

Lesson 18:**Conversation 7:**

Interviewer: Am faod sinn bruidhinn mu latha dheth?

Iain: Faodaidh gu dearbh.

Interviewer: An robh latha dheth agad Disathairne?.

Iain: Bha, bha mi dheth Disathairne.

Interviewer: An do chòrd e riut? Dè bha thu a' dèanamh?

Iain: Chòrd, bha mi ag èisteachd ris an rèidio anns a' mhadainn agus bha mi a' cluich ball-coise fad an fheasgair.

Interviewer: Chluich thu ball-coise?

Iain: Chluich, tha mi a' cluich a h-uile Disathairne.

Interviewer: Glè mhath, agus dè rinn thu às dèidh a' ghèam?.

Iain: Choinnich mi ri caraidean agus chaidh sinn dhan taigh-òsta airson pinnt. An robh latha dheth agad Disathairne?

Interviewer: Bha, ach bha mi anns an leabaidh. Bha mo dhruim goirt.

Iain: O, tha mi duilich. A bheil e nas fheàrr?

Interviewer: Tha, tha e nas fheàrr a-nise. Bha mi ag obair anns a' ghàrradh agus ghoirtich mi mo dhruim. Am faca tu am program a-ràoir air BBC Alba air gairnealaireachd?

Iain: Chunnaic, chunnaic mi am prògram, bha e math.

Interviewer: Am bi thu fhein ag obair anns a' ghàrradh?

Iain: Cha bhi, ach bidh a' bhean agam ag obair anns a' ghàrradh. 'S toigh leatha an gàrradh.

New Vocabulary:

Druim - back (as in your body) (druim is also a ridge as in Druim na Drochaid)
(Drumnadrochit)

Gairnealaireachd - gardening

Points on Conversation 7.

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

Note 1: Talking about a day off.

Latha dheth - a day off. *lah yeh*

Mu means "about"

Bruidhinn mu latha dheth - speaking about a day off.

An robh latha dheth agad? Did you have a day off?

Reply: Bha, bha mi dheth. Yes, I was off.

Note that the question is in the past tense (an robh) therefore the reply should be in the past tense (bha).

If the answer was "No" you would say "cha robh".

Note 2: Did you enjoy something?

An do chòrd e riut? Did you enjoy it? Note that "riut" is a prepositional pronoun combining "ri" meaning "with" with "thu" meaning "you" literally "Did enjoy it with you?". The "e" meaning "it" could be replaced by a noun eg "An do chòrd a' chèilidh riut?" "Did you enjoy the ceilidh?"

To reply in the affirmative you would say "Chòrd, chòrd e rium" - "Yes I enjoyed it."

Or in the negative "Cha do chòrd, cha do chòrd e rium" - "No, I didn't enjoy it"

Note that "rium" is a prepositional pronoun combining "ri" with "mi" - "with me". It was/wasn't enjoyed with (or by) me.

Note 3: Using verbal nouns ie words which in English would end with "ing".

In Gaelic verbal nouns usually have a prefix based on the word for "at" which is "aig".

This gets shortened in some cases to "a'" when the word starts with a consonant or "ag" when the word starts with a vowel.

Eg	a' dèanamh – doing	ag èisteachd – listening
	a' coimhead – watching	ag òl – drinking
	a' bruidhinn – speaking	ag iarraidh – asking for or wanting.

Examples:	Tha mi ag iarraidh cupa cofaidh.	I want a cup of coffee
	Bha mi ag èisteachd ris an rèidio.	I was listening to the radio.
	Bidh mi a' coimhead air an telebhisean a-nochd.	I will be watching television tonight.
	Tha mi a' cluich ball-coise an-diugh.	I am playing football today.

Note 3: How to express periods of the day.

Anns a' mhadainn	- In the morning
Fad an fheasgair	- All afternoon or evening ("fad" here means "all" but is really "the length of")
Trath 'sa mhadainn	- Early in the morning. (the "'sa" is short for "anns a'" meaning "in the")
Anamoch san fheasgair	- late in the evening (the "san" is short for "anns an" meaning "in the")

To relate the time of day to a day you could say eg

Madainn Didomhnaich. Sunday morning

Feasgar Diluain Monday afternoon or evening.

Tha sinn a' dol dhan chòisir feasgar Diluain. We go to the choir on Monday evening.

Note that when you use "dhan" meaning "to the" you lenite the following noun.

Note 4: Using the word for “ after ” ie “ as dèidh ”

When you say you are doing something after something you use “ as dèidh ” “*as jay*” followed by the noun in the genitive case. So it really means “ after of the game ” in the example “ as dèidh a’ ghèam. ” - “after the game”

Dè rinn thu as dèidh a’ ghèam. What did you do after the game.
As dèidh a’ ghèam, chaidh mi dhachaidh. After the game I went home.

Also
As dèidh laimh. Afterwards

Note 5: Talking about how you feel and ailments.

Tha mo dhruim goirt.	<i>hah moh grime gorsht</i>	My back is sore (mo always lenites the noun)
Tha mo chas goirt	<i>hah moh chas gorsht</i>	My leg/foot is sore.
Tha mo cheann goirt.	<i>hah moh chya-oon gorsht</i>	My head is sore.

To ask a question:
A bheil do dhruim goirt? *A vale doh grime gorsht* Is your back sore.

Note 6: To enquire if someone is feeling better.

A bheil thu nas fheàrr a-nise?	<i>a vale oo nass shahr a neesh</i>	Are you better now?
Tha, tha mi nas fheàrr.		Yes I am better.
Tha, tha mi mòran nas fheàrr tapadh leibh.		Yes I am much better thank you.

Note 7: The irregular verb “Faic” which means “see”.

“Faic” is one of 10 irregular verbs other than the verb “to be” and this means in this case that the form of the past and future tenses differ from the present.

eg Am faca tu ball-coise air an telebhisean a-raoir. Did you see football on the TV last night.

Reply for yes is:-

Chunnaic. Chunnaic mi ball-coise air an telebhisean a-raoir. Yes, I saw football on the television last night.

Or

Chan fhaca. No

So notice the question form used “faca” the positive reply was “ chunnaic ” and the negative reply was “Chan fhaca”

The future form also changes to “chi”

Chi mi mo mhathair a-maireach. I will see my mother tomorrow.

Note 8: Working in the garden

Tha mi ag obair anns a’ garradh.	I am working in the garden.
Bha mi ag obair anns a’ garradh Disathairne.	I was working in the garden on Saturday

Note that when identifying a day in Gaelic you don’t need the word for “on”.