

Lesson 16:
Conversation 5:

- Interviewer: Bha mi air saor-làithean anns an Fhraing am-bliadhna. Càit a bheil thu fhèin a' dol?
- Iain: Tha sinn a' dol dhan Ghearmailt.
- Interviewer: O glè mhath. Cuin a tha sibh a' dol ann?
- Iain: Anns an Lùnastal. Tha sinn a' dràibheadh ann. An toigh leibh dràibheadh?
- Interviewer: 'S toigh l , tha càr agam, Ford , a bheil càr agad fhèin?
- Iain: O tha, tha dà chàr againn, tha càr beag agamsa, 's e Fiat a th' ann, Fiat beag dearg. A' bhean agam, tha Skoda mòr geal aice. Tha sinn a' dol dhan Ghearmailt anns an Skoda.
- Interviewer: Tha sin math. Cò tha a' dràibheadh?
- Iain: Tha ise a' dràibheadh, tha i a' dràibheadh an Skoda.
- Interviewer: Tha e daor a' dràibheadh càr an-diugh, tha am peatrail daor daor.
- Iain: Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn "daor".
- Interviewer: Tha peatrail a' cosg airgead mòr.
- Iain: O, tha e glè dhaor. Dè tha e a' cosg ann an Glaschu?
- Interviewer: Tha e not , fichead sgillinn 's còig deug an liotair. Dè a phrìs a tha e ann an Inbhir Nis.
- Iain: Tha e dà not ach sgillinn, Dè an seòrsa Ford a th' agaibh?
- Interviewer: 'S e Ford Focus a th' ann. Chan eil e dona. Agus tha sinn a' dol dhan Ghearmailt anns a' chàr. Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach , - ann an taigh-òsta?
- Iain: Chan ann, tha sinn a' fuireach còmhla ri mo phiuthar. Tha flat snog aice ann am Berlin.
- Interviewer: Tha sin math, chan eil sin daor, a' fuireach còmhla ri do phiuthar! Math dha-rìribh.
- Iain: (a' gàireachdainn) Chan eil idir, tha i coir. 'S tidsear Beurla a th' innte. Tha am flat aice mòr.
- Interviewer: Glè mhath , tha sin uabhasach math.
- Iain: Feumaidh sinn falbh anns an Lùnastal. Tha i air saor-làithean an uair sin.
- Interviewer: Chì sibh i anns an Lùnastal ann am Berlin.
- Iain: Chì, chì sinn i an uair sin.

Points on Conversation 5.

Now let us have a look at some of the key elements of conversation 5.

Note 1: To ask if you like something.

An toigh leibh Do you like (you will also see it written as “An toil leibh” or “An toil leat”

An toigh leibh seinn? Do you like singing?

An toigh leibh a’ dol air saor-làithean. Do you like going on holiday?

Positive response would be - 'S toigh l. Yes 'S toigh leam seinn.

Negative response would be - Cha toigh l No Cha toigh leam a’ dol air saor-làithean.

Note 2: To ask if someone has something.

A bheil càr agaibh Do you have a car?

A bheil taigh agad Do you have a house?

Tha , tha taigh agam. Yes, I have a house.

Here we use the prepositional pronouns based on the combination of “aig” meaning “at” and the appropriate pronoun.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Aig + mi = agam | eg Tha duine agam | I have a husband. |
| Aig + thu = agad | eg A bheil taigh agad? | Do you have a house? |
| Aig + e = aige | eg Tha bean aige | He has a wife. |
| Aig + i = aice | eg Tha nighean aice. | She has a daughter. |
| Aig + sinn = againn | eg Tha mac againn | We have a son. |
| Aig + sibh = agaibh | eg A bheil piuthar agaibh? | Do you have a sister? (could be talking to more than one person) |
| Aig + iad = aca | eg Tha bràthair aca. | They have a brother. |

Note also that there are emphatic forms of the prepositional pronouns. They will sound slightly different to the normal form.

Eg agamsa – agadsa – aigesan - aicese - againne - agaibhse acasan

Note 3: How to describe an item regards size and colour.

Tha càr beag agam. I have a small car.

Tha càr dearg againn. We have a red car.

Notice that the adjective describing the noun comes after the noun. (different to English)

Also if you have multiple descriptions of something they follow the noun in sequence.

Tha càr beag dearg agamsa. I have a small red car.

Tha falt bàn oirre. She has fair hair. (falt=hair) (bàn=fair)

Tha falt fada dubh orm. I have long black hair.

(falt is masculine therefore we don't lenite the adjectives)

Chaidh sinn dhan Eaglais Shaor an-diugh. We went to the Free Church today

(eaglais is feminine therefore we must lenite “saor” which describes the church.

Note 4: To state what something is.

'S e Fiat a th' ann. It is a Fiat (literally "it is a Fiat that is in it")
 'S e Dotair a th' ann. He is a Doctor. (literally "it is a doctor that is in him")
 'S e nurs a th' innte. She is a nurse. (literally "it is a nurse that is in her)

An alternative way of saying this is saying eg :-

Tha mi nam dhotair. I am a doctor. ("nam" is made up of "ann" and "mo" shortened to nam (in my)
 (because you are using "mo" as part of "nam" you must lenite the next word. (nam dhotair)(nam thidsear)
 Bha mi nam nurs I was a nurse. (words beginning with l,n,r, cannot lenite in spelling but do
 change their sound (not something for beginners to worry about)

Note 5: Using emphatic pronouns.

You can say - Tha i a' dràibheadh. She is driving.
 But to stress the "she" you can use "ise"
 Eg Tha ise a' dràibheadh. **SHE** is driving
 Tha mise a' seinn. **I** am singing
 Tha thusa a' bruidhinn. **You** are speaking.

Pronoun table with emphatic pronouns.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----------|------|--------|------------|
| mi | mise | me/I | sinn | sinne | we/us |
| thu | thusa | you (sl) | sibh | sibhse | you |
| e | esan | he/him | iad | iadsan | they /them |
| i | ise | she/her | | | |

Note 6: Gaelic words for "Very"

Tha e glè dhaor. It is very dear (glè will try and lenite the next word)
 Tha e uabhasach daor It is very dear. (uabhasach does not lenite) (uabhasach is stronger than glè)
 Tha e daor daor. It is very dear. (by repeating a word you are applying stress)
 (Uabhasach is more "terribly" or "horribly" or "extremely" than "glè" which is just "very"
 Uabhasach can be used on its own to mean something is horrible – tha e uabhasach. It/he is horrible.

Note 7: Using the word for "that" (sin) pronounced "shin"

Tha sin math That is good.
 Is math sin That is good (this is believed to be where "smashing" is derived.)
 Chan eil sin daor. That isn't dear.
 Tha sin uabhasach math. That is terribly good.

Note 8: Further uses of "ann"

If it is a question eg " An ann taigh-òsta? " Is it a hotel?
 You should answer in the affirmative " 'S ann " or in the negative " Chan ann " Not "Tha" or "Chan eil"
 So watch how the question begins and answer based on what words are used.