

- Teacher: Ìre 4, Còmhradh 4, 's e riochd-chluich – role play – a tha seo. Tha dithis charaidean ann an cafaidh. Tha iad a' còmhradh agus a' toirt naidheachdan dha chèile.
- Student: Naidheachdan? Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn.
- Teacher: News – tha iad ag innse naidheachdan . Tha iad ag innse rudan a thachair.
- Student O, glè mhath, tha mi a' tuigsinn a-nis.
- Teacher: Math dha-rìribh, cumaibh sinn oirnn . Tha sinn anns a' chafaidh! An cuala tu gu bheil Eideard anns an ospadal?
- Student: Cha chuala, tha mi duilich mu dheidhinn sin.
- Teacher: Bha tubaist aige.
- Student: Dè thachair?
- Teacher: Chan urrainn dhomh a chreidsinn . Thuit e agus bhris e a chruachan.
- Student: Tha mi duilich sin a chluinntinn. Tha mi an dòchas nach bi e fada anns an ospadal.
- Teacher Tha mi an dòchas nach bi, an truaghan.
- Student: A bheil càil eile as ùr?
- Teacher: Chan eil mòran. Bha mi san Eilean Sgitheanach aig an deireadh-sheachdain airson spòrs air a' bhlàr a-muigh.
- Student: Air a' bhlàr a-muigh? Tha mi duilich, chan eil mi gad thuigsinn.
- Teacher: Chan ann a-staigh ann an taigh no ann an talla ach a-muigh, a' streap , a' dol ann an kayak, agus a' seòladh.
- Student: Och, tha mi a' tuigsinn. A' seòladh kayak, an urrainn dhut sin a dhèanamh?
- Teacher 'S urrainn, tha e furasda.
- Student: An urrainn do Eideard bàta a sheòladh?
- Teacher: 'S urrainn, ach chan urrainn an-dràsta. (gàireachdain)
- Student: Ma thèid mise ann, dè tha an deireadh seachdain a' cosg?
- Teacher: Tha e dà cheud not airson dà latha. Sin àite–fuirich cuideachd.
- Student: Ma tha mi a' fàgail Glaschu aig ochd, cuin a bhios mi a' ruighinn?
- Teacher: Bidh thu a' ruighinn aig trì uairean.
- Student: Agus am faigh mi rùm singilte?
- Teacher: Gheibh gu dearbh.

- Teacher: Level 4 conversation 4. This is role play. Two friends are in a café. They are conversing and taking/giving/imparting news to each other.
- Student: “Naidheachdan” , I don’t understand.
- Teacher: News, they are telling news, they are telling things that happened.
- Student: Oh very good, I understand now.
- Teacher: Good indeed. We will keep going .We are in the café!
Did you hear that Edward is in the hospital?
- Student: No, I am sorry about that.
- Teacher: He had an accident.
- Student: What happened?
- Teacher: I can’t believe it. He fell and broke his hip.
- Student: I am sorry to hear that. I hope he won’t be long in hospital.
- Teacher: I hope he won’t be , the poor sole.
- Student: Is anything else new?
- Teacher: Not much. I was in the isle of Skye at the weekend for outdoor sport/fun.
- Student: “Bhlàr a-muigh” , I am sorry I don’t understand you.
- Teacher: It isn’t inside, in the house or in a hall but outside, climbing, going in a kayak and sailing.
- Student: Oh I understand. Sailing a kayak, can you do that?
- Teacher: Yes, it is easy.
- Student: Can Edward sail a boat?
- Teacher: Yes but (not) just now. (laughing)
- Student: If I go there myself, what does the weekend cost?
- Teacher: It is £200 for 2 days. That’s accommodation also. (included)
- Student: If I leave Glasgow at 8 o’clock, when will I be arriving (reaching my destination)?
- Teacher: You will be arriving at 3 o’clock.
- Student: And will I get a single room?
- Teacher: Yes indeed.

Vocabulary;

Còmhradh -	conversation	tubaist -	accident
A' toirt -	taking	a chreidsinn –	believe it (its believing)
Naidheachdan -	news	bhris e -	he broke
Dha chèile -	to each other	a chruachan -	his hip
Ag innse -	telling/saying	cluinninn -	hear
Rudan -	things	fada –	long or a while
A thachair -	that happened	an truaghan -	poor soul
Math dha-riribh -	good indeed	ùr -	new
Cumaibh -	(you) keep	eile -	other
An cuala tu? -	did you hear?	mòran -	much
Mu dheidhinn sin -	about that	an deireadh-seachdain –	the week end
Spòrs -	activities, fun, play	blàr a-muigh -	outdoors
Talla -	hall	a' seòladh -	sailing
Furasda -	easy	bàta -	boat
gàireachdain -	laughing	Gu dearbh -	indeed
A' cosg -	cost	dà cheud not -	£200
Àite-fuirich -	accommodation	a' fagail -	leaving
A'ruighinn -	reaching,arriving	rùm singilte -	single room

Phrases:

A'toirt naidheachdan dha chèile :- “literally ” taking/giving news to each other, or passing on news

Cumaibh sinn oirnn :- “literally” we will keep on us, or let us continue/we will keep going.

An cuala tu gu bheil? :- Did you hear that (something/someone) is.

Tha mi duilich mu dheidhinn sin :- I am sorry about that.

Tha mi an dòchas nach bi e fada:- I hope he/it won't be long.

Aig deireadh sheachdain:- at the week end

Chan eil mòran:- Not much

An urrainn dhut sin a dhèanamh?:- Can you do that

An urrainn do Èideard bàta a sheòladh?:- Can Edward sail a boat?

Possessive Pronouns “a” which can mean “his” or “her”

“his or its” eg Chan urrainn dhomh a chreidsinn . (I couldn’t its/his believing) I couldn’t believe it.

In the above case the “ a “ meaning “his” or “its”, as there is no neutral gender in Gaelic , is masculine and therefore will lenite the next word ie “ creidsinn” gets lenited to “chreidsinn”.

However “her” or “its” eg chan urrainn dhomh a creidsinn (I couldn’t believe her) doesn’t lenite.

To summarise if the letter “ a “ means “his” you must lenite the next word

If the letter “a” means “her” you do **not** lenite the next word.

Another example from the conversation is “ Bhris e a chruachan” he broke his hip. If it had

Been a female it would have said “Bhris i a cruachan” she broke her hip.

Possessive Pronouns Full Table:-

mo – my (lenites next word)

ar – our (does not lenite)

do - your (single) lenites the next word

ur/bhur - your plural (does not lenite)

a - his (lenites the next word)

an - their (does not lenite)

a – her (does not lenite)

am – their (does not lenite) (used when
followed by b,f,m or p

The letter “ a” used as “to” or “from”

“a” can also be used to say you are going to somewhere eg Tha mi a’ dol a Ghlaschu: I am going to Glasgow. Note here that if you use this phrase then you must **lenite** the place you are going to.

“à” when used with a grave above it means “from” or literally “out of” and you **don’t** lenite the place you are from eg Tha mi à Glaschu – I am from Glasgow.

The letter “a” used as an infinitive

The examples we have already covered include :- **bu toil leam sin a dhèanamh.** – I would like to do that. *Literally* I would like that to do. Note that this use lenites “deanamh” to become “ a dhèanamh” - to do or make.

The letter “ a” used as a Relative Pronoun.

It can be used as “that” or “which” or “who(m)” eg tha iad ag innse rudan a thachair –

They are telling things **that** happened.