

BBC

can seo

Gaelic for beginners



Contents

Can Seo
A BBC Television course for beginners in Gaelic

20 programmes on BBC 1 (Scotland)
first broadcast from October 1979

Two LP discs or tape cassettes
accompany this book and can be obtained
through booksellers or direct from:
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Introduction

'Can Seo' means 'say this' and throughout the series we will encourage you to speak Gaelic at every opportunity.

'Can Seo' is for adult beginners in Scottish Gaelic. The course is designed to give you a basic Gaelic vocabulary and an idea of some of the elementary structures of the language, so that you can conduct a simple conversation in Gaelic. The emphasis is on the spoken word so it is important that you find people to talk to, either socially or in classes.

The course has three inter-dependent parts. There are twenty television programmes, a book and two LP discs (or cassettes). The television programmes serve as an introduction both to the Gaelic language and the social and cultural strands which distinguish the Gaelic speaker in the context of Scotland and the United Kingdom. The book revises the language and vocabulary of the programmes and contains exercises in speech, comprehension and the grammar of the language. The discs (or cassettes) complement the exercises in the book and serve as guides to pronunciation. However, if you have not seen the television programmes, you can still learn Gaelic from the book, together with the discs/cassettes.

The programmes

We will begin each programme by presenting you with basic vocabulary and language structures. There will be plenty of opportunities for practice during the programme and film sequences will show the language in its natural context. A section of the programme will explore the background to the language and its underlying culture. Each week a serial story will round off the programme, emphasising the basic vocabulary of the series to give you practice in comprehension.

The book

Each chapter begins with extracts from the serial story, so that you can revise the language immediately after the programme. In the 'Can Seo' section, the grammatical structures are revised. 'Can Seo' is an elementary course. We will deal with general rules of grammar only, exceptions to rules will be indicated only if they occur in the series. Where there are synonymous phrases or expressions, we will in the main, use one alternative consistently.

Obair

This section of the book lays stress on the oral side of the language and should be used in conjunction with the disc/cassette which contains complementary exercises as a prompt to speech. If possible find someone who will work with you to give you practice in speaking Gaelic. All the vocabulary in the series is contained in a glossary at the back of the book, together with a key to the exercises.

Using the course

Try to see the programme before going on to the book and disc/cassette. Spend as much time as possible on the sounds of the language. Try to find a Gaelic speaker to talk to.

Dialects

Throughout the Gaelic speaking area there are a variety of dialects, as there are in English. We have chosen Skye dialect for the teaching element of the course, although the other dialects will be heard on television and in the serial on the discs/cassettes.

1 Aon Ciamar a tha thu?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 1

Eilidh and Anna work in Dòmhnull's Craft Shop. Catriona and Alasdair work in the Taigh-Osda an Eilein hotel. Alasdair as a chef. Iain, Eilidh's husband works on a fishing boat.

Scene I: The craft shop.

- EILIDH Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?
 DOMHNALL Tha mi a' dèanamh pairseal. Dé tha thusa a' dèanamh?
 EILIDH Chan eil càil.
 DOMHNALL Seo. *Handing her the parcel; Anna enters.*
 Ah, tha mi ag iarraidh cofaidh.
 ANNA Dé tha thu ag iarraidh, Eilidh?
 EILIDH Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaidh.
 ANNA Bainne?
 EILIDH Tapadh leat.
 ANNA Bainne?
 DOMHNALL Tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thu, Anna?
 ANNA Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?
 DOMHNALL Tha mi ag obair. Tha mi a' dèanamh pairseal.

Eilidh is not amused.

Scene III: Eilidh and Iain's house – the evening.

- EILIDH Cofaidh? Cofaidh, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR Tapadh leat, Eilidh. Tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thu?
 EILIDH Tha gu math Tha mi sgìth.
 ALASDAIR Tapadh leat. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?
 EILIDH Chan eil càil. Well tha mi ag òl cofaidh.
Alasdair yawns and stretches: He's sleepy.
 ALASDAIR Ai ai ai ai.
 EILIDH Ciamar a tha thu?
 ALASDAIR Tha mi sgìth. *He puts his empty cup on the tray.*
 Tapadh leat, Eilidh.

As Alasdair goes towards the kitchen door, Eilidh puts up a hand to stop him enter Iain!

- ALASDAIR Hallo, Iain. Ciamar a tha thu?
 IAIN Tha gu math.
 EILIDH Ciamar a tha thu, Iain?
 IAIN Tha gu math.
 EILIDH Dé tha thu ag iarraidh? Cofaidh?
 IAIN Chan eil càil.
 EILIDH Lager? Uisge-beatha?
 IAIN Chan eil càil.
 ALASDAIR Oidhche mhath, Iain.
 IAIN Oidhche mhath.
 EILIDH Oidhche mhath, Alasdair.

e	he
mise	<i>emphatic form of 'mi'</i>
Na Bonaidean	<i>The Tammies</i>
Oidhche Mhath	<i>Goodnight!</i>
pairseal	<i>parcel</i>
seo	<i>'here you are'</i>
sgìth	<i>tired</i>
thusa	<i>emphatic form of 'thu'</i>

Names

Alasdair	<i>Alastair, Alexander</i>
Anna	<i>Ann, Anne</i>
Catriona	<i>Catriona, Catherine</i>
Dòmhnull	<i>Donald</i>
Eilidh	<i>Helen</i>
Iain	<i>Ian, John</i>
Mairead	<i>Margaret</i>
Sìm	<i>Simon</i>

The following names will also be used in the exercises, from time to time.

Calum	<i>Malcolm</i>
Màiri	<i>Mary</i>
Oighrig	<i>Effie</i>
Seumas	<i>James</i>
Seònaid	<i>Janet, Jessie</i>
Tormod	<i>Norman</i>

Can Seo Tha mi ag obair

Remember:

- a The verb in Gaelic normally comes before the subject.
eg. THA MI
- b AG is used with 'verbal nouns' which begin with a vowel, like OBAIR. Otherwise, use A', e.g. A' DEANAMH.

Tha	mi thu	a' dèanamh . . . ag iarraidh . . . ag obair ag òl	
Tha	mi thu	ag iarraidh ag òl	bainne brot cofaidh uisge uisge-beatha
<i>And as a question:</i>	Ciamar a Dé (a)	tha ?	

Obair

1 Tha	mi thu lain	ag iarraidh ag òl a' dèanamh ag obair	uisge pairseal cofaidh bainne uisge-beatha chocolate lager brot
-------	-------------------	--	--

Try to make up as many sentences as you can using one word from each section, reading them aloud as you do so.

- 2 You're asked 'Dé tha thu ag iarraidh?'
How would you reply in the following situations:

- a You've just finished your lunch.
- b In the grocer's.
- c In a cafe.
- d You're with a friend in the pub.

- 3 This time you're asked 'Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?'
You're:
- a Hard at work (at 'Can Seo').
 - b You've finished your 'Can Seo' lesson and are having a well-earned rest - ie. doing nothing.
 - c Drinking a glass of water.
 - d Making coffee.

- 4 You've given the following answers.

What questions have you been asked?

- a ? Tha mi ag obair;
- b ? Tha gu math, tapadh leat;
- c ? Bainne, tapadh leat;
- d ? Tha mi ag òl lager.

- 5 Sim is delivering to a cafe when he spots his friend Alasdair sitting at a table. Read out their conversation, filling in the gaps.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| SIM | Hallo, Alasdair. |
| ALASDAIR | Hallo. Ciamar a tha thu? |
| SIM | , tapadh leat. |
| ALASDAIR | ? |
| SIM | Tha mi ag obair. |
| ALASDAIR | ? |
| SIM | Tha mi ag òl cofaidh. |
| ALASDAIR | Dé tha thu ag iarraidh? |
| SIM | bainne, tapadh leat. |

2

A dhà A bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaidh?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 2

Dòmhnull is trying out a new idea – tweed bags: in this episode he is showing one of them to Catriona and Alasdair in the hotel.

Scene IV: The Bar, lunchtime. Dòmhnull enters.

CATRIONA Hallo, a Dhòmhnaill – ciamar a tha thu an-diugh?
DOMHNALL Tha gu math, a Chatriona.

CATRIONA A bheil thu fuar?

DOMHNALL Tha. Agus tha mi sgith.

CATRIONA A bheil thu ag iarraidh lager an-diugh?

DOMHNALL Chan eil, tha mi ag iarraidh uisge-beatha agus uisge, tapadh leat.
He becomes aware of Alasdair's new record.

DOMHNALL Tha an reacord sin math.

CATRIONA Tha. Tha e glé mhath. Dé tha thu ag iarraidh?

DOMHNALL Tha mi ag iarraidh brot teth. Tha mi fuar.

CATRIONA Glé mhath. Alasdair, brot!

DOMHNALL Slàinte.

CATRIONA Slàinte.

As Alasdair comes through from the snack bar, Dòmhnull produces his new tweed bag.

ALASDAIR Dé tha an sin?

DOMHNALL Baga clò. Dé do bheachd?

ALASDAIR Tha thu a' dèanamh gu math, a Dhòmhnaill. Tha sin math.

Catriona puts the bag on Alasdair's head.

CATRIONA The sin math.

ALASDAIR A Chatriona!

The bag lands in the soup. Dòmhnull isn't amused.

CATRIONA Tha mi duilich, a Dhòmhnaill.

DOMHNALL Tha thu duilich! Tha mise duilich. *He stomps out.*

ALASDAIR Tha am brot math an-diugh.

an sin	there
baga	bag
clò	tweed
Dé do bheachd?	What's your opinion?
duilich	sorry
iad	they
reacord	record
Slàinte	Cheers!
Thig a-staigh	come in

Can Seo Tha mi sgìth

Remember: THA MI SGITH means 'I am tired'.

A bheil thu sgìth

Remember: When you want to ask a question, you use A BHEIL? instead of THA.

A BHEIL THU SGITH? – 'Are you tired?'

Chan eil mi sgìth

Remember: CHAN EIL is the negative corresponding to THA and A BHEIL?

CHAN EIL MI SGITH – 'I am not tired'.

A bheil?	Tha Chan eil
----------	-----------------

Tha	mi	ag obair
Chan eil	thu, sibh	ag òl
A bheil?	e	a' dèanamh
	i	ag iarraidh

Tha	mi (etc.)	teth
Chan eil		fuar
A bheil?		sgìth
		math

Am biadh sin

Remember: SIN can be used as an adjective meaning 'that': the word for 'the' must be used in this case. On its own SIN can mean 'that', 'that is' or 'there is'. AN SIN means 'there'.

Am bainne

Remember: AM means 'the'. It is used with *masculine nouns* beginning with B, P, F, M.

An cofaidh

Remember: AN also means 'the'. It is used with masculine nouns beginning with consonants other than B, P, F, M.

Am	bainne brot biadh	An	cofaidh
----	-------------------------	----	---------

Obair

1 A bheil?	thu	ag obair
Tha	mi	fuar
Chan eil	e, i	teth
	an cofaidh	ag òl cofaidh
	am biadh	sgìth
	am brot	ag iarraidh bainne
		math

Make up as many sentences as you can, using one word (or phrase) from each column; read each sentence aloud as you do so. Try starting off each time with a question *A bheil?* and answering with a 'yes' (*tha*) and a 'no' (*chan eil*) sentence. Eg. *A bheil thu sgith? Tha mi sgith; and, Chan eil mi sgith.*

- 2 Read this dialogue out aloud - try to persuade someone else to read the other part with you – and then try answering the questions, preferably from memory.

MAIRI Thig a-staigh.

IAIN Ciamar a tha thu?

MAIRI Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?

IAIN Chan eil càil: chan eil mi ag obair idir an-diugh.

MAIRI Glé mhath. A bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaidh?

IAIN Tha, tapadh leat.

MAIRI Comes in with two cups of coffee

Sin an cofaidh.

IAIN Tapadh leat.

MAIRI A bheil e teth?

IAIN Tha.

MAIRI A bheil thu ag iarraidh bainne agus siùcar?

IAIN Tha, tapadh leat. Ah, tha sin math.

a A bheil lain ag obair an-diugh?

b Dé tha lain agus Mairi ag òl?

c A bheil an cofaidh fuar?

d A bheil lain ag iarraidh bainne agus siùcar?

e A bheil an cofaidh math?

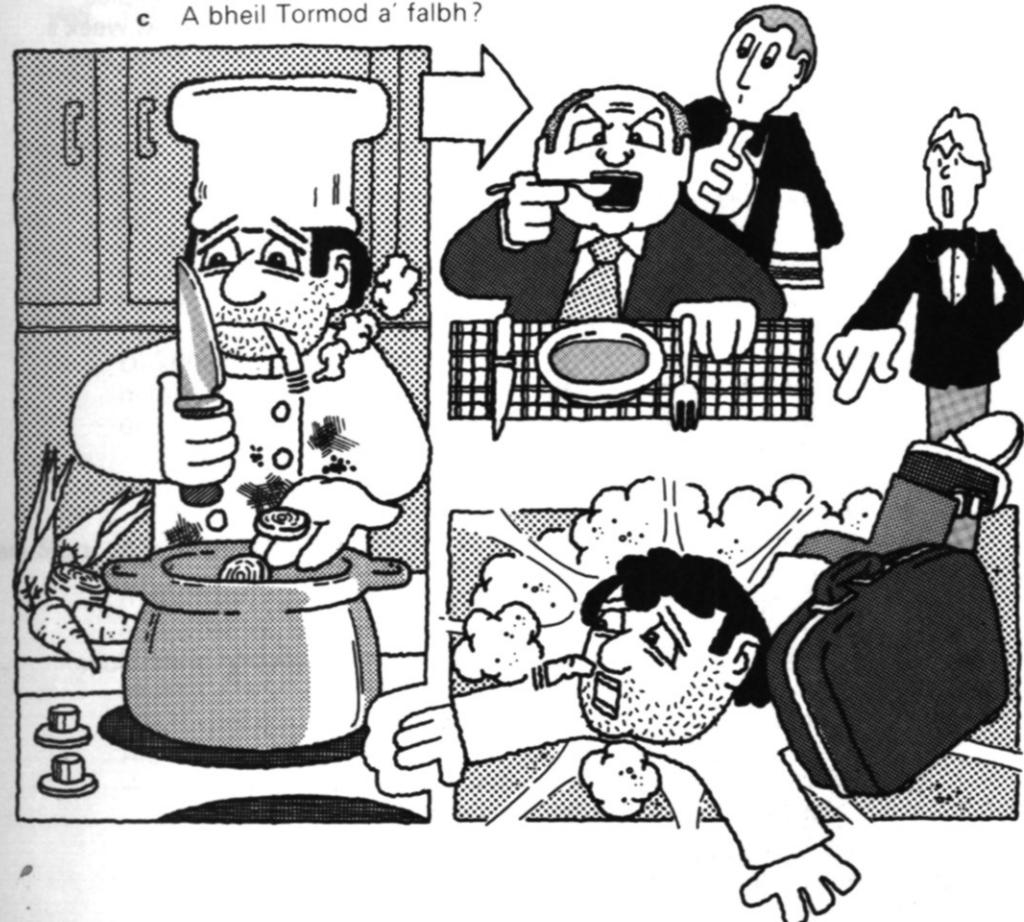
First reply *Tha* or *Chan eil*; then, reply in full sentences, eg. *Chan eil; chan eil lain ag obair an-diugh.* (This doesn't apply to b of course.)

- 3 You're home after a hard day's work, you've settled down in front of a big fire with a cup of coffee. You're asked the following questions: answer them *Tha* or *Chan eil*.

- a A bheil thu sgìth?
- b A bheil thu ag obair?
- c A bheil thu fuar?
- d A bheil thu ag òl uisce-beatha?
- e A bheil thu ag òl cofaidh?

- 4 Tormod has started a new job.

- a Dé tha Tormod a' dèanamh?
- b A bheil am brot math?
- c A bheil Tormod a' falbh?



3

Trì
Anns a' bhùth

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 3

It's Saturday morning. Eilidh is discussing wallpaper samples with Alasdair. Iain, to change the subject, mentions next week's ceilidh. Later, Eilidh finds out that Alasdair is taking Anna and appears not to be too pleased.

Scene I: Eilidh and Iain's, Saturday morning.

- IAIN Hhm! Tha céilidh ann Di-haoine.
 EILIDH O?
 IAIN Tha, tha e an sin anns a' phaipear.
 EILIDH Càite bheil an céilidh?
 ALASDAIR Anns a' bhàr. Tha mise a' dèanamh biadh – buffet.
 EILIDH A bheil, Alasdair? Agus có tha a' seinn aig a' chéilidh?
 A bheil e anns a' phaipear, Iain?
 IAIN Sin e. *Showing her the paper.*
 EILIDH O, tha iad sin math.
 ALASDAIR Tha.
 EILIDH A bheil thu a' dol ann, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR Tha. A bheil thu fhéin agus Iain a' dol ann?
 EILIDH A bheil, Iain? *He turns back to his paper.*
 ALASDAIR Ooops. Obair! Tha mise a' falbh.

Scene III: Later, Eilidh's kitchen: there is a knock on the door.

- EILIDH Thig a-staigh.
 ANNA Tha e fuar an-diugh.
 EILIDH Tha e teth a-staigh an seo.
 A bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaидh?
 ANNA Tapadh leat.
 EILIDH A bheil thu sgìth?
 ANNA Tha - tha mi glé sgìth.
 Ah . . . Tha seo teth - tha e math.
 EILIDH A bheil thu ag iarraidh siúcar anns a' chofaидh? Tha e air a' bhòrd an sin.
 ANNA *Looking at the pattern book.*
 Tha sin math.
 EILIDH Chan eil lain ag iarraidh paipear ùr air a' bhalla idir.

- ANNA O, a bheil lain a-staigh?
 EILIDH Chan eil. Tha e anns *They hear the front door open.*
 O, sin e
 IAIN O, tha mi fuar. A bheil cofaيدh ann?
 EILIDH Tha e air a' bhòrd an sin. Sin cupa.
 ANNA Chan eil thu ag iarraidh paipear ùr idir, Iain?
 IAIN Chan eil.
Eilidh isn't pleased. Anna decides to change the subject.
 ANNA Tha céilidh anns a' bhàr Di-haoine. A' bheil thu fhéin agus Eilidh a' dol ann, Iain?
 IAIN Tha. *Eilidh is surprised – but pleased.*
 A bheil thu fhéin a' dol ann, Anna?
 ANNA Tha. Tha mi fhìn agus Alasdair a' dol ann.
 IAIN Thu fhéin agus Alasdair. Well, well!
Eilidh is surprised again and apparently none too pleased this time.

an seo	here
ann	there
a-staigh	inside
balla	wall
bonaid	a bonnet, tammy
Di-haoine	Friday
Di-sathurna	Saturday
mifhìn	myself
ùr	new

Can Seo Air a' bhòrd

Remember: AM BORD means 'the table'. 'On the table' is AIR A' BHÒRD. ie., after words such as AIR 'on' AIG 'at' ANNS 'in', the word used for 'the' is A' and the beginning of the word is usually altered. This is called 'aspiration': see page 96.

Aig Màiri	Aig a' chéilidh
Air a' bhòrd	
Anns a' bhùth	
Anns a' chofaيدh	
Anns a' chupa	

A Dhòmhnaill Compare Dòmhnaill

Remember: If you're addressing someone by name in Gaelic, you start off with A, the name itself is altered at the beginning and, in masculine names, at the end also. The changes can take a variety of forms. Examples are given on the disc/cassette.

When someone calls you by name, the reply is SEADH.

A Chatriona	Seadh
A Dhòmhnaill	
(A) Iain	
A Mhairead	

Càite bheil ?

Remember: Although other question words such as CO? 'who', DE? 'what', CIAMAR A? 'how' are followed by THA, CAITE 'where' is followed by BHEIL.

Ciamar a	tha?	Càite	bheil?
Có (a)			
Dé (a)			

Obair

- 1 A bheil?
Tha
Chan eil

siúcar
bainne
lain
e, i
am biadh
am brot

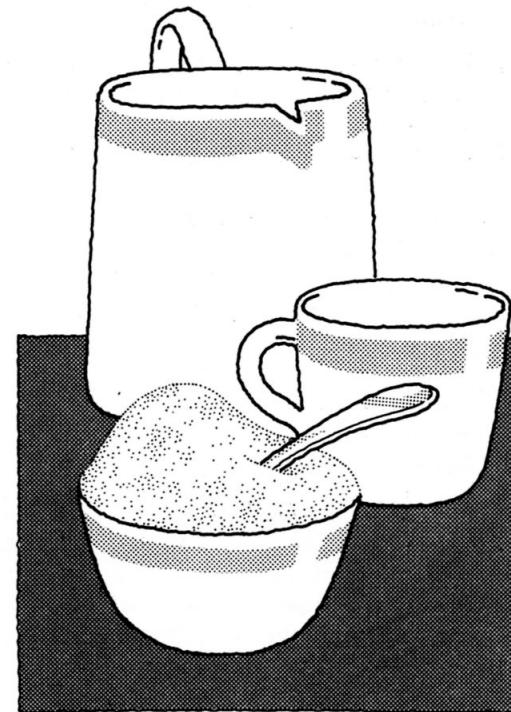
air a' bhòrd
aig a' chéilidh
anns a' bhàr
anns a' chupa
anns a' chofaidh
anns a' bhùth

Using one word or phrase from each column, make up as many sentences as you can, reading them aloud as you go along. Try starting off each time with a question, answering THA or CHAN EIL.

- 2 Look at the picture on page 17.

- a A bheil cupa air a' bhòrd?
- b A bheil bainne air a' bhòrd?
- c A bheil uisge-beatha air a' bhòrd?
- d A bheil siúcar air a' bhòrd?
- e A bheil brot air a' bhòrd?

Answer 'Tha' or 'Chan eil'.



- 3 Still looking at the picture, answer this question – in full sentences:
Dé tha air a' bhòrd?

- 4 Read the dialogue, aloud, then look at the questions that follow.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| DOMHNALL | Càite bheil Seumas? |
| SEONAIN | Tha e anns a' bhàr. |
| DOMHNALL | O? |
| SEONAIN | Tha; tha céilidh anns a' bhàr a-nochd. |
| DOMHNALL | Dé tha Seumas a' dèanamh aig a' chéilidh? |
| SEONAIN | Tha e a' seinn. |
| DOMHNALL | A bheil thu fhéin a' dol ann? |
| SEONAIN | Chan eil. Tha mi ag obair a-nochd. |
| DOMHNALL | Càite bheil thu ag obair? |
| SEONAIN | Tha mi ag obair anns a' bhùth. |
| a | Có tha anns a' bhàr? |
| b | Càite bheil an céilidh? |
| c | Có tha a' seinn aig a' chéilidh? |
| d | A bheil Seònaid a' dol ann? |
| e | Dé tha Seònaid a' dèanamh a-nochd? |
| f | Càite bheil i ag obair? |

4

Ceithir

Oidhche mhath leat

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 4

The ceilidh: Eilidh needles Alasdair, whose quick temper eventually gets the better of him.

Scene III: The bar ceilidh: there's an interval for food. Anna and Alasdair are sitting together but Eilidh tries to stir things up.

ANNA Tha am brot math.

ALASDAIR Tha.

ANNA Chan eil thu ag òl càil?

ALASDAIR Chan eil.

Eilidh suddenly appears and plonks a pint in front of him.

EILIDH Seo, Alasdair. Pinnt.

ALASDAIR Chan eil mise ag iarraidh but she has walked away.
Anna isn't pleased at this turn of events. Eilidh sits down beside Dòmhnaill and puts a whisky in front of him.

EILIDH Seo. O, tha mi fuar.

DOMHNALL Càite bheil an còta agad?

EILIDH Sin e. An còta dubh sin.

DOMHNALL Sin am baga agad. *He suddenly livens up.* O, tha mise a' dèanamh baga.

IAIN Tha thusa a' dèanamh baga! Ciamar?

DOMHNALL Tha mi a' dèanamh baga *tartain* anns a' bhùth.
A bheil paipear agad?

IAIN Eilidh, a bheil paipear agad?

EILIDH Seo paipear.

DOMHNALL *He begins to sketch furiously.* Baga tartain, dubh agus dearg.
Dubh an seo. Dearn an sin. Dé do bheachd?

Meanwhile at Anna and Alasdair's table.

ANNA Sarcastically. Seo pinnt Eilidh.

ALASDAIR Chan eil mi ag iarraidh pinnt.

ANNA Tha mi duilich. Chan eil Campari agus Soda agam.

ALASDAIR Chan eil mi ag iarraidh

As he pulls his hand back he pulls the pint over himself.

EILIDH Seall briogais ùr Alasdair. Seo paipear.

ANNA Suidh sios, Alasdair!

CATRIONA Coming in. Seall briogais Alasdair! *She finds it very funny:*
Alasdair doesn't.

ALASDAIR Briogais Alasdair! Briogais Alasdair! Oidhche mhath.
He storms out.

EILIDH Turning to Dòmhnaill. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh, a Dhòmhnaill?
DOMHNALL Tha mi a' dèanamh baga tartain, tartan dubh agus dearg. Seall.

baga tartain

a tartan bag

còta

coat

dearg

red

gearsaigh

pullover

isd!

be quiet

pinnt

pint

seall

look at

spàin

spoon

suidh sios

sit down

'Bha air mo ghràdh'

'Was what my love

san t-samhradh'

wore in summertime'

Can Seo A' bhùth

Remember: With feminine nouns, the word for 'the' is usually A' and the first letter of the noun is 'aspirated'.

Latha math

Remember: With a *masculine* noun, like LATHA, you use the ordinary form of the adjective, without change.

bàr

math

brot

bainne

càr

biadh

céilidh

brot

cofaidh

cofaidh

latha

latha

paipear

uisge

uisge-beatha

teth

fuar

bòrd

brèagha

càr

càr

cupa

cupa

latha

latha

Oidhche mhath

Remember: When an adjective is used along with a feminine noun such as OIDHCHE the beginning of the adjective is 'aspirated'. There is a fuller note on this on page 98.

briogais	bhrèagha
nighean	
feòil	fhuar theth
bùth	mhath
oidhche	

Tha càr agam

Remember:

- a AGAM may be regarded as a combination of AIG and MI (or as the MI form of AIG); AGAD of AIG and THU or the THU form of AIG; and AGAIBH the SIBH form.
- b THA with AIG (and AGAM, etc.) means 'to have' eg. 'Tha càr agam' - 'I have a car'.

Tha	càr	agam
Chan eil		agad
A bheil		agaibh

Tha fhios agam

Remember: THA FHIOS AGAM means 'I know'. CHAN EIL FHIOS AGAM - 'I don't know'.

An càr agam

Remember: AGAM (etc.) can be used as an adjective meaning 'my'. The word for 'the' has to be used also, in this case.

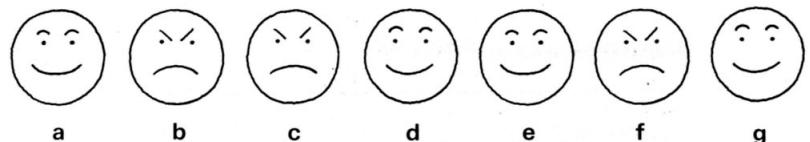
An càr	agam
	agad

Obair

- 1 Taking each of these three adjectives in turn, place it with each of the nouns that follow, changing the first letter of the adjective where necessary. (eg. bùth mhath, biadh math).

-
- a Math bùth; biadh; briogais; céilidh; nighean; latha; oidhche.
 b Fuar uisge; cofaidh; feòil; bainne; oidhche; latha.
 c Brèagha càr; nighean; latha; bòrd; oidhche; briogais.
-

- 2 Going by the expressions on his face, what do you think Tormod's answers would be to these questions?



- a A bheil cofaidh agad? Tha; tha cofaidh agam.
 b A bheil am biadh math? Tha; tha biadh math.
 c A bheil a' bhriogais brèagha? Tha; tha bhriogais brèagha.
 d A bheil brot agad? Tha; tha brot agad.
 e A bheil uisge-beatha agad? Tha; tha uisge-beatha agad.
 f A bheil an càr agad math? Tha; tha an càr agad math.
 g A bheil a' bhùth math? Tha; tha bhùth math.

- 3 Fit these phrases into what you think are the appropriate gaps in the dialogue.

- a Chan eil fhios agam.
 b Có tha a' seinn?
 c Nighean bhrèagha?
 d Tha latha math ann.
 e Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaidh dubh.

- IAIN Ciamar a tha thu?
 RUAIRIDH Tha gu math.
 IAIN
 RUAIRIDH Tha gu dearbh, latha brèagha.
 IAIN Well, a bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaidh?
 RUAIRIDH Tha, tapadh leat.
 IAIN A bheil thu ag iarraidh bainne anns a' chofaidh?
 RUAIRIDH Chan eil:
 IAIN Tha céilidh anns a' bhàr a-nochd.
 RUAIRIDH O? ?
 IAIN Tha Màiri.
 RUAIRIDH Màiri? ?
 IAIN Uh, huh. Tha i brèagha gu dearbh.
 RUAIRIDH Tha fhios agam.
 IAIN A bheil thu a' dol ann?
 RUAIRIDH Shrugs

5 Còig Air a' bhàta

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 5

Dòmhnnall is working on his tartan bag idea. Anna makes it clear she doesn't like tartan souvenirs. Iain has a serious accident on the boat. Anna and Alasdair make up.

Scene I: The craft centre: Dòmhnnall and Eilidh are busy. Dòmhnnall with tartan samples.

- EILIDH A Dhòmhnaill, dé tha thu a' dèanamh?
 DOMHNALL Dé?
 EILIDH Dé tha an sin agad?
 DOMHNALL Trobhad an seo, Eilidh. Seall! *Showing the tartan samples.*
 EILIDH Well, well!
 DOMHNALL An toigh leat iad?
 EILIDH O, 's toigh l' Tha iad brèagha, a Dhòmhnaill. 'S toigh leam sin dubh agus dearg agus geal
Anna enters with coffee.
 EILIDH *Going through the samples.* Sin am Black Watch, agus Royal Stewart Campbell of Argyll, O, tha sin brèagha
 DOMHNALL Tha. Dé tha an seo?
 EILIDH Chan eil fhiros agam
 ANNA A bheil sibh ag iarraidh cofaidh?
 EILIDH Tha, tapadh leat, Anna.
 ANNA A Dhòmhnaill!
 DOMHNALL O.
 ANNA A bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaidh?
 DOMHNALL Cofaidh? Tha ah glé mhath, tapadh leat. Mmm Anna trobhad an seo.
 ANNA Dé tha ann?
 EILIDH Tha iad math, a Dhòmhnaill – 's toigh leam iad.
 DOMHNALL Trobhad, Anna
 ANNA Tha m'ise a' dèanamh cofaidh.
 DOMHNALL Mmm tha mi duilich
 ANNA Eilidh, a bheil thu ag iarraidh bainne agus siùcar anns a' chofaidh?
 EILIDH Chan eil: tha mi ag iarraidh cofaidh dubh agus chan eil mi ag iarraidh siùcar idir.

- DOMHNALL Hangover?
 EILIDH Och isd.
 ANNA Tha an cofaidh agaibh air a' bhòrd.
 DOMHNALL Ah, glé mhath tapadh leat.
She goes over to look at the samples.
 DOMHNALL Dé do bheachd, Anna?
 ANNA Ugh! Cha toigh leam seo idir. Tha mi duilich, a Dhòmhnaill, ach cha toigh leam idir iad.
 DOMHNALL Well, chan eil fhiros agam
 ANNA Tha fhiros agamsa! Chan eil iad math idir chan eil, chan eil
 EILIDH Och isd, Anna. Tha iad brèagha
 DOMHNALL Firmly. Tha iad math

agamsa	<i>emphatic form of 'agam'</i>
a-nochd	<i>tonight</i>
bàta	<i>boat</i>
cidsin	<i>kitchen</i>
Có tha ann	<i>who is it?</i>
Dé tha ann?	<i>What is it?</i>
duine	<i>man, person</i>
fón	<i>telephone</i>
geal	<i>white</i>
ospadal	<i>hospital (an t-ospadal: the hospital)</i>

Can Seo 'S toigh leam

Remember: 'S TOIGH LEAM means 'I like'. In answer to the question AN TOIGH LEAT?, the L of the third word is retained in the answer: hence, 'S TOIGH L' (yes) or CHA TOIGH L' (no).

'S	toigh	leam
Cha		leat
An?		le . . .

Mo bhiadh

Remember: After MO 'my' and DO 'your' the beginning of most nouns is 'aspirated'.

mo	bhiadh
do	bhriogais chòta chofaidh

Seo

Remember: SEO like SIN, can be used in a number of ways:

- a SEO - 'here is'; this
- b AN OIDHCHE SEO - 'this night';
- c AN SEO - 'here'.

Obair

- 1 *'Dé tha thu ag iarraidh ?'*

Think of as many answers as you can for this question, imagining that you are

- a in the grocer's shop;
- b in a clothes shop;
- c sitting at home with a friend.

- 2 Reply 'Tha' or 'Chan eil' (as yourself now):

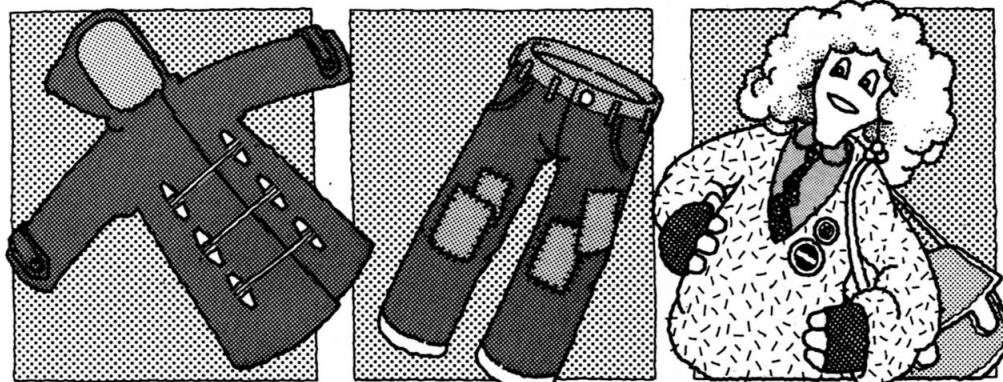
- a A bheil thu aig a' bhòrd?
- b A bheil thu ag òl ti?
- c A bheil thu blàth?
- d A bheil thu a' gabhail do bhiadh?
- e A bheil feasgar math ann?
- f A bheil e blàth an-diugh?
- g A bheil thu a' gabhail siùcar anns an ti?
- h A bheil còta dubh agad?
- i A bheil càr ùr agad?

- 3 Tormod has strong views on some matters – 'Tha mi a' gabhail bainne anns a' chofaidh. Tha brot math, ach chan eil feòil fhuar math idir. Tha Mìri uabhasach brèagha. Tha bùth lain math. Tha an càr ùr brèagha. Chan eil a' bhriogais sin uabhasach math idir.'

How do you think he would reply if he were asked the following questions. Answer '*S toigh l'*' or '*Cha toigh l'*'.

- a An toigh leat cofaidh dubh?
- b An toigh leat brot?
- c An toigh leat feòil fhuar?
- d An toigh leat Mìri?
- e An toigh leat bùth lain?
- f An toigh leat an càr ùr?
- g An toigh leat a' bhriogais sin?

As *yourself* again, answer questions 4 and 5.



- 4 a An toigh leat an còta seo?
b An toigh leat a' bhriogais seo?
c An toigh leat an nighean seo?



- 5 a An toigh leat ti?
b An toigh leat siùcar anns an ti?
c An toigh leat uisge-beatha?

6

Sia

Am bi thu a' tighinn an seo tric?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 6

Iain is in hospital, with a broken leg. Eilidh is upset after visiting him and takes the rest of the day off work. Alasdair rushes home to comfort her.

Scene III: The snack bar, Anna enters

CATRIONA Hallo Anna, a bheil e fuar a-muigh?

ANNA Tha, tha e uabhasach fuar.

CATRIONA A bheil thu ag iarraidh brot?

ANNA Chan eil – tha mi ag iarraidh sandwiches le feòil fhuar.
Tha sinn trang anns a' bhùth an-diugh.

CATRIONA O?

ANNA Tha. Chan eil Eilidh ag obair idir an-diugh. Bha i aig an ospadal.

CATRIONA An robh? Agus ciamar a bha Iain?

ANNA Tha a chas briste.

CATRIONA A bheil? O, tha mi duilich. Agus ciamar a tha Eilidh fhéin?

ANNA Bha i a' rà nail air a' fón . . . ach bidh i ceart gu leòr.

CATRIONA Bithidh. Seo do sandwiches.

ANNA Tapadh leat.

Alasdair comes in.

ANNA Hallo, Alasdair.

ALASDAIR Hallo, Anna. A bheil thu a' falbh?

ANNA Tha, tha sinn uabhasach trang anns a' bhùth an-diugh.

CATRIONA Chan eil Eilidh ag obair an-diugh idir.

ALASDAIR O? Càite bheil i?

ANNA Bha i aig an ospadal agus bha i a' fónadh. Bha i a' dol dhachaigh.

Alasdair begins to unfasten his apron.

CATRIONA Càite bheil thu a' dol?

ALASDAIR Cha bhi mi fada. Tha am biadh anns a' chidsin. Bidh thu ceart gu leòr.

CATRIONA Cha bhi mi ceart gu leòr. Alasdair, trobhad an seo. Chì thu feasgar i.

But Alasdair leaves anyway.

a	his
briste	broken
cas	leg
fónadh	phoning
peann	pen
rà nail	crying

Can Seo Bha mi ag obair an-dé

Remember: BHA is a form of the past tense of the verb 'to be'. It forms the 'simple' past tense and is also used after DE? CIAMAR A? CO? CUIN A? and NUAIR A.

An robh thu ag obair an-dé?

Remember: ROBH is a form of the past tense of the verb 'to be'. It is used after CHA (negative), AN? (question) and CAITE? (where?).

Bidh mi ag obair a-nochd

Remember: BITHIDH is the 'simple' future of the verb 'to be'. There is also a short form BIDH. It can also be used as a 'habitual present tense'.

Note: This form *cannot* be used after CIAMAR? CO?, etc.

Am bi thu a' tighinn an seo tric?

Remember: BI pronounced the same way as BIDH is used after AM? (question) and CAITE AM? (where?). The form used after CHA (negative) is BHI.

Tha	Bha	Bithidh/bidh
Ciamar a?	tha	bha
Cuin a?		
Dé (a)?		
Có (a)?		
Nuair a		
A?	bheil	
An?		robh
Am?		bi
Chan	eil	
Cha		robh
		bhi

Obair

- 1 Read Tormod's story out aloud, and answer the questions, if possible from memory.

Bha mi fhìn agus Oighrig ag obair anns a' bhùth an-dé. Bha sinn uabhasach trang agus bha sinn sgìth. Bha Iain a-staigh agus bha e ag iarraidh briogais ùr. Bha nighean a-staigh agus bha i ag iarraidh còta dubh, ach cha robh còta dubh agam. Bha an nighean brèagha. Chunnaic mi i aig a' chéilidh an-raoir. Bha i a' seinn. Tha i math air seinn.

Cha robh mi ag obair an-diugh idir. Bha mi anns a' *chafé* feasgar. Chunnaic mi an nighean bhrèagha an sin. Bha i a' gabhail biadh – feòil fhuar agus salad – agus bha i ag òl bainne. 'S toigh leam i.

A-nochd nuair a bha mi a' tighinn dhachaigh, chunnaic mi an nighean bhrèagha. Bha i anns a' chàr aig Iain. Cha toigh leam Iain idir.

- a Dé bha Tormod a' dèanamh an-dé?
- b An robh e sgìth?
- c Cò bha a-staigh anns a' bhùth?
- d Dé bha iad ag iarraidh?
- e Càite robh an nighean an-raoir?
- f Dé bha i a' dèanamh?
- g Dé bha an nighean a' dèanamh anns a' *chafé*?
- h Cuin a chunnaic Tormod an nighean anns a' chàr aig Iain?
- i An toigh le Tormod an nighean sin?
- j An toigh le Tormod Iain?

- 2 As yourself now: answer these questions as they relate to you.

- a An robh thu trang an-diugh?
- b Dé bha thu a' dèanamh an-diugh?
- c An robh thu anns a' bhàr an-raoir?
- d An robh thu anns a' bhùth an-diugh?
- e An robh oidhche mhath ann an-raoir?
- f An robh latha matha ann an-diugh?
- g Cò chunnaic thu an-diugh?

- 3 Iain meets Mairead at a dance. Fit the phrases into what you think are the correct gaps in their conversation.

Bidh mise an seo a h-uile oidhche!
'Oidhche mhath leat fhéin!'
'Ciamar a tha thu?'
'Mise Iain'
'Cha bhi mi ag òl idir'
'Tha mi a' falbh dhachaigh'
'Bithidh'

- IAIN ?
MAIREAD Tha gu math.
IAIN
MAIREAD Hallo Iain. Mise Mairead.
IAIN Am bi thu a' tighinn an seo tric?
MAIREAD Cha bhi. Am bi thu fhéin?
IAIN
MAIREAD An toigh leat am bàr seo?
IAIN 'S toigh l' gu dearbh. A bheil thu ag iarraidh lager?
MAIREAD Tha mi duilich ach
IAIN Càite bheil thu a' dol?
MAIREAD
IAIN Am bi thu an seo a-màireach?
MAIREAD
IAIN Glé mhath; chi mì a-màireach thu.
MAIREAD Ceart gu leòr. Oidhche mhath leat.
IAIN

- 4 Answer these questions, as yourself now.

Note: BI is here the 'habitual present tense'

Am bi thu ag òl uisge-beatha?
Am bi thu trang a h-uile latha?
Am bi thu ag òl ti tric?
Am bi thu ag obair air Can Seo tric?
Am bi thu a' gabhail siùcar anns a' chofaidh.

7

Seachd Dé an uair a tha e?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 7

All except Anna visit Iain in hospital. Later, in Eilidh's house, Iain has another new idea for the shop – tartan bonnets.

Scene I: Halfway through, at Iain's hospital bed.

CATRIONA Càite bheil Dòmhnaill?

EILIDH Bha e trang an-diugh.

CATRIONA A bheil e a' tighinn an seo?

EILIDH Tha . . . cha bhi e fada . . . Ah . . . seo e.

Dòmhnaill enters.

DOMHNALL Tha mi duilich . . . ciamar a tha thu, Iain?

IAIN Chan eil mi dona, a Dhòmhnaill.

DOMHNALL *Pointing to Catriona's new tartan bag.* Tha am baga brèagha – dé do bheachd, Iain?

IAIN Dé an uair a tha e?

EILIDH Tha e cóig mionaidean gu a h-ochd.

ALASDAIR O! A bheil an càr agadsa, a Chatriona?

CATRIONA Tha.

ALASDAIR A bheil an càr agadsa, a Dhòmhnaill?

DOMHNALL Tha.

ALASDAIR Agus tha càr aig Eilidh – trì càraichean.

All looking at him knowingly but not saying anything.

ALASDAIR *Making for the door.* Tha mise ag obair a-nochd.

CATRIONA A bheil gu dearbh?

DOMHNALL Cuin?

ALASDAIR Aig deich mionaidean an deidh a h-ochd. Tha mi a' falbh.

He leaves, but just before he closes the door Dòmhnaill calls him back and throws him his car keys.

DOMHNALL Seo.

ALASDAIR Tapadh leat, a Dhòmhnaill.

Scene II: Back at Eilidh's house, they all have tea

EILIDH Bainne, a Dhòmhnaill?

DOMHNALL Tapadh leat, Eilidh.

EILIDH Siùcar?

DOMHNALL Trì spàinean.

CATRIONA Trì spàinean!

EILIDH Siùcar, a Chatriona?

CATRIONA Aon spàin, tapadh leat, Eilidh.

CATRIONA Bha an céilidh math an-raoir, nach robh?

The other three are obviously embarrassed.

DOMHNALL Bha e glé mhath, nach robh, Eilidh?

EILIDH Cha robh e dona.

Dòmhnaill's eye falls on Catriona's tartan bag again.

DOMHNALL Tha am baga sin brèagha – am baga tartain.

They all laugh. Dòmhnaill is puzzled.

EILIDH *Shaking her head.* O, tartan! Tartan! Chan eil càil ach tartan!

CATRIONA Dé do bheachd air tea-cosy tartain, a Dhòmhnaill?

DOMHNALL Tea-cosy tartain. Glé mhath.

ALASDAIR Agus egg-cosy tartain.

DOMHNALL *Quite serious about it all.* Alasdair, tha sin uabhasach math.

CATRIONA *Picking up tea-cosy and putting it on Eilidh's head.* Bonaidean tartain?

DOMHNALL Bonaidean tartain, tha sin math, a Chatriona. Bonaidean tartain! Sin e! Bidh sinn a' dèanamh bonaidean tartain!

agadsa *emphatic form of 'agad'*

aig an taigh *at home*

'chan eil càil ach' *'nothing but . . . '*

nach robh? *wasn't it?*

Can Seo Aon mhionaid

Remember: AON means 'one'. It aspirates the first letter of the word following (words beginning with 't' and 'd' are exceptions, eg. AON DUINE)

Dà mhionaid

Remember: DA means 'two'. If it is not followed by a noun, it takes the form A DHA. DA also causes 'aspiration'. It is usually followed by the singular.

Cóig mionaidean

Remember: The numbers from TRI to DEICH are followed by the plural, usually. SGILLIN and (sometimes) LATHA are exceptions to this. These numbers have A before them if there is no noun with them.

Fichead mionaid

Remember: Use the singular with: FICHEAD, LETHCHEUD, and CEUD. Forty is DA FHICHEAD. Twenty one is AON AR FHICHEAD.

Mionaid/Mionaidean; Not/Notaichean; Bòrd/Bùird

Remember: These are three common ways of forming the plural of nouns. There are also some other ways, as the table below shows. The plural of the definite article 'the' is NA (NA H- before vowels).

briogais	briogaisean	bàta	bàtaichean
briosgaid	briosgaidean	càr	càraichean
céilidh	céilidhean	còta	còtaichean
cas	casan	latha	lathaichean
ceud	ceudan	not	notaichean
cofaidh	cofaidhean		
mionaid	mionaidean		
nighean	nigheanan		
paipear	paipearan	bòrd	bùird
sgillin	sgillinean	feasgar	feasgair
spàin	spàinean		
uair	uairean		
bùth	bùithtean		
cupa	cupannan		
duine	daoine		
oidhche	oidhcheannan		

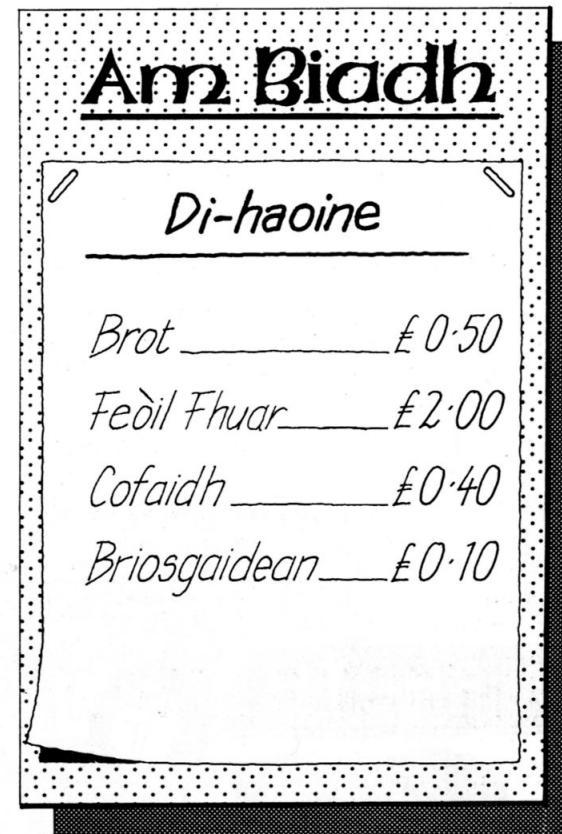
Còtaichean ùra

Remember: The plural of the adjective has an A (or E) at the end (but it isn't always used in speech). The adjective is aspirated after the BORD - BUIRD type plural.

Eg. *Bùird bhrèagha*

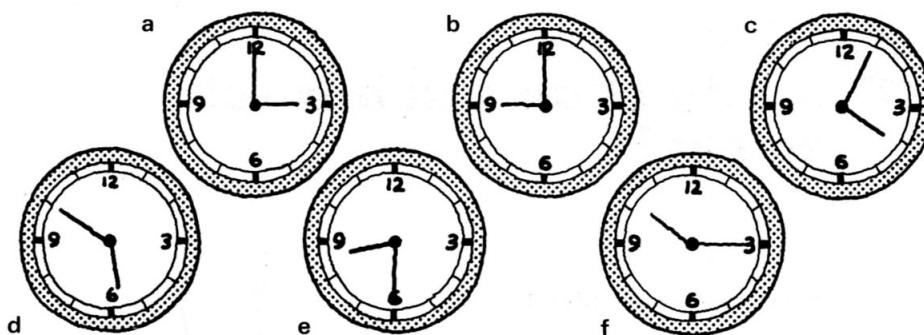
Obair

- 1 Dé na tha am biadh? Read out each item, then give the total.

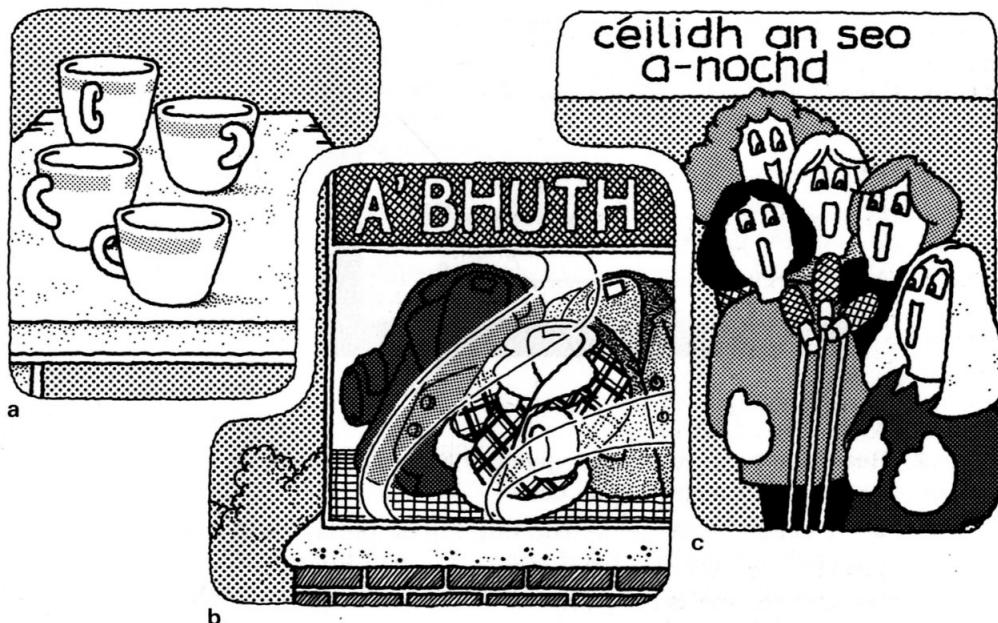


- 2 Read out these sentences, giving the correct form of the words in brackets in each case.
- a Tha aon (còta) lethcheud not, tha dà (còta) ceud not, tha ceithir (còta) dà cheud not.
 - b Tha dà (briosgaid) deich sgillin, tha deich (briosgaid) lethcheud sgillin.
 - c Tha aon (cupa) cofaidh fichead sgillin, tha cóig (cupa) cofaidh not.
 - d Tha aon (bòrd) ceud not. Tha trì (bòrd) trì ceud not.

3 Dé an uair a tha e?



4 Dé tha an seo?



- a Tha air a' bhòrd.
- b Tha anns a' bhùth.
- c Tha aig a' chéilidh.

8

Ochd An do chuir thu a-mach an cat?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 8

Iain is back home, with Eilidh fussing over him. She is very impatient with Alasdair. Alasdair, very tired from helping her redecorate, feels hard done by and, eventually, loses his temper.

Scene II: Eilidh and Alasdair in the kitchen

EILIDH Càite an do chuir thu an t-iasg?
ALASDAIR Chuir mi air a' bhòrd e.
EILIDH Càite?
ALASDAIR Sin e.

Eilidh unwraps one small haddock.

EILIDH Chan eil an t-iasg seo uabhasach math.
ALASDAIR Och *He sits down on a chair.*
EILIDH Seall. Shuidh thu air còta lain.
ALASDAIR Tha mi duilich.
EILIDH An do chuir thu air an teine?
ALASDAIR Chuir mi air an teine.
EILIDH A bheil thu ag obair an-diugh?
ALASDAIR Bidh mi ag obair feasgar.
EILIDH Càite bheil an sgian, Alasdair?
ALASDAIR Chan eil fhios agam.
EILIDH Bha i agad an-diugh. Càite an do dh'fhàg thu i?

Alasdair tilts the chair back on to its two back legs and balances his heel on the edge of the table.

EILIDH Na cuir do chasan air a' bhòrd.
ALASDAIR Tha mi duilich.

And so it goes on until Alasdair has had enough and goes to his own room.

Scene IV: The spare bedroom in Iain and Eilidh's house:
Alasdair is still annoyed.

ALASDAIR *Mimicking Eilidh*. Alasdair, dùin an doras . . . Alasdair, na dùin an doras. Alasdair, fàg sin Alasdair, trobhad.

The door opens and Eilidh comes in.

EILIDH Alasdair, cuir dheth an solas sin.

ALASDAIR Cuir fhéin dheth an solas.

EILIDH Cuir sios an reacord sin. Tha e ro àrd.

ALASDAIR Chan eil e ro àrd. Tha e ceart gu leòr.

EILIDH Alasdair, chan eil lain gu math.

ALASDAIR *Exploding into a rage*. Tha fhios agam. An-diugh, an-dé, a-màireach, chan eil càil ach *Mimicking Eilidh again*. Chan eil lain gu math.

EILIDH Alasdair!

ALASDAIR Tha mise a' falbh.

EILIDH Alasdair. Tha e ceart gu leòr. Na falbh idir.

ALASDAIR Tha - mi - a' falbh. Tha mi sgìth. Chì mi sibh. *Taking his case from under the bed.*

carson	why
dùin	shut
forca	fork
iasg	fish
orm	on me
susas	up
teine	fire

Can Seo Chuir mi a-mach an cat

Remember: Starting from the 'order' form of the verb, (eg. CUIR) the past tense is made by aspiration of the first letter (CHUIR). If the verb begins with a vowel, the past tense is made by putting DH' before it. Eg. OL – DH'OL. Verbs beginning with 'f' are similar, eg. FAG – DH'FHAG.

An do chuir thu a-mach an cat?

Remember: The question form of the past tense has AN DO before it. The negative form has CHA DO. 'Where' with the past tense is CAITE AN DO?

Cuir	chuir
gabh	ghabh
suidh	shuidh
fàg	dh'fhàg
falbh	dh'halbh
òl	dh'òl

Obair

1 Read each of these sentences out aloud then answer 'yes' and 'no' to each one.

a An do ghabh thu do bhrot?

b An do dh'òl thu m'uisge-beatha?

c An do chuir thu air an telebhisean?

d An do dh'fhàg thu còig notaichean anns a' bhùth?

e An do shuidh thu air mo bhonaid?

f An do dh'halbh iad aig sia uairean?

2 Put the past tense of these verbs into the appropriate slot (notice the question marks!).

a Fàg b Fàg c òl d gabh e suidh f cuir g cuir

a mi mo sporan an seo?

b mi an càr agam aig a' bhùth.

c e trì cupannan cofaidd dubh.

d sibh biadh?

e Dòmhnull aig a' bhòrd.

f e dheth an solas?

g mi dhiom mo sheacaид.

3 Read this story out aloud (once or twice) and answer the questions that follow, from memory if you can.

Thàinig Iain a-staigh. Chuir e air an solas. Rinn e cupa tì. Chuir e an cupa air a' bhòrd. Chuir e air an telebhisean. Shuidh e aig a' bhòrd agus chuir e siùcar – trì spàinean – anns an tì. Nuair a ghabh e an tì chuir Iain air còta, chuir e dheth an telebhisean agus an solas agus chaithd e a-mach.

a Cò thàinig a-staigh?

b An do chuir e air an solas?

c An do rinn e cofaidd?

d Dé chuir e air a' bhòrd?

e Càite an do shuidh Iain?

f An do chuir e bainne anns an tì?

g Dé chuir e anns an tì?

h Dé rinn Iain nuair a ghabh e an tì?

4 Tormod's rough notes from his diary – expand them into a proper story, in Gaelic (in his own words).

Working today left home 7.50am busy very tired home, 5.15pm jacket off sat down television on not good off had food – cold meat made coffee didn't have milk had black coffee went out 7.30pm was in the bar until (gu) 10am – drinking beer.

9

Naoi Fuirich Mionaid

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 9

Alasdair leaves Eilidh's house and moves into the hotel. Dòmhnull decides to change over completely to tartan. Anna makes it perfectly clear that she doesn't approve. Catriona moves into Alasdair's old room – Iain is pleased, Eilidh isn't.

Scene I: Alasdair is about to leave Iain and Eilidh's house.

- IAIN A bheil.thu a' falbh, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR Tha, Iain, tha eagal orm.
 IAIN Carson?
 ALASDAIR Tha fhios agad carson.
 IAIN Ach firich còmhla ruinn. Tha e ceart gu leòr.
 ALASDAIR Chan eil e ceart gu leòr, Iain. Bha sinn a' trod. Bha Eilidh agus mi fhìn a' trod. Mar sin, chan urrainn dhomh fuireach an seo a-nise.
 IAIN *He tries to get up off the bed but cannot. Thoir dhomh do làmh. Tapadh leat.*
 ALASDAIR Ciamar a tha do chas?
 IAIN Mo chas? Chan eil i uabhasach math idir, tha eagal orm.
 ALASDAIR Well cheerio, Iain agus tapadh leat. *Indicating the spare bedroom.*
 IAIN Och tha sin ceart gu leòr.
 ALASDAIR Dé an uair a tha e?
 IAIN Lethuair an deidh a naoi. Cuin a tha an taxaidh a' tighinn?
 ALASDAIR Cha bhi e fada. O, seo e a-nise. Cheerio, Iain.
 IAIN Cheerio, Alasdair.
 Cheerio Alasdair. *As if to himself.*

A' Bhliadhna Ur	<i>The New Year</i>
aca	<i>iad form of 'aig'</i>
aige	<i>'his', 'he has'</i>
buidhe	<i>yellow</i>
'cha chuir mi'	<i>'I will not put'</i>
còmhla ruinn	<i>with us</i>
dùin do bheul	<i>shut your mouth</i>

làmh	<i>hand</i>
mar sin	<i>so</i>
no	<i>or</i>
partaidh	<i>party</i>
taxaidh	<i>taxis</i>
trod	<i>quarrelling, 'getting on at'</i>
uaine	<i>green</i>

Can Seo

Do

Remember: DO (to) 'aspirates' if there is no article. With the article it takes the form DO'N (followed by aspiration).

Thoir dhomh

Remember: DHOMH means 'to me' or 'for me'. THOIR DHOMH means 'give me'. If you think that's too abrupt say 'An toir thu dhomh?' – 'Will you give me'.

Chan urrainn dhomh

Remember: CHAN URRAINN DHOMH means 'I can't'. AN URRAINN? and CHAN URRAINN are the question and negative forms, respectively.

Tha an t-acras orm

Remember: ACRAS means 'hunger'. ORM means 'on me'. THA AN T-ACRAS ORM means 'I am hungry'.

Tha eagal orm

Remember: EAGAL means 'fear'. THA EAGAL ORM means 'I'm afraid'.

Fuirich rium

Remember: FUIRICHI RIUM means 'wait for me'. RIUM is a form of RI/RIS. It usually means 'to' as in 'speaking to' but can also mean 'for', 'with', etc.

Còmhla rium

Remember: COMHLA RIUM means 'with me'.

Do	Dhomh Dhut	Air	Orm Ort	Ri/Ris	Rium Riut
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



- 2 You are offered a piece of blackcurrant pie, but:

- a You're sorry, you're not hungry.
- b Though you'd like to, you can't eat it (you're allergic to blackcurrant).
- c You're afraid you don't like it.

- 3 The following are responses to the sentences below. Put each sentence with the appropriate response, reading them aloud as you do so.

- a Cha toigh I', tha eagal orm.
- b Chan eil: ghabh mi gu leòr.
- c Chan eil siùcar agam, tha eagal orm.
- d Chan urrainn dhomh: tha mi a' falbh dhachaigh.

A bheil thu ag iarraidh tullaeadh buntàta?

An toigh leat a' bhriogais ùr agam?

An toir thu dhomh siúcar?

Fuirich còmhla rium mionaid.

10 Deich Bliadhna Mhath Ur

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 10

The New Year party at Eilidh and Iain's. Anna and Alasdair arrive late, Alasdair with a cake he has made himself. Dòmhnull brings out his Hogmanay presents – tartan bonnets for everyone. For Anna this is the last straw.

Scene III: At the party, Alasdair has just arrived, with his cake – Catriona cuts it.

- | | |
|---|--|
| CATRIONA | Tasting it. Mmm tha i uabhasach math. |
| ALASDAIR | Siuthad, thoir pìos do na h-uile duine, a Chatriona. |
| Time passes. | |
| CATRIONA | Bha cèic Alasdair math, nach robh? |
| DOMHNALL | Bha gu dearbh. Ach bha siud gu leòr. Gabh dhuinn òran. a-nise, a Chatriona. Siuthad gabh òran. |
| CATRIONA | Gabh fhéin òran. |
| IAIN | Dé an uair a tha e? |
| ALASDAIR | Tha e cóig mionaidean gu dà uair dheug. |
| IAIN | Siuthad, a Dhòmhnaill. Seall an uair a tha e. |
| DOMHNALL | Tha an deoch orm. |
| CATRIONA | 'S toigh leam fhìn Oidhche na Bliadhna Uir. |
| IAIN | 'S toigh leam fhìn Anna. <i>Pointing to the wall clock which is just about to strike midnight.</i> An uair . . . an uair . . . Seall an uair a tha e. |
| CATRIONA | Dà uair dheug. <i>The clock strikes midnight. Exchanges of 'Bliadhna Mhath Ur' on all sides.</i> |
| DOMHNALL | Tha mi duilich, Iain. He kisses Eilidh. |
| IAIN | 'S toigh leam fhìn Anna. |
| <i>In the midst of all this Dòmhnull has gone off and returned with a bright red box. He removes the lid. It is full of tartan bonnets which he starts putting on people's heads. Anna is very annoyed.</i> | |
| IAIN | Tha i brèagha. 'S toigh leam a' bhonaid ùr agam. <i>Looking at Catriona in her bonnet.</i> Tha sin math. Dé do bheachd, Eilidh? Tries one on. Ciamar a tha sin? <i>Iain approaches Anna and tries to put a bonnet on her head.</i> |

- ANNA Thalla. Sguir!
 IAIN Blankly. 'S toigh leam fhìn iad.
 ANNA Trobad, Alasdair.
 ALASDAIR Càite?
 ANNA Tha mise a' falbh. Tha mi sgìth de na bonaidean sin. Càil ach bonaidean, agus tartan.

Anna goes, slamming the door behind her.

- EILIDH Tha a' bhonaid agad fhéin brèagha, Alasdair. Agus, Alasdair
 bha a' chèic agad uabhasach math.
 DOMHNALL Siuthad, a Chattriona. Siuthad, gabh òran. Oran math Gàidhlig.
 CATRIONA 'S toigh leam fhìn Oidhche na Bliadhna Uir.

airson	for
airgead	money
(chan eil) càil ach	nothing but
cèic	cake
còcaire	cook, chef
dhuibh	for you (plural)
dhuinn	for us
Gàidhlig	Gaelic
Oidhche na Bliadhna Uir	New Year's Eve
òran	song
pìos	piece
riumsa	emphatic form of 'rium'
sgìth de	tired of

Obair

- 1 How do you think Seumas would answer these questions, going by his expression?



- a An do ghabh thu do bhiadh?
- b A bheil deich notaichean agad?
- c An toigh leat an còta ùr agam?
- d An robh an céilidh math an-raoir?
- e A bheil gu leòr uisge-beatha agad?
- f An do dh'fhàg thu do sporan anns a' bhùth?
- g An urrainn dhut seinn?
- h A bheil thu ag obair ro thrang?
- i Am bi thu anns a' bhàr a-nochd?

2 Dòmhnull visits Seumas, who is the inquisitive type! Read through their conversation carefully – and listen to it on the disc/cassette if possible – making sure you understand everything. If there is anything you don't understand, look up the words in the glossary and check the grammar of that lesson or the general grammar notes on page 96. It would be helpful if you could get a friend to ask you questions about it. It is essential you do this exercise thoroughly if you are to gain as much as possible from the second half of the course.

- SEUMAS Hallo, a Dhòmhnaill. Ciamar a tha thu?
 DOMHNALL Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thu fhéin?
 SEUMAS Chan eil mi dona idir. Thig a-staigh.
 DOMHNALL Glé mhath.
 SEUMAS Thoir dhomh do chòta.
 DOMHNALL Tha mi fuar.
 SEUMAS Ach tha e blàth a-staigh an seo.
 DOMHNALL Ceart gu leòr. *Taking off his coat.*
 Seo.
 SEUMAS Dé tha a' dol?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil càil as ùr.
 SEUMAS An robh thu trang an-diugh.
 DOMHNALL Bha. Bha mi uabhasach trang an-diugh. Bha mi ag obair anns a' bhàta gu còig uairean agus, feasgar, nuair a ghabh mi mo bhiadh, bha mi ag obair air a' càr còmhla ri lain.
 SEUMAS Càite an do ghabh thu do bhiadh a-nochd?
 DOMHNALL Anns a' chafé.
 SEUMAS An robh e math?
 DOMHNALL Cha robh e dona.
 SEUMAS Dé ghabh thu?
 DOMHNALL Ghabh mi brot agus feòil agus buntàta. Bha am brot fuar agus cha robh salainn gu leòr air a' bhuntàta. Ach cha robh e dona.
 SEUMAS Am bi thu a' gabhaile do bhiadh anns a' chafé tric?
 DOMHNALL Bithidh - a h-uile latha. Ach a bheil fhios agad có chunnainc mi anns a' chafé an-dé?
 SEUMAS Chan eil. Có?
 DOMHNALL Tormod.
 SEUMAS O? Ciamar a tha e?
 DOMHNALL Tha e glé mhath. Tha càr mór brèagha aige.
 SEUMAS Càite bheil e a' fuireach a-nise?
 DOMHNALL Tha e a' fuireach ann an Glaschu. Tha e ag obair an sin.
 SEUMAS Dé tha e a' dèanamh?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil fhios agam.
 SEUMAS Bha mi aig an taigh agad an-raoir ach cha robh thu a-staigh.
 DOMHNALL Cha robh.
 SEUMAS Càite robh thu?
 DOMHNALL Bha mi anns a' bhàr.

SEUMAS An robh thu ag òl?
 DOMHNALL Well ghabh mi dà phinnt leann, ach cha
 robh mi ag òl uisge-beatha idir.
 SEUMAS Dé bha a' dol anns a' bhàr an-raoir?
 DOMHNALL Bha céilidh ann.
 SEUMAS O? Có bha a' seinn aig a' chéilidh?
 DOMHNALL Bha Màiri agus lain.
 SEUMAS Màiri? Nighean bhrèagha?
 DOMHNALL Tha i glé bhrèagha.
 SEUMAS Le briogais dhubb?
 DOMHNALL Briogais dhubb agus còta dubh.
 SEUMAS A bheil i ag obair anns a' bhùth?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil: *bha* i ag obair anns a' bhùth ach tha i ag
 obair anns a' chafé a-nise.
 SEUMAS Tha fhios agam. Chunnaic mi i an sin Di-Sathurna.
 A bheil i math air seinn?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil i dona. Bha i a' seinn còmhla ri lain. Bha
 iad glé mhath.
 SEUMAS Am bi céilidh anns a' bhàr a h-uile oidhche?
 DOMHNALL Bithidh. Ach cha bhi mise a' dol ann tric. Tha mi
 ro thrang.
 SEUMAS Cuin a thàinig thu dhachaigh an-raoir?
 DOMHNALL Thainig aig lethuair an deidh aon uair deug.
 SEUMAS An robh lain aig a' chéilidh?
 DOMHNALL Bha. Bha an deoch air. Chuir iad a-mach e. Bha e
 a' seinn ro àrd.
 SEUMAS An robh Catriona an sin?
 DOMHNALL Cha robh. Ach chunnaic mi i nuair a bha mi a'
 tighinn an seo a-nochd.
 SEUMAS 'S toigh leam Catriona. Tha i brèagha.
 DOMHNALL Tha ach, tha i a' falbh le lain – an robh
 fhios agad?
 SEUMAS Cha robh. Och well a bheil thu ag
 iarraidh cupa ti?
 DOMHNALL A bheil cofaidh agad?
 SEUMAS Tha. Tha cofaidh gu leòr agam. A bheil thu ag
 iarraidh cofaidh?
 DOMHNALL Tha, tapadh leat.
 SEUMAS A bheil thu a' gabhail siùcar anns a' chofaidh?
 DOMHNALL Tha. Trì spàinean.
 SEUMAS Bainne?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil: thoir dhomh cofaidh dubh.
 SEUMAS Cha robh thusa ag òl uisge-beatha an-raoir!
 DOMHNALL Cha robh gu dearbh. Ach 's toigh leam cofaidh
 dubh.
 SEUMAS A bheil thu ag iarraidh sandwich le feòil?
 Tha feòil fhuar agam.
 DOMHNALL Chan eil, tapadh leat. Chan eil an t-acras orm idir.
 SEUMAS A bheil thu ag iarraidh briosgaid?
 DOMHNALL Tha. 'S toigh leam na briosgaidean sin.

SEUMAS Seo do chofaidh.
 DOMHNALL Tapadh leat. O, tha e teth. *He puts his cup down.*
 SEUMAS Na cuir air a' bhòrd sin idir e. Cuir an seo e.
 DOMHNALL Ceart gu leòr. An toir thu dhomh spàin?
 SEUMAS Tha mi duilich. Seo. Càite robh thu
 Di-Sathurna?
 DOMHNALL Bha mi a-muigh còmhla ri Mairi Di-Sathurna.
 SEUMAS O? Còmhla ri Mairi! Càite robh sibh?
 DOMHNALL Bha sinn a-muigh aig biadh anns a' hotel.
 SEUMAS An robh sin math.
 DOMHNALL Bha e uabhasach math. Agus chuir mi dhachaigh i.
 SEUMAS Anns a' chàr agad?
 DOMHNALL Anns a' chàr agam. Agus ghabh sinn cupa cofaidh
 anns an taigh aig Mairi.
 SEUMAS An robh sin math?
 DOMHNALL Well bha an cofaidh math.
 SEUMAS Ah tha fhios agam. Chuir sibh dheth an
 solas, an do chuir?
 DOMHNALL Cha do chuir.
 SEUMAS Agus chuir sibh air reacord
 DOMHNALL Cha do chuir.
 SEUMAS Chuir thu dhiot do sheacaid
 DOMHNALL Cha do chuir.
 SEUMAS uisge-beatha. Agus – 'Trobhad an seo, a
 Mhàiri Tha fhios agam!
 DOMHNALL Chan eil fhios agad. Ghabh sinn aon chupa
 cofaidh agus dh'fhalbh mise dhachaigh. Anns a'
 chàr agam. Leam fhìn!
 SEUMAS Ah, well Tha briogais ùr agad.
 DOMHNALL Tha. Chunnaic mi anns a' bhùth i an-diugh. An
 toigh leat i?
 SEUMAS 'S toigh l'. Tha i brèagha. Dé na bha i?
 DOMHNALL Bha i fichead not agus trì fichead sgillen.
 SEUMAS Cha robh sin dona.
 DOMHNALL Cha robh gu dearbh.
 SEUMAS A bheil thu ag iarraidh tuilleadh cofaidh?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil, tapadh leat. Bha siud gu leòr. Ach, seal
 an uair – tha e deich mionaidean gu aon uair deug.
 Tha mise a' falbh.
 SEUMAS Fuirich mionaid.
 DOMHNALL Chan urrainn dhomh.
 SEUMAS Carson?
 DOMHNALL Tha mi uabhasach sgìth.
 SEUMAS Ciamar a tha thu a' dol dhachaigh? A bheil an càr
 agad?
 DOMHNALL Chan eil. Dh'fhàg mi aig an taigh e. Tha mi a' dol
 dhachaigh air a' bhus. Ach, chan eil sgillin agam,
 tha eagal orm. Dh'fhàg mi mo sporan aig an taigh.
 An toir thu dhomh lethcheud sgillin?
 SEUMAS Ceart gu leòr. Seo.

DOMHNALL Tapadh leat.
SEUMAS Agus seo do chòta. Am bi thu a-staigh a-màireach.
DOMHNALL Bithidh.
SEUMAS Glé mhath. Chì mi a-màireach thu.
DOMHNALL Ceart gu leòr. Ach bidh mi a' dol a-mach aig
ochd uairean.
SEUMAS Well, oidhche mhath leat.
DOMHNALL Oidhche mhath leat fhéin.

11 Aon deug Am faod mi smocadh?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 11

Anna has finally left the Craft Shop, in protest at the switch to tartan. Catriona, who has always been fond of Dòmhnnall, agrees to take her place. Eilidh isn't too pleased about this – or about the fact that Catriona is still living at her house.

Scene I: The snack bar, in the morning. Dòmhnnall is having tea and a roll and chatting to Catriona.

DOMHNALL Cha bhi. Dh'fhàg i a' bhùth. Cha toigh leatha na bonaidean agus an tartan.
CATRIONA Tha fhios agam . . . cail ach clò.
DOMHNALL A Chatriona, bha mi a' smaoineachadh . . .
CATRIONA *Hopefully.* Dé?
DOMHNALL Am bu toigh leat . . . am bu toigh leat obair ùr. Anns a' bhùth agam?
CATRIONA *She had hoped for more.* Well, 's dòcha . . . ach tha obair agam an seo.
DOMHNALL Faodaidh tu falbh.
CATRIONA Faodaidh gu dearbh. Cha toigh leam an obair seo co-dhiù. Uairean fada . . . cus coiseachd . . . agus chan eil airgead math ann.
DOMHNALL Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum bi thu glé thoilichte anns a' bhùth.
CATRIONA Mi fhìn agus Eilidh.
DOMHNALL Thu fhéin agus Eilidh . . . agus mi fhìn. Well, a Chatriona, tha mi toilichte. Dé an uair a tha e?
CATRIONA Lethuair an deidh a deich.
DOMHNALL Feumaidh mise falbh.
CATRIONA A bheil thu ag iarraidh tuilleadh cofaид?
DOMHNALL Chan urrainn dhomh. Bha siud gu leòr. Agus co-dhiù, feumaidh mi dol air ais do'n bhùth. Chan eil duine anns a' bhùth ach Eilidh.
CATRIONA A bheil thu deiseil?
DOMHNALL Tha, tha mi deiseil. Tapadh leat, a Chatriona.
CATRIONA Tapadh leat fhéin, a Dhòmhnaill.

cha toigh leatha	<i>she doesn't like</i>
co-dhiù	<i>anyway</i>
còmhla rithe	<i>with her</i>
esan	<i>emphatic form of 'e'</i>
dèan	<i>make</i>
Glaschu	<i>Glasgow</i>
ise	<i>emphatic form of 'i'</i>
Lunnain	<i>London</i>
madainn	<i>morning</i>
-sa	<i>emphatic pronoun ending</i>

Can Seo Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth

Remember: GU is the form used with BHEIL. Other forms are GUM (with BI and the future of regular verbs beginning with b, p, f, m); GUN (with ROBH and the future of the other regular verbs); GUN DO (with the past of the regular verb). They are used with verbs such as A' RADH ('saying') or A' SMAOINEACHADH ('thinking') to introduce 'that' clauses – eg. Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth: (He says (that) he is tired.) It is also used after 'S DOCHA ('perhaps') if it is followed by a verb. Eg. 'S DOCHA GU BHEIL (Perhaps it is).

Feumaidh mi falbh

Remember: FEUMAIDH means 'must'. The verb used with it is in the 'verbal noun' form (without A', AG etc.) if there is no noun object with the verb. FAODAIDH (may) is used similarly.

Am faod mi suidhe

Remember: FEUM and FAOD are the forms of these two verbs that are used after AM? (question), GUM (that), CAITE AM? (where). The negative forms are CHAN FHEUM, CHAN FHAOD.

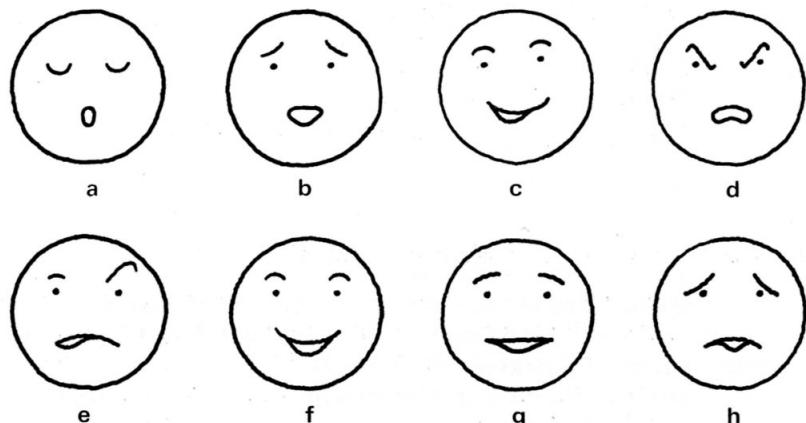
Am faod?	mi	falbh
Chan fhaod	thu	seinn
Faodaidh		tighinn
Am feum?		fuireach
Chan fheum		suidhe
Feumaidh		coiseachd

Am bu toigh leat

Remember: AM BU TOIGH LEAT means 'Would you like'

Obair

- 1 Put in your own words, as though you were telling someone else, what Alasdair has told you.



- a Tha mi sgìth.
Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth.
- b Dh'fhàg mi còig notaichean an seo.
Tha e a' ràdh gun do dh'fhàg e còig notaichean an seo.
- c Tha am biadh air a' bhòrd.
-
- d Bha a' bhriogais dhubh sin fichead not.
-
- e Bha mi trang an-dé.
-
- f Bithidh mi an seo a h-uile oidhche aig deich mionaidean gu còig.
-
- g Chuir mi air an telebhisean.
-
- h Tha an t-acras orm.
-
- 2 Now: do the same thing again, this time replacing 'Tha e a' ràdh' with 'Tha mi a' smaoineachadh'.
- Eg. 'Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil e sgìth'.
'Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gun do dh'fhàg e'

- 3** Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb 'to be'.

MAIRI Hallo, Anna. Thig a-staigh.
 ANNA Tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thu?
 MAIRI Tha gu math. Cuin a chunnaic thu Tormod?
 ANNA Chunnaic an-dé.
 MAIRI A bheil e trang?
 ANNA Tha e a' ràdh gu
 MAIRI A bheil e ag obair air a' bhàta aig Alasdair?
 ANNA Chan eil mi a' smaoineachadh gu
 MAIRI An robh e ag obair air a' bhàta?
 ANNA Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gun ach tha e ag
 obair anns a' bhàr a-nise.
 MAIRI Am bi e aig a' chéilidh a-màireach?
 ANNA Tha e a' ràdh gum
 MAIRI Am bi thu fhéin a' seinn aig a' chéilidh?
 'S dòcha gum chan eil fhios agam.
 MAIRI Càite bheil thu a' dol?
 ANNA Tha mi a' dol dhachaigh.
 MAIRI Fuirich mionaid.
 ANNA Chan urrainn dhomh, tha eagal orm. Feumaidh mi falbh.

- 4** You're being pestered by a hard-to-please child – You're not in the mood to be co-operative.

- a Am faod mi suidhe an seo?
 Am faod mi suidhe an sin?
 Am faod mi falbh dhachaigh?
 Am faod mi fuireach?
 Am faod mi dol dhachaigh air a' bhus?
 Am faod mi coiseachd dhachaigh?
- b Suddenly, your mood changes completely – you'd do anything to please.

12 A dhà dheug Ceart ma tha

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 12

Dòmhnull gets a surprise telephone order from Toronto for 800 tartan bonnets and 800 tartan bags. He arranges a party in the bar. Eilidh is annoyed that Catriona, rather than her, may be going to Toronto with Dòmhnull, but she's even more annoyed that Iain is so pleased at this.

Scene II: Catriona is telling Eilidh, who has been off work with a cold, about the Canadian order.

- CATRIONA Eilidh. Bha duine air am fón an-diugh á Toronto. A Canada. Tha bùth mhór aige agus tha e ag iarraidh *ochd* ceud bonaid. Agus *ochd* ceud baga tartain.
 EILIDH Ochd ceud. *She brightens up considerably.* Tha sin math, nach eil?
 CATRIONA agus tha Dòmhnull a' ràdh gum bi e fhéin agus mi fhìn – no thu fhéin – a' dol gu Toronto nuair a bhitheas na bonaidean deiseil.
 EILIDH *Bridling. Mi fhìn no thu fhéin.*
 CATRIONA Seadh. O seal an uair. Tha mise a' dol do'n bhùth. Feumaidh mi *tights* ùra airson a' phartaidh.
 EILIDH Dé am partaidh?
 CATRIONA O, tha mi duilich. Chan eil fhios agadsa. Tha partaidh beag aig Dòmhnull anns a' bhàr aig ochd uairean bidh thu fhéin agus Iain ann, nach bi?
 EILIDH Chi sinn.
 CATRIONA Och, bithidh, Eilidh. Tha thu gu math a-nise. Bithidh Alasdair agus Anna ann. O, seo agad Iain a' tighinn.
 IAIN Hallo, a Chatriona. A bheil thu a' dol a-mach?
 CATRIONA Tha mi a' dol do'n bhùth. Tha partaidh ann a-nochd. *She goes.*
 IAIN Dé am partaidh?
 EILIDH An do dhùin thu an doras. Tha mi fuar.
 IAIN Tha mi duilich. Dùinidh mi e a-nise. Carson a tha Catriona a' dol do'n bhùth?
 EILIDH Tha partaidh aig Dòmhnull a-nochd aig ochd uairean. Bha duine air am fón á Toronto ag iarraidh ochd ceud bonaid agus ochd ceud baga tartain. Tha sin math, nach eil?
 IAIN Tha sin math gu dearbh. Partaidh, eh? Am bu toigh leat dol ann?

- EILIDH Bu toigh l'. Tha mi gu math a-nise.
 IAIN Ach fàgaidh mi an càr a-staigh, tha mi a' smaoineachadh.
 EILIDH Carson?
 IAIN Well, ma bhios mi ag òl
 EILIDH Frostily. Ma bhios tu ag òl.

á	<i>from</i>
chan eil e ach	<i>it is only</i>
Dé am partaidh?	<i>What party?</i>
MacLeod	<i>MacLeod</i>
Mise th'ann	<i>It's me</i>

Can Seo Gabhaidh mi briosgaid

Remember: Starting with the 'order' form (or imperative) of the verb, the simple future is made by adding -AIDH (if the last vowel in the syllable before is A, O, or U) or -IDH. Verbs such as FOSGAIL also contract, eg. FOSGLAIDH.

An gabh thu cofaithd?

Remember: After AN/AM?, NACH?, GUN/GUM, CAITE AN?, the future is the same as the 'order' form (or imperative). After CHA, it is aspirated, eg. CHA GHABH. With verbs beginning with a vowel and F the negative takes the form CHAN, eg. CHAN FHAG.

Dé ghabhas tu?

Remember: After DE?, CO?, CIAMAR A?, CUIN A?, NUAIR A?, MA (if), A (who, which, that) there is a third form of the future. This is arrived at by aspirating the first letter of the imperative and adding -AS (after a, o, u) or -EAS. In the case of a verb beginning with a vowel, or 'F', DH' is placed before the verb. Eg. CO DH'INNSEAS. The form TU (rather than THU) is used after this and the simple form of the future.

Cuin a bhitheas tu deiseil?

Remember: There is also a third form (besides BITHIDH/BIDH and BI) of the future of the verb 'to be'. This takes the form BHITHEAS or BHIOS and is used after DE?, CO?, CIAMAR A?, CARSON A?, CUIN A?, NUAIR A, MA, A.

Gabhaidh	
BITHIDH/BIDH	
An/am	Gabh
Cha(+asp.)/chan	òl
Càite am/an?	bi
Nach?	
Gun/gum	
Carson a	ghabhas
Ciamar a	dh'òlas
Có (a)	bhitheas/bhios
Cuin a	
Dé (a)	
Ma	

Obair

- 1 There follow some requests disguised as questions. How would you answer:

- a You're tired and in no mood to be helpful.
- b You'd do anything to please.

An cuir thu air an solas?
 An cuir thu dheth an telebhisean?
 An cuir thu sios na reacords sin?
 Am fosgail thu an uinneag dhomh?
 An dùin thu an doras?
 An innis thu seo do Dhòmhnaill?
 An suidh thu sios an seo còmhla rium?

- 2 Imagine you're telling the story the morning *before* instead of the morning *after* 'the night before': in other words, change all the *past* tenses to *future*.

Chaidh Iain do'n bhùth aig sia uairean agus chunnait e Tormod. Bha Tormod trang anns a' bhùth. Nuair a bha Tormod deiseil, thàinig e fhéin agus Iain dhachaigh anns a' chàr aig Tormod. Rinn e fhéin agus Iain biadh – brot, feòil agus buntàta – agus ghabh iad e. Nuair a dh'òl iad cupa cofaithd, chaidh iad a-mach. Chaidh iad do'n bhàr agus bha oidhche mhór ann.

- 3 Seumas has an unexpected visit. Read the conversation out loud, using the correct *future* form of the verbs in brackets.

SEUMAS Thig a-staigh.
 ANNA Tapadh leat. Mise Anna . . .
 SEUMAS . . . agus mise Seumas.
 ANNA An (dùin) mi an doras?
 SEUMAS Cha (dùin): tha e ro bhlàth a-staigh an seo.
 ANNA A bheil e ceart gu leòr ma (cuir) mi dhiom mo chòta?
 SEUMAS Tha gu dearbh. Thoir dhomh e agus (cuir) mi a-staigh an seo dhut e.
 ANNA Seo. Tapadh leat.
 SEUMAS An (gabh) thu uisge-beatha?
 ANNA Cha (gabh), tapadh leat. Cha bhi mi ag òl idir.
 SEUMAS Dé (gabh) tu, mà tha? Cofaidh no ti?
 ANNA (Gabh) mi cofaidh. Cofaidh geal, tapadh leat.
 SEUMUS A bheil thu ag iarraidh briosgaidean?
 ANNA Chan eil, tapadh leat: chan eil an t-acras orm idir.
 Ach saoil am faigh mi siúcar?
 SEUMAS O, tha mi duilich. Seo agad e. A-nise: carson a tha thu an seo?
 ANNA Ceart gu leòr: (innis) mi dhut. A bheil thu ag iarraidh encyclopaedia mhath Ghàidhlig . . .

13 Trì deug Fad na h-oidhche

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 13

Later the same evening as in Pàirt 12. As Eilidh is so annoyed, no-one has gone to Dòmhnnall's party. He eventually arrives at Iain's, very displeased. When he gets another call, supposedly from Canada, it suddenly dawns on him that he's been the victim of one of Alasdair's practical jokes. He's even more displeased now.

Scene I: Iain and Eilidh's house. Anna enters.

ANNA Hallo, Iain. Ciamar a tha thu? *No reply.* Ciamar a tha do chas? *No reply.* A bheil Catriona a-staigh? *He points.* Agus càite bheil Eilidh? *He points again.* A bheil sibh a' dol chun a' phartaidh aig Dòmhnnall? *Iain merely shrugs.* Ach, thusa! Tha mise a' dol a-staigh còmhla ri Catriona.

Scene II: Catriona's room, she is obviously upset.

ANNA A Chatriona! Carson nach eil Iain a' ràdh dad?
 CATRIONA Bha e fhéin agus Eilidh a' tod.
 ANNA Carson?
 CATRIONA Tha Eilidh a' smaoineachadh gu bheil mi fhìn agus Iain . . .
 ANNA Och isd! Sin agad Eilidh. Bha i a' smaoineachadh sin nuair a bha mise a' fuireach an seo.
 CATRIONA Bha Iain a' ràdh 'Thalla thusa gu Toronto còmhla ri Dòmhnnall, agus bitidh mi fhìn 's Catriona ceart gu leòr an seo.' Agus sin agad e!
 ANNA *She's heard it all before.* Bha sin gu leòr gu dearbh.
 CATRIONA Chan urrainn dhomh fuireach an seo tuilleadh.
 ANNA Tut isd. Tha e ceart gu leòr. Chan eil Eilidh gu math 's tha mi sgìth. Fuirich thusa an seo agus nì mise cupa ti. A bheil thu fuar?
 CATRIONA Chan eil. Tha mi ceart gu leòr.
 ANNA Fuirich, ma tha.
 CATRIONA An toir thu dhomh mo bhaga?
 ANNA Càite bheil e?
 CATRIONA Tha e ri taobh a' bhùird, anns a' chidsin.
 ANNA Glé mhath. *She goes out.*

Scene III: The bar. Dòmhnull enters. Alasdair is busy cleaning the bar.

DOMHNALL	Hallo, ciamar a tha fear a' bhàir an-diugh?
ALASDAIR	Tha gu math – ciamar a tha fear na bùth? Tha e fuar a-muigh, nach eil?
DOMHNALL	Tha e glé fhuar. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh?
ALASDAIR	Tha mi a' glanadh na h-uinneig seo. Dé tha thu ag iarraidh?
DOMHNALL	Thoir dhomh gloinne uisge-bheatha.
ALASDAIR	Gloinne uisge-bheatha.
DOMHNALL	Tha e deich mionaidean an deidh a h-ochd. <i>He looks around and frowns.</i>
ALASDAIR	Tha e cairteal an deidh a h-ochd. Cuin a tha am partaidh ann? <i>Alasdair is smiling.</i>
DOMHNALL	Aig ochd uairean. <i>Sees Alasdair smiling.</i> Dé a th'ann, Alasdair?
ALASDAIR	Chan eil càil.

Carson nach?	<i>Why not?</i>
gloinne	<i>glass</i>
sibhse	<i>emphatic form of 'sibh'</i>
tig	<i>will come</i>

Can Seo Kilo siùcar

Remember: The genitive is formed by 'softening' the last consonant (in writing by placing an 'i' before it). There may also be a change in the last vowel. The types of change involved may be heard on the programmes and on the discs/cassettes.

The genitive is found, usually, *a* after nouns, *b* after the 'verbal noun' (eg. a' dèanamh), *c* after 'compound prepositions' (eg. ri taobh), *d* after some simple prepositions (eg. chun).

Remember, however, that the genitive is not always used in speech, especially when the word for 'the' is not used.

Ri taobh a' bhùird

Remember: With masculine nouns, the article ('the') becomes A' in the genitive and the first consonant of the noun is aspirated. (Words beginning with T and D are exceptions as are, of course, those starting with a vowel, F and S.) Any following adjective is aspirated also.

Fad na h-oidhche

Remember: With feminine nouns the article takes the form of NA (NA H- before vowels).

Càr Dhòmhnull

Remember: Masculine proper nouns are aspirated in the genitive.

Pacaid bhriosgaidean

Remember: The genitive plural is aspirated, if there is no article.

Nouns with definite article

Masculine

Noun	Genitive
Am bainne	A' bhainne
Am bàr	A' bhàir
Am bàta	A' bhàta
Am bòrd	A' bhùird
Am botal	A' bhotail
Am brot	A' bhrot
Am buntàta	A' bhuntàta
An càr	A' chàir
An càise	A' chàise
An céilidh	A' chéilidh
An cofaидh	A' chofaidh
An còta	A' chòta
An cupa	A' chupa
An doras	An dorais
An duine	An duine
An latha	An latha
An not	An not
An sporan	An sporain
An telebhisean	An telebhisein

an t-airgead	an airgeid
an t-im	an im
an t-aran	an arain
an t-uisge	an uisge

An salainn	an t-salainn
An solas	an t-solas
An siùcar	an t-siùcar

Am feasgar	an feasgair
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An taigh	an taighe
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Feminine

Noun	Genitive
a' bhonaid	na bonaid
a' bhriogais	na briogais
a' bhriosgaid	na briosgaid
a' bhùth	na bùth(a)
an drama	na drama
a' ghloinne	na gloinne
a' mhionaid	na mionaid
a' phacaid	na pacaid
an sgian	na sgian (sgeine)
an sgillin	na sgillin
an spàin	na spàin(e)
an ti	na ti
An oidhche	na h-oidhche
an uinneag	na h-uinneig
an t-seacaid	na seacaid
An fheòil	na feòla
An phorca	na forca
an nighean	na h-ighne/ na nighne

Obair

- 1 Read this story out aloud, using the correct 'genitive' form of the words in brackets.

Bha mi a' smaoineachadh, 'Bidh e math an-diugh. Cha bhi duine a-staigh ach mi fhìn. Bidh mi a' glanadh (an taigh) fad (an latha).'

Ach, aig trì uairean nuair a bha mi a' glanadh (an uinneag), thainig Màiri a-staigh. Bha i a' ràdh gu robh i trang ach bha còmhla riumsa fad (am feasgar). Rinn mi cupa cofaiddh. Nuair a bha sinn a' gabhail (an cofaiddh) bha Màiri a' cur (a' bhriosgaidh) anns a' chofaidh: cha toigh leamsa sin idir. Bha i a' ràdh gu bheil fear (a' bhùth) a' falbh le nighean (Dòmhnull). Tha i a' ràdh cus. Màiri. Tha fhios aice air a h-uile rud a tha a' dol.

Dh'fhalbh Màiri aig sia uairean. Nuair a bha mi a' dùnadadh an (doras), chunnaic mi Dòmhnull a' tighinn. Bha e ag iarraidh (an càr) agam – tha e a' dol chun (an céilidh) a-nochd, agus chan eil an càr aige a' dol. Chan eil fhios agamsa carson a tha e ag iarraidh (càr): tha an taigh aige ri taobh (am bàr) agus bidh an céilidh anns a' bhàr.

Nuair a dh'fhalbh Dòmhnull, bha mi a' glanadh (an t-seacaид) dhubbh agus (an còta) agam ach thainig Eilidh a-staigh. Bha i ag iarraidh cupa (siúcar). Bha i a-staigh fad (an oidhche).

Bidh mi a' glanadh (an taigh) a-màireach, tha eagal orm.

- 2 Read this dialogue, out aloud, once or twice, if possible with a friend reading the other part. Then try to answer the questions that follow, from memory.

SEUMAS Hallo, tha latha math ann.

OIGHRIG Tha gu dearbh ach tha e fuar.

SEUMAS Tha. A-nise, dé tha sibh ag iarraidh?

OIGHRIG A bheil càise agaibh?

SEUMAS Tha.

OIGHRIG An toir sibh dhomh pìos càise, ma tha.

SEUMAS A bheil seo gu leòr?

OIGHRIG Tha cus an sin, tha eagal orm.

SEUMAS Tha pìos beag an seo.

OIGHRIG Bidh sin glé mhath, tapadh leibh. Dé a-nise . . . ah, tha ìm.

SEUMAS Dé seòrsa?

OIGHRIG Am fear sin. 'S toigh leam an t-ìm sin.

SEUMAS Dé eile, ma tha?

OIGHRIG Dusan ugh.

SEUMAS Chan eil gin agam, tha eagal orm. Ach bidh iad agam a-màireach.

OIGHRIG Ceart gu leòr. Briosgaidean a-nise.

SEUMAS Dé seòrsa?

OIGHRIG O, seòrsa sam bith.

SEUMAS An fheadhainn seo?

OIGHRIG Glé mhath. Dà phacaid . . . agus botal bainne. Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil a h-uile rud agam a-nise. Dé na tha seo?

SEUMAS Tha dà not.

OIGHRIG Sin e.

SEUMAS Tapadh leibh.

a A bheil an latha blàth?

b Có tha ag obair anns a' bhùth?

c Có tha ag iarraidh rudan anns a' bhùth?

d A bheil i ag iarraidh pìos mór càise?

e A bheil uighean anns a' bhùth?

f Cuin a bhios uighean anns a' bhùth?

g A bheil i ag iarraidh bhriosgaidean?

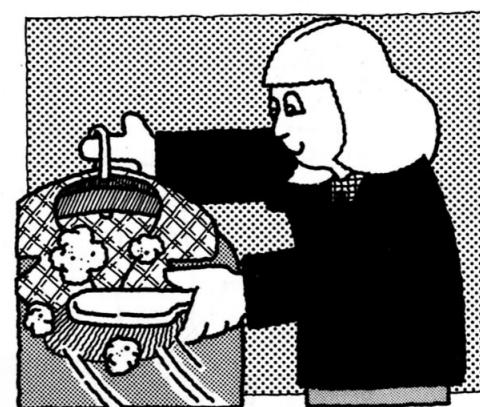
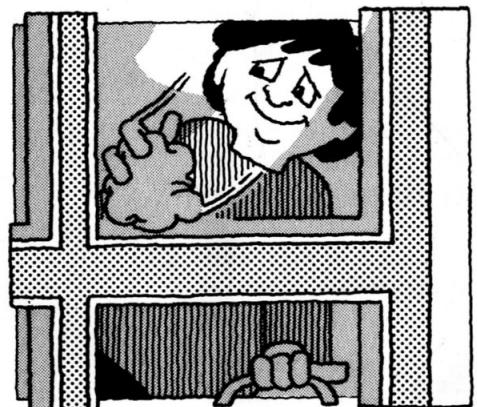
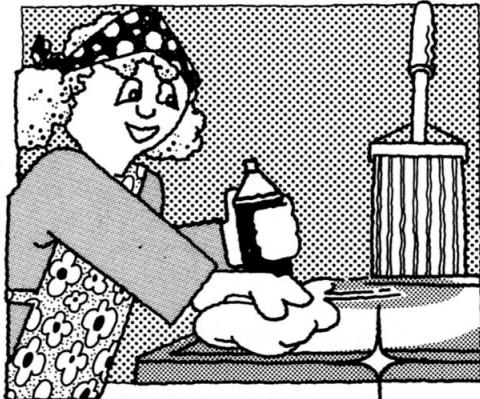
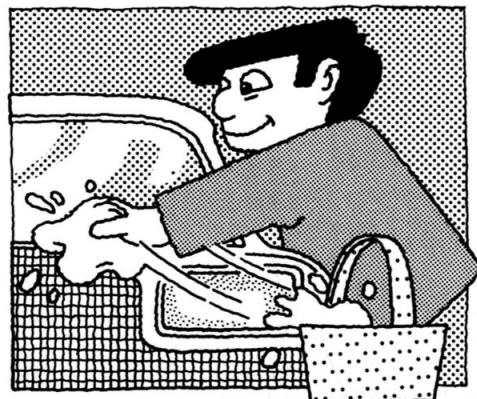
h Dé seòrsa?

i Dé na bha na rudan anns a' bhùth.

- 3 a Dé tha an seo?



- 3 b Dé tha iad a' dèanamh?
 (With these four, use the word for 'the'.)



14 Ceithir deug Can a-rithist e

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 14

Alasdair's practical joke has rebounded on him and he ends up with a beauty of a black eye. A Canadian girl tourist, Sylvia, turns up in Dòmhnnall's shop.

Scene III: Outside. A girl tourist with a large haversack is studying a map, as Anna comes up.

- TOURIST Excuse me. *Anna stops.* Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil mi ceàrr. Tha mi ag iarraidh – eh – dinnear.
 ANNA Sorry. Can I help you?
 TOURIST No, no. Chan eil mi ag iarraidh Beurla idir. Tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig.
 ANNA O glé mhath. Can seo. 'Tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig.'
 TOURIST Tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig.
 ANNA Sin agad e. Glé mhath. Có ás a tha thu?
 TOURIST Can a-rithist e. Chan eil mi ga do thuigsinn.
 ANNA Có ás a tha thu?
 TOURIST Có ás – O! Tha mi á Canada. Tha mi a' coiseachd gu – eh – *Pointing to the map sin e.* Ach – eh – tha an t-acras orm agus tha mi ag iarraidh dinnear.
 ANNA Ceart gu leòr. Seall. Tha iad a' dèanamh dinnearan anns a' bhàr. Siud e.
 TOURIST Agus tha mi ag iarraidh leabhar – eh – airson – eh – Gàidhlig.
 ANNA Seadh. *Pointing.* Seall – siud agad a' bhùth aig Dòmhnnall – tha leabhraichean an sin. A bheil thu ga mo thuigsinn?
 TOURIST Tha. Tha mi ga do thuigsinn. Tapadh leat. Latha math.
 ANNA Cheer . . . eh . . . latha math.

a	colloquial form of 'do' (to)
Beurla	English (the language)
faicinn	seeing
gun dèan sinn	that we will make
innse	telling
sios am baile	down town
sùil	eye
uabhasach	awful

Can Seo A bheil thu a' tuigsinn seo?

Remember: A BHEIL THU A' TUIGSINN SEO? means 'Do you understand this?'

A bheil thu ga mo thuigsinn?

Remember: When a pronoun (eg. 'mi', 'thu') is the 'object' of the verbal noun, you use GA and the appropriate possessive pronoun (eg. 'mo', 'do'). This comes *before* the verbal noun.

In the case of MI, this takes the form of GA MO or (especially before vowels) GAM. It causes aspiration.

The forms corresponding to the other pronouns is given below.
(Asp. stands for 'aspiration'.)

mi	ga mo/gam (+ asp.)	sinn	gar
thu	ga do/gad (+ asp.)	sibh	gur
e	ga (+ asp.)	iad	gan/gam
i	ga (ga h- before vowels)		

Có ás a tha thu?

Remember: CO AS A THA THU? means 'Where are you from?'

Obair

- 1 Answer each of these sentences, in each case replacing the noun in italics with a 'pronoun' ('it', 'they') as in **a** and **b**.

Note: You'll need to check back to Lesson 13 if you can't remember if the noun is masculine or feminine.

- a** An do ghlan thu *an taigh* an-diugh?
Tha mi ga ghlanadh. (*I am cleaning it.*)
b An do ghlan thu *na dorsan*?
Tha mi gan glanadh.
c An do ghlan thu *do chòta*?
d An do ghlan thu *an spàin agad*?
e An do ghlan thu *na h-uinneagan*?
f An do rinn thu *tì dhomh*?
g An do rinn thu *brot*?
h An do dh'òl thu do *chofaidh*?
i An do ghabh thu do *bhiadh*?
j An do ghabh thu do *dhinnear*?

Note: 'biadh' is masculine and 'dinnear' feminine.

- 2 Calum is hard of hearing and his friend Iain has rather a soft voice. Try helping them communicate as in **a**.

- a** IAIN Tha mi sgìth.
CALUM Dé tha e a' ràdh: chan eil mi ga chluinntinn?
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth.

- b** IAIN Bha mi ag obair trang an-dé.
CALUM Dé tha e a' ràdh: chan eil mi ga chluinntinn?
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh
- c** IAIN Bha mi anns a' bhàr an-raoir gu aon uair deug.
CALUM Dé tha e a' ràdh: chan eil mi ga chluinntinn?
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh
- d** IAIN Dh'òl mi cus.
CALUM Dé tha e a' ràdh: chan eil mi ga chluinntinn?
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh
- e** IAIN Bidh mi a-staigh fad na h-oidhche a-nochd.
CALUM Dé tha e a' ràdh: chan eil mi ga chluinntinn?
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh
- f** IAIN Tha mi sgìth a' bruidhinn riut, a Chaluim.
CALUM Dé tha e a' falbh.
THUSA Tha e a' ràdh?
Tha e a' ràdh

- 3 You're helping Iain with his Gaelic. Iain hasn't been working very hard at 'Can Seo' and some of his answers don't make much sense. Tell him when he is wrong and when he is right – either 'Tha sin ceart' or 'Tha sin céarr'.

- a** THUSA Có ás a tha thu?
IAIN Tha gu math, tapadh leat.
- b** THUSA A bheil Gàidhlig agad?
IAIN Tha mi toilechte.
- c** THUSA A bheil thu ga mo thuigsinn?
IAIN Chan eil: tha thu a' bruidhinn ro luath.
- d** THUSA Dé a' Ghàidhlig a tha air 'cheese'?
IAIN Tha ìm.
- e** THUSA Dé a' Ghàidhlig a tha air 'house'?
IAIN Tha taigh.
- f** THUSA Dé tha thu a' sgrìobhadh?
IAIN Tha mi a' sgrìobhadh litir.
- g** THUSA Dé tha thu a' leughadh?
IAIN Tha mi a' leughadh latha.
- h** THUSA A bheil thu ga mo chluinntinn?
IAIN Tha an t-acras orm.
- i** THUSA A bheil móran Gàidhlig agad?
IAIN Tha.
- j** THUSA A bheil thu ag obair trang air 'Can Seo'?
IAIN Chan eil, tha eagal orm, ach bidh mi ag obair trang air a-nise.

Cóig deug

Can a-rithist e-a-rithist

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 15

Later the same day. Anna comes back with Alasdair's messages. Sylvia and Catriona eat at the hotel. Alasdair and Dòmhnull are reconciled – more or less.

Scene I: The snack bar. Anna has come back with Alasdair's messages.

- ANNA** Siud thu, ma tha, Alasdair. *Emptying the basket.* Im. Dusan ugh. Pinnt bainne. Botal vinegar. Dà kilo siùcair. Trì kilos feòla. Pacaid salainn.
ALASDAIR Tapadh leat, Anna. Càite bheil am buntàta?
ANNA O Alasdair, tha mi duilich. Dh'fhàg mi am buntàta anns a' bhùth. Théid mi sios am baile a-rithist.
ALASDAIR Agus uinneanan cuideachd.
ANNA Uinneanan?
ALASDAIR Seadh. Tha mi a' dèanamh *onion sauce*. Fuirich mionaid. Dé na bha siud?
ANNA Trì notaichean agus deich sgillin. Tha sin uabhasach, nach eil?
ALASDAIR Siud thu, ma tha. Trì notaichean agus deich sgillin. Agus siud lethcheud sgillin eile.
ANNA Tha mi a' falbh. Cha bhi mi mionaid. *She comes back.* O, can a-rithist e – seachd kilos buntàta agus
ALASDAIR Uinneanan.
ANNA Uinneanan uinneanan airson *onion sauce*. Ceart gu leòr – tha fhios agam air a-nise.
ALASDAIR A bheil an càr agad?
ANNA Chan eil. Feumaidh mi coiseachd ach tha sin ceart gu leòr. O, chunnaic mi tourist shios am baile. Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil i a' tighinn an seo airson dinnear.
ALASDAIR Greas ort no cha bhi dinnear ann.
ANNA Cha bhi mi mionaid.
ALASDAIR After she leaves. Ach! Bha mi ag iarraidh aran cuideachd! Agus càise.

coma	co-dhiù	completely indifferent
dhi		to her
oirre		'on her'; 'I form of 'air'
shios	am baile	down (in the) town
uinnean		onion

Obair

- 1 Read the following conversation carefully, getting friends to read the other parts with you if possible. Also listen to it on the disc/cassette. If there is anything you don't understand look up the glossary or the grammar notes.

Calum has just met Tormod for the first time.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| CALUM | Hallo. Mise Calum. |
| TORMOD | Mise Tormod. Ciamar a tha thu? |
| CALUM | Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thu fhéin? |
| TORMOD | O, glé mhath. Có ás a tha thu? |
| CALUM | Tha mi á Glaschu, ach chan eil mi a' fuireach an sin a-nise idir. |
| TORMOD | Càite bheil thu a' fuireach a-nise, ma tha? |
| CALUM | Tha ann an Steòrnabhagh. |
| TORMOD | Dé tha thu a' dèanamh an sin? |
| CALUM | Tha mi ag obair air bàta beag. |
| TORMOD | O? Có tha ag obair còmhla riut air a' bhàta? |
| CALUM | Tha Alasdair MacLeòid. |
| TORMOD | Alasdair MacLeòid? Duine mór? |
| CALUM | Tha e glé mhór. |
| TORMOD | Tha fhios agam. Agus a bheil sibh a' dèanamh gu math air a' bhàta? |
| CALUM | Chan eil sinn a' dèanamh dona idir. |
| TORMOD | Càite bheil thu a' dol an dràsda? |
| CALUM | Tha mi a' dol do'n bhùth. |
| TORMOD | Tha mise a' dol do'n bhàr. |
| CALUM | Tha agus mise. Chì mi an sin thu. |
| TORMOD | Glé mhath. |

In the shop.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| ALASDAIR | Thig a-staigh. Tha e fuar an-diugh, nach eil? |
| CALUM | Tha gu dearbh. Tha thu trang. |
| ALASDAIR | Tha – tha mi a' glanadh na h-uinneig seo. Ach, tha mi deiseil a-nise, tha mi a' smaoineachadh. Dé do bheachd? |
| CALUM | Tha i glé mhath. Dé tha a' dol? |
| ALASDAIR | Chan eil móran. Cha robh duine a-staigh an seo an-diugh ach thu fhéin. Cha bhi thusa a-staigh an seo tric? |

CALUM Cha bhi. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Steòrnabhagh.
 ALASDAIR Agus có ás a tha thu?
 CALUM Tha mi á Glaschu.
 ALASDAIR Agus tha Gàidhlig gu leòr agad?
 CALUM Well, tha beagan agam – tha mi ag ionnsachadh
 Gàidhlig.
 ALASDAIR Agus am bi thu a' fuireach fada ann an
 Steòrnabhagh?
 CALUM Dé?
 ALASDAIR A bheil thu ga mo thuigsinn?
 CALUM Chan eil, tha eagal orm. Tha thu a' bruidhinn
 ro luath. Can a-rithist e.
 ALASDAIR Am bi thu a' fuireach fada ann an Steòrnabhagh?
 CALUM O, tha mi duilich. Tha mi ga do thuigsinn a-nise.
 Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum bi. 'S toigh leam e.
 ALASDAIR Tha e glé bhrèagha ceart gu leòr. Well, tha a'
 Ghàidhlig agad uabhasach math, co-dhiù.
 CALUM Tha mi math gu leòr air leughadh agus
 sgriobhadh Gàidhlig – ach chan eil mi uabhasach
 math air bruidhinn, tha eagal orm.
 ALASDAIR Chan eil thu dona idir. Seall mise – tha mi a'
 bruidhinn Gàidhlig fad an latha ach chan urrainn
 dhomh sgriobhadh Gàidhlig.
 CALUM Seadh?
 ALASDAIR Chan urrainn. Bidh mi a' sgriobhadh mo litrichean
 ann am Beurla. Ach co-dhiu, dé tha thu ag iarraidh?
 CALUM A bheil càise agad?
 ALASDAIR Tha. Tha pìos math an seo – a bheil cus ann?
 CALUM Chan eil – bidh sin ceart gu leòr. A-nise, thoir
 dhomh botal bainne. Agus im.
 ALASDAIR Am fear seo?
 CALUM Bidh sin glé mhath. Agus pacaid tì.
 ALASDAIR An té seo?
 CALUM Cha toigh leam an té sin idir, tha eagal orm. Thoir
 dhomh an té ud.
 ALASDAIR Glé mhath. Seo.
 CALUM Tapadh leat. A-nise: a bheil uighean agad?
 ALASDAIR Tha. Dé seòrsa?
 CALUM An fheadhainn mhóra.
 ALASDAIR Seo.
 CALUM Agus dà phacaid bhriosgaidean.
 ALASDAIR Dé seòrsa?
 CALUM Sèorsa sam bith.
 ALASDAIR An toigh leat an fheadhainn seo?
 CALUM Tha mi duilich, cha toigh l'.
 ALASDAIR An fheadhainn seo?
 CALUM Gabhaidh mi iad sin. 'S toigh leam iad. Dé na tha na
 rudan sin, ma tha?
 ALASDAIR Not agus ceithir fichead sgillin.
 CALUM Sin agad e.

ALASDAIR Tapadh leat.
 CALUM Tha mi a' falbh, ma tha. Tha mi a' dol sios do'n bhàr
 a-nise.
 ALASDAIR A bheil? Tha mise a' dol sios mi fhìn nuair a
 dhùineas a' bhùth.
 CALUM Cuin a bhios sin?
 ALASDAIR Bidh mi deiseil an seo aig sia uairean. Ma bhitheas
 tu ann aig deich mionaidean an deidh a sia, chì mi
 an sin thu, 's dòcha.
 CALUM Glé mhath.
 ALASDAIR Fuirich, fosglaidh mi an doras dhut.
 CALUM Tapadh leat. Feasgar math.
 ALASDAIR Feasgar math leat fhéin.
 In the bar.
 TORMOD Hallo, tha thu ann, a Chalum.
 CALUM Tha – an seo.
 TORMOD Dé ghabhas tu? Uisge-beatha no leann?
 CALUM Gabhaidh mi té bheag, tha mi a' smaoineachadh.
 Tapadh leat.
 Gets the drink.
 TORMOD Sin thu.
 CALUM Slàinte. Tapadh leat.
 TORMOD Có bha anns a' bhùth?
 CALUM Cha robh ach an duine fhéin.
 TORMOD Alasdair? Dé bha e a' dèanamh?
 CALUM Bha e a' glanadh na h-uinneig nuair a chaidh mi
 a-staigh.
 TORMOD Dé bha e a' ràdh?
 CALUM Bha e a' ràdh gu bheil Gàidhlig mhath agam.
 TORMOD Cha robh e ceàrr an sin idir.
 CALUM A bheil thu a' smocadh?
 TORMOD Chan eil.
 CALUM Am faod mise smocadh?
 TORMOD O, faodaidh gu dearbh. Siuthad – tha mise coma.
 CALUM A bheil biadh anns a' bhàr seo?
 TORMOD Chan eil móran ann, ach tha brot ann, agus feòil
 fhuar. A bheil an t-acras ort?
 CALUM Tha. Cha do ghabh mi biadh idir an-diugh aig uair.
 Bha mi ro thrang.
 Calum gets himself a snack and sits down.
 CALUM O, chan eil sgian agus forca agam. Fuirich mionaid.
 He goes for cutlery and sits down to his meal.
 TORMOD A bheil am brot math?
 CALUM Tha – ach tha e ro theth. Saoil an toir thu dhomh an
 salainn?

TORMOD Seo.
 CALUM Tapadh leat.
 TORMOD Am bi thu aig a' chéilidh a-nochd?
 CALUM A bheil céilidh ann a-nochd?
 TORMOD Tha - tha céilidh ann a h-uile Di-haoine.
 CALUM Cuin a tha e ann?
 TORMOD Aig lethuair an deidh a seachd.
 CALUM Có bhios a' seinn?
 TORMOD Chan eil fhios agam.
 CALUM Chan urrainn dhomh dol ann co-dhiù. Chuir mi an càr do'n gharage an-diugh. A bheil thu fhéin a' dol ann?
 TORMOD Chan eil fhios agam.
 CALUM Dé tha air an telebhisean a-nochd? – a bheil fhios agad?
 Chan eil mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil càil math air.
 Cha toigh leam an telebhisean co-dhiù.
 Carson?
 CALUM Ach well, chan eil móran rudan math air uair sam bith an dràsda. Càil ach 'repeats'. Ach – chunnaic mi aon rud math air an raoir – 'Can Seo'. (Sorry about that!) Much later.
 TORMOD A bheil thu ag iarraidh drama eile?
 CALUM Chan eil, tapadh leat. Dh'òl mi gu leòr – cus, 's dòcha. Feumaidh mi falbh dhachaigh a-nise, no cha bhi Màiri toilichte agus bidh i a' trod rium.
 Tha sinn a' dol a-mach aig ochd uairean.
 Dé an uair a tha e co-dhiù?
 (You'll notice that Calum has suddenly become very fluent in Gaelic!)

TORMOD Tha e deich mionaidean gu a h-ochd.
 CALUM Bidh i a' trod!
 TORMOD Cha bhi – ma chuireas mi fhìn dhachaigh thu anns a' chàr agam.
 CALUM Chan urrainn dhut. Ghabh thu cus – tha an deoch ort, tha eagal orm.
 TORMOD Chan eil, tha mi ceart gu leòr.
 CALUM Chan eil mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil.
 Feumaidh mi coiseàchd. Chan eil busaichean ann.
 TORMOD Well, théid mi fhìn còmhla riut 's cha bhi Màiri a' trod.
 CALUM Ceart gu leòr. Trobad.

Outside: A little later.

CALUM Fuirich rium. Tha thu a' coiseachd ro luath – tha brògan ùr orm.
 TORMOD Tha mi duilich.
 CALUM Ach – dh'fhàg mi mo chòta. Chuir mi dhiom anns a' bhàr e.

TORMOD Bidh e ceart gu leòr an sin gu a-màireach.
 CALUM Cha bhi – tha cóig notaichean anns a' chòta agus bidh . . .
 TORMOD Tha fhios agam – bidh Màiri a' trod.
 CALUM Tha mi a' dol air ais. Fuirich rium. Cha bhi mi mionaid.
 TORMOD Chan fhuirich! Tha mise a' falbh dhachaigh.
 Later: At Calum's house.
 MAIRI Càite robh thu fad an fheasgair? Agus fad na h-oidhche?
 CALUM Bha mi anns a' bhùth.
 MAIRI Gu cairteal an deidh a h-ochd?
 CALUM Tha mi duilich. Bha mi anns a' bhàr, tha eagal orm, a Mhàiri.
 MAIRI An robh?
 CALUM Bha.
 MAIRI Tha sin ceart gu leòr.
 CALUM A bheil?
 MAIRI Tha.
 CALUM O?

Every good story has a happy ending.

16

Sia deug 'Se amadan a tha annad!'

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 16

Dòmhnull finds, to his annoyance, that the demand for tweed is increasing while the demand for tartan is waning. Catriona isn't enjoying working in the Craft Shop – a row from Dòmhnull brings matters to a head. Dòmhnull decides to drown his sorrows.

Scene II: The snack bar. Anna comes in.

- ALASDAIR O Anna! Trobad thusa còmhla riumsa - 'Mo nighean donn bhòidheach'! *Singing to her.*
 ANNA 'Se amadan a tha annad, Alasdair.
 ALASDAIR Agus 'se nighean bhrèagha a tha annadsa, Anna.
 ANNA Agus 'se nighean bhrèagha a tha ann an Sylvia . . . eh, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR 'Se gu dearbh. Càite bheil i a-nise?
 ANNA Ann an Lunnain – ach 's dòcha gun tig i air ais an seo.
 ALASDAIR A bheil i a' ràdh sin?
 ANNA Tha. A bheil thu ag iarraidh cofaidh, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR Mmmmm . . .
 ANNA Saoil a bheil obair an seo dhomh, Alasdair?
 ALASDAIR Am bu toigh leat sin?
 ANNA A' dèanamh cofaidh, agus brot, agus biadh . . . duine an deidh duine a' tighinn a-staigh.
 ALASDAIR *Impersonating a lorry driver.* Oi . . . oi . . . tha nighean ùr againn an seo. Hallo, dé an t-ainm a tha ortsa?
 ANNA *Joining in the joke.* 'Se draibhear a tha annadsa, eh?
 ALASDAIR Draibhear! 'Se, 'se draibhear a tha annam. Fad an latha air an rathad! Agus fad na h-oidhche. Tha mi sgith. Agus tha an t-acras orm. *Banging his fist on the counter.* Greas ort! A bheil thu ga mo chluinntinn? Greas ort!
 ANNA Seo dhut do chofaidh.
 ALASDAIR *After a pause.* Cha bu toigh leat an obair seo idir, Anna.
 ANNA Cha bu toigh l'.
 ALASDAIR Théid thusa, Anna, air ais còmhla ri Dòmhnull.

ceart	<i>properly</i>
'Mo nighean donn bhòidheach'	'My Nutbrown Maiden'
gun tig i	that she will come
ris	to him
sgìth dheth	tired of it
rathad	road
thubhairt	said

Can Seo 'Se amadan a tha annad

Remember: 'SE (the 'general' form), AN E? (question), CHAN E (negative), NACH E (negative question), are forms of the verb IS. They are used to make general statements about people or things eg. nationality, occupation and for emphasis. Usually, sentences with IS are similar in form to the 'key sentence above.

Nach e tha fuar an-diugh

Remember: NACH E THA FUAR AN-DIUGH means 'Isn't it cold today'.

'Se	Sasunnach	a tha (etc.)	annam (mi)
an e?	dotair		annad (thu)
chan e	baile mór		ann (e)
nach e?			innte (i)
			annta (iad)
			ann an . . .
			anns a' . . .

Dé an t-ainm a tha air . . . ?

Remember: DE AN T-AINM A THA AIR means 'What is the name of?'

Obair

- 1 Look at these sentences carefully, making sure you understand them (if not check back). Then make up new sentences, bringing forward the word underlined, for emphasis - as in a.
 - a Tha Alasdair a' seinn aig a' chéilidh a-nochd. 'Se Alasdair a tha a' seinn aig a' chéilidh a-nochd.
 - b Tha Dòmhnull a' bruidhinn ri Màiri.
 - c Bha Anna ag obair anns a' chafé an-raoir.
 - d Bha Iain còmhla riut nuair a chunnaic mi thu.

- e Bidh *Calum* ag obair air a' bhàta a-màireach: chan eil Alasdair gu math.
- f Bidh *Tormod* a' coiseachd dhachaigh còmhla ri Catriona a h-uile oidhche.
- g Dhùin am balach na dorsan dhomh.
- h Chuir an nighean a-mach na cait dhomh.
- i Dh'fhàg an duine sin airgead air a' bhòrd anns a' bhàr.
- j Rinn *Iain* an cofaidh ach dh'òl *Tormod* e.
- k Tha *Iain* a' fosgladh na h-uinneagan agus tha *Alasdair* gan glanadh.
- l Chunnaic mi *Màiri* anns a' bhùth an-dé.
- m Cuiridh *Oighrig* sin ceart.



- 2**
- a An e tidsear a tha innte?
 - b An e Sasunnach a tha ann?
 - c An e ministear a tha ann?
 - d An e dotair a tha ann?
 - e An e nurs a tha innte?

3 Iain is the friendly type, on the bus to Portree he strikes up conversation with Tormod who is on his way home.

Put the following phrases in the correct gaps, reading out the conversation as you do so, preferably with someone else.

- a Agus sin dà fhichead sgillin air ais.
- b An e Hearach a tha annad?
- c 'Se tidsear a tha annam.
- d 'Se gu dearbh.
- e Tha Iain.
- f An e seo am bus a tha a' dol gu Portrìgh?
- g Dé an t-ainm a tha air an nighean ud?

IAIN	?
DRAIBHEAR	'Se.	
IAIN	An e thusa an draibhear?	
DRAIBHEAR	'Se.	
IAIN	Cuin a tha thu a' falbh?	
DRAIBHEAR	Ann an deich mionaidean.	
IAIN	Dé na tha e gu Portrìgh?	
DRAIBHEAR	Tha e dà not agus deich sgillin.	
IAIN	Sin dà not agus lethcheud sgillin.	
DRAIBHEAR	
IAIN	On the bus: Iain starts talking to Tormod	
TORMOD	Dé an t-ainm a tha air a' bhaile sin?	
IAIN	Tha Luib.	
TORMOD	'Se baile brèagha a tha ann, nach e?	
IAIN	
TORMOD	Dé an t-ainm a tha air a' bheinn sin?	
IAIN	Tha mi duilich. Chan eil fhios agam.	
TORMOD	'Se beinn mhór a tha innte, nach e?	
IAIN	'Se. Càite bheil thu a' dol?	
TORMOD	Tha mi a' dol gu Portrìgh.	
IAIN	?
TORMOD	Chan e. 'Se Sasunnach a tha annam.	
IAIN	Sasunnach? Tha Gàidhlig uabhasach mhath agad, ma tha.	
TORMOD	Well, tha beagan agam. Tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig. Tha mi ga do thuigsinn math gu leòr ach chan eil mi math air bruidhinn, tha eagal orm.	
IAIN	Chan eil thu dona. Dé an t-ainm a tha ort?	
TORMOD	
IAIN	Dé an t-ainm a tha ort fhéin?	
TORMOD	Tha Tormod. Có ás a tha thu?	
IAIN	Tha mi á Birmingham.	
TORMOD	Agus dé tha thu a' dèanamh an sin?	
IAIN	'Se draibhear bus a tha annam.	
TORMOD	(On the proverbial busman's holiday, obviously).	
IAIN	Dé tha thu fhéin a' dèanamh?	
TORMOD	
	<i>Anna speaks to Tormod as she gets off the bus.</i>	
TORMOD	Hallo, Anna. Nach e tha fliuch an-diugh?	
ANNA	Tha gu dearbh. Agus fuar. <i>Anna goes</i>	
IAIN	
TORMOD	Tha Anna 'Se nurs a tha innte.	
IAIN	An e? 'Se nighean bhrèagha a tha innte.	
TORMOD	'Se gu dearbh. Seo Portrìgh, ma tha.	
IAIN	Ah 's math sin. Bha mi glé sgith air a' bhus. Cheerio.	
TORMOD	<i>He sets off, but Tormod calls him back.</i>	
IAIN	Haoi, Iain. Dh'fhàg thu do bhaga air a' bhus.	
TORMOD	O, dh'fhàg. 'Se amadan a tha annam!	

Seachd deug Nach ann ann a tha an latha math?

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 17

Eilidh is thinking of leaving the Craft Shop. Alasdair recommends a hangover cure to Dòmhnull. Catriona, having left the Craft Shop, sets off to try her luck in Glasgow.

Scene II: The snack bar, midday. Dòmhnull comes in.

ALASDAIR Thig a-staigh, a Dhòmhnaill! Thig a-staigh! *Dòmhnull grunts a reply.* Nach ann ann a tha an latha math? *No response.* Agus ciamar a tha thu an-diugh?

DOMHNALL O, chan eil gu math idir bha an deoch orm an-raoir, nach robh?

ALASDAIR Cha robh thu dona.

DOMHNALL Siuthad, ma tha - cupa cofaidh, *dubh*, le siùcar.

ALASDAIR An robh thu ag obair?

DOMHNALL Cha robh . . . cha robh . . . chan urrainn dhomh an-diugh.

ALASDAIR Well . . . innsidh mise dhut. Tha fhios agamsa air diune agus bidh e a' gabhail na deoch - smùid mhór - a h-uile Di-haoine. 'Se tidsear a tha ann. 'Sé amadan a tha ann cuideachd.

DOMHNALL Tidsear, eh? An ann dubh a tha am falt aige?

ALASDAIR A bheil fhios agad có tha mi a' ràdh?

DOMHNALL Tha, tha fhios agam air.

ALASDAIR Well, ma tha . . . bitidh an deoch air a h-uile Di-haoine - deoch mhór. Agus anns a' mhadainn Di-sathurna - a bheil fhios agad dé bhios e a' dèanamh?

DOMHNALL An ann ag öl.cofaidh dubh a bhios esan cuideachd?

ALASDAIR Chan ann: ach bidh e a' coiseachd mile. Chì thu e glé thric shios aig a' chladach. No, 's dòcha thall air a' bheinn a' coiseachd.

DOMHNALL Tha fhios agam. Chunnaic mi fhìn e.

ALASDAIR Bhiodh sin math dhutsa an dràsda, tha mi a' smaoineachadh. Thalla sios chun a' chladaich, a Dhòmhnaill agus fuirich ann gu feasgar. No theirig suas do'n bheinn

air

bhiodh

Dé seòrsa baga a tha ann?

'on him'

it would be

What kind of bag is it?

fàgail
falt
mar sin leat
mìle
smùid
thugad

leaving
hair
goodbye
mile
binge
to you

Can Seo 'S ann á Glaschu a tha mise

Remember: 'SANN, AN ANN? (question), CHAN ANN (negative) and NACH ANN? (negative question) are forms of IS. They are used when anything other than a noun (see 'SE Lesson 16) is being emphasised.

'S ann leamsa a tha an leabhar sin

Remember: Whereas AIG/AGAM etc. means 'having' something (without necessarily 'owning' it) LE/LEAM etc. is used of ownership. It is usually used with the 'S ANN construction. In this construction, LEAM usually has an emphatic ending.

Nach ann ann a tha an latha math?

Remember: NACH ANN ANN A THA AN LATHA MATH? means 'Isn't it a nice day?'

Obair

- 1 a You're the man in overalls - you want to ask the other man if it's by bus he's going home.

Start: 'An ann ?'

- b Ask the woman if the purse is hers.

Start: 'An ann ?'





- 2 You've just come off the boat, you've asked directions to the 'Taigh-Osda' and you're told – Theirig sios an rathad seo, gabh an rathad gu do làmh cheàrr an sin, agus a' chiad rathad gu do làmh cheart, aig a' Phost-Oifis, agus tha thu aig an Taigh-Osda.

Now, how would you direct someone from the pier to:

- a Taigh Ruairidh
- b The Post Office
- c Taigh Sheumais

3. Using 'SANN, CHAN ANN or AN ANN? rephrase these sentences, putting the emphasis on the words underlined.
(Remember to make any necessary changes in the main verb).

- a Tha an céilidh ann *aig ochd uairean*.
'Sann aig ochd uairean a tha an céilidh ann.
- b Am bi thu *aig an taigh* ag obair a-nise?
An ann aig an taigh a bhios tu ag obair a-nise?
- c Cha do dh'fhàg mi mo sheacaid *anns a' bhàr* idir.
Chan ann anns a' bhàr a dh'fhàg mi mo sheacaid idir.

- d Tha am partaidh *anns an taigh agamsa* a-nochd.
- e Tha lain ag obair *air a' bhàta* an-diugh.
- f A bheil thu *a' dol dhachaigh*?
- g A bheil an taigh agad *faisg air a' chladach*?
- h A bheil an càr agad *dubh*?
- i An robh thu *anns a' bhàr* an-raoir nuair a bha mi aig an taigh agad?
- j Cha robh e a' ràdh sin *riumsa* idir.
- k Bha Queen Victoria a' fuireach *anns an taigh-òsda* seo nuair a bha i an seo.
- l Am bi thu ag obair *an seo* a-maireach?
- m Bidh mi a' glanadh an taighe *anns a' mhadainn*.
- n Cha do dh'fhàg mi mo chòta *anns an taigh aig Mairead* idir.
- o Rinn mi sin *an-diugh*.
- p An cuir mi na spàinean *air a' bhòrd*?

Ochd deug Có's fheàrr leat cofaidh na ti

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 18

Iain realises that Eilidh intends to leave the Craft Shop and to take in B&B guests: he isn't very pleased. Meanwhile, Catriona hasn't been able to find a job in Glasgow and is very unhappy. Anna also is still out of work and dispirited.

Scene II: The snack bar. Anna comes in.

- ALASDAIR Hallo, Anna. Thig a-staigh.
 ANNA Hallo.
 ALASDAIR Tha an t-uisge ann.
 ANNA Tha, ach tha e beagan nas fheàrr a-nise na bha e anns a' mhadainn. Seall mo chòta . . . cho fliuch!
 ALASDAIR A bheil an cnatan ort?
 ANNA Tha, ach tha mi nas fheàrr na bha mi.
 ALASDAIR Tha mise a' dèanamh brot math teth.
 ANNA Glé mhath.
 ALASDAIR Có's fheàrr leat aran na roll leis a' bhrot?
 ANNA Tha mi coma. *Pause.* Tha obair gu leòr agad an seo, Alasdair.
 ALASDAIR Tha cus obair ann airson aon duine. Tha mi uabhasach sgìth a h-uile feasgar.
 ANNA Tha mise sgìth cuideachd . . . sgìth a' suidhe fad an latha.
 ALASDAIR Theirig air ais do'n bhùth còmhla ri Dòmhnull.
 ANNA Chan eil Dòmhnull gam iarraidh, ge ta.
 ALASDAIR A bheil thu fhéin a' smaoineachadh sin?

anns an spot	<i>immediately</i>
bho	<i>from, since</i>
cha tig i	<i>she will not come</i>
cuideigin	<i>someone</i>
dhaibh	<i>for them: 'iad' form of 'do'</i>
gabh mo leisgeul	<i>excuse me</i>
gu dearbh fhéin	<i>most certainly</i>
nach e?	<i>isn't it?</i>
rithe	<i>to her</i>

rùm	<i>room</i>
seachdain	<i>week</i>
sinne	<i>emphatic form of 'sinn'</i>

Can Seo Tha an càr agamsa nas ùire na an càr agadsa

Remember: UR means 'new'; UIRE means 'newer' or 'newest'. This form of the adjective is arrived at, usually, by placing the letter I before the last consonant and adding E: there may also be a change in the vowel sound. The programme and the discs/cassettes demonstrate what these changes sound like and should be listened to carefully. There are also a number of 'irregular' adjectives (see the tables below).

Generally speaking, if two things are being compared, and the two are named, you use the appropriate tense of THA and put NAS before the adjective.

Common exception: answers to the question CO'S FHEARR LEAT (see below).

'Se Dòmhnull as mothà de na balaich

Remember: Generally speaking, if it's not a case of *directly* comparing two things, you use 'SE and place AS before the adjective.

Note: In the key sentence above, you could use this construction even if there were only two boys, because the comparison is *indirect*.

'S fheàrr dhomh

Remember: 'S FHEARR DHOMH means 'I'd better'

'S fheàrr leam

Remember: 'S FHEARR LEAM means 'I prefer'

'S math sin

Remember: 'S MATH SIN means 'That's good'

Tha e cho mór ri taigh

Remember: CHO means 'as' or 'so'. If there is a noun after the adjective, RI is placed between the adjective and it.

Tha an cnatan orm

Remember: THA AN CNATAN ORM means 'I have a cold'

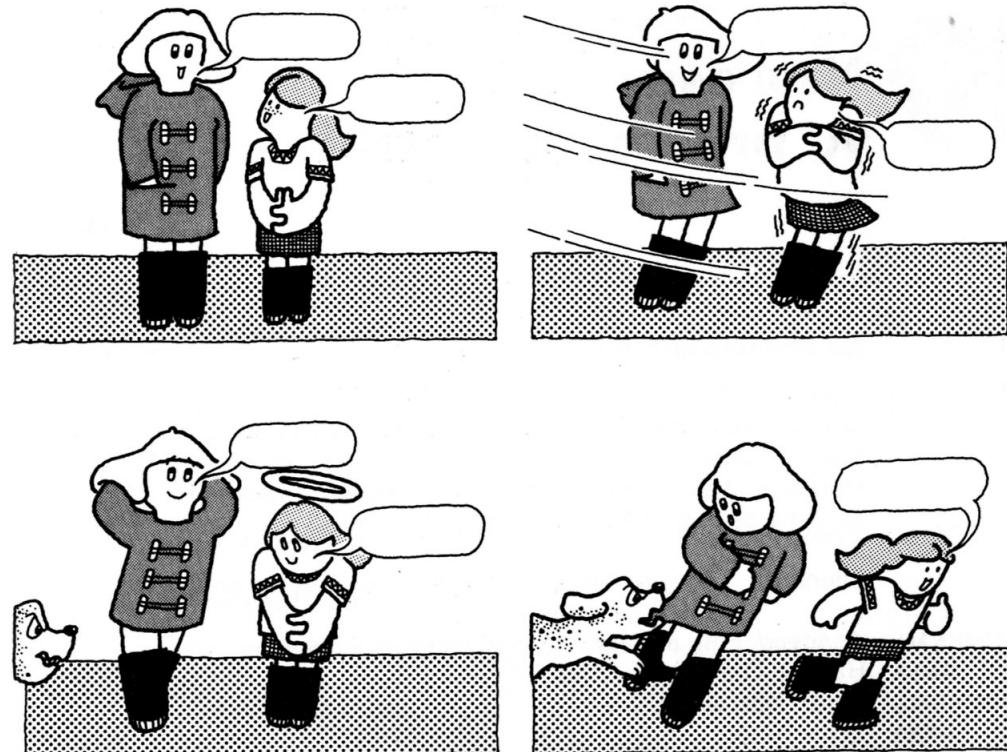
Tha an t-uisge ann

Remember: THA AN T-UISGE ANN means 'It's raining'

Ard	àirde	brèagha
blàth	blàithe	buidhe
dearg	deirge	toilichte
dubh	duibhe	uaine
fliuch	fliuche	
geal	gile	
luath	luaithe	
sgith	sgithe	
trang	trainge	
ùr	ùire	
	fada	fhaide
	fuar	fhuaire
	beag	lugha
	dona	miosa
	duilich	duilghe
	math	fheàrr
	mór	motha

Obair

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the adjective, as in **a**.
- a** Tha an càr agamsa *math*: tha e nas *fheàrr* na an càr agadsa.
 - b** Tha a' bheinn sin *àrd*: tha i nas na té sam bith eile anns an àite seo.
 - c** Tha na bùihteann seo *math*: tha iad nas na an fheadhainn anns a' bhaile mhór.
 - d** Tha an nighean a' fàs *mór*: tha i nas na am balach.
 - e** Tha e *fuar* an-diugh: tha e nas na bha e an-dé.
 - f** Tha an t-seacaid ùr agam *blàth*: tha i nas na còta.
 - g** Tha an leabhar seo *fada*: tha e nas na am fear eile.
 - h** Tha an t-uisge *dona*: tha e nas na bha e anns a' mhadainn.
- 2 The two girls are having an argument – reconstruct their conversation putting the dialogue in the correct speech balloons.
- a** Tha mise nas blàithe na thusa!
Tha mise nas fhuaire na thusa!
 - b** Tha mise nas luaithe na thusa!
Tha mise nas mothà na thusa!
 - c** Tha mise nas lugha na thusa!
Tha mise nas brèagha na thusa!
 - d** Tha mise nas fheàrr na thusa!
Tha mise nas fheàrr na thusa!



- 3 Assume that the girl without a dufflecoat is called Mairi, answer these questions. **a** *has been done for you*.

- a** Cò's lugha de'n dithis nighean?
'Se Mairi as lugha (de'n dithis nighean)
- b** Cò's fhuaire de'n dithis nighean?
- c** Cò's fheàrr de'n dithis nighean?
- d** Cò's luaithe de'n dithis nighean?

- 4 As yourself, answer these questions with ''S fheàrr leam'' or 'Tha mi coma' (I don't mind) or 'Cha toigh leam' ('I don't like').

- a** Cò's fheàrr leat leann na uisge-beatha?
- b** Cò's fheàrr leat cofaidh na tì?
- c** Cò's fheàrr leat cofaidh dubh na cofaidh geal?
- d** Cò's fheàrr leat tì le siúcar na tì gun siúcar?
- e** Cò's fheàrr leat uighean na feòil?
- f** Cò's fheàrr leat briosgaidean na cèic?
- g** Cò's fheàrr leat nighean bheag na balach beag.
- h** Cò's fheàrr leat cat na cù.
- i** Cò's fheàrr leat Glaschu na Dun-Eideann.

Naoi deug A' bruidhinn ri chéile

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 19

Iain and Eilidh have a big row about her plans to leave the Craft Shop and to take in guests: she has the last word. Dòmhnull, having decided to reintroduce tweed, asks Anna to come back to the Craft Shop: she agrees.

Scene III: The craft shop. There is a knock at the door.

- DOMHNALL Annoyed. Thig a-staigh! Anna comes in. Anna!
 ANNA Hallo, a Dhòmhnull.
 DOMHNALL Suidh sios, suidh sios.
 ANNA Tapadh leat.
 DOMHNALL Cós fheàrr leat tì na cofaidd?
 ANNA Cofaidd, tapadh leat.
 DOMHNALL Agus ciamar a tha thu, Anna?
 ANNA O, glé mhath. Ciamar a tha thu fhéin?
 DOMHNALL Well . . . chan eil mi dona. Ach tha sinn trang an seo an dràsda – ro thrang. An-diugh fhuair mi fón á Lunnain . . . ag iarraidh trì dusan baga. Fón á Glaschu ag iarraidh bonaidean . . .
 ANNA Cia mheud?
 DOMHNALL Dusan gu leth – ochd deug.
 ANNA Bonaidean tartain?
 DOMHNALL Laughing. Ach, Anna . . . tartan *agus* clò.
 ANNA O? A bheil thu a' dèanamh bonaidean clò a-rithist?
 DOMHNALL Tha . . . tha gu dearbh. A-nise . . . Anna, am bu toigh leat tighinn air ais an seo a-rithist?
 ANNA A bheil thu gam iarraidh?
 DOMHNALL O tha, Anna. Chan eil duine agam a-nise – tha Eilidh a' fàgail.
 ANNA Chuala mi sin.
 DOMHNALL An tig thu còmhla rium?
 ANNA Ceart gu leòr, a Dhòmhnull.
 DOMHNALL O, 's math sin. Tha mi uabhasach toilichte. Well, a-nise, cuin a a thig thu?
 ANNA Uair sam bith.
 DOMHNALL A-màireach?
 ANNA Glé mhath. Bidh mise an seo a-màireach aig lethuair an deidh a a h-ochd.

They go on to talk about Catriona, Dòmhnull has had a postcard from her. But Catriona is, in fact, on her way back already, having failed to find work in Glasgow.

a chanas mise	<i>that I say</i>
peant	<i>paint</i>
shuas	<i>up</i>
uair sam bith	<i>any time</i>

Can Seo Tha Mairi a' dol a sheinn

Remember: THA MAIRI A' DOL A SHEINN means 'Mary is going to sing'. THA MI DOL A DHEANAMH means 'I am going to do . . .'

Tha am pathadh orm

Remember: THA AM PATHADH ORM means 'I am thirsty'

Tha cabhag orm

Remember: THA CABHAG ORM means 'I am in a hurry'.

Cia mheud duine

Remember: CIA MHEUD? ('How many') is followed by a singular noun.

Gu bhith deiseil

Remember: GU BHITH DEISEIL means 'almost ready', 'almost finished'.

Obair

- 1 Read this story about Seumas's redecorating – and answer the questions that follow, preferably from memory.
Nuir a bha Iain a' tighinn air ais dhachaigh an-raoir, chunnaic e Seumas shios aig a' bhùth. Bha iad a' bruidhinn ri chéile greiseag. Bha Seumas a' ràdh gu robh e trang a-staigh – a' cur paipear ùr air a' bhalla. Thubhairt Iain, 'Innsidh mi dhut dé nì sinn – théid mise còmhla riut agus, nuair a bhios sinn deiseil, théid sinn a-mach airson drama bheag. Am bi sin ceart gu leòr? 'Bithidh gu dearbh,' thubhairt Seumas.
Nuir a thàinig iad gu taigh Sheumas, chaidh iad a-staigh. Chuir Seumas air an solas, shuidh iad sios agus ghabh iad cigarette. Nuair a bha iad deiseil thubhairt Iain, 'An e am paipear sin a tha thu a' cur air a' bhalla?' 'Se,' thubhairt Seumas, 'An toigh leat e?' Cha robh Iain a' smaoineachadh gu robh am paipear uabhasach brèagha idir agus thubhairt e sin ri Seumas.

'Seo,' thubhairt Seumas, agus thug e am paipear do lain.
 Aig deich uairean, thubhairt lain 'Tha mise sgìth. Bidh sin gu leòr a-nochd, nach bi?' Ach thubhairt Seumas, 'Cha bhi - chan eil sinn deiseil fhathast.'
 Aig lethuair an deidh a deich, bha lain a' faicinn gu robh iad gu bhith deiseil, ach thubhairt Seumas an uair sin 'Rinn sinn glé mhath - nì sinn an cidsin a-nise, tha mi a' smaoineachadh.' Cha robh lain idir toilichte, ach cha bu toigh leis falbh. Cha robh iad deiseil gu caireal gu dà uair dheug. Shuidh Seumas sios. Thubhairt Seumas gu robh e a' dol a dhèanamh tì.
 'Tì?' thubhairt lain. 'Tha am pathadh orm. A bheil leann agad?'
 'Chan eil leann agam idir', thubhairt lain. 'Cha toigh leam leann. Nì mi tì - a bheil thu ag iarraidh biadh? Tha biadh gu leòr agam.' 'Chan eil an t-acras orm,' thubhairt lain, 'ach tha am pathadh orm. Agus tha mi sgìth.' Chuir lain air an t-seacaid aige.
 'An ann a' falbh a tha thu?' thubhairt Seumas. ''Sann,' thubhairt lain.
 'Bithidh mi gad fhaicinn, ma tha,' thubhairt Seumas. ''S dòcha.' thubhairt lain, agus e a' dùnadh an dorais.

- a** Cuin a chunnaic lain Seumas an-raoir?
- b** Càite robh e?
- c** Dé cho fad's a bha iad a' bruidhinn?
- d** Dé bha Seumas a' ràdh ri lain?
- e** Dé thubhairt lain ri Seumas?
- f** Dé rinn iad nuair a thàinig iad gu taigh Sheumais?
- g** An toigh le lain am paipear ùr aig Seumas?
- h** Cuin a dh'fhàs lain sgìth - dé an uair a bha e?
- i** Dé thubhairt Seumas nuair a bha iad gu bhith deiseil aig lethuair an deidh a deich?
- j** Cuin a bha iad deiseil?
- k** An robh lain ag iarraidh tì no biadh?
- l** Dé bha e ag iarraidh?
- m** Dé rinn lain?

2 Read through Seumas and Calum's conversation, filling in the gaps with the phrases below. When you've done this, read it through again, making sure you understand it all.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| CALUM | Tha thu ann. Tha oidhche mhath ann. |
| SEUMAS | Tha gu dearbh - oidhche bhrèagha. Càite robh thu ag obair an-diugh? |
| CALUM | Feasgar, bha mi ag obair greiseag còmhla ri lain air an taigh ùr. |
| SEUMAS |? |
| CALUM | Tha - cha bhi e fada a-nise. |
| SEUMAS | 'S math sin. Tha mise a' dol a dhèanamh taigh ùr mi fhìn - shuas aig a' bheinn an sin. |
| CALUM | |

- | | |
|--------|--|
| SEUMAS | Có thubhairt riut e? |
| CALUM | Thubhairt Màiri - tha fhios aig Màiri air a h-uile rud a tha a' dol. |
| SEUMAS | Tha gun teagamh. Cia mheud duine a bha agad fhéin air a' bhus an-diugh? |
| CALUM | : balach agus nighean. Fhuair mise e agus thug mi do'n pholasman e. |
| SEUMAS | Càite bheil thu a' dol a-nise? |
| CALUM | Tha mi a' dol sios am baile. A bheil thu a' tighinn? |
| SEUMAS | Chan urrainn dhomh, tha eagal orm |
| CALUM | Mar sin leat, ma tha. |
| SEUMAS | Mar sin leat fhéin. |

- a** Chuala mi sin.
- b** Tha cabhag orm.
- c** Bha mi ag obair shios anns a' bhùth anns a' mhadainn.
- d** Bha dithis.
- e** A bheil e gu bhith deiseil?
- f** Dh'fhàg an nighean baga air a' bhus.

Na Bonaidean: Pàirt 20

There are two unexpected visitors: Sylvia, who now works for a fashion shop in London – and Catriona. Catriona is very dejected but the offer of her old job in the hotel and Dòmhnnall's warm welcome cheer her up. They all gather in the bar eventually as this is Eilidh's last day in the Craft Shop.

Scene IV: The snack bar. Catriona comes in.

- ALASDAIR A Chattriona! Ceud mìle fàilte! Thig a-staigh, thig a-staigh.
 CATRIONA Hallo, Alasdair. *She sits down, looking very unhappy.*
 ALASDAIR Agus ciamar a tha thu, a Chattriona? Tha mi toilichte gu bheil thu air ais.
 CATRIONA O, Alasdair, tha mi cho sgith. *She begins to cry.*
 ALASDAIR Isd a-nise. Isd thusa. *Comforting her.* Isd thusa, mo nighean bheag bhòidheach. Tha thu cho sgith . . . sssh . . .
 CATRIONA *Beginning to laugh now.* Ach, Alasdair . . . 'se amadan a tha annad.
 ALASDAIR Tha fhios agam. Seo – gabhaidh tu drama bheag. Am bi thu a' dol air ais a Ghlaschu?
 CATRIONA Chan eil fhios agam. 'S dòcha . . .
 ALASDAIR A bheil obair agad?
 CATRIONA Chan eil.
 ALASDAIR An tig thu air ais còmhla riumsa an seo?
 CATRIONA Dé?
 ALASDAIR Tha mise trang a h-uile latha. Tha cus obair ann airson aon duine. Feumaidh mi cuideigin eile. Fuirich thusa an sin mionaid . . .
He gets an apron and helps her on with it, then steps back to look at her.
 ALASDAIR Tha . . . tha thu uabhasach snog. Uabhasach snog.
There's a shout from the bar.
 Fuirich. Cha bhi mi fada. *He goes through.*
 ALASDAIR Coming back. A Chattriona, 'se Dòmhnnall a tha ann. Agus tha nighean còmhla ris.
 CATRIONA O?
 ALASDAIR Tha – té á Canada. Trobhad a-staigh do'n bhàr agus chì thu i.

She goes through with him.

- CATRIONA O! Sylvia!
 SYLVIA Hallo, a Chattriona. Ciamar a tha thu?
 CATRIONA Glé mhath, tapadh leat. Ach bha mi a' smaoineachadh gu robh thusa ann an Canada.
 SYLVIA Thàinig mi air ais. Tha mi ag obair ann am bùth mhór ann an Lunnain a-nise.
 DOMHNALL Fhuair mi do phostcard, a Chattriona.
 CATRIONA Agus fhuair mise obair – an seo.
 DOMHNALL Cha bu toigh leat a' bhùth co-dhiù . . .
 CATRIONA 'S fhàrr leam an obair seo.
 DOMHNALL Co-dhiù: tha mi toilichte, uabhasach toilichte gu bheil thu air ais còmhla ruinn, a Chattriona.
 CATRIONA Tha mise toilichte cuideachd.

Air do dheagh shlàinte!
 an tig thu?

- a-rithist
 bòidheach
 Bu toigh leam 'Tapadh Leibh'
 a ràdh
 ceud mìle fàilte
 cuairt
 dhòmhsa
 leotha
 mu dheireadh
 Slàinte Catriona!

Your health!
will you come?
later
beautiful
I'd like to say Thank You

a hundred thousand welcomes
a walk, trip
emphatic form of 'dhomh'
'iad' form of 'le'
the last
Catriona's health!

Obair

- 1 You've given these answers. What questions were you asked?
 a Tha gu math, tapadh leat.
 b Chan eil, tha eagal orm. Can a-rithist e.
 c Chan e, 'se draibhear a tha annam.
 d Tha Dòmhnnall MacLeòid.
 e Bha, ach tha mi nas fheàrr a-nise.
 f Chan eil, tapadh leat. Chan eil an t-acras orm.
 g Tha, tapadh leat. Tha am pathadh orm.
 h Gabhaidh mi drama, tapadh leat.
 i Chan eil. Tha an còta ùr seo glé bhlàth.
 j Chan eil, 's fheàrr leam cofaидh dubh.
 k Tha e fichead mionaid gu seachd.
 l Tha e dà not agus cóig sgillín deug.
 m Faodaidh gu dearbh. Tha mi fhìn a' smocadh cuideachd.
 n O . . . feedhainn sam bith.
 o Tha mi á Lunnain.

2 We've obviously got some of these faces wrong. Say which are right (ceart) and wrong (ceàrr) and, more importantly, make sure you understand every word in this and the rest of the exercises. If you don't, go back and check.

- a Tha mi math air bruidhinn Gàidhlig.
- b Chan eil agam ach trì fichead sgillin agus bidh am bus not: feumaidh mi coiseachd dhachaigh.
- c Tha mi a' dol do'n taigh aig Dòmhnull ach chan eil fhios agam càite bheil e.
- d Tha mi duilich, chan eil mi ga do thuigsinn.
- e Tha mise ceart an còmhnaidh.
- f Tha taigh math agam an seo aig a' chladach, tha taigh eile agam anns a' bhaile mhór, tha airgead gu leòr agam agus car mór brèagha.
- g Tha mise ceart agus tha thusa ceàrr.
- h Bha mi dol a dhèanamh cofaidh ach chan eil cofaidh a-staigh.
- i Bha an cnatan orm ach tha mi nas fheàrr a-nise na bha mi an-dé – tha sin math.
- j Bha mi a' glanadh an taighe fad an fheasgair agus tha mi sgìth.
- k Tha mi cho toilichte gum bi thu an seo còmhla rium a-màireach.
- l Dh'fhàg mi mo chòta anns a' bhàr an-raoir.
- m 'Se tidsear a tha annam agus 's toigh leam m'obair.
- n Chan eil duine gam iarraidh.
- o Tapadh leat airson an uisce-bheatha! 'S toigh leam am fear seo.
- p Tha seo math: cuiridh mi air an telebhisean a-nise, suidhidh mi sios aig a' bhòrd agus gabhaidh mi cupa mór cofaidh le briosgaidean.
- q Chan eil mi ga do chluinntinn, tha eagal orm.
- r Tha an t-acras orm, tha cabhag orm, tha mi fuar agus fliuch.
- s Feumaidh mi falbh ach tha mi ag iarraidh fuireach.

3 An A to Z of Gaelic questions, about yourself this time.

- a Ciamar a tha thu?
- b Dé bha thu a' dèanamh an-diugh?
- c Ma bha thu a-muigh an-diugh, cuin a dh'fhàg thu an taigh agus cuin a thàinig thu air ais?
- d Dé rinn thu nuair a thàinig thu dhachaigh?
- e An do ghabh thu do dhinnear fhathast? Ma ghabh, dé bha agad?
- f A bheil an t-acras no am pathadh ort? A bheil thu ag ithe no agòl rud sam bith an dràsda?
- g An toigh leat briosgaidean agus càise an deidh do dhinnear?
- h Am bi thu a' gabhail bainne agus siùcar anns a' chofaidh an còmhnaidh?
- i A bheil an cnatan ort? Ma tha e ort, a bheil thu nas fheàrr na bha thu?
- j Càite bheil thu an dràsda.
- k Có tha còmhla riut an sin?
- l Dé an t-ainm a tha ort?
- m Dé an uair a tha e?
- n An e tidsear a tha annad?
- o An ann á Glaschu a tha thu?
- p An ann ann am baile mór a tha thu a' fuireach?
- q A bheil thu a' smaoineachadh gu bheil am baile agad fhéin uabhasach brèagha?
- r A bheil an t-uisge ann a-nochd (an-diugh) no a bheil oidhche mhath (latha math) ann?
- s Cia mheud solas a tha air anns an taigh agad an dràsda?
- t Dé na tha agad de airgead an sin?
- u An urrainn dhut seinn?
- v A bheil briogais dhubh no còta dubh agad?
- w A bheil thu ga mo thuigsinn?
- x A bheil Gàidhlig agad?
- y Am bi thu ag obair air CAN SEO tric.
- z A bheil thu duilich gu bheil CAN SEO deiseil a-nise?

Guide to pronunciation

These notes are intended to remind you of the pronunciation of the words you have heard in the programmes. Like the programmes, they relate mainly to Skye Gaelic. They provide a rough guide only and should not be regarded as a substitute for the discs/cassettes which, if you possibly can, you are advised to obtain. Remember that the best way to learn the pronunciation of Gaelic is by listening to native speakers.

Stress

The first syllable of a Gaelic word is usually stressed strongly, eg. *doras*. (There are, however, one or two exceptions such as *a-mach* and *carson*.)

Vowels

a 1 *can*

The letter *a* in words such as *can* is pronounced like *a* in English *cat*.

2 *doras, Dòmhnaill*

In syllables other than the first, in other words when it is not stressed, *a* is usually pronounced like the second vowel in English *mother*.

There are some exceptions to this, however, such as *òran* (*a* as in English *cat*).

3 *ann*

Before *nn* and *ll*, *a* stands for a combination of the sounds *a* and *oo*.

à *càr*

à is pronounced like *a* in English *car*.

ai 1 *baile*

ai is sometimes pronounced like *a* in English *cat*.

2 *faicinn*

It can also stand for *e* as in English *get*.

3 *cofaidh*

ai may also be pronounced *ee* as in English *meet*, especially in the combinations *-aidh* and *-aigh* at the end of words.

ao *aon*

ao represents a sound akin to *œu* as in French *œuf*.

e, ei 1 *De*

e stands for *e* as in English *get*.

2 *le, leis*

In some words, *e* or *ei* may stand for *a* as in English *date*.

3 *duine*

In syllables other than the first, in other words when it is not stressed, *e* is pronounced like the second vowel in English *mother*.

é *Dé*

The letter *é* is pronounced *ai* as in English *pain*.

ea 1 *fear*

ea is sometimes pronounced *e* as in English *get*.

2 *ceart*

It can also stand for *a* as in English *cat*.

3 *feasgar*

Occasionally, *ea* is pronounced *a* as in English *date*.

4 *seall*

Before *ll* and *nn*, *ea*, like *a*, represents a combination of *a* and *oo*.

eu *feumaidh*

eu in this word is pronounced like *ai* in English *pain*.

ceud

eu in this word is pronounced like *ea* in English *fear*.

èa *brèagha*

èa is pronounced like *ea* in Standard English (Received Pronunciation) *hear*.

i *ri*

The letter *i* is usually pronounced like *ee* in English *meet*, but shorter.

i *sgith*

The letter *i* is pronounced *ee* as in English *wee*.

ia *iarraidh*

ia is pronounced like *ea* in English *fear*.

io 1 *sios*

io may be pronounced like *ea* in English *fear*.

2 *briogais*

It can also stand for *ee* as in English *meet*, but shorter.

o *dona*

The letter *o* is usually pronounced like *o* in English *cot*.

coma

In a few words, *o* is pronounced like *oa* in English *coat*.

ò *òl*

The letter *ò* is pronounced like English *awe*.

ó *có*

The letter *ó* is pronounced *oa* as in English *moan*.

u 1 *uisge*

The letter *u* is usually pronounced *oo* as in English *root*.

2 *lugha*

It is occasionally pronounced like *u* in English *cunning*.

ù *cù*

The letter *ù* is pronounced *oo* as in *woo*.

ua *fuar*

ua is pronounced like *ooe* in English *wooer*.

Consonants

Letters which are pronounced nearly the same in Gaelic and English are not included.

b *obair*

Before a vowel, *b* is pronounced like *p* in English *tap*.

bha

At the beginning of a word, *bh* is pronounced *v* as in English *van*. Elsewhere it is usually silent, eg. *robh*.

c *ceithir*

The letter *c*, when followed by *e* or *i*, is pronounced *c* as in English *cute*.

siúcar

After a vowel, *c* has aspiration - or *ch* - before it.

ochd

chd is pronounced *ch K* as in English *Loch Katrine*.

cnatan

cn is pronounced *cr* as in English *crow*.

d *doras*

At the beginning of a word, when it comes before *a*, *o* or *u*, the letter *d* is pronounced similar to *d* in English *door*.

deoch

At the beginning of a word, when it is followed by *e* or *i*, *d* is pronounced like *j* in English *jet*.

fad

The letter *d*, when it comes before *a*, *o* or *u*, is pronounced similar to *t* as in English *fat*.

cuideachd

The letter *d*, when it comes after *i*, is pronounced like *ch* in English *chew*.

dh'òl

dh, before and after *a*, *o* and *u*, is a *voiced* or *harder* version of *ch*. It is a difficult sound which should be listened to carefully on the programmes and discs/cassettes. In the middle of a word, it is often silent, however, eg. *feadhainn*.

dhéanamh

dh, when followed by *e*, is pronounced *y* as in English *yet*. It is occasionally silent, however, especially after *i*, eg. *òlaidh*.

f *feòil*

The letter *f*, when followed by *e*, is pronounced like *f* in English *few*.

(an) *fheòil*

fh is usually silent, but in a few words is pronounced *h* as in English *house*, eg. *fhéin*, *fhathast*, *fhuir*.

g *gabh, ged*

At the beginning of a word, *g* is pronounced like English *g*, eg. *got, get*.

fàg, leig

The letter *g*, when it comes after a vowel, is pronounced like *ck* in English *lock, lick*.

gh *ghabh*

When it comes before or after *a*, *o* or *u*, *gh* is pronounced like *dh*: see *dh'òl*. It may help you to pronounce this sound if you remember that the difference between it and *ch* is similar to that between *g* and *c*.

After *i*, *gh* is sometimes pronounced *y*, eg. *taigh*, but may also be silent, eg. *dhachaigh*.

l *càil, le*

When it comes after *i* and, occasionally, before *e*, the letter *l* is pronounced like *l* in English *let*.

leabhar, tuilleadh

Before *e* at the beginning of a word, the letter *l* is usually pronounced like *ll* in English *million*: *ll*, when coming after *i*, is pronounced similarly.

latha, òl, balla

When they come before or after *a*, *o* or *u*, both *l* and *ll* are pronounced *broad* or *dark* as demonstrated on the programme and discs/cassettes.

n *can*,

When it comes after *a*, *o* or *u*, the letter *n* is usually pronounced like *n* in English *not*.

nighean, bainne, cuin

The letter *n* when it comes before *e* or *i* at the beginning of a word, is pronounced like *n* in English *union*: *n* and *nn* after *i*, are pronounced similarly.

naoi, ann

When it comes before *a*, *o* or *u*, the letter *n* is usually pronounced *broad* or *doubled*. The same applies to *nn* after *a*, *o* or *u*.

p *cupa*

When it comes *before* a vowel, *p* has aspiration *before* it.

(a') phacaíd

ph is pronounced *f* as in English *for*.

r *cur*

The letter *r* after *a*, *o* or *u*, is pronounced like *r* in English *door*.

iarraidh

Rr is pronounced like *rr* in English *earring*. In other words, a *rolled* 'Harry Lauder' type *r*.

cuir

The letter *r*, before and after *i*, is pronounced *soft* like *r* in English *tree*.

bòrd

Rd is pronounced like *rt* in English *court*.

ceart

Rt is pronounced *rst* as in English *worst*.

s *seo, ais*

When it comes before *e* or *i* and after *i*, the letter *s* is pronounced *sh* as in English *shop*.

shuidh

Sh when it comes before *a*, *o* or *u*, is pronounced *h* as in English *horse*.

(mo) sheacaid

Sh when it comes before *e*, is pronounced like *ch* in Scots *dreich*.

t *taigh*

At the beginning of a word, when it is followed by *a*, *o* or *u*, *t* is pronounced similar to *t* as in English *top*.

tighinn

At the beginning of a word, when it is followed by *e* or *i*, the letter *t* is usually pronounced like *ch* in English *chew*.

cat, litir

Other than at the beginning of a word, the letter *t* has aspiration *before* it. Otherwise, it is pronounced as in *taigh* or *tighinn*, according to what vowel comes before and after it.

tha

At the beginning of a word, *th* is usually pronounced *h* as in English *house*. Otherwise, it is usually silent, eg. *sgith*. An important exception is *thu*, where the *th* is silent.

Some of the recent alterations to the traditional spelling of Gaelic have been incorporated in *Can Seo*, but some of the traditional forms have been used where it was felt that this would be an aid to the learner of Gaelic.

Summary of grammar

Some of the more important points of grammar given in the programmes and in the rest of the book.

Aspiration

'Aspiration' or 'lenition' is a distinctive feature of Gaelic grammar. It consists of a change in the first consonant of a word. This is shown in writing by putting the letter 'h' after the consonant. In speech, the changes take a variety of forms. These are demonstrated on the programmes and the discs/cassettes.

Note: Words beginning with sg, sm, sp, st are never aspirated and aspiration is never shown in writing with l, n, r.

Aspiration has some important functions in Gaelic grammar, eg. in forming the past tense of regular verbs. Aspiration also follows some words such as MO 'my' and DA 'two'.

The abbreviation 'asp.' is used in the summary for aspiration.

Sentence structure

The verb in Gaelic always comes before the subject, eg. 'Tha mi sgìth.'

Yes and no

There are no words for 'yes' and 'no' in Gaelic: instead the verb used in a question is repeated in the answer, with a negative prefix before it, where appropriate.

The verb

Remember the 'imperative' (the 'ordering') form of the verb and any of the other tenses can be worked out from it, following a few simple rules.

The simple *past* tense has aspiration of the first consonant (or *dh'* before vowels and f').

Eg. *cuir* ➤ *chuir*; *fàg* ➤ *dh'fhàg*.

After *an?* (question), *cha* (negative), *nach?* (negative question), *càite* (where?), *gun* ('that'), the past tense has DO before the verb.

Eg. *cuir* ➤ *an do chuir*?

The simple *future* is formed, starting from the imperative, by adding -*idh* or -*aidh*. Eg. *cuir* ➤ *cuiridh*; *òl* ➤ *òlaidh*.

After *an?* (question), *cha* (negative; *chan* before vowels and 'f'), *nach?* (negative question), *càite?* (where?), *gum/gun* ('that'): the future has no ending.

Eg. *cuir* ➤ *an cuir?* But note: *cha chuir*.

After *carson a?* (why?), *ciamar a?* (how?), *có?* (who?), *cuin a?* (when?), *dé?* (what?), *ma* ('if'), *nuair a* ('when'), *a* (which, who, that): the future has aspiration at the beginning and an -AS or -EAS ending.

Eg. *cuir* ➤ *dé chuireas*?

The *present tense* of the regular verb is formed by using the verb 'to be' along with the 'verbal noun', eg. *Tha mi ag obair* 'I am working'. The future and the past of the verb 'to be' may be used with the verbal noun to make up 'continuing action' tenses (compare English 'I was making' as distinct from 'I made').

Eg. *Bha mi ag obair*; *bidh mi ag obair*.

Verbal nouns

The 'verbal noun' is preceded by *a'* or *ag* (where the verb begins with a vowel). A noun coming after it is usually in the genitive, especially if the word for 'the' is used.

In the case of 'pronoun objects', the 'verbal noun' is preceded by *ga mo* or *gam* (before vowels and 'f'), *ga do* or *gad*, etc. A table of these forms appears below.

The verb 'to be'

The *present tense* of the verb 'to be' has three different forms: *Tha*; *a bheil?* (question); *chan eil* negative. *Bheil* is also used after *nach?* (negative question), *càite?* (where?), *gu* ('that').

The *past tense* of the verb 'to be' has two different forms: *bha* (corresponding to *tha*), and *robh* (corresponding to *eil/bheil*).

The *future* of the verb 'to be' has three different forms:

- a *Bi* corresponding to *bheil* and *robh*;
- b *Bhitheas/bhios* after *carson a?* (why?), *ciamar a?* (how?), *có?* (who?), *cuin a?* (when?), *dé?* (what?), *ma* ('if'), *nuair a* ('when'), *a* (who, which, that);
- c *Bithidh/bidh*, the simple 'statement' form.

Nouns

All nouns in Gaelic are either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. The genitive of the noun is formed by changing the last consonant and occasionally the last vowel as described in Chapter 13, eg. *siúcar* ➤ *siúcair*.

The plural is formed in three main ways, as in these examples:

- a *Bròg* ➤ *brògan*;
- b *cat* ➤ *cait*;
- c *Càr* ➤ *càraichean* (see Chapter 7).

Note: The plurals of all the nouns are given in *Na faclan* (page 118).

The definite article

The word for 'the' in Gaelic takes a variety of forms depending on the gender, first letter and grammatical case of the noun. Generally feminine nouns (singular) are aspirated after 'the' masculine nouns are not: eg. *A' bhùth, am balach*.

All of the nouns in *Na faclan* (page 118) are given with the definite article.

The genitive masculine form of the article is *a'* (with asp.), the genitive feminine form is *na/na h-* (before vowels).

Eg. (*Còta*) *a' bhalaidh, (fad) na h-oidhche*.

After most 'simple' prepositions, the article takes the form *a'* (with asp.) or *'n* (with asp.), both with masculine and feminine nouns.

Eg. *Aig a' chéilidh, do'n bhùth*.

(*Note:* nouns beginning with T, D, F and, of course, vowels are exceptions.)

The plural of the definite article is *na/na h-* (before vowels).

Eg. *na cait, na h-adan*. The form *nan* is sometimes used with the genitive plural.

Adjectives

Adjectives are aspirated after feminine nouns in the singular, but only where the adjective is directly attached to the noun.

(Compare: English 'a big shop' as distinct from 'the shop is big').

Eg. *Bùth mhór*.

In the plural, one-syllable adjectives may have an *-a/-e* ending. The adjective is aspirated after plurals of the type – *Cat* ➤ *cait*, but not after the type *Bròg* ➤ *brògan* or *Càr* ➤ *càraichean*.

Eg. *Cait dhubha*.

If a simple preposition is used with article and noun (masculine or feminine) any following adjective is usually aspirated.

Eg. '*Anns a' bhaile mhór*'.

The equivalent of both the '-er' and '-est' forms of the adjectives in English eg. newer, newest, is formed usually by changing the pronunciation of the last consonant and adding *-e*, eg. *ùr* ➤ *ùire*. This has either *nas* or *as* before it, depending on whether the sentence is of the *tha* or the *'se* type.

Eg *Tha seo nas ùire na sin; 'se seo as ùire*.

Pronouns

mi (se)	sinn (e)
thu (sa)	sibh (se)
e (san)	iad (san)
i (se)	

mo (+asp.)	ar
do (+asp.)	ur
a (+asp.)	an, am
a	

air	
orm	oirnn
ort	oirbh
air	orra
oirre	

ri	
rium	ruinn
riut	ruibh
ris	riutha
rithe	

le	
leam	leinn
leat	leibh
leis	leotha
leatha	

de	
dhomh	dhuinn
dhut	dhuibh
dha	dhaibh
dhi	

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Irregular verbs

Imperative	Past	Future	'Verbal Noun'
can	thubhaint	canaidh	a' ràdh
cluinn	chuala	cluinnidh	a' cluinntinn
dèan	rinn	nì	a' dèanamh
faic	chunnaic	chì	a' faicinn
faigh	fhuair	gheibh	a' faighinn
theirig	chaidh	théid	a' dol
thig	thàinig	thig	a' tighinn
thoir	thug	bheir	a' toirt

Note: This extended table of verbs is given in the expectation that you will want to add to what you have learned from *Can Seo*.

Na lathaichean

Di-Dòmhnaich/ Latha na Sàbaid	Sunday	Di-ciadain	Wednesday
Di-luain	Monday	Di-ardaoin	Thursday
Di-màirt	Tuesday	Di-haoine	Friday
		Di-sathurna	Saturday

Aireamhan

1 Aon 2 dà/a dhà 3 tri 4 ceithir 5 cóig 6 sia
 7 seachd 8 ochd 9 naoi 10 deich 11 aon deug
 12 a dhà dheug/dà dheug 13 tri deug 20 fichead
 21 aon ar fhichead 31 aon deug ar fhichead 40 dà
 fhichead 41 dà fhichead agus aon 50 lethcheud
 60 tri fichead 100 ceud 1000 mile

Aitichean

A' Chuimrhig	Wales	A' Ghearmait	Germany
A' Fhraing	France	Glaschu	Glasgow
Alba	Scotland	Ile	Islay
Ameireaga	America	Inbhir-Nis	Inverness
An Spàin	Spain	Leódas	Lewis
An Tairbeart	Tarbert	Lunnain	London
An t-Eilean Sgitheanach	Isle of Skye	Na Hearadh	Harris
An Gearasdan	Fort William	Obar Dheadhainn	Aberdeen
An t-Oban	Oban	Peairt	Perth
Bàgh a' Chaisteil	Castlebay	Portriagh	Portree
Barraigh	Barra	Sasainn	England
Beinn na Faghla	Benbecula	Steòrnabhagh	Stornoway
Bogha-mór	Bowmore	Tiriodh	Tiree
Colla	Coll	Uibhist	Uist
Dun Eideann	Edinburgh		
Eire/Eirinn	Ireland		

Key to exercises

Pàirt Aon/Part One

- Tha mi ag iarraidh uisce. Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaiddh. Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne. Tha mi ag iarraidh uisce-beatha. Tha mi ag iarraidh chocolate. Tha mi ag iarraidh lager. Tha mi ag iarraidh brot. Tha mi ag òl. Tha mi ag òl uisce. Tha mi ag òl cofaiddh. Tha mi ag òl bainne. Tha mi ag òl uisce-beatha. Tha mi ag òl lager. Tha mi a' dèanamh cofaiddh. Tha mi a' dèanamh brot. Tha mi ag obair. (Repeat with 'thu' and 'lain'.)
- a** Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaiddh. **b** Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaiddh. Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne. Tha mi ag iarraidh chocolate.
c Tha mi ag iarraidh uisce. Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaiddh. Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne. Tha mi ag iarraidh brot. **d** Tha mi ag iarraidh uisce-beatha. Tha mi ag iarraidh lager.
- a** Tha mi ag obair. **b** Chan eil càil. **c** Tha mi ag òl uisce. **d** Tha mi a' dèanamh cofaiddh.
- a** Dé tha thu a' dèanamh? **b** Ciamar a tha thu?
c Dé tha thu ag iarraidh? **d** Dé tha thu ag òl?
- Tha gu math. Dé tha thu a' dèanamh? Dé tha thu ag òl? Tha mi ag iarraidh.

Pàirt A dhà/Part Two

- A bheil thu ag obair? Tha; tha mi ag obair. Chan eil; chan eil mi ag obair. A bheil thu fuar? Tha; tha mi fuar. Chan eil; chan eil mi fuar. A bheil thu ag òl cofaiddh? Tha; tha mi ag òl cofaiddh. Chan eil; chan eil mi ag òl cofaiddh. A bheil thu sgith? Tha; tha mi sgith. Chan eil; chan eil mi sgith. A bheil thu ag iarraidh bainne? Tha; tha mi ag iarraidh bainne. Chan eil; chan eil mi ag iarraidh bainne. (And repeat with 'e', 'i'). A bheil an cofaiddh

fuar? Tha; tha an cofaidh fuer. Chan eil; chan eil an cofaidh fuer. A bheil an cofaidh teth? Tha; tha an cofaidh teth. Chan eil; chan eil an cofaidh téth. A bheil an cofaidh math? Tha; tha an cofaidh math. Chan eil; chan eil an cofaidh math. (Repeat with 'am biadh', 'am brot').

- 2 a Chan eil; chan eil lain ag obair idir an-diugh. b Tha lain agus Màiri ag òl cofaidh. c Chan eil; chan eil an cofaidh fuer (idir). d Tha; tha lain ag iarraidh bainne agus siùcar. e Tha; tha an cofaidh math.
- 3 a Tha; tha mi sgith. b Chan eil; chan eil mi ag obair. c Chan eil; chan eil mi fuer (idir). d Chan eil; chan eil mi ag òl uisge-beatha. e Tha; tha mi ag òl cofaidh.
- 4 a Tha e ag obair. Tha e a' dèanamh brot. b Chan eil; chan eil am brot math idir. c Tha; tha Tormod a' falbh.

Pàirt Trì/Part Three

- 1 A bheil siùcar air a' bhòrd? Tha; tha siùcar air a' bhòrd. Chan eil; chan eil siùcar air a' bhòrd. A bheil siùcar anns a' chofaidh? Tha; tha siùcar anns a' chofaidh. Chan eil; chan eil siùcar anns a' chofaidh. A bheil siùcar anns a' bhùth? Tha; tha siùcar anns a' bhùth. Chan eil; chan eil siùcar anns a' bhùth. A bheil bainne air a' bhòrd? Tha; tha bainne air a' bhòrd. Chan eil; chan eil bainne air a' bhòrd. A bheil bainne anns a' chupa? Tha; tha bainne anns a' chupa. Chan eil; chan eil bainne anns a' chupa. A bheil bainne anns a' chofaidh? Tha; tha bainne anns a' chofaidh. Chan eil; chan eil bainne anns a' chofaidh. A bheil bainne anns a' bhùth? Tha; tha bainne anns a' bhùth. Chan eil; chan eil bainne anns a' bhùth. A bheil lain aig a' chéilidh? Tha; tha lain aig a' chéilidh. Chan eil; chan eil lain aig a' chéilidh. A bheil lain anns a' bhàr. Tha; tha lain anns a' bhàr. Chan eil; chan eil lain anns a' bhàr. A bheil lain anns a' bhùth? Tha; tha lain anns a' bhùth. Chan eil; chan eil lain anns a' bhùth. ('e', 'i': repeat as for 'lain'). A bheil am biadh air a' bhòrd? Tha; tha am biadh air a' bhòrd. Chan eil; chan eil an biadh air a' bhòrd. A bheil am brot air a' bhòrd? Tha; tha am brot air a' bhòrd. Chan eil; chan eil am brot air a' bhòrd.

- 2 a Tha. b Tha. c Chan eil. d Tha. e Chan eil.

- 3 Tha siùcar air a' bhòrd. Tha bainne air a' bhòrd. Tha cupa air a' bhòrd.

- 4 a Tha Seumas anns a' bhàr. b Tha an céilidh anns a' bhàr. c Tha Seumas a' seinn aig a' chéilidh. d Chan eil. e Tha Seònaid ag obair. f Tha i ag obair anns a' bhùth.

Pàirt Ceithir/Part Four

- 1 a Bùth mhath; biadh math; briogais mhath; céilidh math; nighean mhath; latha math; oidhche mhath. b Uisge fuer; cofaidh fuer; feòil fuer; bainne fuer; oidhche fuer; latha fuer. c Càr brèagha; nighean bhrèagha; latha brèagha; bòrd brèagha; oidhche bhrèagha; briogais bhrèagha.
- 2 a Tha; tha cofaidh agam. b Chan eil; chan eil am biadh math. c Chan eil; chan eil a' bhriogais brèagha. d Tha; tha brot agam. e Tha; tha uisge-beatha agam. f Chan eil; chan eil an càr agam math. g Tha; tha a' bhùth math.
- 3 Tha latha math ann. Tha mi ag iarraidh cofaidh dubh. Có tha a' seinn? Nighean bhrèagha? Chan eil fhios agam.

Pàirt Còig/Part Five

- 1 a Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne-cofaidh-biadhd-siùcar-feòil-feòil-fhuar-tì-salainn. b Tha mi ag iarraidh còta-briogais-bonaid-seacaid. c Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne-cofaidhuisge-uisge-beatha-brot-biadhd-siùcar-cupa-paipear-feòil-lager-salainn-spàin.
- 2 Tha-chan eil, throughout.
- 3 a Cha toigh l'. b 'S toigh l'. c Cha toigh l'. d 'S toigh l'. e 'S toigh l'. f 'S toigh l'. g 'Cha toigh l'.
- 4/5 'S toigh l'-Cha toigh l' throughout.

Pàirt Sia/Part Six

- 1 a Bha Tormod ag obair anns a' bhùth an-dé. b Bha; bha e sgith. c Bha lain agus nighean bhrèagha anns a' bhùth. d Bha lain ag iarraidh briogais ùr agus bha an nighean ag iarraidh còta dubh. e Bha an nighean aig a' chéilidh an-raoir. f Bha i a' seinn. g Bha an nighean a' gabhail biadh anns a' chafe - bha i a' gabhail feòil fuer agus salad agus ag òl bainne. h Chunnaic Tormod an nighean anns a' chàr aig lain nuair a bha e a' tighinn dhachaigh a-nochd. i 'S toigh le Tormod an nighean. j Cha toigh le Tormod lain idir.
- 2 a Bha-cha robh. b Bha mi ag obair-ag òl uisge-beatha etc. c Bha-cha robh. d Bha-cha robh. e Bha-cha robh. f Bha-cha robh. g Chunnaic mi Oighrig, Mairead

- 3 'Ciamar a tha thu?' 'Mise lain.' 'Bidh mise an seo a h-uile oidhche.' 'Cha bhi mi ag òl idir.' 'Tha mi a' falbh dhachaigh.' 'Bithidh.' 'Oidhche mhath leat fhéin.'
- 4 Bithidh-cha bhi.

Pàirt Seachd/Part Seven

- 1 Tha am brot lethcheud sgillin. Tha feòil fhuar dà not. Tha an cofaidh dà fhichead sgillin. Tha na briosaidean deich sgillin. Tha am biadh trì notaichean.
- 2 a Aon chòta, dà chòta, ceithir còtaichean. b Dà bhriosgaid, deich briosaidean. c Aon chupa, cóig cupannan. d Aon bhòrd, trì bùird.
- 3 a Trì uairean. *b Naoi uairean c Còig mionaidean an deidh a ceithir. d Deich mionaidean gu (a) sia. e Lethuair an deidh a h-ochd. f Caireal an deidh a deich.
- 4 a Tha ceithir cupannan air a' bhòrd. b Tha trì còtaichean anns a' bhùth. c Tha cóig nigheanan (a' seinn) aig a' chéilidh.

Pàirt Ochd/Part Eight

- 1 a Ghabh; cha do ghabh. b Dh'òl; cha do dh'òl. c Chuir; cha do chuir. d Dh'fhàg; cha do dh'fhàg. e Shuidh; cha do shuidh. f Dh'halbh; cha do dh'halbh.
- 2 a An do dh'fhàg mi b Dh'fhàg mi c Dh'òl e d An do ghabh sibh e Shuidh Dòmhnull f An do chuire g Chuir mi
- 3 a Thàinig lain (a-staigh). b Chuir e air an solas. c Cha do rinn e cofaidh. d Chuir e an cupa tì air a' bhòrd. e Shuidh lain aig a' bhòrd. f Cha do chuir e bainne anns an tì. g Chuir e siúcar – trì spàinean – anns an tì. h Nuair a ghabh e an tì, chuir lain air còta, chuir e dheth an telebhisean agus chaidh e a-mach.
- 4 Bha mi ag obair an-diugh. Dh'fhàg mi an taigh aig deich mionaidean gu a h-ochd. Bha mi trang. Bha mi uabhasach sgìth. Thàinig mi dhachaigh aig caireal an deidh a cóig. Chuir mi dhiom mo sheacaid. Shuidh mi sios. Chuir mi air an telebhisean. Cha robh e math idir. Chuir mi dheth e. Ghabh mi biadh - feòil fhuar. Rinn mi cofaidh. Cha robh bainne agam idir. Ghabh mi cofaidh dubh. Chaidh mi a-mach aig lethuair an deidh a seachd. Bha mi anns a' bhàr gu deich uairean. Bha mi ag òl leann.

Pàirt Naoi/Part Nine

John: Will you give me food? Norman: Why? John: I am hungry. Norman: I am sorry, I can't. John: Why? Norman: I don't have (any) food, I am afraid. John: I am leaving. Norman: I am leaving too. John: Why? Norman: I am hungry too.

- 2 a Tha mi duilich: chan eil an t-acras orm idir. b Chan urrainn dhomh. c Cha toigh leam idir e, tha eagal orm.
- 3 a An toigh leat a' bhriogais ùr dhearg agam? b A bheil thu ag iarraidh tuilleadh buntàta! c An toir thu dhomh siúcar? d Fuirich còmhla rium mionaid.

Pàirt Deich/Part Ten

- 1 a Cha do ghabh. b Chan eil. c 'S toigh l'. d Bha. e Chan eil. f Dh'fhàg. g Chan urrainn. h Tha. i Bithidh.
- 2 SEUMAS Hallo, Donald. How are you?
DOMHNALL I'm well, thanks. How are you (yourself)?
SEUMAS Not bad. Come in.
DOMHNALL All right.
SEUMAS Give me your coat.
DOMHNALL I'm cold.
SEUMAS But it's warm in here.
DOMHNALL All right. Here.
SEUMAS What's doing?
DOMHNALL Nothing fresh.
SEUMAS Were you busy today?
DOMHNALL Yes, I was very busy today. I was working on the boat till five o'clock and, in the evening, when I'd had my food, I was working on the car with John.
SEUMAS Where did you have your food tonight?
DOMHNALL In the cafe.
SEUMAS Was it good?
DOMHNALL It wasn't bad.
SEUMAS What did you have?
DOMHNALL I had soup and meat and potatoes. The soup was cold and there wasn't enough salt on the potatoes. But it wasn't bad.
SEUMAS Do you have your food in the cafe often?
DOMHNALL Yes – every day. But do you know who I saw in the cafe yesterday.
SEUMAS No. Who?
DOMHNALL Norman.
SEUMAS O, how is he?
DOMHNALL He's fine. He has a lovely big car.

SEUMAS Where is he living now?
DOMHNALL He's living in Glasgow. He's working there.
SEUMAS What does he do?
DOMHNALL I don't know.
SEUMAS I was at your house last night but you weren't in.
DOMHNALL No.
SEUMAS Where were you?
DOMHNALL I was in the bar.
SEUMAS Were you drinking?
DOMHNALL Well I had two pints of beer. But I wasn't drinking whisky (at all).
SEUMAS What was doing in the bar last night?
DOMHNALL There was a ceilidh (there).
SEUMAS O? Who was singing at the ceilidh?
DOMHNALL Mary and John.
SEUMAS Mary? A nice-looking girl?
DOMHNALL She's quite nice-looking.
SEUMAS With black trousers?
DOMHNALL Black trousers and a black coat.
SEUMAS Does she work in the shop?
DOMHNALL No: she *did* work in the shop, but she works in the cafe now.
SEUMAS I know. I saw her there on Saturday. Is she good at singing?
DOMHNALL She isn't bad. She was singing with John. They were quite good.
SEUMAS Is there a ceilidh in the bar every night?
DOMHNALL Yes. But I don't go there often. I'm too busy.
SEUMAS When did you come home last night?
DOMHNALL (I came) at half past eleven.
SEUMAS Was John at the ceilidh?
DOMHNALL Yes. He was drunk. They put him out. He was singing too loudly.
SEUMAS Was Catherine there?
DOMHNALL No. But I saw her when I was coming here tonight.
SEUMAS I like Catherine. She's nice-looking.
DOMHNALL Yes . . . but she's going with John. Did you know?
SEUMAS No. Och well do you want a cup of tea?
DOMHNALL Do you have (any) coffee?
SEUMAS Yes, I've plenty of coffee. Do you want coffee?
DOMHNALL Yes, thanks.
SEUMAS Do you take sugar in (the) coffee?
DOMHNALL Yes. Three spoonfuls.
SEUMAS Milk?
DOMHNALL No: give me black coffee.
SEUMAS You weren't drinking whisky last night!
DOMHNALL Indeed I wasn't. But I like black coffee.
SEUMAS Do you want a meat sandwich (with meat)? I have (some) cold meat.

DOMHNALL No thanks. I'm not hungry.
SEUMAS Do you want a biscuit?
DOMHNALL Yes. I like these biscuits.
SEUMAS Here is your coffee.
DOMHNALL Thanks. Oh, it's hot.
SEUMAS Don't put it on that table. Put it here.
DOMHNALL All right. Will you give me a spoon?
SEUMAS I'm sorry. Here you are. Where were you on Saturday?
DOMHNALL I was out with Mary on Saturday.
SEUMAS O? With Mary? Where were you?
DOMHNALL We were out for dinner (at food) in the hotel.
SEUMAS Was that good?
DOMHNALL It was very good. And I took (put) her home.
SEUMAS In your car?
DOMHNALL In my car. And we had a cup of coffee in Mary's house.
SEUMAS Was that good?
DOMHNALL Well the coffee was good.
SEUMAS Ah I know. You put off the light, did you?
DOMHNALL No.
SEUMAS And you put on a record
DOMHNALL No.
SEUMAS You put off your jacket.
DOMHNALL No.
SEUMAS whisky. And - 'Come here, Mary'
DOMHNALL I know!
SEUMAS You don't. We had one cup of coffee and I went away home. In my car. By myself.
DOMHNALL Ah, well You've a new pair of trousers.
SEUMAS Yes, I saw them in the shop today. Do you like them?
DOMHNALL I do. They're nice. How much did they cost?
SEUMAS They were £20.60.
DOMHNALL That wasn't bad.
SEUMAS No indeed.
DOMHNALL Do you want more coffee?
SEUMAS No, thank you. That was enough. But, look at the time - it's ten to eleven. I'm going.
DOMHNALL Wait a minute.
SEUMAS I can't.
DOMHNALL Why?
SEUMAS I'm very tired.
DOMHNALL How are you going home? Do you have the car?
SEUMAS No. I left it at home. I'm going home on the bus.
DOMHNALL But, I don't have a penny, I'm afraid. I left my purse at home. Will you give me 50 pence?
SEUMAS All right. Here you are.
DOMHNALL Thanks.
SEUMAS And here's your coat. Will you be in tomorrow?

- DOMHNALL Yes.
 SEUMAS Very well. I'll see you tomorrow.
 DOMHNALL All right. But I'll be going out at eight o'clock.
 SEUMAS OK. Goodnight.
 DOMHNALL Goodnight (to you).

Pàirt Aon deug/Part Eleven

- 1 a Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth.
 b Tha e a' ràdh gun do dh'fhàg e cóig notaichean an seo.
 c Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil am biadh air a' bhòrd.
 d Tha e a' ràdh gu robh a' bhriogais dhubb sin fichead not.
 e Tha e a' ràdh gu robh e trang an-dé.
 f Tha e a' ràdh gum bi e an seo a h-uile oidhche aig deich mionaidean gu cóig.
 g Tha e a' ràdh gun do chuir e air an telebhisean.
 h Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil an t-acras air.

- 2 a Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil e sgìth.
 b Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gun do dh'fhàg e cóig notaichean an seo.
 c Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil am biadh air a' bhòrd.
 d Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu robh a' bhriogais dhubb sin fichead not.
 e Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu robh e trang an-dé.
 f Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum bi e an seo a h-uile oidhche aig deich mionaidean gu cóig.
 g Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gun do chuir e air an telebhisean.
 h Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil an t-acras air Alasdair.

- 3 Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil. Chan eil mi a' smaoineachadh gu bheil. Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gu robh. Tha e a' ràdh gum bi. 'S dòcha gum bi.

- 4 a 'Chan fhaod' throughout.
 'Faodaidh' throughout.

Pàirt A dhà dheug/Part Twelve

- 1 a Cuiridh. Cuiridh. Cuiridh. Fosglaidh. Dùinidh. Innsidh. Suidhidh.
 b Cha chuir (three times). Chan fhosgail. Cha dhùin (also 'cha dùin'). Chan innis. Cha shuidh.

- 2 Théid lain do'n bhùth aig sia uairean agus chì e Tormod. Bidh Tormod trang anns a' bhùth. Nuair a bhios Tormod deiseil, thig e fhéin agus lain dhachaigh anns a' chàr aig Tormod Nì e fhéin agus lain biadh brot, feòil agus buntàta -

agus gabhaidh iad e. Nuair a dh'òlas iad cupa cofaidh, théid iad a-mach. Théid iad do'n bhàr agus bidh oidhche mhór ann.

- 3 An dùin mi Cha dhùin (or Cha dùin). Ma chuireas mi dhiom mo chòta. Cuiridh mi a-staigh an seo e. An gabh thu uisge-beatha? Cha ghabh. Dé ghabhas tu? Gabhaidh mi cofaidh. Innsidh mi dhut.

Pàirt Trì deug/Part Thirteen

- 1 An taighe. Fad an latha. A' glanadh na h-uinneig. Fad an fheasgar. A' gabhail a' chofaidh. A' cur na briosgaid. Fear na bùth(a). Nighean Dhòmhnaill. A' dùnadh an dorais. Ag iarraidh a' chàir. Chun a' chéilidh. Ag iarraidh (càr/càir). Ri taobh a' bhàir. A' glanadh na seacaid dhubb agus a' chòta. Cupa siùcar. Fad na h-oidhche. A' glanadh an taighe.

- 2 a Chan eil: tha e fuar. b Tha Seumas ag obair anns a' bhùth. c Tha Oighrig ag iarraidh rudan anns a' bhùth. d Chan eil: tha i ag iarraidh pòs beag càise. e Chan eil. f Bithidh (uighean anns a' bhùth) a-màireach. g Tha (i ag iarraidh briosgaidean). h Seòrsa sam bith. i Bha na rudan dà not.

- 3 a Botal uisge-bheatha, dà kilo siùcar, kilo feòla, dusan ugh, pacaid bhriosgaidean.
 b A' glanadh a' chàir; a' glanadh an taighe; a' glanadh na h-uinneig; a' glanadh a' chòta.

Pàirt Ceithir deug/Part Fourteen

- 1 c Tha mi ga glanadh. d Tha mi ga glanadh. e Tha mi gan glanadh. f Tha mi ga dèanamh. g Tha mi ga dhèanamh. h Tha mi ga òl. i Tha mi ga ghabhail j Tha mi ga gabhail.

- 2 b Tha e a' ràdh gu robh e ag obair trang an-dé. c Tha e a' ràdh gu robh e anns a' bhàr an-raoir. d Tha e a' ràdh gun do dh'òl e cus. e Tha e a' ràdh gum bi e a-staigh fad na h-oidhche a-nochd. f Tha e a' ràdh gu bheil e sgìth a' bruidhinn riut.

- 3 a Tha sin ceàrr. b Tha sin ceàrr. c Tha sin ceart. d Tha sin ceàrr. e Tha sin ceart. f Tha sin ceart. g Tha sin cearr. h Tha sin ceàrr. i Tha sin ceàrr - chan eil móran Gàidhlig aige idir. j Tha sin ceart.

Pàirt Còig deug/Part Fifteen

CALUM Hallo. I'm Calum (Malcolm).
 TORMOD I'm Tormod (Norman). How are you?
 CALUM Fine thanks. How are you (yourself)?
 TORMOD Oh, very well. Where are you from?
 CALUM I'm from Glasgow, but I'm not living there now.
 TORMOD Where are you living now, then?
 CALUM In Stornoway.
 TORMOD What are you doing there?
 CALUM I'm working on a small boat.
 TORMOD Oh? Who's working with you on the boat?
 CALUM Alastair MacLeod.
 TORMOD Alastair MacLeod? A big man?
 CALUM He's quite big.
 TORMOD I know. And are you doing well on the boat?
 CALUM We're not doing badly at all.
 TORMOD Where are you going just now?
 CALUM I'm going to the shop.
 TORMOD I'm going to the bar.
 CALUM So am I. I'll see you there.
 TORMOD Fine.

In the Shop.

ALASDAIR Come in. It's cold today, isn't it?
 CALUM Yes indeed. You're busy.
 ALASDAIR Yes – I'm cleaning this window. But, I'm finished now, I think. What do you think?
 CALUM It's fine. What's doing?
 ALASDAIR Not much. There was no-one in today but yourself. You don't come in here often?
 CALUM No. I live in Stornoway.
 ALASDAIR And where are you from?
 CALUM I'm from Glasgow.
 ALASDAIR And you've plenty of Gaelic?
 CALUM Well, I have a little – I am learning Gaelic.
 ALASDAIR And will you be staying long in Stornoway?
 CALUM What?
 ALASDAIR Do you understand me?
 CALUM No, I'm afraid. You're speaking too fast. Say it again.
 ALASDAIR Will you be staying long in Stornoway?
 CALUM O, I'm sorry. I understand you now. I think so (I will be). I like it.
 ALASDAIR It is quite nice right enough. Well, you have good Gaelic anyway.
 CALUM I'm good enough at reading and writing Gaelic – but I'm not very good at speaking, I'm afraid.
 ALASDAIR You're not bad at all. Look at me – I speak Gaelic all day but I can't write Gaelic.

CALUM Yes?
 ALASDAIR I can't. I write my letters in English. But anyway, what do you want?
 CALUM Do you have cheese?
 ALASDAIR Yes. There's a nice piece here – is there too much in it?
 CALUM No – that'll be all right. Now, give me a bottle of milk. And (some) butter.
 ALASDAIR This one? (kind)
 CALUM That'll be fine. And a packet of tea.
 ALASDAIR This one?
 CALUM I don't like that one, I'm afraid. Give me that one.
 ALASDAIR Fine. Here (you are).
 CALUM Thanks. Now, do you have (any) eggs?
 ALASDAIR Yes. What kind.
 CALUM The large ones.
 ALASDAIR Here (you are).
 CALUM And two packets of biscuits.
 ALASDAIR What kind?
 CALUM Any kind.
 ALASDAIR Do you like these ones?
 CALUM I'm sorry, I don't.
 ALASDAIR These ones?
 CALUM I'll take these ones – I like them. How much are these things, then?
 ALASDAIR £1.80.
 CALUM There it is.
 ALASDAIR Thanks.
 CALUM I'm going then. I'm going down to the bar now.
 ALASDAIR Are you? I'm going down myself when I (will) shut up the shop.
 CALUM When will that be?
 ALASDAIR I'll be finished here at six o'clock. If you're there at ten past six, I'll see you there, maybe.
 CALUM Very well.
 ALASDAIR Wait. I'll open the door for you.
 CALUM Thanks. Good afternoon.
 ALASDAIR Good afternoon (to you).

In the bar.

TORMOD Hallo, you're here (it's you), Calum.
 CALUM Yes – (here).
 TORMOD What will you have. Whisky or beer?
 CALUM I'll have a whisky (a little one). I think. Thanks.
 TORMOD There you are.
 CALUM Cheers! Thanks.
 TORMOD Cheers! Who was in the shop?
 CALUM Only the man himself.

TORMOD Alasdair. What was he doing?
 CALUM He was cleaning the window when I went in.
 TORMOD What was he saying?
 CALUM He was saying that I have good Gaelic.
 TORMOD He wasn't wrong there (at all).
 CALUM Do you smoke?
 TORMOD No.
 CALUM May I smoke?
 TORMOD Of course you may. Go on – I don't mind.
 CALUM Is there food in this bar?
 TORMOD There isn't a lot, but there is soup, and cold meat. Are you hungry?
 CALUM I didn't have any food at one o'clock today (at all). I was too busy. O, I don't have a knife and fork. Wait a minute.

Later.

TORMOD Is the soup good?
 CALUM Yes – but it's too hot. Do you think you could (you will) give me the salt?
 TORMOD Here (you are).
 CALUM Thanks.
 TORMOD Will you be at the ceilidh tonight?
 CALUM Is there a ceilidh tonight?
 TORMOD Yes – there's a ceilidh every Friday.
 CALUM When is it?
 TORMOD At half past seven.
 CALUM Who will be singing?
 TORMOD I don't know.
 CALUM I can't go anyway. I put the car in the garage today. Are you going yourself?
 TORMOD I don't know.
 CALUM What is on television tonight – do you know? I don't think there's anything good on. I don't like (the) television anyway.
 TORMOD Why?
 CALUM Och, well, there aren't many good things on just now. Nothing but repeats. But – I saw one good thing (on it) last night – Can Seo!

Much later.

TORMOD Do you want another dram?
 CALUM No thanks. I drank enough – too much perhaps. I must go home now or (else) Mary won't be pleased and she'll be nagging me. We are going out at eight o'clock. What time is it anyway?
 TORMOD It's ten to eight.
 CALUM She will be nagging me!
 TORMOD She won't – if I (will) put you home in my car.

CALUM You can't. You've had too much – you're drunk, I'm afraid.
 TORMOD No, I'm all right.
 CALUM I don't think you are. I'll have to walk. There are no buses.
 TORMOD Well, I'll go with you myself and she won't be nagging.
 CALUM All right. Come on.

Outside.

CALUM Wait for me. You're walking too fast – I've new shoes on.
 TORMOD I'm sorry.

Later.

CALUM Och – I've left my coat. I put it off (me) in the bar. It'll be all right there till tomorrow.
 TORMOD It won't – there's £5 in the coat and
 CALUM I know – Mary will be nagging!
 TORMOD I'm going back. Wait for me. I won't be a minute.
 TORMOD I won't (wait). I'm going away home.

Later: At Calum's house.

MAIRI (Mary)
 CALUM
 MAIRI
 CALUM
 MAIRI
 CALUM
 MAIRI
 CALUM
 MAIRI
 CALUM
 MAIRI
 CALUM
 O?

Where were you all afternoon? And all night?
 I was in the shop!
 Until quarter past eight!
 I'm sorry. I was in the bar, I'm afraid, Mary.
 Were you?
 Yes.
 That's all right.
 Is it?
 Yes.
 O?

Pàirt Sia deug/Part Sixteen

- 1 b 'Se Dòmhnaill a tha a' bruidhinn ri Mairi.
- c 'Se Anna a bha ag obair anns a' chafé an-raoir.
- d 'Se lain a bha còmhla riut nuair a chunnaic mi thu.
- e 'Se Calum a bhios/bhitheas ag obair air a' bhàta a-màireach: chan eil Alasdair gu math.
- f 'Se Tormod a bhios (bhitheas) a' coiseachd dhachaigh còmhla ri Mairi a h-uile oidhche.
- g 'Se am balach a dhùin na dorsan dhomh.'

- h** 'Se an nighean a chuir a-mach na cait dhomh.
i 'Se an duine sin a dh'fhàg airgead air a' bhòrd anns a' bhàr.
j 'Se lain a rinn an cofaidd ach 'se Tormod a dh'òl e.
k 'Se lain a tha a' fosgladh na h-uinneagan agus 'se Alasdair a tha gan glanadh.
l 'Se Màiri a chunnaic mi anns a' bhùth an-dé.
m 'Se Oighrig a chuireas sin ceart.
- 2 a** 'Se. **b** Chan e. **c** Chan e. **d** Chan e.
e 'Se. Try answering in full sentences now: eg. **a** 'Se tidsear a tha innte, etc.
- 3** In this order: **f** An e seo am bus a tha a' dol gu Porträig?
a Agus sin dà fhichead sgillin air ais. **d** 'Se gu dearbh.
b An e Hearach a tha annad? **e** Tha lain. **c** 'Se tidsear a tha annamsa. **g** Dé an t-ainm a tha air an nighean ud?

Pàirt Seachd deug/Part Seventeen

- 1 a** An ann air a' bhus a tha thu a' dol dhachaigh?
b An ann leatsa a tha an sporan seo?
- 2 a** Theirig sios an rathad seo, gabh an rathad gu do làmh cheàrr an sin, theirig sios ri taobh a' chladaich, gabh an dàrna rathad gu do làmh cheart - tha taigh Ruairidh an sin, ri taobh na beinne.
b Theirig sios an rathad seo, gabh an rathad gu do làmh cheàrr, gabh a' chiad rathad gu do làmh cheart agus bidh thu aig a' Phost-Oifis.
c Theirig sios an rathad seo, gabh an rathad gu do làmh cheart, an sin gabh an rathad gu do làmh cheàrr aig a' bhùth agus bidh thu aig taigh Sheumais.
- 3 d** 'Sann anns an taigh agamsa a tha am partaidh a-nochd.
e 'Sann air a' bhàta a tha lain ag obair an-diugh.
f An ann a' dol dhachaigh a tha thu?
g An ann faisg air a' chladach a tha an taigh agad?
h An ann dubh a tha an càr agad?
i An ann anns a' bhàr a bha thu an-raoir nuair a bha mi aig an taigh agad?
j Chan ann riumsa a bha e a' ràdh sin idir.
k 'Sann anns an taigh-òsda seo a bha Queen Victoria a' fuireach nuair a bha i an seo.
l An ann an seo a bhios tu ag obair a-màireach?
m 'Sann anns a' mhadainn a bhios mi a' glanadh an taighe.
n Chan ann anns an taigh aig Mairead a dh'fhàg mi mo chòta idir.
o 'Sann an-diugh a riñn mi sin.
p An ann air a' bhòrd a chuireas mi na spàinean?

Pàirt Ochd deug/Part Eighteen

- 1 b** Tha i nas àirde na té sam bith eile . . .
c Tha iad nas fheàrr na an fheadhainn anns a' bhaile mhór.
d Tha i nas mothà na am balach.
e Tha e nas fhuaire na bha e an-dé.
f Tha i nas blàithe na còta.
g Tha e nas fhaide na am fear eile.
h Tha e nas miosa na bha e anns a' mhadainn.
- 2** Picture 1 The big girl: Tha mise nas mothà na thusa.
The little girl: Tha mise nas lugha na thusa.
Picture 2 The big girl: The mise nas blàithe na thusa.
The little girl: Tha mise nas fhuaire na thusa.
Picture 3 The big girl: The mise nas brèagha na thusa.
The little girl: Tha mise nas fheàrr na thusa.
Picture 4 The little girl: Tha mise nas luithe na thusa.
- 3 b** 'Se Màiri as fhuaire (de'n dithis nighean).
c 'Se Màiri as fheàrr.
d 'Se Màiri as luithe.
- 4 a** 'S fheàrr leam leann. Or: Tha mi coma. Or: Cha toigh leam leann no uisge-beatha.

Pàirt Naoi deug/Part Nineteen

- 1 a** Chunnaic lain Seumas an-raoir nuair a bha e a' tighinn dhachaigh.
b Bha e shios aig a' bhùth.
c Bha greiseag.
d Bha e a' ràdh gu robh e a' cur paipear ùr air a' bhalla.
e Thubhairt lain ri Seumas, 'Théid mise còmhla riut agus, nuair a bhios sinn deiseil, théid sinn a-mach airson drama bheag.'
f Chaidh iad a-staigh, chuir Seumas air an solas, shuidh iad sios agus ghabh iad cigarette.
g Cha toigh l': chan eil e a' smaoineachadh gu bheil e uabhasach brèagha idir.
h Aig deich uairean.
i Thubhairt e, 'Rinn sinn glé mhath – nì sinn an cidsin a-nise.'
j Bha iad deiseil aig cairteal gu dà uair dheug.
k Cha robh.
l Bha e ag iarraidh leann.
m Chuir e air an t-seacaid aige agus dh'fhalbh e.
- 2** In this order: **c** Bha mi ag obair shios anns a' bhùth anns a' mhadainn. **e** A bheil e gu bhith deiseil? **a** Chuala mi sin. **d** Bha dithis. **f** Dh'fhàg an nighean baga air a' bhus. **b** Tha cabhag orm.

Pàirt Fichead/Part Twenty

- 1 a Ciamar a tha thu-sibh?
 b A bheil thu ga mo thuigseinn?
 c An e tidsear (etc) a tha annad?
 d Dé an t-ainm a tha ort?
 e An robh an cnatan ort?
 f A bheil thu ag iarraidh biadh?
 g A bheil thu ag iarraidh uisge-leann . . .
 h Dé ghabhas tu?
 i A bheil thu fuar?
 j A bheil thu ag iarraidh bainne anns a' chofaidh?
 k Dé an uair a tha e?
 l Dé na tha e?
 m Am faod mi smocadh?
 n Dé seòrsa a tha thu ag iarraidh?
 o Có ás a tha thu?

- 2 a Ceàrr. b Ceàrr. c Ceart. d Ceàrr. e Ceart.
 f Ceart. g Ceart. h Ceàrr. i Ceàrr. j Ceàrr.
 k Ceàrr. l Ceàrr. m Ceart. n Ceart. o Ceart.
 p Ceàrr. q Ceàrr. r Ceart. s Ceàrr.

3 Sample answers.

- a Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Chan eil mi uabhasach math idir, tha eagal orm. Tha an cnatan orm.
 b Bha mi ag obair. Bha mi a' glanadh an taighe. Bha mi a' bruidhinn ri Màiri. Bha mi anns a' bhùth. Cha robh càil.
 c Dh'fhàg mi an taigh aig ochd uairean anns a' mhadainn, agus thàinig mi air ais aig cóig uairean feasgar. Cha robh mi a-muigh idir an-diugh.
 d Dh'fhosgail mi an doras, chuir mi air an solas, thug mi biadh do'n chat, rinn mi mo dhinnear, rinn mi ti, bha mi a' smocadh, bha mi a' leughadh leabhar, bha mi a' sgrìobhadh litir, chuir mi air an telebhisean . . .
 e Ghabh. Cha do ghabh. Ghabh mi brot, feòil agus buntàta, agus briosgaidean agus càise.
 f Chan eil an t-acras orm ach tha am pathadh orm. The mi ag òl uisge, bainne, cofaidh, ti, leann ach chan eil mi ag ithe càil (dad).
 g 'S toigh l'. Cha toigh l'.
 h Bithidh. Cha bhi.
 i Tha. Chan eil. Tha mi nas fheàr (na bha mi). Chan eil mi nas fheàrr idir – tha mi nas miosa.
 j Tha mi aig a' bhòrd – air a' bhus – anns a' char – anns a' bhàr.
 k Tha Màiri còmhla rium. Chan eil duine còmhla rium.
 l Tha Seumas – Iain – Anna – Oighrig . . .
 m Tha e cairteal gu a h-ochd – lethuair an deidh a seachd – còig mionaidean gu aon uair deug . . .

- n 'Se. Chan e. 'Se ministear-draibhear-nurs a tha annam.
 o 'S ann. Chan ann. 'Sann á Dun Eideann a tha mi. Tha mi á Dun Eideann.
 p 'S ann. Chan ann – Tha mi a' fuireach ann am baile beag.
 q Tha. Chan eil.
 r Tha. Chan eil – tha oidhche mhath ann.
 s Tha aon-a dhà-a trì . . .
 t Tha cóig sgillìn, lethcheud sgillìn, trì fichead sgillìn, not, deich notaichean, ceud not, mìle not.
 u 'S urrainn. Chan urrainn.
 v Tha briogais dhuh agam ach chan eil còta dubh agam idir.
 w Tha.
 x Tha beagan. Tha mi ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig. Tha Gàidhlig gu leòr agam.
 y Bithidh. Cha bhi – tha mi ro thrang, tha eagal orm.
 z Tha!

Na faclan

The definitions given here relate to the way the words have been used in Can Seo. After every noun, the gender is given, followed by the form with the definite article and the plural.

Abbreviations: f. – feminine; m. – masculine.

a

a? (question) A bheil? Is it?

a who, which, that

a/a h- his (with asp.); her

a colloquial form of do

á/ás from

a bheil? is/are/am? Question form of tha

A' Bhliadhna Ur The New Year

a dhà two

a h-ochedh eight

a h-uile every, all

aca 'iad' form of aig

ach except, but

acras, m, an t-acras hunger

Tha an t- acras orm - I am hungry

agad 'thu' form of aig

agam 'mi' form of aig

agaibh 'sibh' form of aig

againn 'sinn' form of aig

agus and

aice 'i' form of aig

aig at, with, 'belonging to', 'in the possession of'

aige 'e' form of aig

ainm, m, an t-ainm,

ainmeannan name

air on; also 'e' form of the preposition

air ais back (adverb)

Air do shlàinte! Your health!

airgead, m, an t-airgead money

airson for

àite, m, an t-àite, àitichean place

Alasdair Alastair, Alexander

Alba Scotland

Albannach, m, an t-Albannach, Albannaich Scot

am? (question) Am bi? – Will be?

am their

am the

a-mach out(wards)

amadan, m, an t-amadan, amadain fool

a-màireach tomorrow

Ameireaga America

a-muigh outside

an? (question) An robh? – Was?

an their

an/an t- the

an in

an còmhnaidh always

an dàrna the second

an deidh after

an dràsda just now

an e? is it?

an seo here

an sin there, then

an siud there

an-dé yesterday

an-diugh today

a-nise now

(ann) an/am in

ann 'e' form of '(ann) an'; there, in it

Tha thu ann – It's you

Tha latha math ann – It's a nice day

Anna Ann, Anne

annad 'thu' form of ann

annam 'mi' form of ann

anns in (form used with the definite article)

a-nochd tonight

an-raoir last night

aon/aonan one

ar our

ar fhichead over twenty

aran, m an t-aran bread

àrd high, loud

a-rinist again, later

ás from (form used with the definite article)

a-staigh inside

a-steach inside (direction)

b

baga, m, am baga, bagaichean bag

baile, m am baile, bailtean village, town

baile móir, m am baile móir large town, city

bainne, m, am bainne milk

balach, m, am balach, balaich boy

balla, m, am balla, ballaichean wall

banca, m, am banca, bancaichean bank

bàr, m, am bàr bar

Barraigh Barra

bàta, m, am bàta, bàtaichean boat

beachd, m, am beachd, beachdan opinion

Dé do bheachd? – What is your opinion?

beag small

beagan, m a little

bean, f, a' bhean wife

beinn, f, a' bheinn, beanntan hill

beul, m, am beul mouth

Beurla, f, a' Bheurla English bha was, were – past tense of verb 'to be'

bheil form of present tense of verb 'to be'

bheir will give

bhiodh would be, used to be

bhios form of future of verb 'to be'

bhitheas form of future of verb 'to be'

bho from: since

bi form of future of verb 'to be'

biadh, m, am biadh food

bidh form of future of verb 'to be'

bithidh form of future of verb 'to be'

blàth warm

bliadhna, f, a' bhliadhna, bliadhnaichean year

A' Bhliadhna Ur – The New Year

Bliadhna Mhath Ur – Happy New Year

bochd poor

bocsa, m, am bocsa, bocsachean box

bòidheach beautiful

bonaid, f, a' bhonaid, bonaidean bonnet, tammy

bòrd, m, am bòrd, bùird table

botal, m, am botal, botail bottle

brèagha beautiful

brigais, f, a' bhriogais, briogaisean trousers

briosgaid, f, a' bhriosgaid, briosaidean biscuit

briste broken
 bròg, f, a' bhròg, brògan shoe
 brot, m, am brot broth, soup
 bruidhinn (ri) speaking (to)
 bu toigh leam I would like
 buidhe yellow
 buntàta, m, am buntàta potato, potatoes
 bus, m, am bus, busaichean bus
 bùth, f, a' bhùth, bùithtean shop

c

cabhag, f a hurry
Tha cabhag orm - I am in a hurry
 càil anything
Chan eil càil - nothing; There isn't anything (Chan eil) càil ach - nothing but; only càil as ùr - anything new
 cairteal, m quarter, quarter hour
 càise, m, an càise cheese
 càite? where?
 Calum Calum, Malcolm
 can say
can a-rithist e - say it again can seo - say this canaидh - will say
 càr, m, an càr, càraichean car
 carson? why?
 cas, f, a' chas, casan foot, leg
 cat, m, an cat, cait cat
 Catriona Catriona, Catherine
 ceàrr wrong, lefthand
 ceart correct, righthand; properly
ceart gu leòr - alright ceart ma tha - alright then
 cèic, f, a' chèic, céicean cake
 céile other
ri chéile - with/to each other
 céilidh, m, an céilidh, céilidhean ceilidh
 ceithir four

ceud hundred
ceud mile fàilte - a hundred thousand welcomes
 chaidh went
 chan e it is not
 chan eil it is not - negative of present tense of verb 'to be'
chan eil càil - nothing; There isn't anything
 chì will see
 cho (ri) as; so
 chuala heard
 chun to
 chunnaic saw
 cia mheud? how many?
 ciamar a? how?
 cidsin, m, an cidsin kitchen
 cladach, m, an cladach, cladaichean shore
 clò, m, an clò, clòitean tweed
 cluinn hear
cluinnidh - will hear cluinntinn - hearing
 cnatan, m, an cnatan the common cold
Tha an cnatan orm - I have a cold
 có (a)? who, whom?
 có ás? where from
 có's fheárr leat? which/ whom do you prefer?
 có tha ann? Who is it?
 còcaire, m, an còcaire, còcairean cook, chef
 co-dhiù anyway
 cofaidh, m, an cofaidh, cofaidhean coffee
 coig five
 coiseachd walking
 coma indifferent
Tha mi coma - I don't care 's coma - it doesn't matter coma co-dhiù - completely indifferent
 còmhla ri (along) with
 còta, m, an còta, còtaichean coat
 cù, m, an cù, coin dog

cuairt, f, a' chuairt, cuairtean a walk, trip
 cuideachd also
 cuideigin someone
 cuir put, send
 cuin a? when?
 cupa, m, an cupa, cupannan cup
 cur putting, sending
 cus too much

d
 dà two
 dad anything
 dàrna second
 de of
sgith de - tired of
 dé (a)? what?
Dé a' Ghàidhlig a tha air? What is the Gaelic for? - Dé an t-ainm a tha air? - What is the name of? Dé an uair a tha e? - What is the time? Dé do bheachd? - What is your opinion? Dé tha ann? - What is it? Dé tha a' dol? - What is doing?
 dé cho? how? (with adjective)
 dé na? how much?
 dé seòrsa? what kind?
 deagh good
Air do dheagh shlàinte - Your good health!
 dèan do, make; also form of the future
 dèanamh doing, making
dol a dhèanamh - going to do dol a sheinn - going to sing

Dòmhnaill Donald
 dona bad
 donn brown
 doras, m, an doras, dorsan door
 dotair, m, an dotair, dotairean doctor
 draibhear, m, an draibhear, draibhearan driver
 drama, f, an drama, dramaichean dram
 dubh black
 duilich sorry
Tha mi duilich? I'm sorry

dùin *shut, close*
 dùin do bheul - *shut your mouth*
 duine, m, *an duine, daoine man, person*
 Dun Eideann *Edinburgh*
 dùnadh *closing, shutting*
 dusan, m, *an dusan, dusain dozen*

e
 e *he, him, it (masc.)*
 eagal, m, *an t-eagal fear*
Tha eagal orm - I'm afraid
 eile *other, else*
 eilean, m, *an t-eilean, eileanan island*
An t-Eilean Sgitheanach - Skye
 Eilidh *Helen*
 esan *emphatic form of e*

f
 facal, m, *am facal, faclan word*
Na faclan - Vocabulary
 fad *'the whole of'*
fad na h-oidhche - all night
 fada *far, long (of time)*
 fàg *leave*
 fàgail *leaving*
 faic *see; also form of the future*
 faicinn *seeing*
 fàilte *welcome*
ceud mile fàilte - a hundred thousand welcomes
 faisg air *near*
 falamh *empty*
 falbh *going; going away*
 falt, m, *am falt hair*
 faodaidh *may*
 fàs *grow, become; growing, becoming*
 feadhainn, f, *an fheadhainn some, ones*
 fear, m, *am fear, fir/feadhainn man, one (masc.)*

feasgar, m, *am feasgar*,
 feasgair *evening; in the evening*
 feòil, f, *an fheòil meat*
 feumaidh *must*
 fhathast *yet, still*
 fheàrr *better*
có's fheàrr leat? - which/ whom do you prefer?
's fheàrr dhomh - I'd better
's fheàrr leam - I prefer
 fhéin, fhìn *self*
 fhios *see fios*
 fhuair *got*
 fichead *twenty*
dà fhichead - forty
aon ar fhichead - twenty one
 fios *knowledge, information*
Tha fhios agam - I know
 fliuch *wet*
 fo *under*
 fón, m, *am fón, fónaichean telephone*
 forca, f, *an forca, forcaichean fork*
 fosgail *open*
 fuar *cold*
 fuireach *waiting, staying, living*
 fuirich (ri) *wait (for)*

g
 ga, gad/ga do, gam/ga mo, gam/gan etc. *'Pronoun objects' with verbal noun: see Lesson 14 and Summary of Grammar on page 99*
 gabh *take (accept), have*
gabh mo leisgeul - excuse me
 gabhair *taking, having*
 Gàidhlig, f, a' Ghàidhlig *Gaelic*
 ge ta *however*
 geal *white*
 geansaidh, m, *an geansaidh, geansaidhean pullover*
 gin *any (of number)*
 glan *clean*

glanadh *cleaning*
 Glaschu *Glasgow*
 glé *quite; very*
glé mhath: quite good, very good; very well, all right
 gloinne, f, a' ghloinne, gloinnichean *glass*
 gorm *blue*
 gràdh, m, *an gràdh love, beloved*
 grànda *ugly, awful*
 greas ort *hurry up*
 greiseag *a while*
 gu *to*
 gu, gum, gun *that (eg. with reported speech)*
 gu bhith *almost*
 gu dearbh *indeed, certainly*
gu dearbh fhéin - most certainly
 gu leòr *enough, plenty*
 gu leth *'and a half'*
 gu math *well*
 gum, gun *that (eg. with reported speech)*
 gun teagamh *certainly, without a doubt*

h
 Hearach *Harrisman*

i
 i *she, her, it (fem.)*
 iad *they, them*
 iadsan *emphatic form of iad*
 iain *Ian, John*
 iarraidh *wanting, asking for*
 iasg, m, *an t-iasg fish*
an t-iasgair, m, iasgairean fisherman
 idir *at all*
 Ile *Islay*
 ìm, m, *an t-ìm butter*
 innis (do) *tell (to)*
 innte *i' form of ann*
 ionnsachadh *learning*
 is *form of agus*
 is *verb: see - s, 'sann, 'se (Lessons 16, 17).*
 ise *emphatic form of i.*

ith *eat*
 ithe *eating*

k
 kilo *kilo*

l
 làmh, f, *an làmh, làmhan hand*
 latha, m, *an latha, lathaichean day*
Tha latha math ann - It's a nice day
Nach ann ann a tha an latha math? - What a nice day it is
Latha na Sàbaid - Sunday, the Sabbath
 le/leis *with, by; belonging to*
 leabhar, m, *an leabhar, leabhraichean book*
 leam *'mi' form of le*
 leann, m, *an leann beer*
 leat *'thu' form of le*
leat fhéin - by yourself
 leatha *'i' form of le*
 leibh *'sibh' form of le*
 leinn *'sinn' form of le*
 leis *'e' form of le*
also form of preposition used with the definite article
 Leódas *Lewis*
 leotha *'iad' form of le*
 leth, f, *an leth half*
 lethcheud *fifty*
 lethuair *half-an-hour*
 litir, f, *an litir, litrichean letter*
 luath *fast*
 lugha *smaller*
 Lunnain *London*

m
 ma *if*
 ma tha *then, in that case*
 Macleòid *MacLeod*
 madainn, f, a' mhadainn *morning*
 Mairead *Margaret*
 Màiri *Mary*
 mar seo *this way*
 mar sin *that way, so*

mar sin leat *goodbye*
 math *good*
 's math sin - that's good
 mi *I, me*
 mìle, m, *am* mìle, miltean
 mile, thousand
 ministear, m, *am* ministear,
 ministearan *minister*
 mionaid, f, a' mhionaid,
 mionaidean *minute*
 mise *emphatic form of mi*
 'i am'
 mo *my*
 móir *big*
 móran *much, a lot, many*
 mothà *bigger*
 mu *about, around*
 mu dheireadh *at last; the last*
 Muile *Mull*
 muir, m, *am* muir *sea*

n

na *than*
 na *do not*
 na/na h- *the - plural form*
 Na Hearadh *Harris*
 Nach? *(negative question)*
 Nach eil? Isn't it.
 Nach e a tha fuar an-diugh? - Isn't it cold today?
 Nach ann ann a tha an iatha math? Isn't it a nice day?
 naoi *nine*
 nì *will do/make*
 nighean, f, *an* nighean,
 nighnean/(na h-) ighnean
 girl, daughter
 no *or, nor*
 Nollaig *Christmas*
 not, m, *an* not, notaichean
 Pound, pound note
 nuair a *when*
 nurs, f, *an* nurs, nursaichean
 nurse

o

obair *working; work*
 ochd *eight*
 oidhche, f, *an* oidhche,

oidhcheannan *night*
Oidhche na Bliadhna Uir - New Year's Eve
 Oighrig *Effie*
 oirbh 'sibh' *form of air*
 oirnn 'sinn' *form of air*
 oirre 't' *form of air*
 òl *drink; drinking*
 òran, m, *an* t-òran, òrain
 song
 orm 'mi' *form of air*
 orra 'iad' *form of air*
 ospadal, m, *an* t-ospadal,
 ospadail *hospital*
 ort 'thu' *form of air*

p
 pacaid, f, a' phacaíd, pacaidean
 packet
 paipear, m, *am* paipear,
 paipearan *paper*
 pairseal, m, *am* pairseal,
 pairsealan *parcel*
 páirt, f, a' phàirt, páirtean
 part
 partaidh, m, *am* partaidh,
 partaidhean *party*
 pathadh, m, *am* pathadh
 thirst
 Tha am pathadh orm - I am thirsty
 peann, m, *am* peann, pinn
 pen
 pinnt, f, a' phinnt, pinntean
 pint
 pios, m, *am* píos, píosan
 piece
 Portrigh *Portree*
 Post Oifis, m, *am* Post Oifis
 Post Office

r
 ràdh *saying*
 rà nail *crying*
 Rathad, m, *an* Rathad,
 rathaidean *road, way*
 reacord, m, *an* reacord,
 reacordan *record*
 ri/ris *to, 'with'*
 ri chéile *to/with each other*

ri taobh *beside*
 rinn *did, made*
 ris *form of ri used with definite article*
 'e' *form or ri*
 rithe 'i' *form of ri*
 rium 'mi' *form of ri*
 riut 'thu' *form of ri*
 riutha 'iad' *form of ri*
 rud, m, *an* rud, rudan *thing*
 rud sam bith - anything
 ruibh 'sibh' *form of ri*
 ruinn 'sinn' *form of ri*
 rùm, m, *an* rùm, rumannan
 room
 ro *too*
 robh *was/were: form of the past tense of the verb 'to be'*

s

's *form of agus*
 's *form of the verb is*
 's coma - *it doesn't matter*
 's dòcha (gu) - *maybe*
 's fheàrr dhomh - *I'd better*
 's fheàrr leam - *I prefer*
 's math sin - *that's good*
 's toigh leam - *I like*
 -sa/-se/-san *emphatic pronoun endings*
 salainn, m, *an* salainn *salt*
 saoil a/am/an? *do you think?*
 Saoil an toir thu dhomh? - Do you think you could (will) give me?
 sam bith *any*
 samhradh, m, *an* samhradh
 summer
 'sann *it is*
 Sasunnach, m, *an* Sasunnach,
 Sasunnaich Englishman
 'se *it is*
 seacaid, f, *an* t-seacaid,
 seacaidean *jacket*
 seachd *seven*
 seachdain, f, *an* t-seachdain,
 seachdainean *week*
 seadh *yes (of acknowledgment)*

séadhar, m, *an* séadhar,
 séadhraicheadan *chair*
 seall *look (at), see*
 seinn *sing; singing*
 seo *this; this is; here is*
 seo agad - here, here is here you have
 Seònaid *Janet, Jessie*
 seòrsa, m, *an* seòrsa,
 seòrsachean *kind*
 Seumas *James*
 sgian, f, *an* sgian, sgeinean
 knife
 sgillin, f, *an* sgillin, sgillinean
 penny, pence
 sgiort, f, *an* sgiort,
 sgiortaichean *skirt*
 sgith *tired*
 sgith de - tired of
 sgrìobhadh *writing*
 sguir *stop; end*
 shios *down*
 shios am baile - down (in) the town
 shuas *up*
 sia *six*
 sibh *you (plural and polite form)*
 sibhse *emphatic form of sibh*
 Sim *Simon*
 sin *that; that is; there is*
 sinn *we, us*
 sinne *emphatic form of sinn*
 sios *down(wards)*
 sios am baile - down town
 siúcar, m, *an* siúcar *sugar*
 siud *that; that is; there is*
 siuthad *go on*
 slàinte! *cheers!*
 Air do slàinte! - Your health!
 Air do dheagh shlàinte! - Your good health!
 smaoineachadh *thinking*
 smocadh *smoking*
 smùid, f, *an* smùid *binge*
 snog *nice, pretty*
 solas, m, *an* solas, solais *light*
 spàin, f, *an* spàin, spàinean
 spoon, spoonful

sporan, m, *an sporan*, sporain
 purse, sporran
 spòrs, f, *spòrs* fun
 stad stop
 suas up(wards)
 suidh sit
 suidhe sitting
 sùil, f, *an t-sùil*, sùilean eye
t
 taigh, m, *an taigh*, taighean house
 aig an taigh - at home
 taigh-òsda, m, *an taigh-òsda* hotel
 tapadh leat thank you (sing.)
 Tapadh leibh - Thank you (plural and polite form)
 tartan, m, *an tartan* tartan
 taxaidh, m, *an taxaidh*, taxaidhean taxi
 té, woman, one (fem.)
 téid will go
 teine, *an teine*, m, teinicheadan fire
 telebhisean, *an telebhisean*, m, television
 teth hot
 tha am/are/is: present tense of verb 'to be'
 thàinig came
 thall over(that)
 thalla go, go away
 théid will go
 theirig go
 thig come; will come
 thig a-staigh - come in
 thoir (do, le, gu) give, take, bring
 an toir thu? - will you give?
 thu you (sing.)
 thubhairt said
 thug gave, took, brought
 thugad to you
 thusa emphatic form of thu 'you are'
 tì, *an f* tea

an tidsear, f, tidsearan teacher
 teacher
 tig will come
 tighinn coming
 Tiriodh Tiree
 toigh 'S toigh leam - I like
 toilichte happy, pleased
 toirt giving, taking, bringing
 Tormod Norman
 trang busy
 trì three
 tric often
 trobad come (here)
 trod quarrelling, 'getting on at', nagging
 tu you (sing.)
 tuigsinn understanding
 tuilleadh more; anymore
u
 uabhasach very; awfully; terrible
 uaine green
 uair hour, time
 dé an uair a tha e? - what time is it?
 uair sam bith - anytime
 an uair sin - then
 ud that
 ugh, m, *an t-ugh*, uighean egg
 Uibhist Uist
 uile all, every
 a h-uile - every
 unnean, m, *an t-unnean*, unneanan onion
 unneag, f, *an unneag*, unneagan window
 uisge, m, *an t-uisge* water, rain
 Tha an t-uisge ann - It is raining
 uisge-beatha, m, *an t-uisge-beatha* whisky
 ùr new
 càil as ùr - anything new
 urrainn 'S urrainn dhomh - I can

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