

- Teacher: Hallò ciamar a tha thu?
- Student: Tha gu dòigheil, tapadh leat, agus thu fhèin.
- Teacher: Chan eil dona idir. Airson còmhradh 4 ìre 6 tha sinn a' dèanamh riochd-chluich, no role-play. Bidh sinn a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn obraichean. 'S e tidsear a th' annamsa agus 's e sgoilear air an t-siathamh bliadhna a th' annadsa.
- Student: Glè mhath, tha mi a' tuigsinn.
- Teacher: Dè bu toigh leat fhèin a dhèanamh nuair a dh'fhàgas tu an sgoil? Am bu toigh leat a bhith nad shaighdear?
- Student: Cha bu toigh l'.
- Teacher: A bheil thu airson a bhith nad phoileas?
- Student: Chan eil, ach bu toigh leam a bhith ag obair le airgead.
- Teacher: Le airgead? Ann am banca? A bheil ùidh agad ann a bhith ag obair ann am banca?
- Student: Chan eil ach tha ùidh agam ann a bhith ag obair ann am bùth. Tha bùth aig m' athair.
- Teacher: 'S e cothrom math a th' ann dhut cosnadh a dhèanamh
- Student: 'S e, tha mi ga fhaicinn mar chothrom math.
- Teacher: Tha thu ceart, 's e deagh chothrom a th' ann.
- Student: Feuchaidh mi e co-dhiù
- Teacher: Glè mhath. A-nis, am b'urrainn dhuinn riochd-chluich bheag eile a dhèanamh, an turas seo ann am bùth?
- Student: Ann am bùth?
- Teacher: Seadh, thusa a' reic agus mise a' ceannach.
- Student: Dè seòrsa bùth?
- Teacher: Bùth-aodaich, a bheil thu toilichte le sin?
- Student: Tha.
- Teacher: Math dha-rìribh. O, am facal "cuibhteas", tha sin a' ciallachadh receipt.
(a' sealltainn seacaid do thè/fhear na bùtha)
Cheannaich mi an t-seacaid seo anns a' bhùth agaibh. Am faod mi seacaid eile fhaighinn na h-àite?
- Student: Carson? Dè tha ceàrr oirre?
- Teacher: Seallaibh, tha toll innte. Faodaidh mi a càradh, ach 's e seacaid ùr a th' innte.

Teacher cont.. Am faod mi tèile fhaighinn na h-àite?

Student: Tha mi duilich, chan eil tèile againn.

Teacher: Uèil, tha mi ag iarraidh m' airgead air ais. Am faigh mi m' airgead air ais an àite na seacaid?

Student: Gheibh, ma tha cuibhteas agaibh.

Teacher: Tha mi duilich, chan eil an cuibhteas agam. Tha mi air a chall. A bheil seacaid eile agaibh coltach ris an tè seo.

Student: Dè mu dheidhinn i seo? Tha i air a dèanamh gu math.

Teacher: Tha , ach tha I beagan daor.

Student: Tha , ach 's fhiach i e. Nì i an gnothaich airson bliadhnaichean.

Teacher: Nì i an gnothaich airson bliadhna no dhà. (ga feuchainn air) Seall, tha i a' tighinn às chèile. Tha mi ag iarraidh m' airgead air ais.

Student: Tha mi duilich ach feumaidh sibh cuibhteas.

Teacher: Abair droch sheirbheis!

Student: Tha mi a' cluinntinn na tha sibh ag ràdh! Tha mi uabhasach duilich.

TRANSLATION

Teacher: Hello, how are you?

Student: Fine thank you and yourself?

Teacher: Not bad at all. For conversation no 4, level 6, we are doing role-play. We will be speaking about jobs/work. I am a teacher and you are a student in the 6th year.

Student: Very good, I understand.

Teacher: What would you like to do when you leave school? Would you like to be a soldier?

Student: No (I would not like)

Teacher: Do you want to be a policeman.

Student: No , I would like to be working with money.

Teacher: With money? In a bank? Do you have an interest in working in a bank?

Student: No, but I have an interest in working on a shop. My father has a shop.

Teacher: It is a good opportunity for you earning to make (employment to do)

Student: It is, I see it as a good opportunity.

Teacher: You are right, it is a good opportunity.

Student: I will try it anyway.

Teacher: Very good. Can we do another little role-play, this time in a shop.

Student: In a shop?

Teacher: Sure, you selling and me buying.

Student: What kind of shop?

Teacher: A clothes shop, are you happy with that?

Student: Yes.

Teacher: Good indeed. Oh the word “ cuibhteas” that means “receipt” showing a jacket to the shop assistant (male/female). I bought this jacket in your shop. May I get another jacket in its place.

Student: Why? What is wrong with it?

Teacher: Look, there’s a hole in it. I could repair it but it’s a new jacket May I get another one in its place.

Student: I am sorry we don’t have another one.

- Teacher: Well, I want my money back.Can I get my money back in place of the jacket.
- Student: Yes, if you have a receipt.
- Teacher: I am sorry, I don't have the receipt. I lost it. Do you have another jacket similar to This one.
- Student: It has been well made
- Teacher: Yes but is very dear.
- Student: Yes but it is worth it. It will do the business for years.
- Teacher: It will do the business for a year or two. (trying it on) Look, It is coming apart. I want my money back.
- Student: I am sorry but you will need a receipt.
- Teacher: What a bad service!
- Student: I am hearing what you are saying. I am frightfully sorry.

Vocabulary;

Obraichean –	employment/work/job	cosnadh - earnings
An t-siathamh -	sixth	deagh - good
Saighdear -	soldier	co-dhiù - anyway
Poileas -	policeman	turas - time / journey
Airgead -	money/silver	seadh - sure/OK/right
Banca -	bank	a' reic - selling
Bùth -	shop	a' ceannach - buying
Athair -	father	aodach - clothes
Cothrom -	opportunity	facal – word
a' ciallachadh -	meaning	a' sealltainn – showing
Seacaid -	jacket	eile - other/else
na h-àite -	in its place	tèile - other one (tè eile)
Cèarr -	wrong	toll - a hole
Cuibhteas –	receipt	chall - losing
Coltach ris –	similar to	tè – feminine / one where one is fem

Useful Phrases:

Nuair a dh'fhàgas tu – when you left

A bheil thu airson a bhith? – do you want to be?

'S e tidsear a th' annamsa - I (emphatic) am a teacher.

'S e cothrom math a th' ann. – it is a good opportunity.

Tha mi ga fhaicinn - I am seeing it (I am at its seeing)

An turas seo - this time

Dè tha ceàrr oirre/air – what is wrong with it/on it (it is dependent on fem/masc)

Tha mi air a chall - I lost it (I have on its losing)

's fhiach i e - It is worth it

Nì i an gnothaich – it will do the job/business/purpose

Tha i a' tighinn às chèile – it is coming apart.

Abair droch sheirbheis. - what a bad service. (droch (bad) lenites as does deagh (good)

Grammatical point in the conversation:

The usual way to describe a profession is using the phrase eg

'S e tidsear a th' annam(sa) – I am a teacher. You can make it more emphatic by using the emphatic form of annam ie annamsa. Similarly with annad and annadsa. (you are) literally (in you). However there is a second way to describe a profession.

Tha mi nam thidsear/shaighdear/dhotair. Here the prepositional pronoun “nam” is made up of “mo” and “na” eg “tha mi na mo shaighdear. But “na” and “mo” gets combined to form “nam” and as “mo-my” always lenites the next noun then saighdear- soldier gets lenited.

Same with “tha thu nad phoileas” - you are a policeman.

When the last letter is a vowel and the first letter of the next word is a vowel then by the Gaelic rule of not liking two vowels next to each other the last vowel of the word gets dropped and replaced by an apostrophe. Eg

'S e cothrom math a **th'** ann. (th' should be tha)

'S e seacaid ùr a **th'** innte. (th' should be tha)

Tha mi ag iarraidh **m'** airgead air ais. (m' should be mo)

The order in Gaelic sentences changes for many reasons eg if we say:

Tha mi ga fhaicinn. – I am seeing it . Here “**ga**” means **at its** seeing .

The “**faicinn**”- seeing , gets lenited as the **it** is masculine. If the **it** was feminine it would be “Tha mi **ga faicinn**. “

In the conversation (cothrom is masculine so it is lenited).

Another sentence order different to English is when we ask a question:-

Am faod mi seacaid eile fhaighinn? – may I get another jacket. (faigh-get)

Notice that the sentence order is literally “May I another jacket to get.”

(fhaighinn is the infinitive form ie lenited form (to get) of the verb “faigh” the “a ”
Is dropped.

Another example would be:- Am faod mi ceic a dhèanamh – may I make a cake

Notice the Gaelic phrase “ tha mi air a chall” – I have lost it.

Here we are saying literally “I am on its losing” where the word for **it** comes before **chall** and not after it as in English.

Using the word “**na**” in the sentence”Tha mi a’ cluinntinn **na** tha sibh ag ràdh”

Here the word “**na**” means “what or that” eg I am hearing **what** you are saying.

Remember “**na**” can also mean “**the**” plural.