

Lesson 14:**Conversation 3:**

Interviewer: Hallò, ciamar a tha sibh ?

Iain: Tha gu math tapadh leibh, ciamar a tha sibh fhein?

Interviewer: Gu math tapadh leibh. A bheil sibh a' dol dhan Mhòd am-bliadhna?

Iain: Tha.

Interviewer: Cuin a tha sibh a' dol ann? Dè an latha?

Iain: Diciadain, tha mi a' fagail Diciadain.

Interviewer: Tha mise dol dhan Mhòd cuideachd. Ciamar a tha sibhse a' dol ann?

Iain: Tha mi a' dol ann air an trèan agus air a' bhàta, air a' bhàta à Ulapul

Interviewer: Carson a tha sibh a' dol ann? A bheil sibh a' seinn?

Iain: Mise, a' seinn, chan eil, chan eil, tha mi a' dol a ghabhail fois.

Interviewer: A ghabhail fois, glè mhath ... agus a choinneachadh ri daoine?

Iain: B' aill leibh? Canaibh a-rithist e. Chan eil mi gad thuigsinn..

Interviewer: Tha mi duilich ... a choinneachadh ri daoine ... to meet people.

Iain: O seadh, seadh, tha mi a' tuigsinn. Tha mi a' dol a choinneachadh ri daoine.

Interviewer: An deach sibh dhan Mhòd ann an Steòrnabhagh?

Iain: Chaidh, bha e math. Bha sinn air chuairt ann an Calanais cuideachd. Bha a' bhean agam ann cuideachd.

Interviewer: O math dha-riribh. Bha mise aig a' Mhòd cuideachd agus bha a' bhean agam còmhla rium.

Iain: Còmhla rium ? Chan eil mi gad thuigsinn.

Interviewer: Bha a' bhean agam aig a' Mhòd cuideachd, mi fhìn agus a' bhean agam còmhla rium ... along with me.

Iain: Tha mi tuigsinn. Dè an obair a th' aice, aig a' bhean agaibh?

Interviewer: 'S e seinneadair a th' innte.

Iain. Gabhaibh mo leisgeul, càit a bheil i a' seinn?

Interviewer: Ann an còisir , tha i a' seinn ann an còisir agus leatha fhèin aig cèilidhean.

Points on Conversation 3.

Now let us have a look at some of the key elements of conversation 3.

Note 1: How to say “Are you going

A bheil sibh a’ dol Are you going?
 A bheil sibh a’ dol dhan Mhòd? Are you going to the Mòd?

This is a question in the present tense so you would always say “ A bheil sibh ...” or the less formal “ A bheil thu “

“Dhan” is made up of two words “ do” meaning “to” and “an” meaning “the”. When you combine them you get “dhan” and “dhan” will tend to lenite the next noun eg “to the Mòd” becomes “dhan Mhòd”. Sometimes you will see and hear “don” which is the same thing as “dhan”.

Other examples:

Tha mi a’ dol dhan eaglais. I am going to the church
 Bidh mi a’ dol dhan taigh aig Seumas. I will be going to James’ house.
 Bha mi a’ dol dhan Ghearasdan an-dè. I was going to Fort William yesterday.

Note 2: How to say “when you are going.”

Cuin – When

Cuin a tha sibh a’ dol dhan Mhòd? When are you going to the Mòd?
 Cuin a tha thu a’ dol dhachaidh? When are you going home?
 Cuin a tha sibh a’ dol air saor-làithean am-bliadhna? When are you going on holiday this year?

Note 3: How to say why are you going there.

Carson? --- Why?
 Carson a tha sibh a’ dol ann? Why are you going there?
 Carson a tha thu fuar an-diugh? Why are you cold today?

Note 4: How to say “there”

Note the above phrase how it ends in “ann”. In this context it means “there”.

Carson a tha sibh a’ dol ann? Why are you going there?
 A bheil thu a’ dol ann a-maireach? Are you going there tomorrow?

Note 5: How to say “ for a rest”

“A ghabhail” means “to take”

A ghabhail fois. = To take a rest. (fois means a rest)

Tha mi a’ dol ann, a ghabhail fois. I am going there to take (or have) a rest.

Note 6: How to say “to meet with people”

A choinneachadh = To meet

Daoine = people

A choinneachadh ri daoine. To meet with people

Notice that the small proposition “ri” means “with” and often will go along with “coinneachadh”

Similarly you could say : Tha mi ag èisdeachd ri ceòl = I am listening to music.

Note 7: How to say “excuse me” or I don’t understand”

One Gaelic expression for “excuse me” is ’B aill leibh” “*bah-liv*” and another would be “Gabhaibh mo leisgeul” or the less formal “gabh mo leisgeul” “*gaff moh laysh-kill*”

The word for understand is “tuigsinn” “*took-sheen*” and is often used as follows :-

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

Or more specifically:-

Chan eil mi gad thuigsinn. I don’t understand you. (gad means “at your”)

Tha mi gad thuigsinn. I understand you.

A bheil sibh gam thuigsinn. Do you understand me. (gam means “at my”)

Note 8: How to say “did you go” and respond.

An deach sibh - Did you go .

Responses:

Chaidh. Yes

Or

Cha deach No

An deach sibh dhan Mhòd an-uiridh? Did you go to the Mòd last year?

Chaidh. Chaidh mi dhan Mhòd an-uiridh. Yes. I went to the Mòd last year.

Or

Cha deach. Cha deach mi dhan Mhòd an-uiridh. No . I didn’t go to the Mòd last year.

This is an irregular verb so its positive and negative responses are quite different.

Note 9: How to say “with me”

Còmhla rium. With me

Bha an duine agam còmhla rium aig a’ Mhòd anns an Òban. My husband was with me at the Mòd in Oban.

An robh an còisir còmhla riut aig an taigh òsda? Was the choir with you at the hotel?

“Rium” is made of “ri” and “mi” which combines to mean “with me”.

“Riut” is the less formal version of “with you” and is the combination of “ri” and “thu”

“Ribh” is the more formal version of “with you” and is the combination of “ri” and “sibh”.

Note 10: How to say “by myself or herself or himself”

Bha mi a’ seinn leam fhìn. I was singing on my own (by myself)

Bidh i a’ seinn aig a’ Mhòd leatha fhèin. She will be singing at the Mod by herself (solo)

Bidh e a’ ruith leis fhèin. He will be running by himself.