Bi cho pongail 's as urrainn dhut le do sgrìobhadh. Cha bu chòir don eadar-theangachadh Ghàidhlig a bhith barrachd na 20% nas fhaide na an teacsa Bheurla.

playing the pipes - *seinn na pioba* (lit. 'singing the pipe') rather than *cluich na pioba*.

- Don't be afraid to use words which have no direct one-word English equivalents, words such as:
dùthchas - conveying the sense of belonging to a place, an area or a people, equivalent to the Welsh *cynefin*.
(a-)chum – commonly meaning 'towards the purpose of' or 'in order that'.
- Take pride in a good turn of phrase.
- Avoid obscure/uncommon terms where possible. For example, use *baile* ('town/village') or *clachan* ('hamlet') for 'a settlement', rather than terms such as *tuineachadh*.
- If you need to use unfamiliar terms, consider a short explanation (or glossary) at the foot of the text. You could also use English in brackets.
- Consider opportunities to quote from familiar songs and proverbs.
- Aim for economy of language. The translation should be, at most, 20% longer than the English version.
- Be wary of translating English names of organisations (especially in acronym form) unless the name is already widely used.
- If literal translation grates with the reader, so does poor grammar and spelling. Ensure the text is proof read.
- When the job is complete, re-read the text, imagining you are reading it for the first time without having seen the English version.
- If at all possible, run the translation by local Gaelic speakers – it helps give them a stake in the finished product and they can advise on the intelligibility and authenticity of the text for local Gaels.

Alasdair MacLeòid

- Thoir an aire nuair a tha ainmean bhuidhnean gan eadar-theangachadh (gu h-àraidh acranaimean) agus feuch gun tèid na h-ainmean oifigeil a chleachdadh.
- Ma tha eadar-theangachadh litireil a' cur cais air leughadairean, tha agus droch ghràmar is litreachadh. Dèan cinnteach gun tèid an teacsa a dhearbhadh.
- Nuair a tha an obair deiseil, theirig thairis air an teacsa a-rithist, ach le sùilean neach a tha ga leughadh airson na ciad uarach riamh gun an dreach Bheurla fhaicinn ro làimh.
- Ma ghabhas a dhèanamh idir, cuir an t-eadar-theangachadh gu Gàidheil aig a bheil Gàidhlig na sgìre – bidh seo na chuideachadh a thaobh dàimh a chruthachadh leotha agus faodaidh iad comhairle a thoirt dhut a bheil an teacsa furasta a thuigse agus a bheil e a' cleachdadh Gàidhlig a fhreagras orra san sgìre sin.

Alasdair MacLeòid

2.5 Find creative solutions

If you are not creating a fully bilingual presentation, there are lots of ways in which you can use Gaelic. Picture captions are short, snappy pieces of text that many visitors will read even if they ignore the main text: they can offer ideal opportunities for content that appears in both Gaelic and English. Short poems can give new perspectives on your place and offer writers some creative freedom to play with language. If you're involved in face-to-face interpretation, you could get your audience to sing a Gaelic song, learn a proverb, or some vocabulary associated with your story.

2.6 Use creative graphic design

The graphic design of materials that present content in Gaelic and English can have a big influence on how easy it is for people to find and follow the language they want to use. Design is also an important tool in giving equal prominence and hence 'equal respect' to the two languages: a key aim of the Gaelic Language Act.

In many situations, it is impossible to avoid one language appearing to come first: whichever language is placed to the left or the top of a page or a display panel has visual priority. You can, however, support equal respect for the two languages by following these guidelines:

- Give equal weight to both languages in terms of the typeface and size used, and ensure they have equal contrast with the background.
- Don't use italics for one language and roman type for the other: this might imply that the text in roman type is more important.
- Consider using different font colours or backgrounds to differentiate the languages and allow readers to quickly identify the language they want to read.

2.5 Fuasglaidhean innleachdach

Mura h-eil taisbeanadh fìor dhà-chànanach ga chruthachadh, tha dòighean gu leòr ann air a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh. Tha caipseanan, fo dhealbhan, nam pìosan beaga goirid a leughas mòran ged nach leugh iad prìomh theacsa an taisbeanaidh: tha cothroman air leth nan lùib a thaobh sgrìobhadh a' nochdadh san dà chuid Beurla agus Gàidhlig. Faodaidh duain bheaga seallaidhean ùra a thoirt seachad air an àite le cothrom ga thoirt do sgrìobhadairean a bhith cruthachail agus a chluich leis a' chainnt aca. Ma tha thu an sàs ann an eadar-mhìneachadh 'aghaidh-ri-aghaidh', b' urrainn dhut iarraidh air an luchd-èisteachd òran Gàidhlig a sheinn, seanfhacal no beagan fhacal a bhuineas don eachdraidh ionnsachadh.

2.6 Innleachd ann am foir-dhealbh grafaigeach

Faodaidh an (dealbhadh) grafaigeach a nithear air na thèid a thaisbeanadh ann am Beurla is Gàidhlig buaidh mhòr a thoirt air cho furasta 's a tha e do dhaoine an cànan aca a lorg agus a leantainn. Tha dealbhachadh cuideachd na rud cudromach chum seasamh co-ionann agus, mar seo, spèis cho-ionann a thoirt don dà chànan: prionnsapal a tha aig cridhe Achd na Gàidhlig.

Ann am mòran shuidheachaidhean, cha gabh a dhèanamh gun a bhith a' cur aon chànan air thoiseach air an fhear eile: bidh prìomhachas aig a' chànan a nochdas aig mullach no air làimh chli duilleig no pannail. 'S urrainnear, ge-tà, spèis cho-ionann a thoirt don dà chànan le bhith a' leantainn nam prionnsapalan seo:

- Cudrom co-ionann ga thoirt don dà chànan a thaobh meud agus clò, agus dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil iad a cheart cho soilleir air muin a' chùil-raoin.

- Avoid using black text for one language and colour for the other, which might imply that the black text is more authoritative.
- Make sure that the font style and colours you choose comply with good accessibility practice. The Sensory Trust (www.sensorytrust.org.uk) has useful guidelines on using Clear and Large Print.
- If words need to be split across two lines, make sure any line breaks respect the structure of Gaelic words. Most automatic hyphenation systems will not do this: its best to turn them off from the beginning and insert hyphens manually.

If you are presenting bilingual text, allow more space for the Gaelic than its English equivalent. English is a particularly compact language, and Gaelic translations typically use up to 20% more space.

Good design can also help to make text look manageable, rather than an off-putting mass of words – but it cannot substitute for a disciplined approach to writing in the first place!

Different media offer different opportunities and challenges for presenting two languages: you'll find some examples of past projects in the case studies section.

2.7 Use standard spelling conventions

Gaelic has some regional variations in vocabulary, with local words that might not be recognised by Gaelic speakers from other parts of the country. You might choose to use locally specific words if they're relevant to your topic, but remember that Gaelic learners, or Gaelic users from other areas, may find them difficult to understand.

- Na cleachdaibh clò cam airson aon chànan agus sgrìobhadh ròmanach airson an fhir eile: 's dòcha gun tog daoine às a-seo gur e an sgrìobhadh ròmanach am fear as cudromaiche.
- Feuchaibh dathan eadar-dhealaichte airson an sgrìobhaidh no a' chùil-raoin gus sgaradh a dhèanamh eatarra, a' toirt comas do leughadairean aithneachadh gu sgiobalta cò an cànan a tha iad airson leughadh.
- Cumaibh air falbh bho bhith a' cleachdadh sgrìobhadh dubh airson aon chànan agus sgrìobhadh datchte 'son a' chànan eile, 's dòcha gun smaoinich daoine gu bheil prìomhachas aig an fhear seo.
- Dèanaibh cinnteach gu bheil stoidhle agus dathan an sgrìobhaidh uile a rèir deagh chleachdadh ruigsinneach. Tha stiùireadh feumail aig an Sensory Trust (www.sensorytrust.org.uk) air cleachdadh sgrìobhadh mòr, soilleir.
- Ma dh'fheumas facail gam briseadh le tàthan thar dà loidhne, dèanaibh cinnteach gu bheil spèis ga toirt do structar nam facal. Cha thachair seo leis a' chuid as motha de shiostaman tàthanachaidh: 's fheàrr an cur dheth agus na tàthan a chur a-steach sibh fhèin.

Ma tha teacsa dhà-chànanach ga cleachdadh, feuch gum fàg thu rùm a bharrachd airson na Gaidhlig. Tha a' Ghàidhlig, mar as trice, feumach air 20% a bharrachd rùm na tha an aon rud ann am Beurla.

Faodaidh deagh dhealbhadh coltas tarraingeach a thoirt air an teacsa seach meall mòr de dh'fhaclan a bhith ann – ach feumar co-dhiù smachd an ìre mhath teann a bhith agad air an sgrìobhadh sa chiad dol a-mach!

Tha meadhanan eadar-dhealaichte le cothroman agus dùbhlain eadar-dhealaichte airson nan cànanan: gheibhear eisimpleirean air seo am measg nam ball-sampaill.

If you want to make Gaelic text accessible to as many people as possible, use the Gaelic Orthographic Conventions (GOC), published by the Scottish Qualifications Authority, to make sure spellings are consistent. Pay particular attention to accents, which indicate vowel length and are an integral part of the language. Modern convention is that all accents in Scottish Gaelic are grave (for example, è), although in the past acute accents (é) were used as well, showing vowel tone in addition to length. This is different from Irish Gaelic, which only uses the acute. In Ireland you might bid your visitors *fáilte* (“welcome”); in Scotland it’s *fàilte*!

It’s important to get Gaelic content properly proof-checked by a Gaelic-speaking editor once it reaches the design stage. It’s easy to forget this, or for it to get lost in last-minute pressures to meet deadlines.

2.8 Plan for the practicalities

You need to allow additional resources, particularly in terms of budget, for developing content in two languages. You will also need to allow for the time involved to translate text, and have text and artwork checked and corrected. With good planning, these tasks may not add significantly to the overall time needed to complete the project, but you must take them into account.

2.7 Gnàthachas ann an litreachadh na Gàidhlig

Tha Gàidhlig eadar-dhealaichte, gu ìre, a rèir sgìre, le facail shònraichte a bhuineas do dh’aon àite nach eil cho aithnichte aig Gàidheil ann an sgìrean eile. ’S dòcha gun cleachd thu cuid de dh’fhaclan an àite ma fhreagras iad air a’ chuspair agad, ach cuimhuichibh gur dòcha gum bi iad duilich a thuigse le luchd-ionnsachadh no le Gàidheil à sgìrean eile.

Ma tha thu airson is gun tuig a’ chuid as motha de dhaoine i gun cus strì, bu chòir Gnàthachas Litreachaidh na Gàidhlig, GOC (air fhoillseachadh le Ùghdarras Theisteanas na h-Alba, SQA) a chleachdadh, gus a bhith cinnteach gu bheil an litreachadh cunbhalach. Thoir an aire gu sràcan, a tha a’ comharrachadh faide fhuaimreagan agus tha iad gu math cudromach ann an sgrìobhadh Gàidhlig. Ann an Gàidhlig san là an-diugh, tha an t-sràc fhada a-mhàin ga cleachdadh (è, mar eisimpleir), ged a b’ àbhaist don t-sràc gheur (é) a bhith air a cleachdadh cuideachd, a’ comharrachadh càileachd cho math ri faide. Tha seo eadar-dhealaichte bho Ghàeilge na h-Èireann, sa bheil an t-sràc gheur a-mhàin ga cleachdadh. Cuirear *fàilte* air daoine ann an Èirinn, ach *fàilte* ann an Alba!

Tha e cudromach gun tèid sgrìobhadh Gàidhlig a dhearbhadh le deasaiche le Gàidhlig mus tig e gu dealbhachadh. Tha e furasta seo a dhìochuimhneachadh, no faodaidh nach tèid a dhèanamh air sgàth cabhag aig a’ mhionaid mu dheireadh.

2.8 Deisealachadh a thaobh ghnòthaichean practaigeach

A thaobh bhuidseatan, feumar cuimhneachadh gu bheileas a’ cruthachadh stuthan ann an dà chànan. Bidh sibh cuideachd feumach air ùine a bharrachd airson eadar-theangachadh, agus airson dearbhadh na teacsa agus nan dealbhan. Le deagh phlanadh, cha bu chòir do na nithean seo gu mòr a chur ri clàr-ama a’ phròiseict, ach feumar cuimhneachadh gu bheil na



3. CASE STUDIES

These examples have been chosen to demonstrate a variety of approaches to presenting and using Gaelic. Each medium offers its own opportunities and challenges.

3.1 Personal interpretation

Perhaps the best way to use Gaelic in interpretation is to speak it to your visitors, face to face. That way the language really comes alive: people can hear the sound of the words, and you can tailor the level of vocabulary to suit your audience. Visitors who don't know Gaelic at all are usually intrigued to get to know just a few words; those who do understand the language will be pleased to have a chance to use it.



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Live Gaelic can also be part of imaginative education programmes. At Edinburgh Castle, Historic Scotland invited pupils from Gaelic-Medium Education in a local primary school to develop a 40-minute tour of parts of the castle. The live tour was offered to Gaelic-Medium Education pupils from other schools, and to adults as part of Edinburgh Council's Gaelic Learners' Week. Film versions are available on DVD, one completely in Gaelic and another in English with Gaelic words.

3. BUILL-SHAMPAILL

Chaidh na h-eisimpleirean seo a thaghadh gus sealltainn na diofar dhòighean air Gàidhlig a chleachdadh. Tha na diofar dhòighean le cothroman agus dùbhlain eadar-dhealaichte nan cois.

3.1 Eadar-mhìneachadh pearsanta

'S dòcha gur i an dòigh as fheàrr air a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh ann an eadar-mhìneachadh ach gu bhith ga bruidhinn le luchd-tadhail — aghaidh ri aghaidh, mar gum biodh. Ann a bhith ga bruidhinn, cluinnidh daoine fuaime nam facal, agus gheibhear air am briathrachas a dhèanamh freagarrach don luchd-èisteachd. Tha seo, mar as trice, a' togail ùidh ann an luchd-tadhail aig nach eil Gàidhlig agus iad ag ionnsachadh beagan fhaclan, agus bheir e tlachd do dhaoine aig a bheil a' Ghàidhlig a cleachdadh.

Faodaidh Gàidhlig bheò cuideachd a bhith na pàirt de phrògraman foghlaim innleachdach. Aig Caisteal Dhùn Èideann, thug Alba Aosmhor cuireadh do sgoilearan Gàidhlig aig bun-sgoil ann an Dùn Èideann turas 40 mionaid a chruthachadh anns a' chaisteal. Chaidh an turas beò seo a thabhann do sgoilearan Gàidhlig bho sgoiltean eile, agus do dh'ìnbhich, mar phàirt de Sheachdain Ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig Comhairle Dhùn Èideann. Tha DVDan rim faighinn dhen turas seo, DVD ann an Gàidhlig a-mhàin agus fear eile ann am Beurla le facail Ghàidhlig.

Tha am pròiseact seo stèidhte air an sgeama 'Junior Guides' aig Alba Aosmhor, pròiseact sa bheil eòlaiche dràma a' cuideachadh dhaoine òga ann a bhith ag ionnsachadh mu làraichean eachdraidheil san sgìre aca. Airson a' phròiseict Ghàidhlig, chaidh eòlaiche Gàidhlig an sàs san sgioba, a' cuideachadh na cloinne a thaobh ionnsachadh agus cleachdadh nam faclan sònraichte a dh'fheumadh iad airson an turais.

The project built on Historic Scotland's 'Junior Guides' scheme, in which a drama specialist helps young people engage with historic sites in their area. For the Gaelic project, a Gaelic specialist joined the team, helping the children learn and use the specialist words they needed for the tour.

Benefits

- Speaking and listening to the language brings it alive, and gives people a more direct contact with it than seeing it in writing.
- The amount and level of Gaelic can be tailored to suit your audience.
- Live interpretation can include Gaelic song as well as everyday speech.

Challenges

- You need good partnership working between a Gaelic specialist, site specialists and those who will be presenting the interpretation.
- Projects can be resource intensive, demanding a lot of time and commitment from those involved.

Buannachdan

- Tha bruidhinn agus èisteachd ris a' chànan ga thoirt beò agus a' togail dàimh a tha nas treasa eadar luchd-tadhail agus an cànan nam biodh i air a faicinn sgrìobhte a-mhàin.
- Faodar an ìre de Ghàidhlig atharrachadh a rèir luchd-cleachdaidh.
- Faodaidh eadar-mhìneachadh beò seinn agus cainnt làitheil a ghabhail a-steach.



Dùbhlain

- Feumar com-pàirteachas làidir a bhith ann eadar eòlaiche Gàidhlig, daoine a tha eòlach air an làraich agus an fheadhainn a bhios a' taisbeanadh an eadar-mhìneachaidh.
- Faodaidh pròiseactan a bhith nas cosgaile a thaobh ùine is obrach airson na feadhainn a tha an sàs.

Photographs in this section show junior guides at Historic Scotland's Arnol Blackhouse, Isle of Lewis (p.28) and Edinburgh Castle (p.29 & p.30).

Dealbhan san earrann seo a' sealltainn luchd-iùil òg aig Taigh-tughaidh Àrnoil, Leòdhas (d.28) agus aig Caisteal Dhùn Èideann (d.29 is d.30) le Alba Aomhòr.

3.2 Audio



If you cannot use Gaelic as a spoken language in face-to-face contact with your visitors, you could offer them the chance to hear it in recordings. Forestry Commission Scotland has installed a sound post at Kinloch Hills on Skye (p.32), from which people can play a number of recordings in Gaelic or English. The content of the recordings includes contributions from local school children.

At the Culloden Visitor Centre (above & right), ‘Character Stations’ allow visitors to listen to eye witness accounts of the ’45 rebellion by a number of characters, spoken in English, Gaelic and Scots. The commentaries have been dramatised from contemporary written accounts. The Visitor Centre also offers ‘DiscoveryPENS’, hand-held scanners that will play an audio recording of the exhibition panels’ content. Some panels include Gaelic text and poetry, which is played on the recording before an English translation of the text. The

3.2 Eadar-mhìneachadh clàistinneach

Mura h-eil e comasach dhuibh a’ Ghàidhlig a labhairt le luchd-tadhail, ’s dòcha gun toir sibh dhaibh an cothrom èisteachd ri the ann an clàraidhean fuaime. Tha Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba air puist-fhuaime a stèidheachadh aig Beanntan Cheann Locha san Eilean Sgitheanach (d.32), far am faigh daoine ri clàraidhean fuaime a chluich ann an Gàidhlig no Beurla. Tha na clàraidhean seo a’ gabhail a-steach stuth a rinneadh le sgoilearan na sgìre.

Aig Ionad Tadhail Chùil Lodair (cli agus gu h-ìosal), tha ‘Stèiseanan Caractair’ ann a tha a’ toirt cothrom do luchd-tadhail èisteachd ri fianais air Bliadhna Theàrlaich air an toirt seachad ann an Gàidhlig, ann am Beurla agus ann am Beurla Ghallta. Chaidh na cunntasan seo a

stèidheachadh air fianais sgrìobhte bhon àm. Tha an t-Ionad Tadhail cuideachd le ‘DiscoveryPENS’ airson luchd-tadhail, sganairean làimhe a chluicheas clàraidhean fuaime stèidhte air pannalan an taisbeanaidh. Tha cuid de phannalan le sgrìobhadh agus bàrdachd Ghàidhlig, agus tha seo a’ cluich air a’ chlàradh mus faighear tionndadh Beurla dhen teacsa. Mar as trice, tha na DiscoveryPENS air an cleachdadh le daoine aig a bheil uireasbhaidhean fradhairc, ach tha iad cuideachd a’ freagairt air luchd-tadhail eile.



Am measg nan dòighean eile air clàraidhean fuaime a chleachdadh, faodar an cleachdadh maille ri taisbeanaidhean bhidio, le fo-thiotalan Beurla, agus tro òrain Ghàidhlig; òrain a tha tric a’ còrdadh ri daoine nach tuig an cànan.

DiscoveryPENs are mostly used by people with visual impairments, but the system could easily be used for other visitors too.

Other ways to use Gaelic audio include using it in video presentations, with English subtitles, and presenting Gaelic songs, which are often popular with people who do not know the language at all.

Benefits

- As with face-to-face interpretation, recordings add the sound of the language to visitors' experience and create a more direct contact than just seeing it in writing.
- Recordings make the language available at all times, and are not dependent on staff skills or availability.

Challenges

- If people are offered a choice about whether to hear Gaelic or not, as with the sound post and the character stations, most won't choose it if they don't understand it or feel unconfident about their ability in it. This can mean that the language actually has very little exposure beyond the button or switch marked 'Gaelic'.
- Using Gaelic songs or Gaelic speech as a background or soundscape can have similar drawbacks: the language becomes just 'part of the scenery', rather than something to notice and pay attention to. Try to find techniques that will give the language real meaning, such as using Gaelic audio with subtitles, or integrating it into a presentation that includes English translations.
- As with all audio presentations, the individual clips need to be short. In most situations, 30–45 seconds is a good target.

Buannachdan

- Mar a gheibhear le eadar-mhìneachadh aghaidh-ri-aghaidh, tha na clàraidhean fuaime a' toirt blasad de cheòl no cainnt seachad do luchd-tadhail tro dhàimh nas treasa na a bhith ga faicinn sgrìobhte a-mhàin.
- Tha clàraidhean a' ciallachadh gu bheil an cànan daonnan ri chluinntinn, gun seo a bhith an urra ri luchd-obrach.



Dùbhlain

- Ma gheibh daoine an taghadh a bhith ag èisteachd ris a' Ghàidhlig no a bhith ga seachnadh, an taghadh a gheibhear aig na puist-fhuaime agus na stèiseanan-caractair, cha ghabh a' chuid as motha de dhaoine an cothrom èisteachd rithe mura h-eil iad ga tuigse no mura h-eil misneachd aca nan comasan sa chànan. Tha seo a' ciallachadh gur dòcha gum bi ìomhaigh gu math ìosal aice a bharrachd air suidse a bhith ann le 'Gàidhlig' sgrìobhte oirre.
- Faodaidh duilgheadasan mar seo a bhith ann le òrain no òraidean Gàidhlig gan cleachdadh maille ri rudan eile mar *soundscape*: cha bhi i ann ach mar 'phàirt dhen àrainneachd', seach aire ga tarraing thuice mar rud cudromach, brìgheil. Feuch gun lorg sibh dòighean air a' Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh a bheir dhi brìgh, leithid Gàidhlig ri cluinntinn le fo-thiotalan Beurla, no a gabhail a-steach mar phàirt de thaisbeanadh le eadar-theangachadh gu Beurla.
- Mar a tha fìor mu thaisbeanaidhean fuaime sam bith, feumar na clàraidhean fa leth a bhith goirid. Mar as trice, bu chòir a bhith ag amas air 30–45 diogan.

3.3 Publications

Separate publications

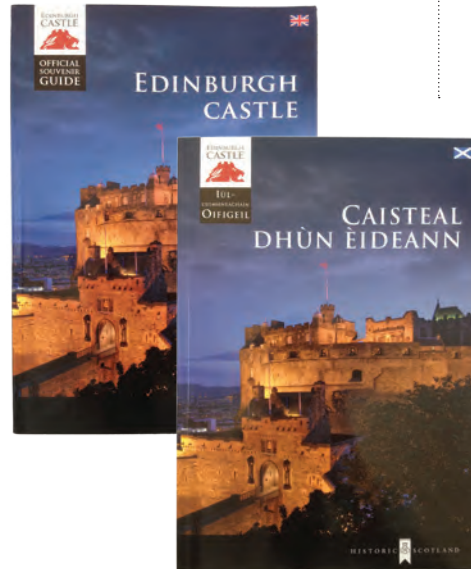
Edinburgh Castle's guide book is available in a number of different languages, published as separate editions of the book. One of these is in Gaelic.

Benefits

- This approach allows the same template to be used for graphic design in all editions, without the need to accommodate two languages within the layout, making the design task simpler.
- Speakers of the languages offered may feel that the site serves their needs well by offering material specially produced for them.

Challenges

- It is more expensive to print separate versions, and they need more elaborate stock control management.
- There are very few situations in which there will be enough demand for Gaelic-only publications to make them commercially viable.
- This approach reduces the visibility of Gaelic for non-users.
- Gaelic versions may need dedicated presentation space and/or signing to make potential users aware of their existence.



3.3 Foillseachaidhean

Foillseachaidhean fa leth

Tha leabhraichean-iùil Chaisteal Dhùn Èideann rim faighinn ann an diofar chànanan, air am foillseachadh fa leth. Tha aon dhiubh seo sgrìobhte sa Ghàidhlig.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dòigh-obrach seo a' leigeil leat an aon teamplaid de dhealbhadh grafaigeach a bhith leis na diofar leabhraichean, gun dà chànan gan gabhail a-steach san aon leabhar, a' ciallachadh gu bheil an obair-dhealbhadh tòrr nas fhasa.
- 'S dòcha gun saoil luchd-labhairt nan diofar chànanan gu bheil an làrach gu mòr a' frithealadh nam feumannan àraidh aca le stuth sònraichte air an cruthachadh dhaibh.

Dùbhlain

- Tha foillseachadh diofar leabhraichean mar seo a' cosg barrachd, agus bidh e nas duilghe, toinnte a làimhseachadh a thaobh smachd earrais ('stock control').
- Chan eil ach glè bheag de shuidheachaidhean ann far a bheil iarrtas gu leòr ann airson foillseachaidhean air an sgrìobhadh ann an Gàidhlig a-mhàin airson a bhith reusanta prothaideach gu coimeirsealta.
- Tha an dòigh seo a' lùghdachadh ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig airson nan daoine nach eil ga cleachdadh.
- 'S dòcha gum bi feum air soidhnichean no rùm sònraichte airson innse do dhaoine gu bheil a leithid a ghoireas ri fhaighinn.

Flip-over

The National Gaelic Language Plan (p.35) is designed with Gaelic and English printed back to back. One language runs from one cover towards the centre; when the document is flipped over, the other language runs from the other cover towards the centre. This is a commonly-used format in Wales, where public agencies are required to produce all materials in formats that combine Welsh and English in a single document.

Benefits

- Combining the advantages of separate publication with the convenience of a single document, this approach also allows the same design template to be used for both languages.

Challenges

- This approach works best for publications with a reasonable amount of content. Many interpretation publications will not be long enough to make it worthwhile.
- The two languages are separated into ‘watertight compartments’, reducing the possibility that people who have little knowledge of Gaelic will take an interest in it.
- There may be some design challenges in getting the two languages to meet in the middle: Gaelic text typically needs up to 20% more space than its English equivalent.

Flip-over

Tha Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig (d.35) air a dhealbhadh le Gàidhlig is Beurla a’ nochdadh ‘cùl ri cùl’. Tha an dàrna chànan a’ ruith bho aon duilleag aghaidh chun a’ mheadhain agus, le bhith ga thionndadh, tha an cànan eile a’ ruith bhon duilleig-aghaidh eile chun a’ mheadhan. Tha seo na fhòrmat a tha cumanta sa Chuimrigh, far a bheil e deatamach do bhuidhnean poblach a h-uile càil fhoillseachadh leis a’ Chuimris agus Beurla anns an aon fhoillseachadh.

Buannachdan

- Thathas a’ faighinn nam buannachdan an lùib fhoillseachaidhean fa leth ann an aon fhoillseachadh goireasach. Leis an dòigh seo, tha an aon teamplaid dealbhachaidh ga cleachdadh airson an dà chànan.

Dùbhlain

- Tha an dòigh seo ag obrachadh gu h-èifeachdach far a bheil na foillseachaidhean le mòran teacsa annta. Bidh mòran fhoillseachaidhean eadar-mhìneachaidh nach bi fada gu leòr airson a bhith èifeachdach seo a dhèanamh.
- Tha an dà chànan air an cur ann an earrann air leth bho chèile, a’ ciallachadh nach tèid coimhead ris a’ Ghàidhlig le daoine nach eil eòlach air a’ chànan.
- ’S dòcha gum bi duilgheadasan ann an dà chànan coinneachadh ann am meadhan an fhoillseachaidh: tha teacsa Ghàidhlig, mar as trice, suas ri 20% nas fhaide na teacsa Bheurla.

PLAN
CÀNAIN
NÀISEANTA
GÀIDHLIG

2012|2017

FÀS
&
FEABHAS

BÒRD NA
GÀIDHLIG



GROWTH
&
IMPROVEMENT

2012|2017

NATIONAL
GAELIC
LANGUAGE
PLAN

Walks

Cuairtean

Early Christian Cross and 'Punishment Stone' (1 hour)
Crois thràth Chrìosdail agus 'Clach a' Chronachaidh' (uair a thìde)

Follow a path through woodlands to the Early Christian cross at A' Chill – all that remains of what was once an important monastic site, dating from the 7th to 9th centuries.

Lean frith-rathad tro choille chun na Croise Tràth Chrìosdail aig A' Chill – seo na tha air fhàgail den làraich mhanachail seo, bho eadar an 7mh is an 9mh linn, is a bha cho cudromach aig aon àm.

Satur's Path (40 minutes)
Ceum Satur (40 mionaid)

This path, named after Saturnino (friend of the Campbells) who helped build it, leads across a field that was once a settlement, to Coroghon barn. Nearby are the remains of Coroghon Castle, a small late medieval stronghold which juts out into the sea.

Tha am frith-rathad seo, air ainmeachadh às dèidh Saturnino (caraid de na Caimbeulach) a chuidich ga thogail, a' dol thairis air achadh far an robh daoine a' fuireach aig aon àm, gu sabhal a' Chorra-dhùin. Faisg air làimh tha tobhta Priorsan a' Chorra-dhùin, cuithir beag bho dheireadh nam meadhan aoisean, a' stobadh a-mach dhan nùir.

Souterrain (3-4 hours)
Fo-thrànna (3-4 uairean a thìde)

Follow the track to this enigmatic 2,000-year-old underground chamber, part of Canna's rich archaeological heritage.

Lean am frith-rathad chun an t-seòmair iongantach seo fon talamh a tha 2,000 bliadhna a dh'aois, is na phàirt de dhualchas àirseachail bheairteach Chanaigh.

An ancient history

Canna and Sanday have an amazingly rich archaeological landscape with remains dating to all periods of settled occupation in Scotland. Around 1,500 years ago the islands became an important monastic site, possibly linked to St Columba and his 6th-century mission from Iona. You can still see one of the internationally significant Early Christian stone crosses standing in the landscape, carved around 1,300 years ago. From medieval times the islands were administered by the MacDonalds of Clanranald, with townships centred at Coroghon, Keill, Tarbert and Garrisdale.



Eachdraidh àrsaidh

Tha àrainneachd àirseachail gu sònraichte beairteach aig Canaigh is Sanndaigh le fuidhleach a' dol air ais gu gach àm tuineachaidh a bh' ann an Alba. Timcheall air 1,500 bliadhna air ais thàinig na h-eileanan gu bhith nan làraich chudromach mhanachail, 's dòcha ceangailte ri Calum Cille is a mhisean san 6mh linn bho Eilean I. Na seasamh air aghaigh na tìre, chithear fhathast tè de chroisean cloiche nan Tràth Chrìosdaidhean, a bha air a snaidheadh o chionn 1,300 bliadhna, agus a tha cho cudromach gu h-eadar-nàiseanta. Bho na meadhan aoisean bha na h-eileanan fo smachd Dòmhnallach Chloinn Raghnaill, le bailtean suidhichte aig a' Chorra-dhùn, A' Chill, An Tairbeart agus Gàrrasdal.

Changing lives

In 1821 a total of 436 people lived on Canna and Sanday. Within 40 years this had fallen to 127 people. Many emigrated to the New World – either willingly or forcibly – as a result of clearances instigated by the then owners of Canna, Donald McNeill and, later, his son.

You can see evidence of early 19th-century island life at the abandoned settlements at Tarbert, Garrisdale and Greod, and in the vast areas of lazybeds where crops and potatoes used to be grown. On the hillsides there are numerous shielings where cattle were grazed in summer. Canna's Gaelic heritage is reflected in several important works. Alasdair mac Mhaighstir Alasdair, a bailie of Canna, was arguably one of the greatest Gaelic poets. In 1751 he published the first book of Gaelic poetry printed in Scotland. Aonghas Eachainn (1863–1947) was the last great tradition bearer on Canna. His Gaelic recollections were recorded in 1946.

Atharrachadh beatha

Ann an 1821 bha 436 neach a' fuireach air Canaigh is Sanndaigh. Ann an 40 bliadhna bha seo air tuiteam gu 127 neach. Rinn mòran eilthireachd chun an t-Saoghail Ùir – le deòin no dhan aindeoin – mar thoradh air fuadachaidh a thòisich sealbhadair Chanaigh aig an àm, Dòmhnall MacNeill, agus, an dèidh làimh, a mhac.

Chì thu fianais air beatha aig toiseach na 19mh linn air an eilean aig tuineachaidhean fais san Tairbeart, Gàrrasdal agus Greod, agus anns na raointean farsaing feannagach far an do chleachd barran is bunntà a bhith a' fàs. Air na sléibhtean tha àireamh mhòr àirighean far am biodh an crodh ag ionaltradh as t-samhradh.

Tha dualchas Gàidhlig Chanaigh ri fhaicinn ann an grunn sgrìobhaidhean cudromach. B' e Alasdair mac Mhaighstir Alasdair, a bha na bhàillidh air Canaigh, gun teagamh aon de

bhàird ainmeil na Gàidhlig. Ann an 1751 chlà bhual e a' chiad leabhar de bhàrdachd Ghàidhlig a chaidh fhòilseachadh an Alba. B' e Aonghas Eachainn (1863 – 1947) an seanachaidh mòr mu dheireadh a bh' air Canaigh. Chaidh a chuimhneachain Ghàidhlig a chlàradh ann an 1946.

Right: sheep shearing, 1890s
Deas: lomadh chaorach, 1890an
Below: Pre-clearance township at Coroghon, 1789
Shìos: Bailte ro na fuadachaidh aig a' Chorra-dhùin, 1789



Contemporary Canna

Today Canna is home to a forward-thinking community. The islanders play a major part in running the property and work in partnership with the NTS on all matters concerning the island. The NTS manage Canna as a hill farm where farming and conservation work together. Sheep (North Country Cheviots and Blackface) are bred along with cattle (Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn Crosses as well as a small herd of pedigree Highland cattle), which were re-established on the island by John Lorne Campbell's wife Margaret in 1948.

Canaigh An-diugh

An-diugh tha coimhearsnachd adhartach air Canaigh. Tha na h-eileanaich a' gabhail prìomh phàirt ann an ruith an eilean agus tha iad ag obair ann an coim-pàirtreachas le Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba air gach cùis co-cheangailte ris an eilean. Bidh Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba a' stiùireadh Chanaigh mar thùathanas beinne far am bi thùathanas agus glèidhteachas ag obair còmhla. Tha caoraich (Caoraich mhaola 'North Country' agus Dubh-cheannaich) air an togail cuide ri crodh (Aberdeen Angus agus Shorthorn Crosses a bharrachd air treud beag de Chrodh Gàidhealach sinneair), a dh'ath-shuidhich Mairead, bean Iain Latharna Chaimbeil, air an eilean ann an 1948.

TAKE CARE! Rough ground and steep cliffs – particularly in the north and west of Canna.

Below: Corners of Canna. Above: Early Christian cross and the punishment, or pillory, stone – wrong-doers had their thumbs wedged into the hole. Shìos: Còrnaichean Canaigh. Shuas: Crois thràth Chrìosdail agus clach a' chronachaidh – bhatar a' geinnheadh ordagan dhaoine a-steach dhan toll nan dèanadh iad ceàrr.



Parallel text

The main content in the National Trust for Scotland's leaflet about Canna (p.36) presents Gaelic and English side by side, in separate columns. English is printed in black, Gaelic in dark brown. This makes it easy for readers to follow one language, although it would be better to avoid using black for one language as it might imply greater weight for that language.

Benefits

- This technique gives the languages nearly equal prominence, so all readers will be aware of both.
- Images can be used once, rather than having to repeat them as in layouts that separate the two languages.
- Readers who want to compare Gaelic and English to check their understanding can do so easily.

Challenges

- Publications need to be larger than with a single language to accommodate the same amount of content, or content has to be reduced.
- The differing lengths of text in Gaelic and English can make it difficult to ensure that corresponding paragraphs line up.
- Depending on the publication's format, it may be necessary to adopt a different approach for elements such as picture captions.

Teacsa cho-shìnte

Tha prìomh shusbaint air bileag-fhiosrachaidh Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba air Canaigh (d.36) a' cur Beurla agus Gàidhlig ri taobh a chèile, ann an colbhan fa leth. Tha a' Bheurla ann an teacsa dhubh agus an sgrìobhadh Gàidhlig ann an dubh-dhonn. Tha seo ga dhèanamh nas fhasa do leughadairean aon chànan a leantainn, ged a bhiodh e na b' fheàrr gun a bhith a' cur aon teacsa ann an dubh, oir 's dòcha gun saoil daoine gu bheil barrachd cudrom air a' chànan sin.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dòigh seo a' toirt inbhe cho-ionann don dà chànan, agus tha iad follaiseach do gach leughadair.
- Tha dealbhan gan cleachdadh aon turas, seach a bhith a' nochdadh dà uair ann am foillseachaidhean far a bheil na cànanan a' cumail fa leth bho chèile.
- 'S urrainn do leughadairean a tha ag iarraidh coimeas a dhèanamh eadar a' Ghàidhlig agus a' Bheurla sin a dhèanamh, is iad a' dearbhadh na tuigse Gàidhlig aca.

Dùbhlain

- Feumar foillseachaidhean a bhith nas motha na bhiodh foillseachaidhean le dìreach aon chànan gus rùm a bhith ann airson an dà chànan, air neo feumar gearradh air ais air an teacsa.
- Tha an diofar eadar meud theacsaichean Gàidhlig is theacsaichean Beurla a' ciallachadh gu bheil e duilich dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil na h-aon pharagrafan daonnan ri taobh a chèile.
- A rèir fòrmat an fhoillseachaidh, 's dòcha gum feumar dòigh-obrach ùr a lorg a thaobh nithean leithid caipseanan fo dhealbhan.

Parallel pages

In the main content of an A5-size guidebook about the north-west seaboard (bit.ly/NWSeabord) (p.39), Scottish Natural Heritage used left hand pages for English content and right hand pages for Gaelic. Both languages are printed in black, with sub-headings in blue for the English and green for the Gaelic.

Benefits

- This technique gives the languages nearly equal prominence, so all readers will be aware of both.
- Images can be used once, rather than having to repeat them as in layouts that separate the two languages.
- Readers who want to compare Gaelic and English to check their understanding can do so easily.
- The technique allows more freedom for graphic design than parallel columns.

Challenges

- Publications need to be larger than with a single language to accommodate the same amount of content, or content has to be reduced.
- The differing lengths of text in Gaelic and English can make it difficult to ensure that all columns end at the same place. Creative placement of images can help.
- Depending on the publication's format, it may be necessary to adopt a different approach for elements such as picture captions.

Duilleagan co-shìnte

Ann am prìomh shusbaint leabhar-iùil meud-A5 mu chost an iar-thuath (bit.ly/NWSeabord) (d.39), tha Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba a' cur na teacsa Beurla air na duilleagan air an làimh chlì agus a' Ghàidhlig air na duilleagan air an làimh dheis. Tha an dà chànan le teacsa dhubh, le fo-chinn ghorma airson Beurla agus uaine airson Gàidhlig.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dòigh seo a' toirt iomhaigh cho-ionann don dà chànan, leis gach leughadair mothachail don Ghàidhlig is don Bheurla.
- Faodar dealbhan a chleachdadh aon turas, seach a bhith gan nochdadh dà uair mar a dh'fheumas ann am foillseachaidhean anns a bheil an dà chànan air leth bho chèile.
- Faodaidh leughadairean a tha airson coimeas a dhèanamh eadar a' Ghàidhlig is a' Bheurla seo a dhèanamh gun mòran strì.
- Tha an dòigh seo a' fàgail bharrachd rùim airson foir-dhealbh grafaigeach na tha colbhan co-shìnte.

Dùbhlain

- Feumar foillseachaidhean a bhith nas fhaide na tha iad le aon chànan a-mhàin gus rùm gu leòr a bhith ann na teacsa a bharrachd, air neo feumar an teacsa a ghearradh air ais.
- Tha an t-eadar-dhealachadh eadar an sgrìobhadh Gàidhlig agus an sgrìobhadh Beurla (a thaobh faide) ga dhèanamh duilich na colbhan a chrìochnachadh aig an aon àite. Faodaidh e bhith na chuideachadh a bhith innleachdach a thaobh far a bheil na dealbhan gan cur.
- A rèir fòrmat an fhoillseachaidh, 's dòcha gum feumar dòigh eadar-dhealaichte a chleachdadh airson eileamaidean leithid caipseanan fo dhealbhan.

46 Red Point

Passing through woodland and crofting townships, the B8056 follows the coast to Red Point. A beach to the north can then be reached on foot through a magnificent dune system. On the south side beach, salmon netting used to take place during the summer. The public right of way from Red Point to Diabaig takes just over three hours.

47 Bad na Sgalaig

The start of a footpath through the indigenous Bad na Sgalaig woodland planting scheme starts opposite a car park east of Loch Bad na Sgalaig. At the end of the planting, the path continues between the magnificent mountains of Baosbheinn and Beinn an Eoin to Loch na h-Oidhche. Additional circular way-marked routes take you off

the main path and provide panoramic views from Meall Ghlas Leothaid.

48 Beinn Eighe National Nature Reserve

This Reserve contains the best remaining areas of western Scots pine woodland, which includes birch, rowan, holly and other native trees. Higher slopes are clad by dwarf juniper, and the spectacular ridge of Beinn Eighe affords stunning views. Animal life includes golden eagle, crossbill, pine marten and a wide range of dragonflies. Quartzite screes give the peaks a snow-covered appearance, even in summer. The Reserve has mountain, woodland and all-abilities trails, along with an award-winning visitor centre with information for all ages.



Beinn Eighe

John MacPherson/SNH

46 Rubha Dearg

Tha an rathad B8056 a' leantainn a' chladaich agus a' dol tro choille agus tro bhailtean croitearachd gus an ruig e an Rubha Dearg. Tha an uair sin tràigh gu tuath agus faodaidh duine coiseachd thuice tro na botaichean. Air an taobh

a-steach seallaidhean sònraichte bho Mheall Ghlas Leothaid.

48 Tèarmann Nàdair Nàiseanta Bheinn Eighe

'S ann san Tèarmann seo a tha a' chuid as fhèarr dhe na tha air fhàgail air an taobh an iar de choille le giuthas



Visitor Centre/Ìonad an Luchd Tachait, Beinn Eighe

John MacPherson/SNH

47

16 The Old Man of Stoer

The Torridonian sandstone cliffs of Stoer are markedly different from the surrounding Lewisian Gneiss coastline. The tall cliffs with stacks, caves and arches are used by a variety of breeding seabirds. Whales, dolphins and porpoises are regularly seen from the lighthouse car park. There is a 3km/1.5 miles walk from near there to the Old Man of Stoer, a 61m/200ft seastack.



Clachtoll/Clach Toll

John Chanly

17 Clachtoll Beach

Clachtoll is a crofting township with a beautiful secluded sandy beach and a machair which is managed for wild flowers. It is a great place for exploring rockpools. Once a salmon netting station, the bothy and ichehouse have been carefully restored. A short walk (1.6km/1 mile) along the north coast leads to Clachtoll Broch, an Iron-age fort. Information about the area can be obtained from the Ranger Service hut in the beach car park.

18 Achmelvich

The bay at Achmelvich is a good place to see black-throated and red-throated divers throughout the year, and sometimes great-northern divers in winter. Minke whales can be seen from the shore, and porpoises reside in the harbour in the summer. From the camp site, there is a beautiful coastal walk to the ruined meal mill at Altanabradhan. Frog, fragrant and northern marsh orchids are just a few of the flowers along the coast. There is a Ranger Service hut in the beach car park.



Achmelvich/Achadh Mhealbhaich

John Chanly

23

North West Seaboard

Places to visit for wildlife and landscapes in Wester Ross and West Sutherland

Cladach An Iar-Thuath

Àiteachan le fiadh-bheatha is seallaidhean ann an Ros an Iar, Asainte is Dùthaich MhicAoidh



16 Bodach an Stòir

Tha bearraidhean an Stòir de chloich-ghainmhich Thoirbheartain agus gu tur eadar-dhealaichte o Lewisian Gneiss a' chladaich timcheall. Tha mòran eòin-mhara a' gintinn sna bearraidhean mòra le na stacan, na h-uamhan is na stuaghan. Tha mucan-mara, leumadairean agus pèileagain tric rim faicinn o phàirc nan càraichean aig an taigh-sholais. Tha cuairt coise de 3 cilemeatar/1.5mille às an seo a-null gu Bodach an Stòir, stac-mara a tha 61 meatar/200 troigh de dh'àirde.

17 Tràigh Chlach Toll

'S e baile croitearachd a tha ann an Clach Toll le tràigh àlainn agus machair làn dhithean. Tha e sgoinneil airson a' bhith a' lorg sna pollagan. Bha uair a bha stèisean lìn bhradan ann agus tha am bothan agus taigh na deighe a-nis air an leasachadh. Ma choisicheas tu

1.6 cilemeatar/mile air a' chladach a tuath, thig thu gu Broch Chlach Toll, dùn o Linn an Iarainn. Tha fiosrachadh mun sgìre ri fhaicinn ann an bothan aig Seirbheis nam Maor-Choillean ann am pàirc nan càraichean aig an tràigh.

18 Achadh Mhealbhaich

Tha am bàgh ann an Achadh Mhealbhaich math airson leargan dubha agus leargan mòra fhaicinn fad na bliadhna agus uaireannan leargan fairge sa gheamhradh. Chithear mucan-mara minke on chladach agus tha pèileagain sa chala as t-samhradh. Tha cuairt-coise àlainn on ionad campachaidh gu seann mhuileann mine aig Allt nam Bradan. Tha corra sheòrsa de mhogairlean, mar bog a' mhonaidh agus lus taghte, am measg nan dhithean a tha a' fàs ris a' chladach. Tha bothan aig Seirbheis nam Maor-Choillean ann am pàirc nan càraichean aig an tràigh.



Leumadair/Dolphin

Lorne Gill/SNH

24



Panels from the display at Glenfinnan (left) and Calanais, Isle of Lewis (below).

Pannalan bhon taisbeanadh aig Gleann Fhionnainn (clì)
agus Calanais, Leòdhas (gu h-ìosal).

TURSACHAN CHALANAIS SEANN LÀRACH DE CHUMHACHD

CALANAIS STANDING STONES AN ANCIENT CENTRE OF POWER

The cearcall-cloiche Chalanais na shàr theisteanas air sgilean is dioghras nan daoine a bha a' còmhnaidh an seo còrr is 4,000 bliadhna air ais. Thàthar dhan bheachd gun deach na clachan a ghluasad le rolairean, frèaman fhodha is neart rithis an duine. Bha mòran tìde is oidhirp air a chosg air an obair seo.

Chalanais stone circle is an extraordinary testament to the skills and determination of the people who lived here over 4,000 years ago. The stones were probably moved with rollers, wooden frames and brute strength. It was a tremendous investment of time and effort.

Chobhair barrachd a mach mu dhùimhreachd Chalanais aig an taibearaidh na Ionad taigh.

You can find out more about the mysteries of Calanais in the Visitor Centre exhibition.

TRO NA LINNTEAN THROUGH THE CENTURIES



3500 RC (BC)
Tha an làrach air aithseach le luchd-àrtaich-thàth. The site is cultivated by early farmers.

2900–2600 RC (BC)
Chaidh cearcall de chlachan a thogail le clach mhòr sa mhòdhan. A ring of stones with a great central monolith is erected.

2600 RC (BC)
Chaidh seomra adhlacaidh beag a thogail ann meadhan a' chearcail. A small burial chamber is placed in the stone ring. The stone room may have been added.

2000 RC (BC)
Chaidh càrn a thogail mun tìomhas is chaidh coimhears longra is obair-chraic a chur na bhlioin. The chamber is encased in a cairn and coppered bones and pottery placed within.

1500–1000 RC (BC)
Ghàin an luchd-àrtaich air fàbha na bha an adhlacaidh is thogail iad an làrach. Farmers empty out the burials and plough the area.

800 RC (BC)
Thòisich riag a' fàs air an làrach. Anns an t-àite seo a thogail iad fàbha a' cur an 1857 bha 1.5m de dh'ionnraich ann. Peat begins to form over the site. When removed in 1857 it had grown to 1.5m deep.

CARSON A CHAIDH A THOGAIL?

Chan eil an a' adhlach ann an deach na clachan seo a thogail air a' ceann. San linn Naith-àrtaich (4000-2000 BC) thog miann chumhachd air fàbha làrach air fàbha na bhoirtean fàbha mhòr de chloich de dh'ìr. Dh'fhaodadh gum robh an obair riagail a' toirt do bhaile-chloich na seomhachd do na daoine a bha ann an seo no is dòcha gum b' eadhail ag adhlach an seo.

Ann an àiteachan eile is eadail gun deach clachan a thogail a' riagardachan real-eòla, mar eirigh is dol fo dha na grìne an meadhan a' gheamhraidh. Chan eilear ceantach fhathast an robh seo fìor mu Chalanais.

WHY WAS IT BUILT?

The purpose of the stones remains a mystery. During the Neolithic period (4000–2000BC) many communities across north-west Europe constructed large monuments of stone and earth. Perhaps the building work gave people a common identity and stability, or perhaps they worshipped here. Elsewhere the builders clearly oriented monuments according to astronomical events such as the midwinter sunrise and sunset. It is unclear whether this was the case at Calanais.

BIOCAIREAN IS CNÀMHAN

Tha càrn adhlacaidh-cloiche ann bhoirtean a' chearcail. B' eadhail a' cur cuing lèine ann an pòsach cothach na a' bhàrach seo. Thathar an dèidh gu bheil seo a' dol an gu eadail 2000 is 1700 BC.

BEAKER AND BONES

Inside the circle is a stone burial cairn. The cremated bodies were deposited with pots such as this beaker, which dates to between 2000 and 1700 BC.



TEORaidHEAN TRATHA

'S fhadh na ghàbh luchd-àrtaich thàth ann an Calanais. Bha càrn a' còmhlachadh Chalanais ri nathair is ugh, na ceithir àirdean, na comharan gràin-chrìos.

EARLY THEORIES

Calanais fascinated early antiquarians. Some saw Calanais as symbolising a serpent and egg, the four winds or the signs of the zodiac.

On stone: 'The four winds and the serpent' by Thomas Sturges, 1854. Above: 'The monument as part of the view of the reservoir' by James Ross, 1854.



3.4 Displays

Parallel columns

At Calanais, on the Isle of Lewis, Historic Scotland's interpretation panels present Gaelic and English in side-by-side columns (p.40). In the main body text Gaelic is in white, English in light brown, an approach that gives the languages equal salience without implying a hierarchy between them.

The exhibition about the Jacobite rising in 1745, developed at Glenfinnan by the National Trust for Scotland, uses parallel columns for body copy. Other elements in the display take a creative approach, with quotations from contemporary sources presented so that the language of the original is more prominent.

The languages are distinguished with different colours, typically gold and white, but one colour is not used consistently for one language throughout the display: a device that aims to encourage visitors to notice the presence of the language they are not reading.

Benefits

- The two languages have nearly equal prominence, so all readers will be aware of both. Creative use of type colours and backgrounds can avoid any implicit hierarchy between the languages.
- Readers who want to compare Gaelic and English to check their understanding can do so easily.

3.4 Taisbeanaidhean

Colbhan co-shìnte

Aig Calanais, air Eilean Leòdhais, tha pannalan eadar-mhìneachaidh Alba Aosmhor a' cur Gàidhlig is Beurla ann an colbhan ri taobh a chèile (d.40). Ann am prìomh theacsa a' phannail, tha an teacsa Ghàidhlig ann an geal, leis a' Bheurla ann an sgrìobhadh liath-dhonn, dòigh a tha a' toirt inbhe cho-ionann don dà chànan gun a bhith a' cur aon thairis air an fhear eile.

Tha an taisbeanadh mu Èirigh nan Seumasach ann an 1745, a chuireadh aig Gleann Fhionnainn le Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba, a' cleachdadh colbhan ri taobh a chèile sa phrìomh phàirt dhen teacsa. Tha pàirtean eile gan dèanamh le dòigh chruthachail, le pìosan teacsa air an togail bho sgrìobhadh an là an-diugh air an cur ann an dòigh a tha a' fàgail na teacsa bhon tàinig iad le prìomhachas.

Tha na cànan gan aithneachadh bho chèile le dathan eadar-dhealaichte, òr is geal mar as trice, ach chan eil aon dath ga chleachdadh airson aon chànan tron taisbeanadh air fad, leis an dòigh seo ga cleachdadh airson is gum mothaich leughadairean an cànan nach eil iad a' leughadh.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dà chànan le inbhe an ìre mhath co-ionann, leis gach leughadair mothachail don Ghàidhlig is don Bheurla. Le dathan gan cleachdadh gu h-innleachdach, faodar seachnadh aon chànan a' gabhail prìomhachas thar an fhir eile.
- Faodaidh daoine a tha airson coimeas a dhèanamh eadar a' Ghàidhlig agus a' Bheurla sin a dhèanamh gun mòran strì feuch a bheil iad ga tuigse gu ceart.



Challenges

- Text will take up more space than with a single language. If visitors feel there is a lot of text in a display, even if they know consciously that they will read only one of the languages on offer, they will read less. You need to be disciplined in your choice of themes, storylines and facts, and write concisely.
- The differing lengths of text in Gaelic and English can make it difficult to ensure that all paragraphs line up with their partners in the other language. Creative placement of images can help.

(Left) a panel from the display at Glenfinnan, using parallel columns.

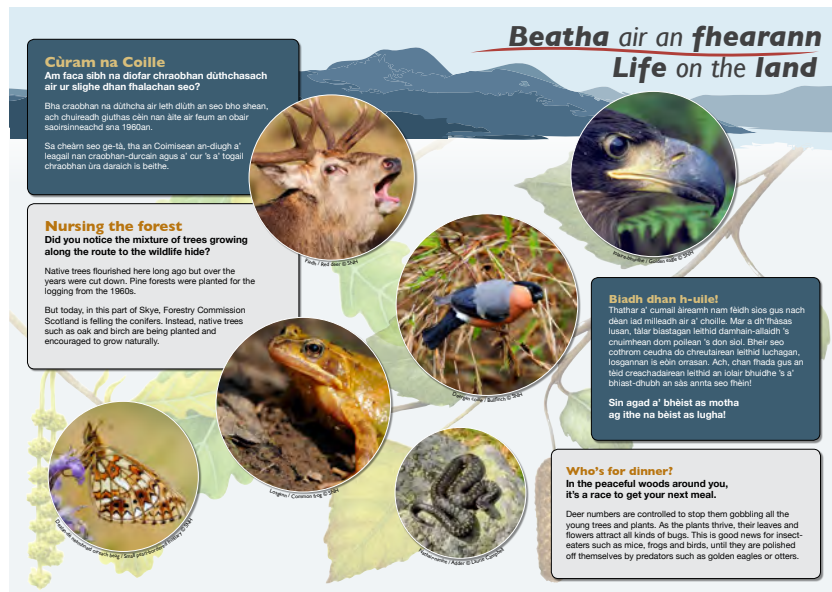
(Cll) pannal bhon taisbeanadh aig Gleann Fhionnainn, a' cleachdadh cholbhan co-shinte.

Dùbhlain

- Tha an teacsa feumach air tòrr a bharrachd rùim, fiù ma tha fios aig leughadairean nach leugh iad ach aon dhe na cànan, cha leugh iad a cheart uiread. Feumar a bhith teann nuair a thathas a' taghadh chuspairean, sgeulachdan is fiosrachadh, agus feumar an sgrìobhadh fhèin a chumail goirid.
- Tha an diofar eadar teacsa Ghàidhlig is teacsa Bheurla, a thaobh faide, ga dhèanamh duilich aig amannan na paragrafan a bhith ri taobh a chèile. Bidh e na chuideachadh a bhith innleachdach le far an tèid dealbhan a chur.



3.5 Blocks of text



At Kyleakin on Skye, Forestry Commission Scotland's panel about forest wildlife presents Gaelic and English in discrete blocks (above). Gaelic text is white on a dark blue background with English in black on an off-white background. Placing English below the Gaelic reduces any implicit priority in the black text colour.

Car park panels in Glenmore Forest Park welcome visitors and introduce the park. The main text is in English only, but each panel has an element in Gaelic and English that tells a story about an aspect of the park (right).

Short, poem-like texts inspired by the history of Culloden have been carved into benches around the Culloden Battlefield Trail (p.44), a nine kilometre route that covers a larger area than the core battlefield

3.5 Cnapan teacsa

Aig Caol Acainn san Eilean Sgitheanach, tha pannal aig Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba air fiadh-bheatha na coille ann an cnapan teacsa ann an Gàidhlig is Beurla (cli). Tha an teacsa Ghàidhlig geal air muin cùl dubh agus an teacsa Bheurla sgrìobhte ann an dubh air cùl bàn. Le Beurla ga cur fon Ghàidhlig tha seo a' cur an aghaidh cudrom nas motha a bhith aig an sgrìobhadh dhubh (Beurla).



Tha pannalan sa phàirc chàraichean aig Pàirc Coille a' Ghlinn Mhòir a' cur fàilte air luchd-tadhaill agus ag innse dhaibh mun phàirc. Tha am prìomh phàirt dhen teacsa ann am Beurla a-mhàin, ach tha gach pannal le pìos ann an Gàidhlig agus Beurla a tha ag innse stòiridh mu aon nì sònraichte sa phàirc (cli).

Thathas air duain bheaga stèidhte air eachdraidh Chùil Lodair a shnaidheadh ann am beingean timcheall Slighe Bhlàr Chùil Lodair (d.44), slighe naoi cilemeatair timcheall raon nas motha na làrach a' bhlàir fhèin, aig Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba. Chaidh na duain a sgrìobhadh le neach aig an robh a' Ghàidhlig bho thùs agus a rinn an fheadhainn Bheurla cuideachd. Fhuaras beachdan gu math fàbharach air ais mu na beingean is na duain tro sgrùdadh measaidh, bhon dà chuid luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig agus daoine gun Ghàidhlig.



site managed by the National Trust for Scotland. The texts were written by a native Gaelic speaker who also developed the English versions. Public reaction to the benches and the texts in an evaluation study, from Gaelic speakers and non-speakers, has been very positive.

Benefits

- Both languages are given equal exposure.
- Designers have more freedom to position the text, and to integrate it with other design elements.
- Different lengths of text between English and Gaelic can be easily accommodated.
- Blocks of text can be a useful design solution where the Gaelic and English texts are not fully bilingual equivalents of each other.

Challenges

- The same amount of content will take up more space than if it were presented in a single language. This can be a major disincentive to reading, so you need to be particularly careful to follow good interpretive practice. Present just a few, well-chosen themes, storylines and facts, and write concisely.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dà chànan a cheart cho follaiseach.
- Tha barrachd saorsa aig luchd-dealbhachaidh a thaobh far an tèid an teacs, gus a filleadh a-steach maille ri eileamaidean eile.
- Furasta dèiligeadh ris an eadar-dhealachadh eadar na teacsaichean Beurla is Gàidhlig.
- Faodaidh cnapan teacs a bhith gu math feumail nuair nach eil na teacsaichean Gàidhlig is Beurla nan eadar-theangachaidhean dhen aon rud.

Dùbhlain

- Tha an dà chànan feumach air barrachd rùm nam feumadh e airson an stuth a sgrìobhadh ann an aon chànan a-mhàin. Faodaidh seo daoine a chur bho a leughadh, agus feumar a bhith faiceallach gun cùm thu ri prionnsapalan air deagh sgrìobhadh eadar-mhìneachail. Cuiribh air adhart dìreach beagan chuspairean, sgeulachdan is fiosrachaidh, agus cumaibh smachd air faide na teacs.



3.6 Back-to-back

Stanley Mills, near Perth, offers visitors ‘paddles’ that they can pick up and use as they explore the display. English is presented on one side, with a full translation in Gaelic on the other.

Benefits

- The same design template can be used for both languages, giving them equal treatment.
- Design is simpler than with options such as parallel columns or blocks of text.
- There is less risk that visitors will feel there is a lot of text on display.

Challenges

- Visitors will leave the paddles with either English or Gaelic showing, making the other language less ‘visible’.
- This technique is only really suitable for indoor or closely-monitored sites.

3.6 Cùl-ri-cùl

Aig Muilnean Stanley, faisg air Peairt, tha luchd-tadhail a’ faighinn *paddles* as urrainn dhaibh toirt leotha agus cheachdadh timcheall an taisbeanaidh. Tha Beurla air an dàrna taobh agus eadar-theangachadh slàn Gàidhlig air an taobh eile.

Buannachdan

- Tha an teamplaid dhealbhachaidh ga cleachdadh airson an dà chànan, a’ toirt spèis cho-ionann dhaibh.
- Tha dealbhachadh nas fhasa leis an dòigh seo nam biodh e le colbhan ri taobh a chèile no le cnapan teacsa.
- Tha nas lugha de chunnart ann gum fairich luchd-tadhail gu bheil cus teacsa ann ri leughadh.

Dùbhlain

- Fàgaidh luchd-tadhail na *paddles* sa chànan eile a’ ciallachadh nach eil an cànan eile cho faicsinneach dhaibh.
- Chan eil an dòigh ach a’ freagairt air ionadan-tadhail taobh a-staigh thogalaichean no làraichean fo smachd teann a-mhàin.



Water running through my thoughts

Being locked up here in a barbarous room,
eye through the glass sees toment and greenness -
far away the properties we'd prefer,
greenness of growth and sheen of the air,
now all drowned in a white fog of lint

Not with willingness nor hint of pleasure
we turned away from land and equipment,
herds of cattle or spirited sheep,
oats and barley heavy with ripeness -
that's what our memory brought with us

We harvested and ploughed,
and never lacked fruit or nuts.
We span and we wove,
in the glen of our hopes and rights -
fleece of ewes and flax harvests.
There's no rock or den or woodland
in the glen of my birth that I don't like,
there's no thistle, dock, nettle
on its round slopes that wouldn't delight
me, could I be there to gather flax

Our folk stayed home for Charlie's 'war' -
there was enough struggle for them on the farm.
Our gen wasn't laid waste with
the Butcher's army's deadly sweeping
but this disturbance drained our generation

The wheel's whirled on a clean stream,
mountains' sap churned into power,
combing and carding cotton fibres,
forever through those living cycles,
leaving us the dust and roar

But at day's end in my repose,
the water's noise runs through my thoughts
and wrapping the full spindle of sleep,
my neat labour's thread's a satisfaction
strength of the respect we brought with

From by Kenneth Macleod, 2006.
Music: Bodo Nord (Swiss) Lyrics: Bodo Nord (Swiss) 2007



An t-uisge ruith trom smuaintean

Bhith glaste 'n seo an gleidhar buirbe,
sàl tron ghàirinn' air sruth is guime -
fada bhànan an t-saigh a' b' fheàrr leinn,
guime 'n bhaile is lannan a' b' fheàrr leinn,
a' nise b' fheàrr an cothach goar linn

Cha b' ann le deòir na fathann saltnas
chor ann col'n fèirean 's a' chòir,
neud chòir-leògh is chòir leògh,
coral 's eòna còr nam pàltnas -
sùd a' thug an cuimhne leinn

Rinn sinn buair is rinn sinn trèalbhaidh,
cha robh guime mheas is chòir ann
Rinn sinn sìonach is rinn sinn fighe
an glenn an dòchais agus dìghe -
rùg nan othann 's grèidheadh leinn

Chan eil crag na còr na còrle
ann an glenn na thùs nach togh leinn,
chan eil cuaran, copag, deamtag
ar a' leugan crunn nach b' anna
leinn, nam fathann ann a' bhànan an linn

Chumra sith am Bladhna Theàrlach -
bha sith gu leòr dhar cuid san àiteachd,
Cha deach ar glenn gu tur a' sgàrsadh
le sguabaidh marbhtach leachd a' Bhuidheir
Ach thug an uprad seo ar linn

Brag nan cuibhle ann an t-sruth ghlan,
sùgh nan slàbh na mhaistreachd cumhachd
gu fàrnadh 's càrdach ròinean cotan
gu sòrnan tro gach ròthair b'ed ud,
dusach 's beac air fhàgail leinn

Aig deireadh latha na mo shuainneas,
buan an t-uisge ruith trom smuaintean,
's a' pàighean fàrnadh an a' chadail,
sùgh na shacair grinn na thàchadh dhomh,
neart na spòs a' thug sinn leinn

Le Kenneth Macleod, 2006.
Music: Bodo Nord (Swiss) Lyrics: Bodo Nord (Swiss) 2007

Separate media

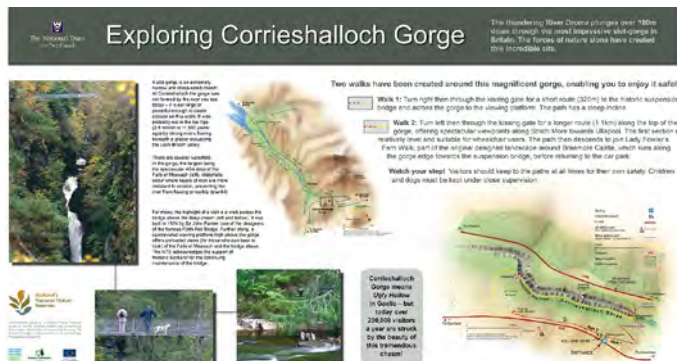
Interpretation at Corrieshalloch Gorge National Nature Reserve is presented on two separate panels (below), one in English and the other in Gaelic, with the same maps and illustrations on each.

Benefits

- This approach gives equal status to the two languages, although the placement of the panels will still involve one being placed to the left and therefore ‘first’.
- The two languages can share a common design template.

Challenges

- Installing two panels may make the site look cluttered and untidy.
- Production and installation costs are double what would be needed for a single panel.
- The approach reduces the practical visibility of Gaelic for non-users, who are unlikely to study another ‘copy’ of the panel.



Meadhanan fa leth

Tha an t-eadar-mhìneachadh aig Tèarmann Nàdair a' Choire Shalaich ga thoirt seachad air dà phannal fa leth (gu h-ìosal), aon aca ann am Beurla agus fear eile ann an Gàidhlig, leis na h-aon mhapaichean is dealbhan orra.

Buannachdan

- Tha an dòigh seo a' toirt inbhe cho-ionann don dà chànan, ged a dh'fheumas an dàrna pannal a bhith air an taobh chli, is am fear eile air an làimh dheis agus a' tighinn 'às a dhèidh'.
- Faodaidh na cànanan an aon teamplaid a leantainn a thaobh dealbhachaidh.

Dùbhlain

- Faodaidh gum fàg dà phannal an làrach rudeigin mì-sgiobalta a' coimhead.
- Tha an obair a thaobh cruthachaidh agus cuir an sàs an dà uiread 's a bhiodh i le aon phannal.
- Tha an dòigh seo a' dèanamh lùghdachadh air faicsinneachd phractaigeach na Gàidhlig do dhaoine nach eil ga cleachdadh agus a bhiodh eu-coltach coimhead ris a' phannal ann an cànan eile.



3.7 Websites

Presenting bilingual or multilingual content online brings technical as well as design challenges. Many fully bilingual websites, such as those managed by public sector agencies in Wales or Canada, offer users an option for the language they want to use. The option is usually available throughout the website, so that at any point users can switch from one language to another. This approach keeps the graphic presentation of the two languages completely separate, so issues about how to manage parallel columns or discrete blocks do not apply. It must be built into the website's technical development and programming from the outset: it is difficult to add on once the site is established.

The 'switch languages' approach might seem a neat solution, but it has disadvantages. It could reduce the profile of the minority language, and is unlikely to encourage learners and less-confident readers to engage with it. Importantly, it also doubles the effective size of the website and the task and cost of managing double the content.

Incorporating a second language within a single web page introduces other challenges: the mix of languages (particularly in headings and URLs) can have a negative effect on search engine ranking, making it more difficult for users to find the page. It is also very difficult to present two languages in parallel without compromising usability and accessibility, especially on small devices such as smartphones and tablets. However, as with other media, some Gaelic incorporated within an English presentation may be helpful to both Gaelic users and non-users.

Content in other languages can be made available to download as PDF files, but this makes it less visible and divorces it from the user's direct experience of the website. A more integrated alternative for pages that

3.7 Làraich-lìn

Tha stuthan dà-chànanach no ioma-chànanach air-loidhne le dùbhlain theicnigeach is dhealbhachaidh nan lùib. Tha mòran làrach-lìn a tha dà-chànanach air fad, leithid an fheadhainn aig buidhnean poblach sa Chuimrigh no ann an Canada, a' tabhann roghainn do luchd-cleachdaidh a thaobh dè an cànan a tha iad airson cleachdadh. Tha an roghainn seo ann air feadh na làraich-lìn, mar as trice, le cothrom aig luchd-cleachdaidh dol bho aon chànan chun an fhir eile. Tha am modh seo a' cumail nan cànanan fa leth, agus cha leigear a leas smaoineachadh air làimhseachadh chòlbhan ri taobh a chèile no cnapan teacsa fa leth. Feumar a bhith air a ghabhail a-steach leasachadh agus prògramadh na làraich-lìn bhon fhìor thoiseach, oir tha e duilich a chur rithe aon uair is gu bheil an làrach-lìn beò.

'S dòcha gu bheil an dòigh 'cànan eile' seo tarraingeach a' coimhead, ach tha dùbhlain na cois. 'S dòcha gun dèan i lùghdachadh air inbhe a' mhion-chànain, agus cha tharraing i mòran luchd-ionnsachaidh, no luchd-leughaidh gun mhòran misneachd, thuice. Tha e cudromach cuideachd a bhith mothachadh gu bheil i, gu ìre mhòr, a' dùblachadh meud na làraich-lìn is na h-obrach is chosgaisean an lùib làimhseachadh dà uiread de stuth.

Leis an dàrna cànan ga ghabhail a-steach dha na h-aon duilleagan air an làraich-lìn a' toirt dhùbhlain eile a-steach: tha am measgachadh chànanan (gu h-àraidh ann an cinn-sgrìobhaidh agus URLan) le buaidh neo-ghoireasach na chois a thaobh rangachadh bho einnseanan-rannsachaidh, a' ciallachadh gum bi e nas duilghe do dhaoine lorg fhaighinn air na duilleagan agad. Tha e cuideachd gu math duilich an dà chànan a chur ri taobh a chèile gun bhuaidh a thoirt air toinnteachd no ruigsinneachd, gu h-àraidh air innealan beaga mar chlàran-didseatach no fònaichean-làimhe. 'S dòcha gum biodh e feumail, ge-tà, mar a tha e le meadhanan eile, beagan Gàidhlig a ghabhail a-steach mar eileamaid de thaisbeanadh

do have Gaelic content may be to simply add a link to a Gaelic-only equivalent page: again, this offers little visibility of the language to non-users.

Overall, there are too many unresolved issues involved in online publication to give extensive guidelines for good practice in Gaelic at present. If you need to present online content in more than one language to meet the aims of your interpretation and the needs of your audience, our recommendations are:

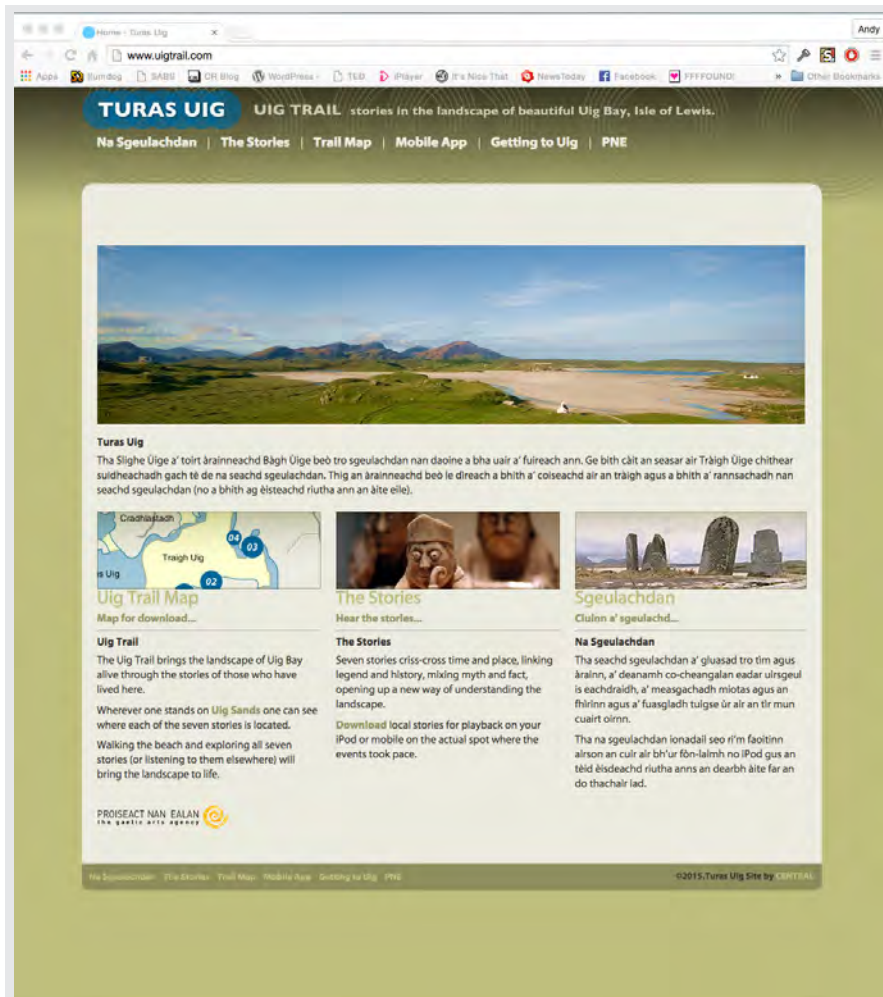
- Give priority to making key messages and high profile content available in both languages.
- Take a consistent approach to ensure navigability and good user experience.
- Make changes to content in Gaelic and English simultaneously. You will need to build adequate time for translation into the content management process.
- It is very important that Gaelic is factored in to planning process changes to items such as content management systems. Some systems do not allow the use of characters with grave accents.
- Public authorities usually give priority to translating their most commonly-used web pages, with more static content: they tend to incur fewer changes and are easier to maintain.
- Some public authorities use a mirror image site setup, such as the University of the Highlands and Islands at www.uhi.ac.uk/en and www.uhi.ac.uk/gd, although every page is not fully bilingual. Others choose to have a completely different layout for their Gaelic and English pages, for example gaelic.snh.gov.uk and www.snh.gov.uk.

Beurla, is e na chuideachadh do luchd-cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig agus do dhaoine eile.

Faodar stuth ann an cànanan eile a bhith ri fhaighinn airson luchdadh a-nuas mar fhaidhlichean PDF, ach chan eil seo cho faicsinneach agus a' toirt air falbh bho shusbaint bheò na làraich-lìn. 'S math dh'fhaodte gum biodh e na dòigh na b' fhillte, aonaichte ceangal a bhith ann do na duilleagan Gàidhlig, ach a-rithist, chan eil mòran ìomhaigh sam bith aig a' chànan do dhaoine nach eil gu bhith gan cleachdadh.

A' coimhead thar na cùise, tha cus chuspairean gun fhreagairt ann a thaobh foillseachadh air-loidhne airson stiùireadh fada, mionaideach a thoirt seachad air deagh chleachdadh na Gàidhlig aig an àm seo. Ma dh'fheumas tu stuth a chur air-loidhne ann am barrachd na aon chànan chum amasan eadar-mhìneachaidh agus feumannan luchd-cleachdaidh, tha sinn a' moladh:

- Prìomhachas a thoirt do na prìomh theachdaireachdan agus do phrìomh shusbaint na làraich-lìn a bhith rim faighinn san dà chànan.
- An aon dòigh a ghabhail chum gum bi e furasta faighinn timcheall na làraich-lìn agus gum faigh luchd-cleachdaidh tlachd aiste.
- Atharrachadh a dhèanamh air a' Ghàidhlig is a' Bheurla aig an aon àm. Feumar ùine gu leòr a thoirt dhuibh fhèin airson eadar-theangachadh agus airson làimhseachadh susbaint na làraich-lìn.
- Tha e air leth cudromach gun tèid a' Ghàidhlig a ghabhail a-steach mar phàirt dhen phròiseas phlanaidh nuair a thathas a' coimhead ri siostaman rianachd susbaint. Tha cuid de shiostaman nach gabh ri caractaran aig a bheil sràcan.



The Uig trail web site (www.uigtrail.com) combines Gaelic and English on the home page.

Tha an làrach-lìn Turas Ùig (www.uigtrail.com) a' cleachdadh Gàidhlig is Beurla còmhla air an duilleig dhachaigh.

- Mar as trice, tha buidhnean poblach a' toirt prìomhachas do dh'eadar-theangachadh nan duilleagan as motha air an cleachdadh, le susbaint nach eil ag atharrachadh cho tric, oir chan eil iad feumach air ùrachadh cho tric agus tha iad nas fhasa a chumail suas.
- Tha cuid de dh'ùghdarrasan poblach a' cleachdadh 'làrach sgàthain', buidhnean leithid Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eilean aig www.uhi.ac.uk/en and www.uhi.ac.uk/gd, ged nach eil gach duilleag dà-chànanach air fad. Tha buidhnean eile le fòrmat gu tur eadar-dhealaichte airson nan duilleagan Beurla is Gàidhlig, mar eisimpleir aig gaelic.snh.gov.uk agus www.snh.gov.uk.



