

Lesson 11:

Starting with Lesson 11 we will now begin to revise the first 10 lessons by putting in actual pertinent sentences.

Eg Where are you from originally and where do you stay now.

Q. Cò às a tha sibh?	Where are you from originally?
A1. Tha mi às an Eilean Sgitheanach.	I am from Skye (originally)
A2. Tha mi à Glaschu	I am from Glasgow (originally)
A3. Tha mi à Sruighlea.	I am from Stirling (originally)

Now you must return the question to find out where the examiner comes from originally.

Q Cò às a tha sibh fhein? Where are you from yourself?

And listen for a response. If you don't understand where they are from you can say.

Gabhaibh mo leiseul, Càit a bheil sin? Excuse me, where is that?

You may then get asked where you are staying now.

Eg

Q. Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?	Where do you live or stay (now)
A1. Tha mi a' fuireach air an Eilean Sgitheanach.	I live on the island of Skye
A2. Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh	I live in Portree.
A3. Tha mi a' fuireach anns a' Bhràighe	I live in Braes
A4 Tha mi a' fuireach faisg air Port Rìgh	I live near Portree

You may now ask where the other person is living.

Q. Càite a bheil sibh fhein a' fuireach? Where do you yourself live?

Listen for the response and if you don't understand where it is, repeat the above phrase.

Gabhaibh mo leiseul, Càit a bheil sin? Excuse me, where is that

Give as much info eg town or village that you can. Don't be afraid to use the English word for the place.

To expand you could say:-

Rugadh is thogadh mi air An Eilean Sgitheanach.

I was born and raised on the Island of Skye

Rugadh mi ann an Glaschu ach thogadh mi air An Eilean Sgitheanach

I was born in Glasgow but I was raised on the Island of Skye.

Rugadh mi ann an Sruighlea ach thainig sinn dhan Eilean Sgitheanach o chionn deich bliadhna.

I was born in Stirling but I came to the Island of Skye 10 years ago.

Introductions:

Feasgar math is mise Anna. Ciamar a tha sibh. Good afternoon/evening, I am Ann. How are you?

Wait for the response which may be :-

Tha gu math, tapadh leibh ciamar a tha sibh fhein? I am well thank you . How are you yourself?

Reply with :-

- A1 **Chan eil dona.** Not bad.
 A2 **Tha gu math** I am well.
 A3. **Tha mi sgith** I am tired.

Asking someone their name:

- Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?** What 's your name?
Is mise I am
Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh fhein? What's YOUR name?

The examiner may also welcome you with :-

- Thig a-staigh** Come in
Suidh sìos. Sit down.

Families:

- Q1. **A bheil sibh pòsta?** Are you married?
 Q2. **A bheil clann agaibh?** Do you have children?
 Q3. **A bheil teaghlach agaibh?** Do you have a family?
 Q4. **A bheil bràthair no piuthar agaibh?** Do you have a brother or sister.
 Q5. **A bheil duine agaibh?** Do you have a husband
 Q6 **A bheil bean agaibh?** Do you have a wife?

Remember that the examiner may use the less formal form “**agad**” but you should continue to use the formal version “**agaibh**” unless you know the examiner.

Some replies.

- Tha, tha mi pòsta.** Yes I am married
Chan eil, chan eil mi pòsta. No, I am not married.
Bha, ach 's e banndrach a th' annam. I was, but I am a widow.
Tha, tha mac agus nighean agam. Yes I have a son and a daughter.
Tha, tha dithis mhac agam. Yes I have 2 sons.
Tha, tha triuir nighean agam. I have 3 daughters.
- Tha piuthar agam.** I have a sister
Tha triuir pheathraichean agam. I have 3 sisters.
Tha bràthair agam I have a brother.
Tha dithis bhràithrean agam I have 2 brothers

At the end of the sentence you can add your children or other relations name(s).

Asking about work and jobs or professions.

Q1. A bheil sibh ag obair?	Do you work?
Q2. A bheil obair agaibh?	Are you in work?
A1. Tha , tha mi ag obair.	Yes I am working.
A2. Chan eil, chan eil mi ag obair.	No I am not working.
A3. Tha mi gun obair.	I am unemployed or out of work.

To say you have retired :

Leig mi dhìom mo dhreachd.	I retired.
Tha mi air m' obair a leigeil dhìom.	I have retired.

To say what job you have or did.

'S e tidsear a th' annam.	I am a teacher.
'B e tidsear a bh' annam.	I was a teacher.

If you used to be in a job you change the present tense “ 'S e ” and “ Th' ” to the past tense “ 'B e “ and “ Bh ”

'S e bean taighe a th' annam.	I am a house wife.
'S e sguabadair a th' annam	I am a cleaner
'S e òraidiche a' th' annam.	I am a lecturer
'B e runaire a bh' annam.	I was a secretary.

To say where you work(ed)

Tha mi ag obair ann an oifis.	I work in an office.
Tha mi ag obair ann an sgoil.	I work in a school.
Bha mi ag obair anns an Sgoil Ard	I worked in the High School.
Tha mi ag obair ann an oifis ann am Port Rìgh.	I work in an office in Portree.

To say you retired 10 years ago.

Leig mi dhìom mo dhreachd o chionn deich bliadhna.	I retired 10 years ago.
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To say that you worked all your life:

Tha mi air a bhith ag obair fad mo bheatha.	I have worked all my life.
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Discussing the weather:

Tha i fliuch an-diugh.	It is wet today.
Tha i fuar an-diugh.	It is cold today
Tha i blath an-diugh.	It is warm today.
Tha i teth an-diugh.	It is hot today.

Other ways of talking about the weather:-

Tha an t-uisge ann.	It is raining
'S e latha breagha a th'ann nach eil.	It is a beautiful day isn't it.

To put statements into the past tense change the "Tha" to "Bha" or the " 'S e " to " 'B e " and the "a th' ann " to " a bh' ann "

Eg

B'e latha breagha a bh'ann an-diugh.	It was a beautiful day today.
Bha an t-uisge ann an-diugh.	It was raining today.
Bha i blath an-diugh.	It was warm today.

You can substitute "an-dè " (yesterday) for "an-diugh" (today) but remember to use the past tense eg
Bha i blath an-dè. It was warm yesterday

You can also use the future using " Bidh"

Bidh i fuar a-maireach.	It will be cold tomorrow.
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To ask what the weather was like:-

Dè seorsa aimsir a bh' ann an-diugh?	What kind of weather was it today?
An robh e fuar an-diugh?	Was it cold today
An robh e fliuch an-diugh ann am Port Rìgh?	Was it wet today in Portree

Remember to answer first with a Yes or No and then complete a sentence of your answer.
Sometimes the alternative word for weather " tide" pronounced "cheecha" is used.

Q1. An robh e blath an-diugh?	Was it warm today?
Q2. Nach robh e fuar an-diugh?	Wasn't it cold today?
A1. Bha, bha e blath an-diugh.	Yes , it was warm today.
A2. Cha robh. Cha robh e fuar an-diugh idir, bha e blath.	No, it wasn't cold today at all, it was warm.
A3. Bha e fliuch anns a' mhadainn ach bha e blath feasgair.	It was wet in the morning but it was warm in the afternoon.
A4. Tha e teth a-nochd nach eil.	It is warm tonight isn't it.

Giving Apologies:

It is important that if you don't understand something the other person is saying that you have a few Gaelic phrases to use to let the other person know that you don't understand, rather than break into English.

Gabhaibh mo leiseul, chan eil mi gur tuigsinn. Excuse me , I don't understand you.

Can a rithist e. Say it again.

Dè thuirt sibh? What did you say?

Tha mi duillich. Sorry!

Chan eil mi eolach air am facal sin. I am not familiar with that word.

Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn. I don't understand.

Gabhaibh air ur socair. Take your time.

Tha sibh a' bruidhinn cho luath dhomhsa. Your are speaking too quickly for me.

Tha mi a' tuigsinn. I understand

Tha mi gur tuigsinn I understand you

A bheil sibh gam thuigsinn? Do you understand me?

Discussing the choir:-

Am bi sibh a' dol dhan Mhòd am bliadhna? Will you be going to the Mod this year.

Am bi sibh a' seinn aig a' Mhòd?. Will you be singing at the Mòd?

Bithidh, bidh mi a' seinn aig a' Mhòd. Yes I will be singing at the Mòd.

Tha mi a' seinn comhla ri Còisir Ghàidhlig Sgìre Phort Rìgh. I sing with the Portree and District Gaelic Choir.

Càite am bi am Mod Nàiseanta Rìoghail am bliadhna? Where the Royal National Mòd be held this year?

Bidh am Mòd a' dol a Phàislig am bliadhna anns an Dàmhair. The Mod will be going to Paisley this year in October.

Dè bhios sibh a' seinn aig a' Mhòd? What will you be singing at the Mod?

Bi sinn a' seinn "Eilean mo Chrìdh" agus "O hi ri ri tha e tighinn" We will be singing

Being polite:

Tapadh leibh .	Thank you
Mas e ur toil e.	Please
‘S e ur beatha	You are welcome
Madainn mhath.	Good morning
Feasgar math	Good afternoon/ good evening.
Oidhche mhath	Good night.

When addressing a person you use the vocative case eg pu “a” in front of the person’s Christian name.

Hello a Mhairi	Hello Mary
Hello Anna	Hello Ann,

Asking if you like something:

An toil leibh ball-coise.	Do you like football
An toil leibh seinn.	Do you like singing
An toil leibh seinn aig a’ Mhòd.	Do you like singing at the Mod.

Replies:

’S toil , ‘s toil leam ball-coise.	Yes, I like football
’S toil, ‘s toil leam seinn.	Yes, I like singing

Or

Cha toil, cha toil leam ball-coise.	No, I don’t like football
Cha toil, cha toil leam seinn.	No I don’t like singing.