

Teacher: Airson còmhraidh 3, 's e saor-làithean an cuspair againn, a bheil thu toilichte le sin?

Student: Tha, tha mi toilichte.

Teacher: Glè mhath, faodaidh sinn tòiseachadh. Càit a bheil sibh a'dol air saor-làithean am-bliadhna? Càit a bheil dùil agad a'dhol?

Student: Tha dùil agam a dhol a dh'Àstràilia.

Teacher: Math dha-rìribh. Cuin a bhios sibh a'falbh? A bheil duine a'dol ann còmhla riut?

Student: Tha sinn airson a dhol ann , sa gheamhradh. Tha (a' bhean agam/an duine agam) a'dol ann cuideachd.

Teacher: Dè cho fad 's a bhios sibh thall thairis?

Student: Bidh sinn a' falbh airson sia seachdainean. Càit a bheil sibhse a'dol?

Teacher: Tha mi fhìn agus a' bhean agam a'dol a Windermere.

Student: A Windermere? Ciamar a gheibh thu a Windermere?

Teacher: Faodaidh tu a dhol ann air an M74 à Glaschu agus an uair sin air an M6 gu Penrith. Cumaibh oirbh dà mhìle an iar air Penrith gu ceann an rathaid, 's e sin an A592. Tha Windermere mu chòig air fhichead mìle air falbh. A bheil thu gam thugsinn?

Student: Tha , tha mi gad thuigsinn. Cuin a tha dùil agaibh a dhol ann?

Teacher: Anns an Lùnasdal.

Student: Agus cuin a tha dùil agaibh tilleadh?

Teacher: Tha dùil againn a bhith air ais Dihaoine, an ochdamh latha fichead.

Student: Càit am bi sibh a' fuireach?

Teacher: O, bidh sinn ann an taigh-òsta spaideil. Agus sibh fhèin ann an Àstràilia?

Student: Bidh sinn a' fuireach còmhla ri càirdean ann am Melbourne.

Teacher: Math dha-rìribh. Tha mi an dòchas gun còrd an turas ribh.

Student: Còrdaidh, tha mi cinnteach.

Teacher: For Conversation 3 it is holidays the subject we have. Are you happy with that?

Student: Yes I am happy.

Teacher: Very good, we may begin. Where are you going on holiday this year? Where are you expecting/intending to go?

Student: I expect / intend to go to Australia

Teacher: Good indeed. When will you be going? Is anyone going with you?

Student: We want to go there in winter. My (wife/husband) is going there also.

Teacher: How long will you be abroad?

Student: We will be away for 6 weeks. Where are you going?

Teacher: Myself and Anna my wife are going to Windermere.

Student: Windermere? How do you get to Windermere?

Teacher: You may go there on the M74 from Glasgow and then on the M6 to Penrith
Keep on 2 miles west of Penrith to the end of the road, that 's the A592.
Windermere is about 25miles away. Do you understand me?

Student: Yes I understand you. When do you expect/intend to go there?

Teacher: In August.

Student: And when do you expect to return?

Teacher: We expect to be back on Friday the 28th.

Student: Where will you be staying?

Teacher: Oh we will be in a splendid hotel. And yourself in Australia?

Student: We will be staying with friends/relations in Melbourne.

Teacher: Good indeed. I hope you enjoy the trip/journey.

Student: Yes, I am sure/certain.

Vocabulary;

Còmhradh -	conversation	cuspair -	subject
Toilichte -	happy	tòiseachadh -	start/begin/commence
Dùil -	expect or intend	a dhol -	to go
A' falbh –	away/going	còmhla riut -	with you
Dha-rìribh –	indeed	sa gheamhradh –	in the winter
A' bhean agam –	my wife	an duine agam –	my husband
Dè cho fada/ fad -	how long	seachdainean –	weeks
Ciamar a gheibh thu –	how do you get	Cumaibh oirbh/ cum ort –	keep going
Dà mhìle –	2 miles	ceann an rathaid –	end of the road
Mu –	about (lenites next word)	tilleadh –	return
Ochdamh latha fichead –	28 th day	spaideal -	splendid
Càirdean –	friends/relations	an dòchas -	hoping
Turas -	journey	cinnteach –	sure/certain
Thall thairis -	abroad		

English Translations:

Just a word about English translations. Sometimes Gaelic words or phrases can be translated with different words in English . It is up to you when translating which English word best fits the Gaelic word depending on the context of the word in the sentence. Eg

Dùil means expect or intend.

Tha dùil agam – I expect or I intend. (the expectation is at me) is the format. Use the prepositional pronoun for “aig” eg agam,agad aig aice,againn,agaibh,aca.

Infinitives:

Infinitives ie to go, to leave, to buy , to jump etc has “to” in front of it in English but a straight “a” in Gaelic eg “a dhol – to go” “a dheanamh – to do or make” “a bhith – to be”. Note also that the following verb is lenited.

Verbal Nouns (_ _ _ _ ing)

Infinitives should not be confused with verbal nouns ie verbs which in English would usually end in “ing” eg doing ,singing, jumping, reading etc.

Eg the Gaelic for doing or making is “**a’ deanamh**”. Note here that the verbal noun “**a’ deanamh**” is not lenited and it is preceded by “**a’**” This stems back to olden times in Gaeldom when people would say eg I was **at** sitting or something similar. The word for “**at**” in Gaelic is “**aig**” but here it is shortened to “**a’**” when preceding a “**d**” as in **deanamh**. So the “**ig**” is dropped. Some verbal nouns will have “**ag**” eg “**ag ionnsachadh**” – learning, because the word begins with a vowel.

So “**a’ deanamh**” means **doing** while “**a dheanamh**” means **to do**

“**a’ dol**” means **going** while “**a dhol**” means **to go**.

Saying where you are from or going to:

The same Gaelic word/letter “**a**” is used for **to** or **from** a place. However there is a difference.

If I am coming from a place eg Glasgow (Glaschu) I would say:

Tha mi à Glaschu – I am **from** Glasgow, literally “I am **out of** Glasgow”

The “**à**” literally also means “out of” and “**à**” should be stressed as denoted by the grave above the letter “**a**”.

However if we say , I am going **to** Glasgow we would say:-

Tha mi a’ dol **a** Ghlaschu. Note here that there is no grave above the “**a**” so there is less stress on the “**a**”. Note also that the noun after the “**a**” gets lenited (**Gh**laschu).

If the place name begins with a vowel eg **Àstràilia** then as you cannot lenite a vowel with an “**h**” you add “**dh**” before the placename eg “**a dh’Àstràilia**.” Because “**Àstràilia**” starts with a broad vowel the “**dh**” takes on a guttural “**gh**” sound. If the placename had been “**Èirinn**” – Ireland the “**dh**” would sound more like a “**y**” sound which happens if the first letter is a slender vowel “**e**” or “**i**”

Order of sentence using “ còrd ” – enjoy.

The format of the sentence in the conversation is:-

“**Tha mi an dòchas gun cord an turas ribh**” The “**ribh**” at the end of the phrase is a prepositional pronoun made up of the preposition “**ri**” meaning with and in this case “**sibh**” meaning “**you**”

Ri and **sibh** become “**ribh**” – with you. **Ribh** should always be at the end of the sentence.

“**gun**” can be translated as “**that**” .

So the first part of the sentence “**Tha mi an dòchas**” – I hope . is followed by

“**gun còrd an turas ribh**” - (literally) that enjoy the journey with you

The subject “**an turas**” – the journey precedes “**ribh**”

Another example would be if the subject was yourself eg “**An do chord a’ cheilidh riut?**”

Translated as “**Did you enjoy the ceilidh?**”