

Lesson 2:**Grammar:**

The verb “to be” has different forms whether it be in the present , past or future tense, however all the pronouns stay the same eg :- (tha mi – I am) - (bha mi – I was) -- (bidh mi – I will be)

Tha mi	<i>hah mee</i>	I am
Tha thu	<i>hah oo</i>	You are (sl)
Tha e	<i>hah eh</i>	He is (as in egg)
Tha i	<i>hah ee</i>	She is (as in feet)
Tha sinn	<i>hah sheen</i>	We are
Tha sibh	<i>hah shiv</i>	You are (plural or formal)
Tha iad	<i>hah ee-at</i>	They are

To make the verb in the past tense just replace “tha” with “bha”

To make the verb in the future tense replace “tha” with “bidh”

To ask if you want something.

To ask for something you use the verbal noun “ag iarraidh” “*a gee-urry*” which means “want”
In the example below “tì” is “tea” and “cofaidh” is “coffee”. (also “no” - “or”)

A bheil sibh ag iarraidh cupa tì no cofaidh?

A vale shiv a geee-uray cooh_pa tee naw caw-fee.

Do you want a cup of tea or coffee?

To say **please** you use “mas e bhur toil e” “*mass eh voor toil eh*”

Note that the less formal form of please is “mas e do thoil e” - “*mass eh daw hawl eh*”

Additional vocabulary :

Bainne –	<i>ban-yi</i>	- milk
Siùcar -	<i>shooch-kir</i>	- sugar
Le -	<i>leh</i>	- with

To reply to the above questions you say :-

Tha mi ag iarraidh cupa tì , mas e bhur toil e. Tì le bainne agus siùcar.

I would like (or want) a cup of tea , please. Tea with milk and sugar.

To offer something to another person you say “ Seo dhuibh” “shaw gyve” as in “hive”

Eg Seo dhuibh cùpa tì. Here is a cup of tea for you

Seo dhuibh cùpa cofaidh. Here is a cup of coffee for you.

To say you have something you say: Tha ...”something” agam.

The “agam” part is called a prepositional pronoun and is actually made up of the pronoun “mi” meaning “I or me” and the preposition “aig” which means “at”. The two are combined as “agam”

Tha taigh agam - *Hah tie akam* - I have a house literally “ a house is at me” etc

Tha bean agam - *Hah ben akam* - I have a wife

Tha mac agam – *hah machk akam* - I have a son

Vocabulary: obair - *oh-pir* work

To ask what type of work you do :

Dè an obair a th’ agaibh fhèin? - What work do you do yourself?

Jay an oh-pir a hah-kiv hayn

Or

Bheil sibh ag obair? *Vale shiv a koh-pir* -- Are you working or do you work or do you have a job?

Reply to question about what kind of work you do..

Here we use the pronoun plus the word for “in” ie “ann an” eg (ann an + mi) = annam.

“ah-num”. eg “ ’S e (profession/job) a th’ annam” Literally “ It is a (profession) that is in me.

You can reply in the following different forms :

Vocabulary:

Rùnaire - *roo-nara* - Secretary

Dotair - *daw-ter* - Doctor

Tidsear - *tee-char* - Teacher

‘S e - *sheh* (“e” as in egg) – it is

’S e runaire a th’ annam. -- *Sheh roo-nara a hah-num* -- I am a secretary

’S e dotair a th’ annam -- *Sheh daw-ter a hah-num* -- I am a doctor

’S e tidsear a th’ annam -- *Sheh tee-char a hah-num* -- I am a teacher.

Tha mi gun obair -- *Hah mee goon oh-pir* --- I am without work or I am unemployed
 (“gun” means without)

You could replace the “tha” present tense above with “bha” the past tense to indicate what you were.

For those people who are retired the phrase you use is perhaps a little more complicated but is worth learning. “tha mi air” is used as “I have”. “dhìom” “yee-um” from me.

Leigeil – *lee-kal* -- let go.

Tha mi air m’ obair a leigeil dhìom. *Hah mee air moh-pir a lee-kal yee-um.* -- I have retired

Or --- *Leig mi dhìom mo dhreachd* - “*leek mee yee-um moh grechk*” - I retired

Rule 4: when the last letter of a word is a vowel and the first letter of the next word is a vowel you usually but not always delete the former’s vowel and replace it with an apostrophe.

Here the personal pronoun “mo” = “my” loses its vowel and is replaced with an apostrophe.

Determine the profession (job) that best fits what you were or are doing now.

To say where you work:

Vocabulary:

Oifis --- *aw-fish* -- Office

Sgoil --- *skawl* -- School

Tha mi ag obair ann an oifis. I work in an office.

Tha mi ag obair ann an sgoil. I work in a school.

To ask if you like something:

An toil leibh? -- *an taw-liv* - Do you like?

Leibh is derived from the preposition “le” meaning “with” and the pronoun “sibh”.

Also - Leam is derived from “le” with “mi” to become “leam” literally “with me”

To respond you say :-

'S toil - *still* - Yes I like

Cha toil - *chah till* - No, I don't like

Vocabulary:

Idir -- *ee-char* - at all

Ball-coise -- *bahl-kaw-shi* -- Football (soccer)

An toil leibh cupa ti?. 'S toil , 'S toil leam cupa tè

Do you like a cup of tea. Yes, I like a cup of tea

An toil leibh ball-coise? Cha toil, cha toil leam ball-coise idir idir

Do you like football. No, I don't like football at all.

(Saying idir idir is a good way of stressing your reply)

An toil leibh ag obair ann an oifis? 'S toil , 's toil leam ag obair ann an oifis.

Do you like working in an office? Yes, I like working in an office.

Note:

Some Gaelic speaking areas use “is caomh leam” - “*is kiv lowm*” instead of “is toil leam”

with the appropriate reply of “'s caomh l'” - “*skill*” or “cha chaomh leam” - “*cha chiv lowm*”

To ask “when” something is going to happen?

The word for “when” is “cuin” – “*coo-in*”

Vocabulary:

a’ fosgladh -- a *faw-sklig* -- Open

a’ dùnadh -- a *doo-nag* -- Closed

Aig -- *ek* -- at

Naoi uairean – *noo-ee ooir-an* -- nine o’clock

Còig -- *koe-ik* -- 5 (five)

Cuin a tha an oifis a’ fosgladh anns a’ mhadainn?

When does the office open in the morning?

Reply:

Tha i a’ fosgladh aig naoi uairean agus tha i a’ dùnadh aig còig.

It is open at 9 o’clock and it is closed at five.

Family:

Nighean -- *nyee-an* -- daughter

Mac -- *machk* -- son

Gille -- *gee-li* -- boy (lad)

Clann -- *kla-oon* -- children

Dithis – *jee-eesh*-- Two of (when referring to people) (“j” as in jeep)

A bheil clann agaibh? -- a *vale cla-oon ah-kiv*? Do you have children?

Reply:

Tha , tha nighean agus gille agam. Yes I have a girl and a boy.

To say we have a girl and a boy you change “agam” to “againn” which is the prepositional pronoun meaning “at us” or “we have”.

Tha dithis nighean againn – we have 2 girls.

Tha dithis mhac againn - we have two sons

Note: each student’s answers will be different so apply the correct form to your own circumstances and ask the tutor to help with the correct terminology.

Additional Information:

Aon	<i>oon</i>	1	Sia	<i>shee-a</i>	6
Dà	<i>dah</i>	2	Seachd	<i>shachk</i>	7
Trì	<i>tree</i>	3	Ochd	<i>awchk</i>	8
Ceithir	<i>kay-hir</i>	4	Naoi	<i>noo-ee</i>	9
Còig	<i>koe-ik</i>	5	Deich	<i>jaych</i>	10 (“ch” as in “loch”)

Use this numbering system when referring to people.

Dithis	<i>jee-ish</i>	2 people	Còignear	<i>koe-ik-nyar</i>	5 people
Triùir	<i>troor</i>	3 people	Sianar	<i>shee-an-ar</i>	6 people
Ceathrar	<i>kay-rir</i>	4 people	Seachdnar	<i>shack-nar</i>	7 people

Prepositional Pronouns:

Agam	<i>ah-kum</i>	I have	Againn	<i>ah-king</i>	We have
Agad	<i>ah-kut</i>	You have (sl)	Agaibh	<i>ah-kiv</i>	You have (pl)
Aige	<i>eh-ki</i>	He has	Aca	<i>ach-kah</i>	They have
Aice	<i>ech-ki</i>	She has			

Leam	<i>lowm</i>	with me	Leinn	<i>leeng</i>	with us
Leat	<i>leht</i>	with you (sl)	Leibh	<i>leev</i>	with you
Leis	<i>laysh</i>	with him	Leotha	<i>lyaw-ah</i>	with them
Leatha	<i>leh-ha</i>	with her			

Possessive adjectives:

Mo	<i>moh</i>	my	Ar	<i>arr</i>	our
Do	<i>daw</i>	your (sl)	Bhur (Ur)	<i>voor (oor)</i>	your (pl)
A	<i>ah</i>	his (lenites the noun)	An	<i>an</i>	their
A	<i>ah</i>	her (does not lenite the noun)	Am	<i>am</i>	their

Note: Use “am” for “their” (if noun begins b,f,m,or p)