

**Lesson 17:****Conversation 6:**

Interviewer: Dè do chor a-nis?

Iain: Tha mi gu dòigheil, tapadh leibh. Dè ur cor fhèin?

Interviewer: Cor math, chan eil dona idir.

Iain: Glè mhath.

Interviewer: Faodaidh sinn a-nis a dhol gu ìre 3 , tha mi a' smaoinichadh. Dè do bheachd?

Iain: Tha sin math, rinn mi ìre 2.

Interviewer: Math dha-rìribh, ma-thà . A bheil thu eòlach air Sìne Nic Rath? Tha i ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig. Tha i à Inbhir Nis.

Iain: Chan eil mi eòlach oirre idir. Cò ris a tha i coltach?

Interviewer: Tha i àrd agus bòidheach. Tha falt donn oirre agus tha sùilean gorma aice. 'S e boireannach gasta a th' innte. Tha i anns a' chòisir tha mi a' smaoinichadh.

Iain: Och, tha cuimhne agam oirre. 'S e boireannach bòidheach a th' innte. Chan eil mi ro eòlach oirre idir ach rugadh i ann an Uibhist a Deas.

Interviewer: O, a bheil sin ceart agus càit an do rugadh sibhse?

Iain: Rugadh agus thogadh mi ann am Barraigh ach tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Nis.

Interviewer: O, math dha-rìribh. 'S e àite snog a th' ann am Barraigh. Cuin a dh'fhàg sibh Barraigh?

Iain: Dh'fhàg mi deich bliadhna air ais.

Interviewer: Mòran taing, tha sinn a-nis a' dol gu còmhradh a dhà.

Iain: Glè mhath.

**Points on Conversation 6.**

Now let us have a look at some of the key elements of conversation 7.

Note 1: Alternate ways of asking how you are and responding:

Dè do chor? How are things ( this is the less formal form ) Note that when you use “do” you must lenite.

Dè ur cor? How are things ( this is the formal or plural version)

Replies:

Dè ur cor fhèin? How are things yourself?

Dè do chor fhein? How are things yourself? (less formal)

To reply in the affirmative you would say “ Cor math ” to say things are going well.

I haven't found an equivalent negative form so just say “Cor math” or explain in other ways why things are not well.

Tha mi gu doigheil. I am great/fine/happy ( This is another positive response in reply to the above or “Ciamar a tha thu/sibh?”)

Chan eil dona idir. Not bad at all.

Glè mhath Very good.

**Note 2: To ask if you may do something .**

Am faod mi ..... ? May I ..... ?

Am faod sinn a-nis a dhol gu ìre 3? May we go to level 3 now?

The above are questions so to respond positively you say “ Faodaidh” meaning Yes or “chan fhaod” meaning No

Am faod mi dhol dhan sgoil an-diugh? May I go to the school today.

Faodaidh. Faodaidh tu dhol dhan sgoil an-diugh. Yes. You may go to the school today.

Chan fhaod. No

**Note 3: Past tense of doing something ( did).**

To say you did something you say:

Rinn mi ..... I did .....

Rinn mi ìre 2 an-raoir. I did level 2 last night.

“Rinn” is the past tense of the verb “dean” *jen* which is an irregular verb and therefore the past tense looks different to the root “dean”. As well as meaning “did” it can also mean “made”. Eg Rinn mi ceic. I made a cake.

**Note 4: To ask if you know someone.**

A bheil thu eòlach air Seumas? Are you acquainted with ( or know) James. ( literally acquainted on someone)

Tha. Tha mi eòlach air. Yes. I know him. ( note that “air” means “on him” or I have knowledge on him)

Tha mi eòlach oirre. I know her. ( if you reply that you know a female use “oirre” ( on her)

Tha mi eòlach orra. I know them. ( air/oirre/orra) are all prepositional pronouns using “air” meaning on )

Chan eil mi ro eòlach oirre. I am not very acquainted with her

Note that eòlach is always accompanied by “air” or the associated prepositional pronoun based on “air”.

In translation using “èolach” implies you are familiar with someone or something without being too close to them.

Using “ ’S aithne dhomh” is probably better if you know someone really well. ‘S aithne dhomh Màiri” I know Mary.

**Note 5: Some useful phrases**

Dè do bheachd?

What do you think? What is your opinion?

Tha sin math

That's good

Math dha-rìribh. ( *gah-ree-riv*)

Good indeed

Tha mi a' smaoin eachadh. ( *smin-yi-chig*)

I think

Tha mi a' smaoin eachadh gum bidh i fuar a-màireach.

I think it will be cold tomorrow.

A bheil sin ceart? ( *kyarst*)

Is that correct/right?

**Note 6: How to describe someone's appearance.**

Cò ris a tha i coltach? What does **she** look like? Note "coltach" often does not get the "t" pronounced "*collach*"  
 Cò ris a tha e coltach? What does **he** look like?

Tha i ard, agus boidheach.	She is tall and beautiful.
Tha e beag agus grànnda.	He is small and ugly.
Tha i caol.	She is slim.
Tha e reamhar	He is fat.
Tha falt donn oirre.	She has brown hair. ( brown hair is on her ) note adjective follows the noun.
Tha falt bàn air	He has fair hair

If you identify the person's name then use "air"

Tha falt donn air Màiri. Mary has brown hair.

Note that some people use "gruag" for hair which is a feminine word and others "falt" which is masculine.

**Note 7: To say someone is really nice.**

'S e boireannach gasta a th' innte.	She is a fine/really nice woman.
'S e duine coir a th' ann.	He is a kind/nice man.

**Note 8: To say where you were born and raised.**

Rugadh mi air an Eilean Sgitheanach	I was born on the Isle of Skye
Thogadh mi ann an Glaschu.	I was raised in Glasgow.

You can combine the 2 phrases.

Rugadh is thogadh mi air an Eilean Sgitheanach.	I was born and raised on the Isle of Skye.
Rugadh mi ann an Inbhir Nis ach thogadh mi anns a' Ghearasdan.	I was born in Inverness but raised in Fort William.

To ask where you were born and raised :

Càit an do rugadh tu?	Where were you born?
Càit an do rugadh sibh?	Where were you born? (formal)
Càit an do thogadh tu?	Where were you raised? ( note that "thu" changes to "tu" (sounds better)

**Note 9: To ask when you left somewhere:**

Cuin a dh'fhàg sibh Barraigh?	When did you leave Barra?
Answer: Dh'fhàg mi deich bliadhna air ais.	I left 10 years ago.

Cuin a dh'fhàg sibh Lunnain?	When did you leave London?
Answer: Dh'fhàg mi coig bliadhna air ais.	I left 5 years ago.