

Teacher: Hallò , ciamar a tha sibh?

Student: Tha gu math, tapadh leibh. Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?

Teacher: Chan eil dona idir, tapadh leibh, Saoil, am faod sinn riochd-chluich – role play – bheag a dhèanamh? Tha sibhse a’ fuireach ann an taigh-òsta agus tha mise ag obair anns an taigh-òsta. Tha gearan – complaint – agaibh, tha thu ag iarraidh bruidhinn ris a’ mhanaidsear. Tha mise aig an deasg anns an taigh-òsta. Tha sibhse a’ tighinn chun an deasg.

Student: Glè mhath.

Teacher: A bheil dad ceàrr? An urrainn dhomh ur cuideachadh?

Student: ‘S urrainn, tha mi an dòchas, am faod mi bruidhinn ris a’ mhanaidsear?

Teacher: Chan fhaod, tha mi duilich, chan eil i a-staigh, tha i air falbh aig coinneimh.

Student: Cuin a bhios i air ais?

Teacher: Cha bhi i fada. Bidh i a-staigh an seo aig còig uairean. A bheil dad ceàrr? An urrainn dhomh ur cuideachadh?

Student: Chan urrainn, feumaidh mi am manaidsear fhaicinn.

Teacher: Carson a dh’fheumas sibh a faicinn?

Student: Feumaidh mi a faicinn. Tha an rùm agam uabhasach salach . Feumaidh mi falbh.

Teacher: Salach!

Student: Salach! Tha e uabhasach salach. Pìosan pàipeir air an làr agus air an leabaidh. Botal briste! Feumaidh mi falbh an-dràsta fhèin. Chan fheum mi pàigheadh.

Teacher: Tha mi duilich ach feumaidh mi am manaidsear fhònadh.

Student: Feumaidh tu greasad ort!

Teacher: Chan fheum, ach feumaidh sibh stad a dh’èigheach!

Teacher: Hello. How are you?

Student: Well thank you How are you yourself?

Teacher: Not bad at all, thank you, I wonder, may we do a little role play?

You are staying in a hotel and I am in the hotel. You have a complaint

You want to speak to the manager.

I am at the desk in the hotel. You are coming to the desk.

Student: Very good.

Teacher: Is anything wrong? Can I help you?

Student: Yes, I hope, may I speak to the manager?

Teacher: No you can't I am sorry, she isn't in , she is away at a meeting.

Student: When will she be back?

Teacher: She won't be long. She will be in here at 5 o' clock. Is anything wrong? May I help you?

Student: No, I need to see the manager.

Teacher: Why do you need to see her?

Student: I must see her. My room is very dirty. I must leave.

Teacher: Dirty!

Student: Dirty! It is very dirty. Pieces of paper on the floor and on the bed.

A broken bottle! I must leave right now. I need not pay.

Teacher: I am sorry but I must phone the manager.

Student: You need to hurry up!

Teacher: No, but you need to stop shouting!

Vocabulary;

Saoil -	(I) wonder	cuideachadh -	help
Riochd-chluich -	role play	an dochas -	hope
Gearan -	Complaint	aig coinneimh –	at a meeting
Manaidsear -	Manager	dad ceàrr -	anything wrong
Chun -	to or towards	faicinn -	see
Salach -	dirty	pìosan paipeir -	pieces of paper
Air an làr -	on the floor	air an leabaidh -	on the bed
Briste -	broken	pàigheadh -	pay
Fhònadh -	(to) phone	greasad -	hurry
Stad -	stop	èigheach -	shout

Grammar explained:

Faod , faodaidh, chan fhaod : May or might

In the future tense: faodaidh mi (I may) faodaidh tu (you may)

In the question form: am faod mi (may I) am faod thu (may you) reply= faodaidh/chan fhaod

Negative form: chan fhaod mi (I may not) nach fhaod mi (may I not)

Examples in the conversation: Am faod sinn riochd-chluich? – may we role play?

Am faod mi bruidhinn ris a’ mhanaidsear? - may I speak to/with the manager?

Chan fhaod - No (you may not)

Feum, feumaidh ,a dh’fheumas, chan fheum : need (or sometimes) use

Tha feum agam air tuilleadh airgid: I need more money.

Feumaidh mi falbh: I need to go/leave

Chan fheum: Negative ie no

Examples in the conversation:

Feumaidh mi am manaidsear faicinn – I need to see the manager

Feumaidh mi **a** faicinn – I need to see **her**.

Carson a dh’fheumas sibh **a** faicinn.- Why do you need to see her?

(The relative pronoun (**a**) here means **her** ie her seeing

After word types like “carson” you use the form ”a dh’fheumas”

Urrainn , 's urrainn , chan urrainn: Can

The question form : an urrainn dhomh - Can I - used with the assertive verb "dhomh"

Also An urrainn dhut – can you etc

Urrainn can also be translated as ability eg do you have the ability to do something

Can you do it. To say no you would say - chan urrainn , while saying yes is "'S urrainn"

Examples in the conversation:

An urrainn dhomh ur cuideachadh? Can I help you?

Literally can I your help, "ur" your(plural) is sometimes given as "bhur". The singular form is "do."

If "do" is used you must lenite the next noun eg "do chuideachadh" similarly with "mo"-my

and "a" meaning his. Others like "ar"- our , and "an or am"- their, do not lenite the next noun.

Also "a" meaning her does not lenite the following noun.

The affirmative reply to "an urrainn dhut" is "'s urrainn " while the negative is "chan urrainn"

Dative cases eg ris a' mhanaidsear – (to or with) the manager

Here because there is preposition "ris" before "manager" and a definite article you must lenite "manager" to "a' mhanaidsear"

Tha thu ag iarraidh bruidhinn ris a' mhanaidsear - you want to speak to the manager – notice here that bruidhinn (speak) does not have letter "a" in front of it and is not lenited as the Gaelic for "to speak" would normally be "a bhruidhinn".

Word order

Feumaidh mi am manaidsear fhònadh. I need to phone the manager.

Note here that the word for "to phone" – fhonadh comes at the end of the sentence and is lenited.

The following applies to words beginning with "f" and are lenited.

Firstly let's look at the phrase " Tha feum agam seo a dhèanamh". " I need to do this".The word "a dhèanamh" is in the infinitive form but because our word "fhonadh" begins with "f" and gets lenited "fh", the next letter after "fh" is usually a vowel and the rule about not having a vowel at the end of a word and at the start of the next word applies eg as the "f" gets lenited the "f" becomes silent and the first thing we hear is a vowel from the second word as if the "fh" were missing. In this case (o) so the "a" from the first part of the infinitive then disappears. as per the vowel to vowel rule. Clear as mud I know.