

- Teacher: Madainn mhath / feasgar math , ciamar a tha sibh an-diugh?
- Student: Tha mi gu math, tapadh leibh. Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?
- Teacher: Chan eil dona idir, Tha sinn gu sunndach an seo.
- Student: Glè mhath.
- Teacher: Airson ìre 6, còmhraidh a h-aon tha dà chuspair againn 1) na rudan a bhios sibh a' feuchainn, m.e. a' feuchainn ri cànan ionnsachadh agus 2) ag innse rudan, m.e. rudan a thachair dhuibh. A bheil sibh ceart gu leòr le sin?
- Student: Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil.
- Teacher: Ceart ma-thà, tòisichidh sinn. A bheil fion a' còrdadh ribh?
- Student: Tha, uireannan.
- Teacher: An do dh'fheuch sibh riamh fion à Calafornia?
- Student: Cha do dh'fheuch, chan eil mi smaoineachadh, ach dh'fheuch mi fion às an Fhraing lomadh uair.
- Teacher: Tha fion na Frainge math dha-rìribh, is toigh leam fhìn fion à Burgundy. A bheil sibh a' feuchainn ri rud ùr ionnsachadh an-dràsta?
- Student: Uèil, tha mi a' feuchainn ri Gàidhlig ionnsachadh!
- Teacher: Agus tha sibh a' dèanamh glè mhath gu dearbh. Feuchaidh mi ri bruidhinn gu slaodach. (a' tabhann pìos seoclaid air an neach-ionnsachaidh (student))
A bheil sibh airson pìos seoclaid fheuchainn?
- Student: Chan eil, tapadh leibh, chan fheuch mi idir e.
- Teacher: Siuthadaibh, feuchaibh pìos beag dheth.
- Student: Chan fheuch, tapadh leibh, dh'fheuch mi e roimhe agus cha do chord e rium.
- Teacher: Glè mhath ma-thà, bidh sinn a' bruidhinn a-nis mu bhith ag innse rudan. An innis sibh dhomh beagan mu na saor-làithean agaibh?
- Student: Innsidh, chaidh sinn dhan Fhraing. Bha sinn mu dheas faisg Toulon. An robh sibh fhèin air saor-làithean? An innis sibh dhomh?
- Teacher: Innsidh gu dearbh, bha sinn ann an Kenya an-uiridh.
- Student: A bheil sibh a' dol a dh'innse dhomh cò a bha còmhla ribh?
- Teacher: Bha a' bhean agus a' chlann.
- Student: Glè mhath , an do chord e riutha?
- Teacher: Chòrd. An robh e math san fhraing?

Student: Bha, ach bha an taigh ro bheag.

Teacher: An do dh'innis iad dhuibh mus deach sibh ann gun robh an taigh beag?

Student: Cha do dh'innis iad dhuinn idir. Ach bha e beag, bha e fìor bheag. Ach innis dhomh an robh e teth ann an Kenya?

Teacher: Bha, bha e gu math teth, chan urrainn dhomh innse dhuibh cho teth agus a bha e. Ach chan e sin an rud bu mhiosa.

Student: Innis tuilleadh dhomh!

Teacher: Bha an nighean bheag againn tinn. Chan urrainn dhomh innse dhuibh cho tinn 's a bha e. Ach fhuair seachad air, taing do Dhia.

Student: 'S math sin.

TRANSLATION

Teacher: Good morning/good afternoon, How are you today?

Student: I am well, thank you. How are you yourself?

Teacher: Not bad at all, we are fine here (in good fettle)(happy)

Student: Very good.

Teacher: For level 6 , conversation number 1 we have two subjects. 1) the things you will be trying eg to learn a language and 2) telling something eg things that happened to you. Are you OK with that?

Student: I think so.

Teacher: Right then , we will start (begin). Do you enjoy wine?

Student: Yes sometimes.

Teacher: Did you ever try wine from California?

Student: No , I don't think so, but I tried wine from France many a time.

Teacher: French wine is good indeed, I myself like wine from Burgundy. Are you yourself trying To learn something new just now?

Student: Well, I am trying to learn Gaelic.

Teacher: And you are doing very well indeed. I will try to speak slowly (*offers a piece of chocolate to the student*) Would you like to try a piece of chocolate?

- Student: No , I won't try it at all
- Teacher: On you go, try a little piece of it.
- Student: No thank you, I tried it before and I didn't enjoy it.
- Teacher: Very good/OK then , we will be speaking now about telling something .
Will you tell me a little about your holidays?
- Student: Yes, we went to France , we were south near Toulon. Was you yourself on holiday?
Will you tell me?
- Teacher: Yes indeed, we were in Kenya last year.
- Student: Are you going to tell me who was with you?
- Teacher: My wife and the children.
- Student: Very good, did they enjoy it?
- Teacher: Yes, was it good in France?
- Student: Yes, but the house was too small.
- Teacher: Did they tell you before you went there that the house was small?
- Student: They didn't tell us at all, But it was small, truly (really) small. But tell me
was it hot in Kenya?
- Teacher: Yes it was very hot, I could not tell you how hot it was. But that wasn't the worst
thing.
- Student: Tell me more .
- Teacher: Our little daughter was ill. I can't tell you how ill she was. But (she) got over it thank
God.
- Student: That's good.

Vocabulary;

Gu sunndach - joyful,merry,happy.very good

A' feuchainn - trying

Cànan - language

Rudan - things

A thachair – that happened

Fìon – wine (fion dearg- red wine)(fion geal -white wine).

Roimhe - before

Mu dheas - south (about the south)

Tuilleadh - more

uaireannan - sometimes

riamh - ever

iomadh - many (a)

gu slaodach - slowly

a' tabhann - offering

siuthadaibh – on you go

ag innse - telling

teth - hot

tinn - ill

Useful Phrases:

Tha sinn /mi gu sunndach – we/I are/am in good fettle, in excellent form etc

Tha dà chuspair againn - we have two subjects/items.

Tha mi a' feuchainn ri cànan/Gàidhlig ionnsachadh – I am trying to learn a language/Gaelic

Iomadh uair – many a time

Cha do chòrd e rium - I didn't enjoy it

Glè mhath ma-thà - very good then

Taing do Dhia – thank God

Regular Verbs: eg (feuch- try) however similar rules apply to all regular verbs

Examples:

Na rudan a bhios sibh **a' feuchainn** - The things that you will be trying.

Here **a' feuchainn** is a verbal noun ie in English it would end with " ing."

An do **dh'fheuch** sibh? - Did you try?

Dh'fheuch is in the past tense . When you see " **an do**" at the beginning of a sentence you should know that a question is coming like "did" you or someone do something. To get the past tense of a verb beginning with an **(f)** you have to **lenite** the **(f)** which kills the sound of the **(f)** and then you precede it with (**dh'**) as leniting an **(f)** is the same as a verb or noun beginning with a vowel as the first letter after the **(f)** **lenited** is a vowel. (Tha mi a'dol a dh'Alba – I am going to Scotland)

Feuchaidh mi – I will try

This is in the future tense where **(aidh)** or **(idh)** is added after the verb to show it is in the future tense. If the last vowel in the verb was broad you add **aidh** but if the last vowel is slender you add **idh**. Eg **Innsidh mi**

Prepositional Pronoun: utilising the preposition **Do** meaning **to**:

Table:

Dhomh (do+mi)	to me	Dhuinn (do + sinn)	to us
Dhut (do + thu)	to you (sl)	Dhuibh (do + sibh)	to you (pl)
Dha (do +e)	to him	Dhaibh (do + iad)	to them
Dhi (do + i)	to her		

Examples including some from the conversation :

An innis sibh **dhomh**? - will you tell me (to me)

A bheil sibh a' dol a dh'innse dhomh? – Are you going to tell me (to me)

(note also that **a dh'innse** is an infinitive eg **to** tell.

An do dh'innse iad **dhaibh**? – Did **they** tell **them**. (**dhaibh** is (to them)

Chan urrainn **dha** innse **dhuibh** – He can't tell you

Here **dhuibh** is the polite form of (**you**) and not in this case the plural.

Innis tuilleadh **dhi**. Tell more to her – tell her more