

Teacher: Hallò, a bheil sibh gu dòigheil?

Student: Tha tapadh leibh, agus sibh fhèin?

Teacher: Tha mi gu dòigheil, tapadh leibh. Airson còmhraidh a dhà, ìre 5 tha sinn a' dol a dhèanamh riochd-chluich no role play. A bheil sibh toilichte le sin?

Student: Tha.

Teacher: Tha sinn ann am bùth-aodaich. Tha sibh ag iarraidh aodach a cheannach.

(Airson an riochd-chluich seo bhiodh e feumail nam biodh badan aodaich ann a dh'fhaodadh an neach-ceannach fheuchainn air, m.e. còta no seacaid no ad no geansaidh.)

Student: Glè mhath.

(Anns a' bhuth)

Teacher: Dè tha sibh a' lorg an-diugh?

Student: Tha mi a' lorg seacaid ghorm dhomh fhìn.

Teacher: Tha sibh airson seacaid a cheannach.

Student: Tha

Teacher: Glè mhath, a bheil sibh airson tè fheuchainn oirbh?

Student: Tha, am faod mi an t-seacaid seo fheuchainn orm?

Teacher: Faodaidh gu dearbh.

(ga feuchainn air/ oirre)

Student: Tha e ro bheag/ ro mhòr , a bheil meudachd nas motha/nas lugha agaibh?

Teacher: Tha gu dearbh, seo tè nas lugha /nas motha dhuibh.

Student: Tha i sin gu math fasanta, nach eil? Is toigh leam an stoidhle sin. Ach tha an t-seacaid ghorm sin snog cuideachd.

Teacher: Tha agus tha i sin gu math nas saoire na an tè a th' ort.

Student: Tha , tha e deich notaichean nas saoire. Ach tha e nas giorra na an tèile.

Teacher: Siuthadaibh, feuchaibh an tè sin oirbh.

Student: Glè mhath. (ga feuchainn air / oirre) Tha i seo nas motha na an tèile.

Teacher: Tha mi a' dol leibh, tha i gu math nas motha. Cò an tè as fheàrr leibh?

Student: 'S feàrr leam a' chiad tè, an tè a tha nas fhaide agus nas daoire.

Teacher: A bheil sibh cinnteach?

Student: Tha, is lugha orm aodach a tha ro ghoirid.

Teacher: Math dha-rìribh.

Teacher: Hello, are you fine/ok?

Student: Yes thank you and yourself?

Teacher: I am fine thank you. For Conversation 2, level 5 we are going to do role play.
Are you happy with that?

Student: Yes.

Teacher: We are in a clothes shop. You want to buy clothes.

(For this role play it would be useful if there were garments that the buyer could try on, eg a coat or a jacket or a hat or a jumper.)

Student: Very good.

(In the shop)

Teacher: What are you looking for today?

Student: I am looking for a blue jacket for myself.

Teacher: You want to buy a jacket?

Student: Yes.

Teacher: Do you want one to try on?

Student: Yes. May I try on this jacket? (on me)

Teacher: Yes indeed.

(try one on)

Student: It is too small/too big. Do you have a size bigger/smaller?

Teacher: Yes indeed, here's one smaller/bigger for you.

Student: That is very fashionable isn't it? I like that style . But that blue jacket is nice also.

Teacher: Yes and that one is much/very cheaper than the one that is (on you/wearing.)

Student: Yes, it is £10 cheaper. But it is shorter than the other one.

Teacher: On you go try that one (on you).

Student: Very good. (trying it on) This is bigger than the other one.

Teacher: I agree with you, it is much bigger. Which one do you prefer?

Student: I prefer the first one, the one that is longer and dearer.

Teacher: Are you sure?

Student: Yes, I detest clothes that are too short.

Teacher: Good indeed. (OK/fine)

New Vocabulary;

Bùth-aodaich - clothes shop	còta - coat
Aodach - clothes	seacaid – jacket
A cheannach - to buy	ad - hat
Feumail - useful	geansaidh - jumper
A dh’fhaodadh - could	a’ lorg – looking for
Badan aodaich - selection of garments	ghorm - blue
Fheuchainn air - to try on	dhòmh fhìn – for myself
Neach-ceannach - buyer	tè – one (feminine)
Ro bheag - too small	fear – one (masculine)
Ro mhòr - too big	meudachd - size
Nas motha – bigger	fasanta – fashionable/stylish
Nas lugha – smaller	stoidhle – style
Nas saoire – cheaper	nas giorra - shorter
Nas daoire - dearer	nas fhaide – longer
An tèile – the other one	siuthadaibh – on you go
A chiad tè – the first one (f)	is lugha orm – I detest

Phrases:

Tha mi gu dòigheil – I am fine

Tha mi a’ lorg - I am (looking for)

Bhiodh e feumail – It would be useful.

Tha i deich notaichean nas saoire. – It is £10 cheaper.

Na an tèile – than the other (one).

Tha mi a’ dol leibh/leat. – I am (going) with you (I agree with you).

Tha e gu math nas motha – it is much bigger.

A look at comparisons where something is bigger/smaller/dearer/cheaper.

When you see (nas) preceding a word in Gaelic it is like adding an (er) to the end of a word in English.

Eg **small** is **beag** but **smaller** is **nas lugha** sometimes **nas bige**.

big is **mòr** but **bigger** is **nas motha**

cheap is **saor** but **cheaper** is **nas saoire**

dear is **daor** but **dearer** is **nas daoire**.

short is **goirid** but **shorter** is **nas giorra**

long is **fada** but **longer** is **nas fhaide**.

More examples of sentence order:-

Tha sibh ag iarraidh aodach a cheannach.

Literally:-

You are wanting clothes to buy. (you want to buy clothes)

A bheil sibh airson tè fheuchainn oirbh?

Literally:-

Are you wanting one (f) to try on you? (Do you want to try one on?)

When you are talking about wearing something you say that the item is eg (on you)

The prepositional pronoun using “**air**” meaning “**on**” is as follows :-

On me – **orm** on us - **oirnn**

On you (sl) – **ort** on you (pl) - **oirbh**

On him – **air** on them - **orra**

On her – **oirre**

Describing one indeterminate thing that is masculine or feminine .

If the object is **feminine** you use **tè**

If the object is **masculine** you use **fear**

Eg seo **tè** nas lugha – here is **one** that is smaller (where the item is feminine)

 A chiad **fhear** –the first **one**. (where the item is masculine)