

Teacher: 'Se riochd-cluich – role play – a tha seo. Tha dà charaid ann. Tha iad a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn a dhol airson biadh ann an taigh-bìdh. Tha an dithis aca ag obair anns a' bhaile ach tha iad aig an taigh an-dràsta. 'S e feasgar Diluain a th' ann. A bheil thu a' tuigsinn.

Student: Tha, tha mi a' smaoinichadh.

Teacher: Glè mhath, tòisichidh sinn ma thà. A bheil thu airson a dhol airson biadh a-màireach?

Student: Tha, bu toigh leam sin.

Teacher: Càit an coinnich sinn?

Student: Coinnichidh mi riut aig an stèisean.

Teacher: Càit am bi thu anns an stèisean?

Student: Bidh mi faisg air an doras. Càit a bheil sinn a' dol?

Teacher: An cuala tu mu dheidhinn MacLeans? Taigh-bìdh ùr.

Student: Cha chuala.

Teacher: Tha e ri taobh na sgoile air an làimh dheis. Tha e math, tha iad ag ràdh.  
Dè do bheachd?

Student: Bi sin math.

**'S e Dimàirt a th' ann. Tha sinn a-nis aig an taigh-bìdh, MacLean's.**

Teacher: Am faigh sinn bòrd faisg air an uinneig?

Student: Gheibh, bu toigh leam sin. A bheil an t-acras ort?

Teacher: Tha, tha an t-acras mòr orm.

Student: Dè ghabhas tu?

Teacher: Gabhaidh mi cearc ròsta, tha mi a' smaoinichadh. Dè ghabhas tusa?

Student: Bu toigh leam staoig, gabhaidh mi staoig. A bheil am pathadh ort?

Teacher: Tha am pathadh orm, gheibh mi pint leann. Am faigh mi leann dhut?

Student: Gheibh, mas e do thoil e.

Teacher: Glè mhath, faodaidh sinn òrdachadh.

Teacher: This is a role-play. There are 2 friends. They are speaking about going for food in a Restaurant. The two of them are working in the town. But they are at home just now. It is Monday evening. Do you understand?

Student: Yes, I think.

Teacher: Very good, we will start then. Do you want to go for food tomorrow?

Student: Yes, I would like that.

Teacher: Where will we meet?

Student: I will meet you at the station.

Teacher: Where will you be in the station.

Student: I will be near to the door. Where are we going?

Teacher: Did you hear about MacLean's? A new restaurant.

Student: No.

Teacher: It is beside the school on the right hand side. It is good, they are saying. What's your opinion?

Student: That will be good.

**It is Tuesday. We are now at the restaurant, MacLean's.**

Teacher: Can we get a table near the window.

Student: Yes, I would like that. Are you hungry?

Teacher: Yes, I have a huge/big hunger.

Student: What will you have?

Teacher: I will have roast chicken, I think. What will you have?

Student: I would like steak, I will have steak. Are you thirsty.

Teacher: I am thirsty, I will get a pint of beer. Will I get a beer for you.

Student: Yes please.

Teacher: Very good, We must/may order.

Vocabulary;

Caraid -	friend	faisg air an uinneig -	near to the window
a' bruidhinn -	speaking	an t-acras -	hunger
mu dheidhinn -	about	Dè ghabhas tu? –	what will you have?
biadh -	food	leann -	beer
taigh-bìdh -	restaurant	staoig -	steak
ma-thà -	then	òrdachadh -	order
an cuala tu -	did you hear	ùr -	new
air an làimh dheis -	on the right hand side	Dè do bheachd -	What's your opinion

**Location of items or places.:-**

Làmh : hand ( but can be used as right hand side or left hand side as follows)

Air an làimh dheis: on the right hand side (deas=right)

Air an làimh chli; on the left hand side (clì = left)

Note: both “deis” and “clì” get lenited in the above sentence

**Genitive Case of “an sgoil” (the school): (sgoil is a feminine noun)**

Eg “Ri taobh na sgoile” : Beside the school

Literally “at the side of the school. “ **Sgoil** changes to **sgoile** in the genitive case.

Sgoil is a feminine noun and when you have a sentence in the genitive case with the definite article “**the**” then the Gaelic for “**of the**” changes from “**an**” to “**na**” in the genitive case and you add the letter “e” to the end of the noun “sgoil becomes sgoile”. Ri taobh na sgoile = beside the school.

ie “**ri taobh**” governs the genitive case ie if the noun is preceded by “ri taobh” the noun change to its genitive form.

**Irregular Verbs:**

There are only 10 Irregular Verbs:

Abair – say	beir – bear	cluinn – hear	dèan – do or make
Faic – see	faigh – find or get	rach – go	ruig – reach
thig – come	thoir – give or take		

**Irregular Verb: Faigh – get:**

Future Tense question form of “faigh” eg Am faigh sinn bòrd? Will we get a table?

Gheibh. Yes ( the response for yes) or “chan fhaigh” the response for No

Am faigh mi leann dhut? Will I get a beer for you?

Past tense of “faigh” is “fhuair” eg Fhuair mi biadh - I got food.

Question form in past tense An d’fhuair thu biadh? Did you get food?

The “d’ “ in d’fhuair is short for “do” but because of the rule explained in lesson 1

You cannot have the sound of 2 vowels together so the first “o” in “do” gets dropped and replaced by an apostrophe .

**To ask someone what they would like:**

Dè ghabhas tu : what will you have

You can use this instead of: Dè tha thu ag iarraidh?. What are you wanting?

Gabhaidh mi cearc ròsta: I will have a roast chicken.

Gabhaidh mi fion dearg mas e do thoil e. I will have red wine please.

Note that in most dialect the internal consonant pair “bh” does not always get pronounced.

Also an English translation for gabhaidh might be “will take”.

**Future Tenses:**

There are several ways to make a verb into the future tense.

Take the verb “tòisich”- begin or commence or start

The future tense adds “idh” to form “Tòisichidh” – will start eg tòisichidh mi – I will start/begin.

Tòisichidh sinn ma thà - we will start then.

Note if the last vowel in a verb is a broad vowel “a” or “o” or “u” then you add “aidh”

This is a rule in Gaelic where if two vowels are separated by one or more consonants then if the first vowel is broad then the second vowel after the consonants must be broad. Similarly if the last vowel is slender eg “e” or “i”, then the next vowel after the consonants must be slender.

**Past Tense:**

The past tense of a regular verb quite often gets the first letter lenited. Eg

Thòisich e air seinn. He started singing. (he started **on** singing)