Ceumannan Cànain 5



Contents

Cànan **Duilleag**

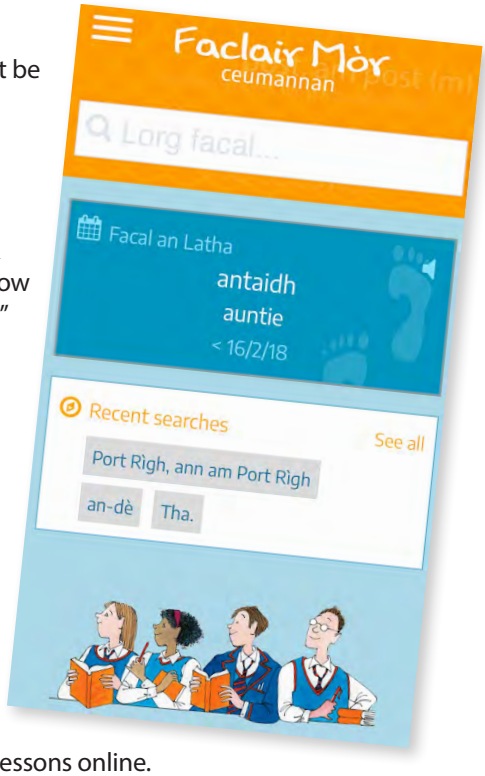
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Dictionary skills

You will probably be well used to using an online dictionary or an app to look up words in class or at home. Whilst these are quick and easy to use, relying solely on them is unwise. In an exam/assessment, you are not likely to have access to an online dictionary so you will need to know how to use an actual physical copy effectively.

It really helps if you:

- know what dictionary you will be given in your exam and get used to using it regularly.
- know your alphabet (in Gaelic AND English) and know how each and every letter of every word will affect its alphabetical position on a page of the dictionary.
- have a decent grasp of basic English grammatical terms.
- make sure you understand the grammatical abbreviations that your dictionary uses (ie ***n***, ***adv***, ***f***, ***m*** etc)
- know how to 'strip' a word.
- familiarise yourself with any verb tables that might be at the back of your dictionary.



Know your English!

It really helps if you have a decent grasp of grammar in English (and in whatever other language you speak fluently). You might be thinking, "Why do I need to know anything about English grammar? I'm learning Gaelic!" The truth is, learning a second language is much easier when you have a good knowledge of how your first language works. Unless of course you are lucky enough to already speak more than one language fluently, you will need to be able to relate what you learn about Gaelic grammar to English. Knowing even the basic classifications of words and their purpose will be of huge benefit. For example, could you explain what a noun, a verb, an adjective and an adverb are? Could you also give some examples of these? If the answer to either of these questions is 'No', then you need to brush up on your basic knowledge of English grammar before you go any further! There are lots of very basic English grammar lessons online.
Look back to **Ceumannan 1 p333** where you will find a list of basic grammar terms. For more detailed information, refer to the glossary and relevant sections of ***Ceumannan Cànain 5***.

Abbreviations

Making sure you know your own dictionary's abbreviation code is really important. Make sure you also understand what these abbreviations actually mean.

Mar eisimpleir:

m	masculine	***a***	adjective	***adv***	adverb
f	feminine	***n***	noun	***v***	verb

Eacarsaich 1

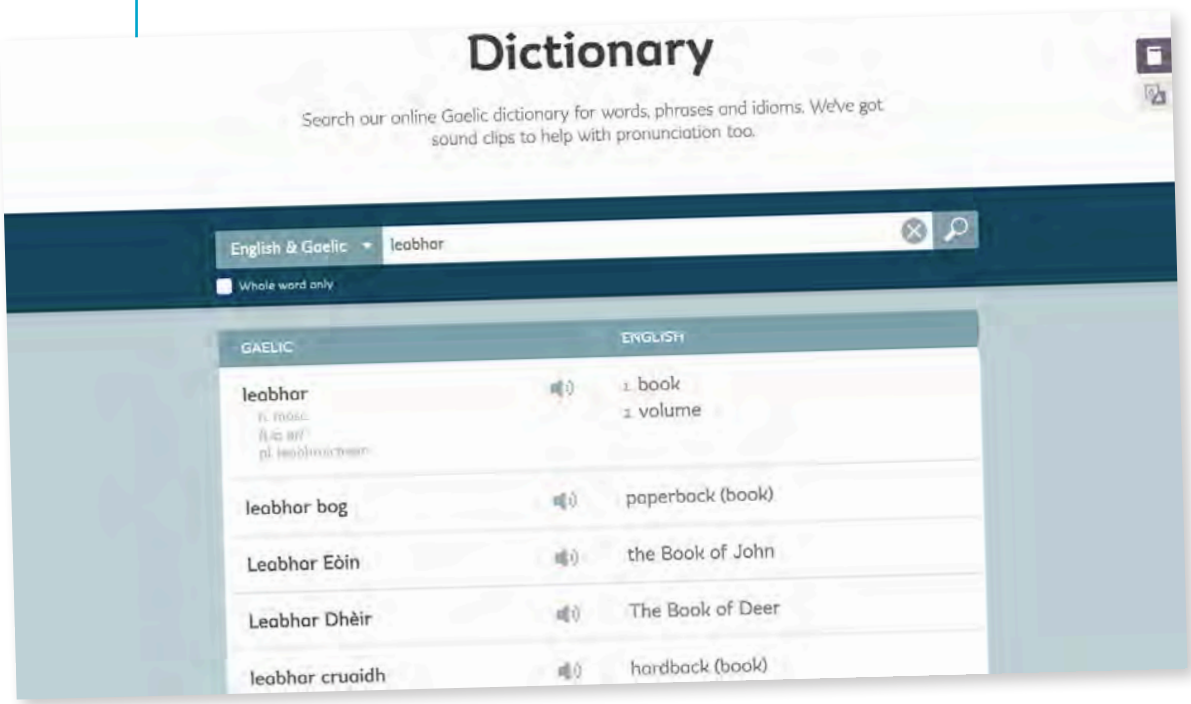
- Lorg na faclan seo anns an fhaclair.
- Sgrìobh ciall an fhacail agus fiosrachadh sam bith eile a tha na lùib.
- Mìnich am fiosrachadh dha do charaid/thidsear.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Look up the following words. Copy the meaning and the abbreviations listed. Explain to your partner or your teacher what you think the abbreviations tell you about each word. The first one has been done for you.

1. **caileag** — lass, girl
   n. fem. /kalag/ gen. -eige; pl. *–an*

abreviation/information	tells us:
n.	***caileag*** is a noun
fem	***caileag*** is a feminine noun
/kalag/	the pronunciation of ***caileag***
gen. –eige	the genitive (possessive) form of the word caileag (***caileige***), ie *of the girl* or *the girl's*….
pl. *–an*	to make the word ***caileag*** plural you add an '***an***' on to it (***caileagan***)

2. leabhar
3. leisg
4. faic
5. creid
6. an-diugh



Why do I need to understand abbreviations?

Sometimes you can make mistakes with words if you don't know what class/kind of word it is you are dealing with. The abbreviation will give you all the information you need to avoid some silly mistakes.

For example:

Imagine you want to create a sentence in Gaelic to say: ***Maybe I'll go home tomorrow***.

You get as far as:

'S dòcha gun tèid mi____?____ a-màireach — *Maybe I'll go home tomorrow.*

But, you have forgotten how to spell ***'home'*** in Gaelic, so you look it up. You find two options:

dachaigh *n* **(-e), -ean**
f home

dhachaigh *adv*
home

Question: Which word for ***home*** should you choose?

Answer: dhachaigh



The first option above (**dachaigh**) has the abbreviation ***n*** beside it, meaning it is a noun — an actual physical thing. Mar eisimpleir: **Seo dachaigh Màiri**. *This is Mary's home*.

The second example (**dhachaigh**) has the abbreviation ***adv*** beside it, meaning it is an adverb. The purpose of an adverb is to give you more information about the verb in the sentence. In our sentence above (**'S dòcha gun tèid mi dhachaigh a-màireach**.) the verb in the sentence is **thèid** (*will go*). Therefore, **dhachaigh** (the adverb meaning *home(wards)*) tells you more about the verb **thèid**; it is telling you the direction of the '***going***'. In English we don't make a visible distinction between ***home*** (the noun) and ***home*** (the adverb) but Gaelic does. So if you think of **dachaigh** as being a bit like the word *home/house* and **dhachaigh** meaning ***homewards*** or ***towards the house***, then it might make things easier. You wouldn't say "***I'm going house***", would you? Hopefully the above scenario will illustrate how you can avoid making simple mistakes by having some basic dictionary skills.

Eacarsaich 2

- Còmhla ri caraid no mar chlas, smaoinichibh air na leanas.

With a partner or as a class, consider the following scenarios. Be mindful of abbreviations!



1. *I saw a dog yesterday.* _____***?***_____ ***mi cù an-dè.***

   Imagine you can't remember how to say ***'saw'***. When you look up the word ***saw*** in the dictionary, you find this:

   saw — *n* ***sàbh*** *m*

   You decide to write: ***Sàbh mi cù an-dè.***

   What is wrong with this sentence? Discuss this with your partner/class.

2. *I left my bag on the bus.* _____***?***_____ ***mi mo bhaga air a' bhus.***

   Imagine you can't remember how to say ***left***, so you look it up.

   You find this:

   left — a ***clì***

   You decide to write: ***Clì mi mo bhaga air a' bhus.***

   What is wrong with this sentence? Discuss this with your partner/class.

Looking up verbs in the dictionary

English to Gaelic

If you look up an English verb in the dictionary to find its Gaelic, you usually won't find it unless you look for the root form of it (the command word), this is sometimes called 'the imperative'. In the previous example in Eacarsaich 2 (*I left my bag on the bus*) you need to know that the root of the verb *left* in English is *leave*. You need to look up *leave* (**fàg**) and then use your previous knowledge of Gaelic verbs, or the verb tables at the back of the dictionary, to work out the past tense (*left* **dh'fhàg**).

I left my bag on the bus. ***Dh'fhàg mi mo bhaga air a' bhus.***

Gaelic to English

Similarly, if you have a Gaelic verb and want to find out what it means in English, you will need to be able to strip the Gaelic verb back to its root form. Here are some things that can usually help you find the root of a verb:

- remove **ag** or **a'** or **dh'** before the verb
- remove any lenition or aspiration
- remove the ending

For example, look at this sentence: **Dh'aithnicheadh Màiri an duine.**
You don't understand ***Dh'aithnicheadh*** and can't find it in the dictionary.
To strip it back, you remove the **dh'** and the ending (**eadh**). You are left with **aithnich**.
Aithnich (*to recognise or know*) will be easily found in the dictionary.
Dh'aithnicheadh Màiri an duine. — Mary would recognise/know the man.

If the verb you are looking for is irregular (***vb irr***), you will usually find it quite easily along with a reference to any grammar tables that your dictionary has in it.

Eacarsaich 3

- Coimhead air na gnìomhairean a leanas.
- Dè bu chòir dhut a lorg anns an fhaclair?

Consider the following verbs. They are in various tenses. 'Strip' each word back to find the root that you would be most likely to find in a dictionary. The first one has been done for you.

verb	root
dh'fhuirich	fuirich (stay/wait)
coisichidh	
thèid	
a' toirt	
sgrìobhainn	
a' creidsinn	
chuala	
a' sealltainn	
a bhriseadh	
dh'ainmich	
dh'fhàs	
chanainn	
a' tuigsinn	

Finding nouns in the dictionary

You might need to strip a noun back to its singular nominative (normal) form before you look it up.

	text	what to look up
Gaelic	**Siuthad, <u>a bhalaich!</u>**	**<u>balach</u>** (singular nominative)
English	Go on, <u>boy</u>!	<u>boy</u>

Mar seo:
You will NOT find ***a bhalaich*** listed as an entry in the dictionary. You will only find ***balach***.

Tips for stripping words before looking for them in a dictionary:

- remove any lenition or aspiration (the letter '***h***' if it's the 2nd letter in word.)
  a' bhùth → bùth
- remove **a'** or **ag** before verbs
  a' sgrìobhadh → sgrìobhadh
- remove any verbal particle (**dh'**)
  dh'òl → òl
- remove any verb endings (**–ainn**, **–inn**, **–(e)amaid**, **–adh**, **–te**, **–ar**, **–thar**)
  leughadh → leugh
- de-slenderise noun (remove or broaden any slender vowels near end of a noun.)
  na h-uinneige → uinneag
- remove any article from nouns (**a', an, am, an t-**)
  an t-Samhain → Samhain
- convert a plural back to singular
  na bràithrean → bràthair

Eacarsaich 4

- Coimhead air na faclan a leanas.
- Dè dh'fheumas tu a dhèanamh leotha mus coimhead thu air an son san fhaclair?
- Bruidhinn ri do charaid, a' mìneachadh gach atharrachadh a rinn thu.

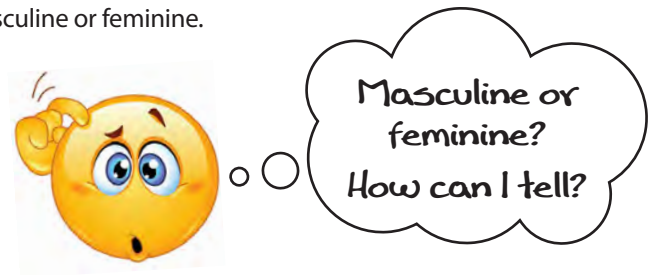
Strip these words back to their basic form so that they can easily be found in the dictionary. Write down what word you would look up in the dictionary. Discuss with your partner/teacher the changes you have made to each word.

Noun	What to look up in dictionary
an t-seacaid	seacaid
na còtaichean	
an t-ìm	
na h-eileanan	
na caileige	
a' ghealach	
an t-saoghail	
an t-Ògmhios	
na h-uinneig	
a' bhùth	

Ainmearan - Nouns

Noun a word that names a thing, a person, or a place.

All nouns in Gaelic are either masculine or feminine.



The best way of knowing if a noun is masculine or feminine is to check it in the dictionary. But! There are some other clues and tricks that can help you make an educated guess if you don't have a dictionary to hand. Warning! There are ALWAYS exceptions to every rule so it is best to check a dictionary to be 100% sure.

usually masculine	example	usually feminine	example
male persons	**athair** **bràthair** **mac** **uncail** **rìgh**	*female persons*	**màthair** **nighean** **piuthar** **antaidh** **banrigh**
male animals	**tarbh** **cù** **coileach**	*female animals*	**bò** **caora** **cearc**
jobs	**dealbhadair** **seinneadair** **dotair** **dràibhear** **iasgair** **manaidsear** **saighdear** **rùnaire**	*languages & countries*	**Gàidhlig** **Beurla** **Fraingis** **Alba** **an Eadailt** **a' Ghearmailt**
		nouns connected with the heavens/space	**grian** **gealach** **rionnag** **comaid**
words ending in: **air** **iche** **ach** **adh** **an** **as**	**coimpiutair** **fiosaiche** **cladach** **gàrradh** **òran** **solas**	*words ending in:* *ag* *achd* *id*	**tunnag** **beannachd** **basgaid**
words with a broad ending	**cothrom** **botal** **peann** **caisteal** **leabhar**	*words with a slender ending*	**sgoil** **sùil** **glùin** **leabaidh** **dùthaich**

Eacarsaich 1

- A bheil na h-ainmearan seo fireann no boireann?
- Na cleachd faclair fhathast.
- Cleachd am fiosrachadh anns a' chlàr gu h-àrd gus tomhas a dhèanamh.
- Cleachd faclair airson faighinn a-mach an robh thu ceart.

Without using a dictionary, make an educated guess at the gender of these nouns. Use the table above to help you. Check with a dictionary afterwards to see if you were right.

eagal	corrag	briosgaid
cuilean	gille	Spàinntis
cailleach	caileag	a' Chuimrigh
bodach	coimhearsneachd	sneachd
planaid	còcaire	eòlaiche
prìs	beinn	seanmhair
ceann	muir	seanair

The definite article - The ...

The *definite article* (sometimes referred to simply as *'the article'*) is the equivalent of the word 'the' in English. As with English, we use the article before a noun.

an sgoil the school **an t-eilean** the island **na h-òrain** the songs

a' chèic the cake **am bàta** the boat **na leabhraichean** the books

The article can give you a big clue as to whether a noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. Unlike English, as you will already know, Gaelic has more than one definite article. Knowing what article to use can be tricky for learners – and sometimes even fluent speakers can get it wrong! The definite article used can depend on the gender of the noun, the letter(s) with which the nouns begins and whether the noun is singular or plural. The definite articles in Gaelic are as follows:

am **an t-** **a'** **an** (for singular nouns)	**na** **na h-** (for plural nouns)



Ainmearan singilte - Singular nouns

masculine singular nouns starting with	example	article (the)	feminine singular nouns starting with	example
b, **f**, **m**, **p**	am balach am facal am manaidsear am pàipear	**am**	—	—
vowels	an t-àite an t-eilean an t-ìm an t-oileanach an t-uan	**an t-**	**sl**, **sn**, **sr**, **s**+vowel	an t-slighe an t-snèap an t-sròn an t-seacaid
—	—	**a'**	**b**, **c**, **g**, **m**, **p** (add lenition)	a' bhròg a' chailleach a' Ghàidhlig a' mhadainn a' phiseag
any other letter	an cat an doras an gille an leabhar an nàbaidh an rùilear an saoghal an taigh	**an**	**f** (add lenition)	an fhreagairt an fhèis an Fhraing an fhidheall
			any other letter	an àrainneachd an èadhar an iarmailt an làraidh an naidheachd an obair an dùthaich an rionnag an sgoil an tiogaid an uinneag

Ainmearan iomarra - Plural nouns

Regardless of gender, the articles for plurals are:

na before a consonant

na leabhraichean **na miotagan** **na daoine** **na briosgaidean** **na sgoilearan**

na h- before a vowel

na h-ainmean **na h-eileannan** **na h-iasgairean** **na h-obraichean** **na h-uairean**

Eacarsaich 2

- Cuir alt ri gach ainmear.
- Cleachd faclair agus na clàran gràmair gu h-àrd.

Add the appropriate article to each of these singular nouns below. You will already have identified most of these nouns as either masculine or feminine in the previous exercise. Use the grammar tables on previous pages to help you and/or use a dictionary.

an	**an t-**	**a'** (+ lenition)	**am**

eagal	corrag	briosgaid
cuilean	gille	sneachd
cailleach	caileag	uisge
bodach	coimhearsneachd	sìde
planaid	còcaire	seanair
prìs	beinn	Ruis
ceann	muir	fògarrach


Ceàrr!

Eacarsaich 3

- Tha gach alt gu h-ìseal ceàrr.
- Cuir ceart iad.

The nouns below all have the WRONG articles. Correct them.

am togalach	a' sràid	an aran
am bùth	an t-saor	an t-eaglais
a' rathad	an factaraidh	a' chat
an craobh	am gèam	an t-deoch
an pàirc	a' ghàrradh	an t-taibhse

Buadhairean - Adjectives

Adjective (adj) — a word that describes a person, place or thing.

Eacarsaich 1

- Cia mheud buadhair as urrainn dhut ainmeachadh ann am mionaid?
- Mar chlas/bhuidheann, dèanaibh liosta.

How many Gaelic adjectives can you name in a minute? Make a list togeher with your group/class.

As you already know,

- most adjectives come after a noun in Gaelic.
  bhan bheag, **dhearg** — *a wee red van*
- adjectives that immediately follow feminine nouns will be lenited (if possible).
  Anna bheag — wee Anna but **Calum beag** — wee Calum

Lenition	No lenition
b c d f g m p s t	sg sm sp st l n r*

*(**l**, **n**, **r** lenite in sound but not in writing)



Onarach


Làidir


Brònach


Fiadhaich


Cuideachail

Aibideil bhuadhairean

buadhair		
àlainn	eilean àlainn	dùthaich àlainn
beag	balach beag	nighean bheag
caol	duine caol	caileag chaol
dearg	càr dearg	bhan dhearg
eireachdail	latha eireachdail	madainn eireachdail
fada	còta fada	sgeulachd fhada
gleansach	falt gleansach	rionnag ghleansach
intinneach	fiosrachadh inntinneach	eachdraidh inntinneach
luath	càr luath	bhan luath
mìorbhaileach	taigh mìorbhaileach	naidheachd mhìorbhaileach
neònach	boireannach neònach	fuaim neònach
orains	solas orains	sgiorta orains
pinc	geansaidh pinc	cèic phinc
robach	teadaidh robach	lèine robach
sgiobalta	rùm sgiobalta	nighean sgiobalta
sìmplidh	fuasgladh sìmplidh	ceist shìmplidh
smaoineachail	àite smaoineachail	caileag smaoineachail
spìocach	duine spìocach	cailleach spìocach
starach	creutair starach	feannag starach
tana	brot tana	duilleag thana
uaine	peant uaine	planaid uaine

Remember that no lenition is needed when the adjective is used after the verb '*to be*' [**tha**, below] as its complement.

Mar eisimpleir:



Tha a' bhan beag agus dearg. The van is small and red.

Eacarsaich 2

- Cuir buadhair ri gach ainmear.
- Cuimhnich air an riaghailt.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Add an adjective of your choice to each of these definite nouns. Remember the rule.

1. a' ghealach gheal
2. an t-eilean
3. an dùthaich
4. am peann
5. an solas
6. an obair
7. a' bhriogais
8. an t-sràid
9. a' chailleach
10. a' mhuc
11. an cù
12. an latha

Adjectives that come before nouns

Although in Gaelic, most adjectives come after the noun: car dearg, bàta mòr, bhan bheag, there are some adjectives that can only be used before nouns. Notice that these adjectives that precede nouns will cause lenition, where possible.

deagh (fine/great)
sàr (excellent)
droch (bad)
prìomh (first/primary)
seann (old)
ath (next/following)
corra (few/occasional)

deagh latha (a great day)
sàr sheinneadair (an excellent singer)
droch shìde (bad weather)
Prìomh Mhinistear (Prime Minister)
seann chù (an old dog)
an ath sheachdain (the next/following week)
corra fhacal (a few words)

Plural nouns with adjectives

There is a very easy rule to follow when using an adjective following a plural noun. The gender of the noun doesn't matter at all. If a plural noun has a slender ending, the following adjective will be lenited (if possible).

If the plural noun has a broad ending, there is no lenition of the adjective.

plural nouns with a broad ending (last vowel in noun is **a**, **o** or **u**)	plural nouns with a slender ending (last vowel in noun is **e** or **i**)
beanntan mòra	cait mhòra
càraichean beaga	balaich bheaga
caileagan brèagha	òrain bhrèagha
brògan geala	coin ghela
dealbhan gòrach	balaich ghòrach

Notice that the letter **a** has been added to the end of some adjectives in both columns above. This happens to adjectives that have only one syllable.

Eacarsaich 3

- Cuir buadhair le gach ainmear iomarra.
- Cuimhnich air an riaghailt.

Put an adjective of your choice with each of these plural nouns. Remember the rule.

1. uinneagan
2. feadhainn
3. craobhan
4. eòin
5. pinn
6. leabhraichean
7. crùin
8. corragan
9. cinn
10. caoraich
11. dreasaichean
12. tidsearan

Eacarsaich 4

- Leugh an earrann.
- Lorg na h-ainmearan le buadhair(ean) nan cois.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Read the passage and find all the nouns that have adjectives with them. Make a list. What does each example tell you about the noun it describes? The first one has been done for you.

Tha prìosanach cunnartach air teicheadh à prìosan mòr ann an Glaschu agus e air a dhol a dhìth ann an sgìre Loch Nis. Tha am Poileas ag ràdh gun deach Màrtainn MacLeòid (no Màrtainn Mòr Molach, mar as fheàrr a dh'aithnichear e) fhaicinn mu dheireadh ann am pàirc nan càraichean aig Caisteal Urchadain. Tha MacLeòid, a tha trithead bliadhna a dh'aois, àrd agus tomadach le falt fada donn agus feusag bheag bhàn air. Tha sùilean gorma aige agus corra fhiacail a dhìth air. Nuair a chaidh fhaicinn mu dheireadh, bha briogais ghoirid dhearg, lèine-t bhuidhe, seacaid mhòr dhubh, speuclairean dubha, agus bòtannan mòra dubha air. Tha e coltach gun robh e a' dràibheadh bhan bheag ghlas le srianagan geala air gach taobh. Tha blas làidir Leòdhasach aige agus thathas a' creidsinn gum faod gunna a bhith aige.

Ma chì sibh e, tha am poileas a' moladh gu mòr gun a dhol faisg air MacLeòid. 'S e duine cunnartach dha-rìribh a th' ann. Bu chòir do dhaoine fònadh gu Poileas Alba air 111 ma tha fiosrachadh sam bith aca.

1. prìosanach cunnartach – a dangerous prisoner.

The un-lenited adjective (**cunnartach**) shows us that the noun (**prìosanach**) is masculine.





Co-ghnìomhairean — Adverbs

Adverbs

An adverb is a word or phrase which gives more information about a verb (the action in a sentence). Adverbs can tell you **how**, **when** or **where** something is happening.

Ciamar?

Adverbs that tell you **how** something is happening:

gu h-obann — suddenly **gu luath** — quickly **gu fortanach** — fortunately

In English, adverbs like this most often end in –**ly** (suddenly, quickly, loudly, creepily etc)

In Gaelic, they usually start with **gu**–.

Cuin?

Adverbs that tell you **when** something is happening:

a-nochd — tonight **Disathairne** — Saturday **an-dràsta** — now

Càite?

Adverbs that tell you **where** something is happening:

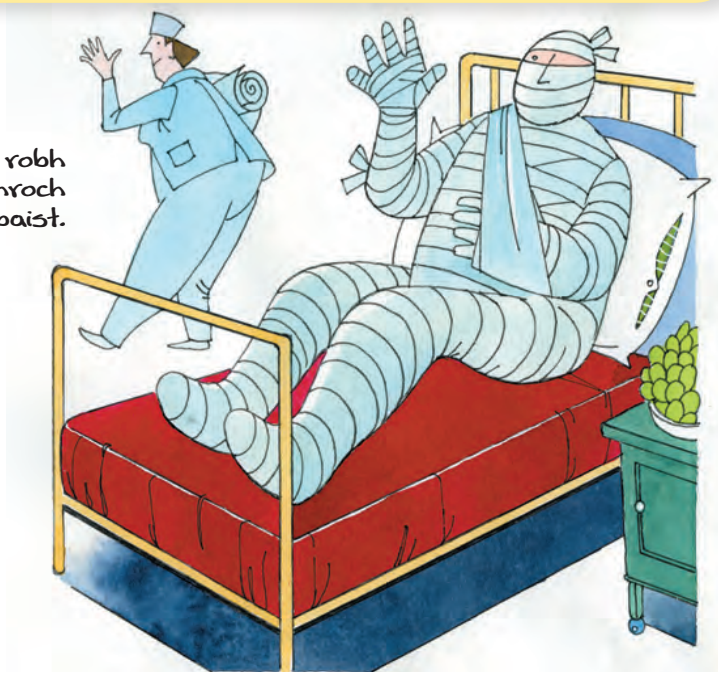
a-staigh – inside **a-muigh** — outside **shìos** — down **air ais** — back

Adverbs can also modify — ie, give you more information about — adjectives:

Tha na cèicean teòclaid gu sònraichte math. — The chocolate cakes are especially good.

(the adverb **gu sònraichte** is modifying the adjective **math**).

Gu fortanach, cha robh
Seòras air a dhroch
ghoirteachadh san tubaist.



Eacarsaich 1

- Leugh na co-gnìomhairean gu h-ìseal.
- A bheil iad ag innse dhut *Ciamar*, *Cuin* no *Càit* am biodh rud a' tachairt?
- Cuir gach fear dhiubh san àite cheart.
- An uair sin, cuir fear a bharrachd ri gach colbh thu fhèin.

Look at the list of words below. They are all adverbs. Sort them into the correct columns in the table below. Think about what 'question' each one could answer: ***How? When?*** or ***Where?*** Add an example of your own to each of the columns too.

gu math	gu h-annasach	a-steach
an-dè	a-mach	sa mhadainn
a-bhos	Didòmhnaich	gu cinnteach
a-raoir	an-ath-sheachdain	shuas
gu socair	a-null	gu modhail

Ciamar?	Cuin?	Càite?
gu luath	a-nochd	a-muigh

Eacarsaich 2

- Sgrìobh co-ghnìomhair freagarrach anns gach beàrn.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan agad ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Fill each blank with a suitable adverb of your choice. Translate your sentences too.

1. Bha na sgoilearan ag obair _____.
2. Fhuair sinn dhachaigh _____.
3. Sheinn iad _____san eaglais an-diugh.
4. A bheil thu ag iarraidh a dhol _____?
5. Choisich mi _____.

Eacarsaich 3

- Leugh an earrann gu h-ìseal.
- Lorg na co-ghnìomhairean.
- Seall na co-ghnìomhairean agad dha do charaid. An do lorg iadsan gin a bharrachd?

Read the short passage below. Pick out all the words that you think are adverbs. Make a list with the English beside them. Compare your list with a partner's.



Bidh mise a' fulang le trom-inntinn an-dràsta agus a-rithist. Nuair a dh'itheas mi gu fallain, bidh mi a' faireachdainn nas fheàrr. Tha deagh chadal cudromach cuideachd ma tha mi airson a bhith a' faireachdainn gu math nam inntinn. Bidh mi tric a' dèanamh iòga agus 's toigh leam gu mòr a bhith a-muigh. Uaireannan bidh mi a' snàmh a-muigh. Gu fortanach, tha mi a' fuireach faisg air an tràigh agus tha e cho math a bhith shìos an sin tràth sa mhadainn nuair nach eil duine eile mun cuairt.

The conditional tense

The conditional tense is used to talk about what you *would*, *could* or *should* do. It is also used to talk about what used to happen in the past.

In ***Ceumannan 4*** you would have used the conditional tense of the verb *To be*, as well as some other verbs in particular phrases. Take a look too at **Ceumannan 5 Unit 1 p12–13** for examples of familiar conditional language being used. Below are some conditional phrases you should be used to hearing and using fairly often:

Familiar phrases in the conditional tense

Bu chòir dhomh/Cha bu chòir dhomh…	I should/should not…
Bu toigh leam/Cha bu toigh leam…	I would/wouldn't like…
Chanainn/Cha chanainn…	I would/wouldn't say…
B' urrainn dhomh/Cha b' urrainn dhomh…	I could/couldn't…
B' fheàrr leam…	I would prefer/I wish
Chòrdadh/Cha chòrdadh e rium…	I would enjoy…
Am biodh tu…?	Would you…?
Bhithinn/Cha bhithinn…	I would/wouldn't…
Bhiodh…/Cha bhiodh…	…would/wouldn't
Is àbhaist dhomh/Chan àbhaist dhomh…	I usually/don't usually…
B' àbhaist dhomh/Cha b' àbhaist dhomh…	I used to/didn't used to

Eacarsaich 1

- Lorg abairtean anns an tràth chumhach anns an earrainn seo. Bu chòir dhut còig a lorg.
- Sgrìobh an earrann ann am Beurla.

Identify examples of the conditional tense in the passage below. You should find five examples. Translate the passage into English.

Bu toigh leam a dhol dhan oilthigh nuair a dh'fhàgas mi an àrd-sgoil am-bliadhna. B' fheàrr leam a dhol a Chill Rìmhinn, ach mura faigh mi a-steach, bhithinn toilichte a dhol a Ghlaschu. Chanainn gun do rinn mi math gu leòr anns na deuchainnean agam, ach feumaidh mi feitheamh mìos eile gum bi fios agam le cinnt. 'S dòcha gum bu chòir dhomh obair a lorg air eagal 's nach fhaigh mi a-steach a dh'àite sam bith!

The conditional tense of regular verbs

You will find detailed explanations on the conditional tense of regular verbs in **Ceumannan 5 Aonad 1**. Here is a reminder.

Regular verbs in the Conditional tense

Cluich

An cluicheadh e?	**Chluicheadh e.**	**Cha chluicheadh e.**
Would he play?	He would play.	He wouldn't play.

Notice that the last vowel in the verb **Cluich** is a slender one (the letter **i**). Therefore, the conditional tense ending (–**eadh**) that has been added also begins with a slender vowel (**e**) in-keeping with the Gaelic spelling rule '*broad to broad, slender to slender*'.

Now, look at a verb **Seas** below. It has a broad ending (**a**). Notice the ending (–**adh**) that has been added begins with a broad vowel, to match the broad vowel at the end of **seas**.

Seas

An seasadh e?	**Sheasadh e.**	**Cha sheasadh e.**
Would he sit?	He would sit.	He wouldn't sit.

Eacarsaich 2

- Tha deireadh gach gnìomhair a dhìth.
- Cuir an deireadh ceart air gach gnìomhair.
- Cuimhnich air an riaghailt —*caol ri caol, leathann ri leathann*.

Add the correct ending on to each verb to put them in the conditional tense. Rember the spelling rule — *broad to broad, slender to slender*.

–adh **–eadh**



Eacarsaich 3

- Leugh na seantansan. Tha gnìomhair rìaghailteach a dhìth anns gach fear dhiubh.
- Tagh gnìomhair bhon bhogsa airson gach beàrn.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Read the sentences below. Each one has a regular conditional verb missing. From the box below, choose a verb for each blank. Translate your sentences.

fhàgadh	dh'itheadh	ruitheadh	ghabhadh	innseadh

1. Cha _____ e cofaidh gun siùcar.
2. Chan _____ an cù mi nuair a bha mi nam leabaidh tinn.
3. Dh'fhaighnich mi ach chan _____ i dhomh.
4. _____ Ailean sliseagan a h-uile latha ach tha e fada nas fhallaine a-nis.
5. _____ e ann am Maraton Lunnainn a h-uile bliadhna.

You will remember that there are special endings on verbs in the conditional tense for *I* and *we*.

mi (I) indicated by the endings –**inn** or –**ainn**

sinn (we) indicated by the endings –**eamaid** or –**amaid**

Because the words **mi** and **sinn** are already contained within these endings, there is no need to use the words **mi** or **sinn** in sentences as well.

Mar eisimpleir:

Chluichinn a h-uile latha. I would play every day.

Chluicheamaid a h-uile latha. We would play every day.

Eacarsaich 4

- Cuir an deireadh ceart air gach gnìomhair anns na seantansan.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Add the correct ending for each of the verbs in the sentences below.

ainn	**amaid**	**inn**	**eamaid**

1. **Cha chuir_____ litir thuice.**
   I wouldn't send her a letter.
2. **Nuair a bha sinn sa bhun-sgoil, sheinn___ aig a' Mhòd a h-uile bliadhna.**
   When we were in primary school, we would sing at the Mòd every year.
3. **Dh'òl___ cofaidh a bha cho math nuair a bha sinn a' siùbhal ann am Brasil.**
   We would drink such good coffee when we were travelling in Brazil.
4. **Chan fhàg___ Barraigh gu sìorraidh. Chan eil àite sam bith air an t-saoghal coltach ris.**
   I would never leave Barra. There's nowhere on earth like it.

Eacarsaich 5

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- Cleachd faclair Aonad 1 airson taic.

Translate these short sentences into Gaelic. Use the Faclair from Unit 1 to help you.

1. I would walk.
2. We would talk.
3. I would run.
4. We would recommend it.
5. He would drink.
6. I would travel on the train.
7. The car wouldn't start.
8. Would you climb every day?
9. I wouldn't go to America.
10. We wouldn't read.



Chan fhàgainn Barraigh. Chan eil àite sam bith air an t-saoghal coltach ris.

Conditional tense of irregular verbs

As you know, irregular verbs don't always follow the same pattern that regular ones do.
However, in the conditional tense, they are very similar to the regular ones.
Below are the ones you are most likely to encounter:

1. Faic (see)

Am faiceadh…?	**Chitheadh**	**Chan fhaiceadh**
Would … see?	Would see	Wouldn't see

2. Fàigh (get)

Am faigheadh…?	**Gheibheadh**	**Chan fhaigheadh**
Would … get?	Would get	Wouldn't get

3. Rach/Theirig (go)

An rachadh..?	**Rachadh**	**Cha rachadh**
An deigheadh..?	**Dheigheadh**	**Cha deigheadh**
would … go?	Would go	Wouldn't go

4. Thoir (give/take/bring)

An toireadh…?	**Bheireadh**	**Cha toireadh**
Would … give/take/bring?	Would give/take/bring	Wouldn't give/take/bring

5. Dèan (do/make)

An dèanadh…?	**Dhèanadh**	**Cha dèanadh**
Would … do/make?	Would do/make	Wouldn't do/make

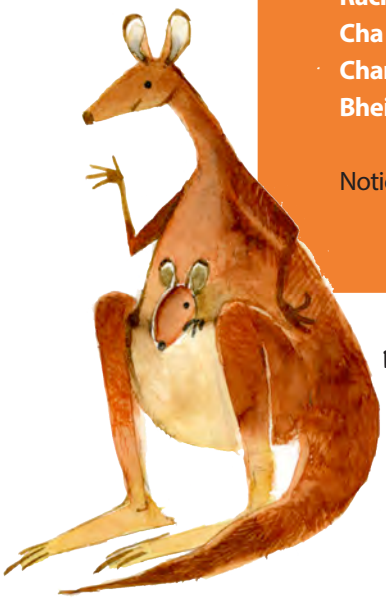
6. Cluinn (hear)

An cluinneadh…?	**Chluinneadh**	**Cha chluinneadh**
Would … hear?	Would hear	Wouldn't hear

Remember that, as with the regular verbs, when using the personal pronouns I and we, the appropriate endings should be used to replace **-adh/-eadh**. Mar eisimpleir:

Rachainn/Dheighinn a dh'Astràilia.	I would go to Australia.
Cha dèanainn sin.	I wouldn't do that.
Chan fhaiceamaid a chèile.	We would never see each other.
Bheireamaid biadh dhan chloinn air na sràidean.	We would give food to the street kids.

Notice that the endings **-ainn/-inn** and **–amaid/-amaid** negate the need to use **mi** and **sinn.**



Rachainn a dh'Astràilia agus chithinn cangaru

Eacarsaich 6

- Tha deireadh gach gnìomhair mì-riaghailteach a dhìth.
- Tagh deireadh iomchaidh airson gach gnìomhair.
- Cuimhnich air an riaghailt —caol ri caol, leathannn ri leathann.
- Eadar-theangaich na gnìomhairean slàn a rinn thu.

Choose either a broad or a slender ending for each irregular verb to put them in the conditional tense. Remember your spelling rule — *broad to broad, slender to slender*. Translate each of your completed verbs.

broad	**slender**
–adh	–eadh
–amaid	–eamaid
–ainn	–inn

Mar eisimpleir:
chitheamaid – we would see

1. dhèan
2. chan fhaic
3. thig
4. chluinn
5. cha toir
6. gheibh
7. ruig
8. rach
9. chith
10. chan fhaigh

Eacarsaich 7

- Leugh na seantansan. Tha gnìomhair mì-rìaghailteach a dhìth anns gach fear dhiubh.
- Tagh gnìomhair bhon bhogsa airson gach beàrn.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Read the sentences below. Each one has an irregular conditional verb missing. From the box below, choose a verb for each blank. Translate your sentences.

rachadh	cha chluinneadh	bheireamaid	cha dèanamaid
chithinn	chan fhaighinn	cha rachainn	dhèanainn

1. _____ tu na h-eòin sa bhaile mhòr. Bha cus fuaim ann bhon trafaig.
2. An _____ iad ann air bus no air trèan?
3. _____ air ais a dh'fhuireach ann an Lunnainn.
4. Fhuair mi a' chiad obair agam ann an 1952. _____ ach còig notaichean gach seachdain.
5. _____ mo charaidean aig a' chlub-òigridh a h-uile Dihaoine.
6. Bha mi ag obair gu saor-thoileach dhan Chrois Dhearg. _____ biadh agus cobhair dha na daoine air an t-sràid a bha gun dachaigh.
7. _____ obair-dachaigh a h-uile h-oidhch' nuair a bha mise sa bhun-sgoil.
8. _____ càil ach leughadh air Là na Sàbaid.

Eacarsaich 8

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- Cleachd faclair Aonad 1 airson taic.

Translate these short sentences into Gaelic. Use the Faclair from Unit 1 to help you.

1. I would see my gran in the holidays.
2. Would you make a cake?
3. They would go to Russia every year.
4. She wouldn't give me a pencil.
5. We would get sweeties every Saturday.
6. We wouldn't do homework on Friday.

Eacarsaich 9

- Leugh mu làithean òige Màiri Flòraidh ann am Muile.
- Cò ris a bha beatha coltach dhi sna seann làithean?
- Freagair na ceistean.

Mary Flora is telling her great grand daughter, Aoilis, about her school days. What was life like growing up in Mull in the olden days? Read the conversation and complete the work that follows.

MF: Tha cuimhn' agamsa gum biomaid a' coiseachd dhan bhun-sgoil ann am Bun Easain.

Aoilis: Ach carson nach fhaigheadh sibh am bus?

MF: Am bus? Ò cha robh busaichean no càraichean ann an uair ud. Bhiomaid a' coiseachd trì mìle dhan sgoil — gun bhròg an cuideachd!

Aoilis: Gun bhròg an? Ach bhiodh sin uabhasach goirt agus fuar!

Bha e sin. Bhiomaid cho fuar ris a' bhàs mun àm a ruigeamaid an sgoil. Ach cha do rinn e cron oirnn.

Aoilis: Cò ris a bha an sgoil coltach?

MF: Bhiomaid uile còmhla san aon chlas — an fheadhainn bheaga agus an fheadhainn as sine. Sgrìobhamaid air sglèat le cailc. Cha robh guth air coimpiutairean nam latha-sa — no fiù s peansail is pàipear! Chan fhaodamaid bruidhinn ann an Gàidhlig anns an sgoil — gheibheadh tu do mhì-shealbh airson sin! Bhiodh an tidsear cho crosta agus gheibheadh tu an t-strap nam bruidhneadh tu nuair nach bu chòir no nan dèanadh tu mearachdan litreachaidh. Bhiodh an t-eagal air a h-uile sgoilear ron tidsear!



Aoilis: Ach bhiodh sin uabhasach! Cha chuirinn-sa suas ris a sin idir! Rachadh tu dhan phrìosan nan dèanadh tu a leithid air sgoilearan an-diugh.

MF: Tha fios agam ach 's ann mar sin a b' àbhaist gnothaichean a bhith, a ghràidh. Cha do shaoil sinne dad dheth sna làithean ud.

Aoilis: Am faigheadh sibh a-mach a chluich idir?

MF: Ò gheibheadh. Aig àm plèadha, bheireadh an tidsear pìos arain le silidh dhuinn agus chluicheamaid a-muigh. Bhiodh na nigheanan a' cluich le ròp agus sheinneamaid òrain is rannan. Bhiodh an tidsear a' dèanamh biadh dhuinn aig àm dinnearach cuideachd.

Aoilis: Dè? Ach nach biodh talla-bìdh agaibh?

MF: Hud! Cha robh dad mar sin ann. Bhiodh stòbha bheag anns a' chlas agus dhèanadh an tidsear brot dhuinn a h-uile latha.

Aoilis: Cha chòrdadh sin riumsa idir! B' fheàrr leamsa panini no sailead. Dè an rud a b' fheàrr leibh mun sgoil, a Ghranaidh?

MF: Coiseachd dhachaigh! As t-samhradh, tha cuimhn' agam gun còrdadh e rinn a dhol sìos dhan chladach air an t-slighe dhachaigh bhon sgoil — mì-fhèin 's mo bhràithrean. Bhiomaid a' plubadaich sa mhuir agus uaireannan gheibheamaid feusgain agus srùbain airson a thoirt dhachaigh gu dinnear.

Aoilis: Bhiodh e cho snog a bhith a' fuireach ri taobh na mara ann am Muile, ach bhithinn-sa ag ionndrainn a' bhaile mhòir.

MF: 'S iomadh latha sona a bh' againn, ceart gu leòr. Ged nach robh mòran againn, bhiodh tòrr a bharrachd saorsa againn an taca ri clann an-diugh. An-diugh, cha leigeadh pàrantan leis a' chloinn a dhol a-mach leotha fhèin no a' bhith a' dèanamh leth de na rudan a rinn sinne nar n-òige. Bhiodh cus eagail orra gun tachradh tubaist no gum falbhadh cuideigin leotha. Cha bu toigh leam idir a bhith òg an-diugh. Chanainn gun robh òige fada na b' fheàrr againne.

Obair 1 Cànan

1. In the conversation, find 10 different examples of verbs in the conditional tense.
2. Translate the following:

   i. Sgrìobhamaid air sglèat.
   ii. Chan fhaodamaid bruidhinn.
   iii. Gheibheadh tu an t-strap.
   iv. Cha chuirinn-sa suas ris a sin.
   v. Rachadh tu dhan phrìosan.
   vi. Sheinneamaid òrain is rannan.
   vii. Gheibheamaid feusgain agus srùbain.
   viii. Bhiodh cus eagail orra.

Obair 2 Ceistean

1. Give some information about what school was like in Màiri Flòraidh's day.
   Consider the following:
   - travel to school
   - teacher
   - school work
   - break & lunchtime

2. a. For what reason(s) might pupils be punished?
   b. How would this be done?
   c. What does Mary Flora's granddaughter, Alice, think about this?
   Give a detailed answer.

3. What was Mary Flora's favourite part of the school day?
4. What would she and her brothers do after school in the summertime? Give a detailed answer.
5. a. Complete the quotation:

   "Although we didn't have much, we had much more _____ than children do today. Parents nowadays wouldn't let their kids _____ or do half the other things we did when we were young."

   b. What reason does Mary Flora give for this?

   c. In your own opinion, do you think this is true of most parents and children nowadays?

   d. What aspects (if any) would you have enjoyed about life in Màiri Flòraidh's day?

Eacarsaich 10

- A bheil cuimhn' agad cò ris a bha e coltach nuair a bha thusa beag sa bhun-sgoil?
- Sgrìobh earrann bheag, ghoirid mu na rudan a b' àbhaist dhut a bhith a' dèanamh.
- Mura bheil cuimhn' agad, dèan suas e!
- Dh'fhaodadh tu smaoineachadh air cuid de na leanas:

» Ciamar a gheibheadh tu dhan sgoil?
» Dè dhèanadh tu aig àm-plèadha?
» Cò chluicheadh còmhla riut?
» Dè ghabhadh tu aig àm-plèadha agus aig àm-dinnearach?
» An cleachdadh tu coimpiutairean san sgoil?
» Am biodh sibh a' falbh air turas-sgoile a h-uile bliadhna?

Do you remember how things were when you were in primary school? Write a short paragraph about your memories. If you can't remember, make it up! You might want to consider some of the questions above.

What if? nam & nan

Quite often in the conditional tense, the action in the sentence relies on something else — a condition. Usually the condition is signified by a dependant *if* clause.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bhithinn toilichte *nan* dèanadh tu sin dhomh.
I would be happy ***if*** you would do that for me.

Rachainn a dh'Astràilia nam biodh an t-airgead agam.
I would go to Australia ***if*** I had the money.

You will be quite used to using the word **ma**, for *if*. However, in the conditional tense you will notice the words **nam** or **nan** being used instead. You should never use **ma** with conditional tense.

nan… if…
nam… if… (before verbs starting with **b**, **f**, **m** & **p**)

Eacarsaich 11

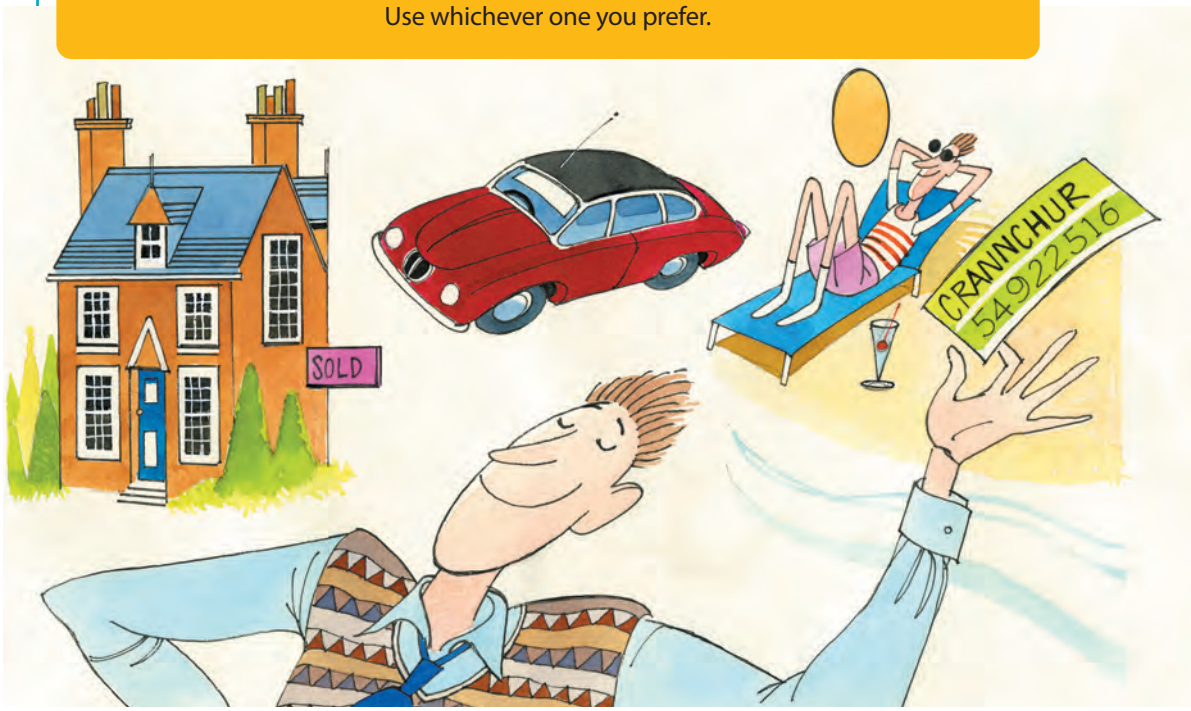
- Lìon na beàrnan le *nam* no *nan*.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

Complete these sentences with the correct form of if. Translate your sentences.

nam nan

1. Chan ithinn glasraich ____ toireadh tu mìle not dhomh!
2. B' urrainn dhuinn coiseachd dhachaigh ____ biomaid ag iarraidh.
3. Bhiodh e ciallach ____ toireadh tu còt'-uisge leat.
4. Bhiodh e na b'fheàrr ____ bruidhneamaid.
5. Bhiodh tu ann an cunnart bàsachadh ____ streapadh tu a' bheinn ud sa gheamhradh.
6. B'fheàrr leam a dhol a dh'oilthigh Ghlaschu ____ biodh an cothrom agam.
7. ____ b'urrainn dhut a dhol air saor-làithean, càit an rachadh tu?
8. Thuiteadh e a chadal ____ leughainn stòiridh dha.
9. ____ biodh mìle not agam, cheannaichinn fòn ùr.
10. Bhiodh tu gòrach ____ dèanadh tu sin.
11. ____ cluicheamaid ball-coise air an t-Sàbaid, bhiomaid a' faighinn ar mì-shealbh!
12. ____ faiceadh tu e, cha chreideadh tu e!
13. ____ robh* iad glic, bhiodh iad a' sàmhach.

*You might see **nan robh** being used instead of **nam biodh**.
Use whichever one you prefer.



Nam biodh airgead gu leòr agam...

Eacarsaich 12

- Maids gach liosta ri seantans.
- Feuch gun cuir thu aon rud a bharrachd ri gach liosta cuideachd.
- Tha aon liosta bàn ann. Dè na trì rudan a sgrìobhadh tu ann?

Which of the word lists below match each of the sentences 1–8? Add one of your own ideas to the end of each list too. One of the sentences doesn't have a matching list. Complete this sentence yourself. You should translate all your sentences too.

1. Nam biodh Tormod a' bèicearachd, chleachdadh e…
2. Nam bithinn a' falbh air saor-làithean, bheirinn leam…
3. Nam biodh tu air an dùthaich, chluinneadh tu…
4. Nam biodh an t-acras air Cailean, ghabhadh e…
5. Nam biodh am pathadh air Sìleas, dh'òladh i…
6. Nam bithinn aig a' chladach, chithinn…
7. Nam biodh tu nad shuidhe sa ghàrradh, chitheadh tu…
8. Nam biodh tu a' dol dhan sgoil, nad bhaga chuireadh tu…

bobhla
flùr
uighean
agus

craobhan
flùraichean
eòin
agus

speuclairean-grèine
cead-siubhail
aodach-snàmh
agus

uisge
bainne
sùgh orainseir
agus

ceapaire
criospaichean
measan
agus

a' mhuir
sligean
faoileagan
agus

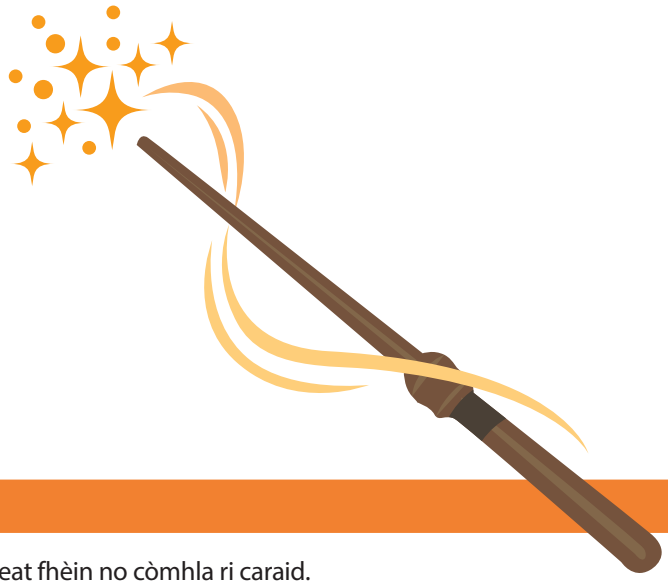
pinn
peansailean
grèim-bìdh
agus

Eacarsaich 13

- Feuch gun sgrìobh thu fhèin a dhà no thrì sheantansan a' tòiseachdh le "Nam biodh…" no "Nan robh…"
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig agus Beurla.

Write a few sentences of your own, each starting with "**Nam biodh**…" or "**Nan robh**…". Write your sentences in Gaelic and English.

1. Nam biodh...
2.
3.



Eacarsaich 14

- Dèan an obair seo leat fhèin no còmhla ri caraid.
- Sgrìobh earrann ghoirid, sgeidse no còmhradh eadar dithis air fear de na cuspairean a leanas:
- Leugh a-mach /clàr na sgrìobh thu.

You may do the following task on your own or with a partner. Write a short passage, sketch or conversation based on one of the following scenarios. Read out/perform/record your completed work.

- Nam biodh airgead gu leòr agam…
- Nam biodh an cothrom agam…
- Nam biodh slat-draoidheachd agam…
- Nam b' urrainn dhomh cuireadh a thoirt do dhuine sam bith gu dìnnear…
- Nam biodh trì miannan agam…
- Nam biodh brat-seunta agam…
- Nam biodh sàr-chomasan agam…
- Nam bithinn do-fhaicsinneach…
- Nam b' urrainn dhomh a dhol a dh'àite/ phlanaid sam bith…
- Cuspair iomchaidh sam bith eile a thogras tu.

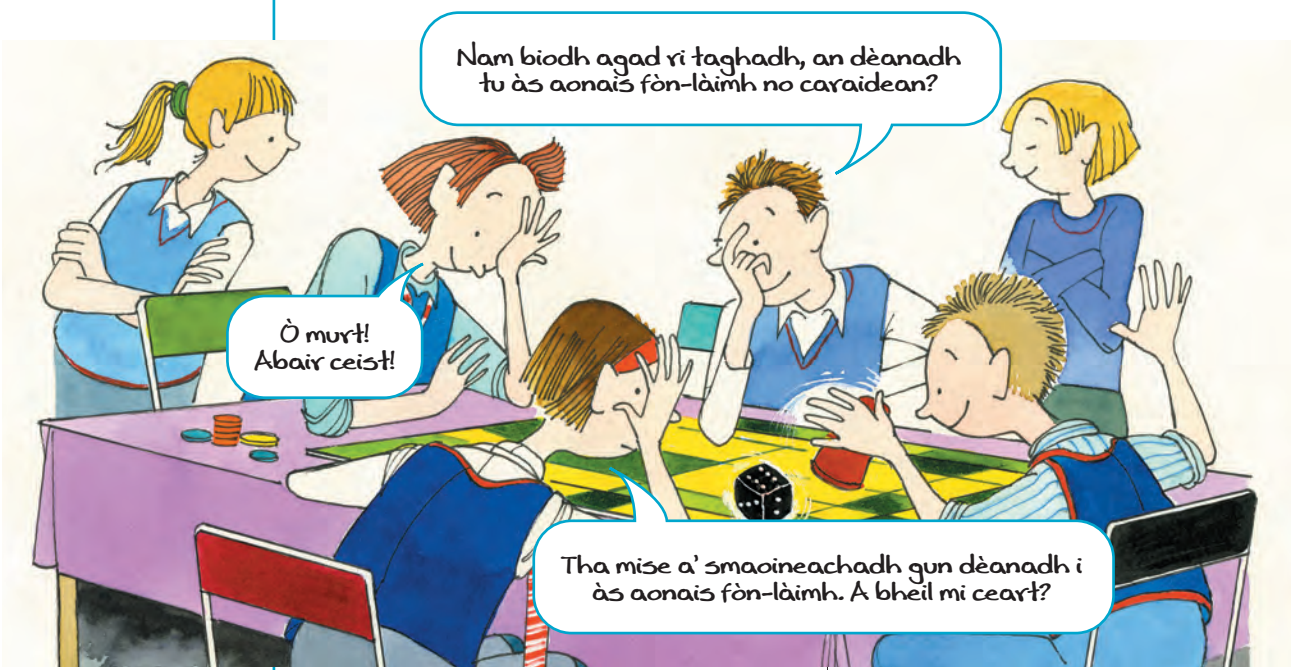
Faclan

slat-draoidheachd	magic wand
cuireadh	invitation
miannan	wishes
brat-seunta	magic carpet
sàr-chomasan	super powers
do-fhaicsinneach	invisible
planaid	planet

Abair ceist!

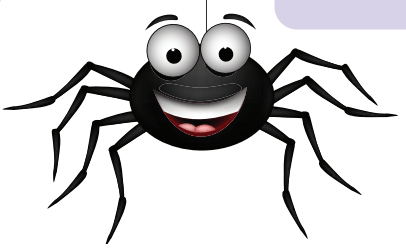
- Cluich an geàm 'Abair ceist!' ann am buidheann.
- Tha seo coltach ris a' ghèam 'Would you rather' ann am Beurla.
- Cleachd na ceistean gu h-ìseal agus/no dèan suas feadhainn.

In a group, play the game '*Abair ceist!*' This is the same as the game *'Would you rather?'* in English. Use the questions below and/or make up your own.



Nam biodh agad ri taghadh, an cumadh tu damhan-allaidh no nathair mar pheata?

Nam b' urrainn dhut, am biodh tu comasach air inntinn dhaoine eile a leughadh no eu-chomasach air breug innse?



Nam biodh an taghadh agad, am b' fheàrr leat a bhith do-fhaicsinneach no a bhith comasach air sgèith?

Nam biodh agad ri taghadh, am biodh an aileag ort fad do bheatha no a bhith ri sreothartaich a h-uile mionaid?



Nam b' urrainn dhut, am biodh tu comasach air bruidhinn ri beathaichean no a bhith fileanta anns a h-uile cànan?

The relative future of regular verbs

You are already very familiar with the future tense and how to use it to talk about things that regularly (habitually) happen. We sometimes call this the habitual tense.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bidh mi a' snàmh a h-uile Dimàirt	I swim every Tuesday
Cha bhi Seumas uair sam bith a' cluich ball-coise	James never plays football

The future tense also has a special form in Gaelic, called the **Relative Future**. It is used in particular situations, for example after the following words/phrases:

Carson a… Cuin a… Mar a… Nuair a… Ciamar a… Ged a… Cò… Dè… Ma…

You are already very familiar with the Relative Future form of the verb 'To Be' that would be used in the above situations **(bhios)**.

Mar eisimpleir:

Nuair a bhios i tioram, coisichidh mi dhan sgoil.	When it's dry I walk to school.
Dè bhios tu a' gabhail airson bracaist?	What do you have for breakfast?

Each verb has its own Relative Future form. As with most tenses in Gaelic, verbs follow a fairly simple pattern. See if you can spot it. Below are some of the regular verbs in both their original (command/root) and relative forms, along with an example of each in a sentence.

Root	Relative future	Example
dùin	**dhùineas**	**Carson a dhùineas na bùthan aig a còig?** Why do the shops shut at 5?
gabh	**ghabhas**	**Dè ghabhas tu nad chofaidh?** What do you take in your coffee?
tòisich	**thòisicheas**	**Chan eil fhios agam ciamar a thòisicheas mi!** I don't know how to begin!
pòs	**phòsas**	**Bidh mi co-dhiù fichead 's a còig nuair a phòsas mi.** I will be at least 25 when I get married.
cuir	**chuireas**	**Cuin a chuireas tu litir thugam?** When will you send me a letter?
òl	**dh'òlas**	**Cò dh'òlas tì agus cò dh'òlas cofaidh?** Who drinks tea and who drinks coffee?
feuch	**dh'fheuchas**	**Ma dh'fheuchas tu a-rithist, bidh e nas fhasa.** If you try again it will be easier.
smaoinich	**smaoinicheas**	**ged a smaoinicheas mi ort gu tric** although I think of you often
rùisg	**rùisgeas**	**Seo mar a rùisgeas tu buntàta.** This is how you peel potatoes.

Relative future is also used in relative clauses after the relative pronouns **a** and **na** (variously translated as *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*).

Mar eisimpleir:

Nan cluinneadh tu na chanas e mun deidhinn!
If you could hear what he says about them!

Ma smaoinicheas tu air na chosgas e…
If you think about what it costs…

Seo lus a dh'fhàsas air na machraichean as t-samhradh
This is a plant which grows on the machair in summer.

'S e spaid a chleachdas tu airson cladhach.
It's a spade that you use for digging.

Eacarsaich 1

- Cuir crìoch air gach eadar-theangachadh Beurla.

Complete each of the English translations.

1. **Chan fhaigh thu sìon a dh'iarras tu.**
   You never get anything _____.
2. **Siud am bodach a chluicheas an fhidheall air oisean Sràid a' Tuath.**
   That's the old man _____on the corner of North Street.
3. **Carson a chanas iad rudan grod mar sin an-còmhnaidh?**
   _____horrible things like that?
4. **Ciamar a sgrìobhas mi I want to be a spaceman anns a' Ghàidhlig?**
   _____ I want to be a spaceman _____?
5. **Chan eil fhios againn cuin a thilleas iad, ma thilleas idir.**
   We don't know _____, _____.
6. **Ma choisicheas tu sìos gu ceann an rathaid, chì thu an cafaidh an sin.**
   _____, you'll see the café there.
7. **Seall mar a dhannsas solas na grèine air a' mhuir. Nach eil e àlainn?**
   Look at _____ the sunlight _____ on the sea. _____?

Eacarsaich 2

- Cuir crìoch air gach seantans Gàidhlig.

Complete each of the Gaelic sentences.

1. **Nuair a _____ sinn, càit an tèid sinn?**
   When we die, where do we go?
2. **Cò _____ gur e beachd math a tha sin?**
   Who thinks that's a good idea?
3. **Dè _____ e?**
   What does it cost?
4. **Ged a _____ na pileachan, cha toir iad am pian air falbh.**
   Although the pills help, they don't take away the pain.
5. **'S e glè bheag _____ tu le còig notaichean san latha an-diugh.**
   It's very little that you can buy with £5 these days.

Eacarsaich 3

- Dèan fhèin beagan sheantansan san tràth theachdail dhàimheach.
- Cleachd an clàr de gnìomhairean air duilleag 109 airson taic.

Make up some of your own sentences in the relative future tense.

Use the verb table on page 109 to help you.

Relative future of irregular verbs

Command/root of verb	relative future	Example
abair say	**their**	**'S e *An Tarbh* a their iad ris.** **It's *The Bull*, that they call him.**
cluinn hear	**chluinneas**	**Leig fios ma chluinneas tu bhuaithe** Let me know **if you hear** from him.
faic see	**chì**	**Cuin a chì thu an dotair?** **When will** you see the doctor?
faigh get	**gheibh**	**Bidh gnothaichean nas fhasa nuair a gheibh thu obair.** Things will be easier **when you get** a job.
rach/theirig go	**thèid**	**Carson a thèid thu ann a h-uile seachdain?** Why do you go there every week?
ruig reach/arrive/get to	**ruigeas**	**Ciamar a ruigeas sinn an t-eilean gun bàta a bhith againn?** How do we get to the island without a boat?
thig come	**thig**	**Chan eil fhios aig duine dè thìg às.** No one knows what the outcome will be
thoir give/take	**bheir**	**Ged a bheir mi airgead dhi, chan ann tric a gheibh mi air ais e.** Although I give her money, I don't often get it back.

Eacarsaich 4

- Lìon na beàrnan sna seantansan le gnìomhairean neo-riaghailteach san tràth theachdail-dhàimheach.

Fill the blanks in these sentences with irregular verbs in the relative future tense.

1. **Dè _____ thu fhèin ris an rud a dh'atharraicheas seanailean an TBh?**
   'S e an 'dufair' a their sinne ris.
   What do you call the thing that changes the channels on the TV? We call it the doofer.
2. **Dè _____ thu bhon uinneig? Chan fhaic sìon!**
   What can I see from the window? Nothing!
3. **Dè _____ thu de dh'airgead-pòcaid gach seachdain?**
   How much pocket money do you get each week?

Eacarsaich 5

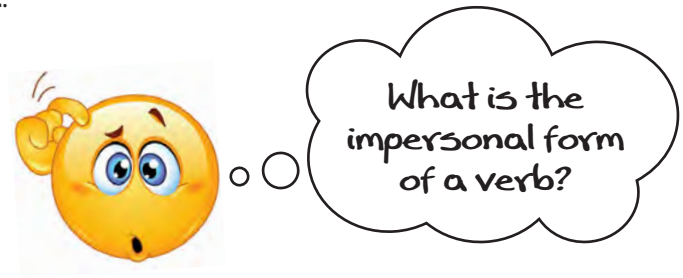
- Freagair na cesitean ann an Gàidhlig.

Answer these questions in Gaelic.

1. San taigh agaibh fhèin, dè their sibh ris an rud a dh'atharraicheas seanailean an TBh?
2. Dè chì thu bho uinneag an rùm agad?
3. Ma gheibh thu airgead-pòcaid, dè na gheibh thu gach seachdain?
4. Ciamar a thig thu dhan sgoil, mar as trice?
5. Cuin a ruigeas tu an sgoil sa mhadainn?

Impersonal tense-forms of verbs Bi, Faod and Feum

You first came across the impersonal tense-forms of the verb '**Bi**' (**Thathar** and **Bhathar**) in **Ceumannan 5 Aonad 2**.



Impersonal tense-forms are so called because they express an action that is not attributed to a particular person. For example, the statement **Thathas an dùil ri sneachd** — *Snow is expected*, doesn't specify *who* expects it to snow. Likewise, the statement **Chan eilear a' creidsinn gu bheil an neach-amharais cunnartach** –*The suspect is not believed to be dangerous*, doesn't specify who is of that particular opinion. In English a similar sort of thing exists where we use the word '*one*' to express something in an impersonal way,. "*One would imagine so*" or "*One might expect…*" etc.

Impersonal tense-forms are passive in nature and are most often seen in more formal language like news broadcasts, official reports, factual articles and such like.

Tell-tale endings like **–ear/ar** or **–eas/as** are likely indicators of passive and impersonal forms.

You will also be likely to hear **Thathas** and **Bhathas** being used as alternatives to **Thathar** and **Bhathar** (as seen below). This is purely a dialectical choice and you may use whichever you prefer.

Present

A bheilear…? / A bheileas…?

Thathar / Thathas — Chan eilear / Chan eileas

Thathas a' creidsinn gun deach dìneasaran à bith o chionn 65 millean bliadhna.

It is believed that dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago.



Eacarsaich 1

- Sgrìobh na seantansan seo ann am Beurla

1. Thathas a' cuimhneachadh air na gaisgich a chaidh a chall sa chogadh.
2. A bheilear an dùil ri gèiltean?
3. Chan eilear a' creidsinn gun deach Anna a mhurt.
4. Thathar a' smaoineachadh gun tòisich an obair as t-samhradh.
5. Tha eagal orm nach eilear an dùil ri naidheachd mhath.

Past

An robhar…? / An robhas…?

Bhathar / Bhathas — Cha robhar / Cha robhas

Mar eisimpleir:

An robhar an dùil gun robh e marbh?

Was he presumed dead?

Eacarsaich 2

- Sgrìobh na seantansan seo ann am Beurla

1. Bhathas a' tuigsinn gun do thòisich an obair an-uiridh.
2. An robhar ag ràdh dad mu dheidhinn?
3. Cha robhas an dùil ri sin idir.
4. Bhathar a' smaoineachadh gun robh e ciontach.
5. An robhar a' creidsinn ann an taibhsean an uair sin?

Future / Habitual

Am bithear…?

Bithear — Cha bhithear

Mar eisimpleir:

Cha bhithear an dùil ri dad bhuapa.
Nothing will be expected of them. / Nothing is ever expected of them.

Am bithear a' beachdachadh air a' cheist sin aig an ath choinneimh?
Will that question be considered at the next meeting?

Bithear ag aontachadh nan riaghailtean mus tòisich an fharpais.
The rules are / will be agreed before the competition begins.

Tha dùil gum bithear a' faicinn adhartas ro dheireadh na bliadhna.
It is expected that progress will be seen before the end of the year.

Faodar and Feumar

The passive ending **—ar** can be added on the verbs **Faod** and **Feum**.

Faodar is used to express something which *may be done* and **Feumar** is used to express something which *must be done*. You have seen examples of these forms before.

A bheil cuimhn' agad? Look back to in **Aonad 2**, pages 27–28 for a reminder.

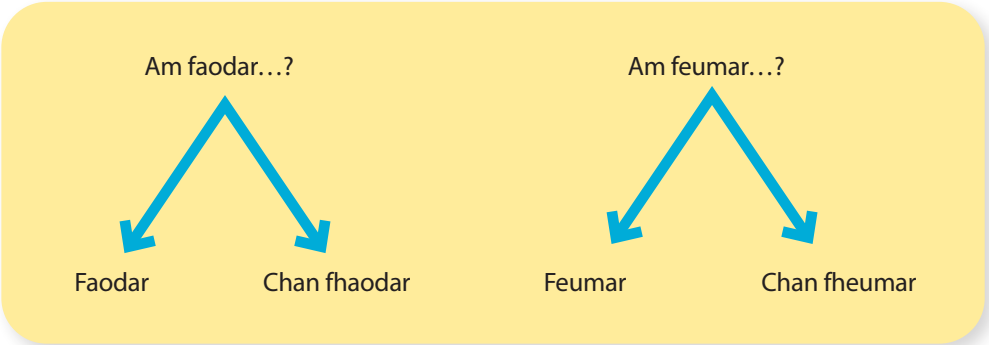


Feumar coin a chumail air iall.
Dogs must be kept on a lead.



Chan fhaodar dealbhan a thogail.
Photographs must not be taken/Photography prohibited.

Notice that the examples above do not refer to anyone in particular; instead they are applicable to all. When you use **Faodar** and **Feumar** and their associated forms, personal pronouns are not used. In this sense, **Faodar** and **Feumar** are both passive and impersonal forms.



Eacarsaich 3

- Maids a' Ghàidhlig ris a' Bheurla cheart.

Match the Gaelic sentences with the correct English.

1. Cunnart! Chan fhaodar snàmh an seo.
2. Feumar pàigheadh le cairt.
3. Chan fheumar airgead.
4. Feumar Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn an seo.
5. Chan fhaodar pàigheadh ach le airgead.
6. Am faodar ithe an seo?
7. Feumar smaoineachadh mu dheidhinn.
8. Chan fhaodar òl a-muigh.
9. Am feumar aodach-dìona a chosg?
10. Chan fhaodar a ràdh le cinnt.

a. Payment must be made by card.
b. Is eating permitted here?
c. Danger! Swimming not permitted here.
d. Payment by cash only
e. One cannot say for certain.
f. It must be considered.
g. Does protective clothing need to be worn?
h. Outside drinking prohibited.
i. Gaelic must be spoken here.
j. Money is not required.



Eacarsaich 4

- Ann an 2020 thugadh a-steach riaghailtean agus molaidhean ùra ri linn a' Chorona-bhìoras.
- Seo cuid dhiubh.
- Maids gach seantans ris a' Bheurla cheart.

In 2020, new rules and restrictions were brought in by the Government to help tackle the Coronavirus pandemic. Below are some of these rules and recommendations. Read the Gaelic sentences (1–11) and match each one with its English equivalent (a–k).

1. Ma ghabhas idir a dhèanamh, feumar obrachadh bhon taigh.
2. Chan fhaodar a dhol air chèilidh do dhachaighean dhaoine eile.
3. Feumar còmhdach-aghaidh a chleachdadh ann am bùthan agus air còmhdhail phoblach.
4. Chan fhaodar tadhal air ospadalan no air dachaighean-cùraim.
5. Feumar làmhan a nighe gu tric.
6. Feumar sgoiltean, bùthan neo-riatanach, taighean-bìdh agus taighean-seinnse a dhùnadh.
7. Chan fhaodar siubhal nas fhaide na còig mìle bhon dachaigh.
8. Feumar astar sòisealta a chumail eadar daoine.
9. Faodar uair a thìde de dh'eacarsaich a ghabhail a-muigh gach latha.
10. Faodar an app Deuchainn is Dìon a luchdachadh a-nuas an-asgaidh.
11. Feumar stuth-glanaidh làimhe a chleachdadh mus tèidear a-steach do bhùthan.



a. Hands must be washed often.
b. Visiting hospitals or care homes is not permitted.
c. One hour of outdoor exercise is permitted each day.
d. Schools, non-essential shops, restaurants and cafes must be closed.
e. It is not permitted to travel more than 5 miles from home.
f. A social distance must be kept between people.
g. It is not permitted to visit other homes.
h. Hand sanitiser must be used on entering shops.
i. If possible, one must work from home.
j. Face coverings must be used in shops and on public transport.
k. The Test and Protect app may be downloaded free.

Passive voice

What is Passive voice?

In active voice, the subject of the sentence is doing something (carrying out the action of the verb).

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha Anna a' putadh Iain. Anna is pushing Iain.

(Anna is the subject here)

In passive voice, the subject of the sentence is having something done to it (it is receiving the action of the verb).

Mar eisimpleir:

Chaidh Iain a phutadh. Iain was pushed.

(Iain is the subject here)

There are a number of different ways of expressing the passive in Gaelic. You will have seen the following ***three ways*** (outlined in the box below) in ***Ceumannan 5***.

In each of the examples below, the subject of each sentence (**fireannach** — *a man*) is receiving the action of the verb (**murt** —*murder*) and as such is passive. As you can see, each of the three examples essentially mean the same thing.

3 ways of expressing the Passive

1.	Using the verb **Rach**:	**Chaidh fireannach a mhurt.** A man was murdered.
2.	Using the verb **Bi** with **air**:	**Bha fireannach air a mhurt.** A man was murdered.
3.	Using the passive tense-forms of a verb:	**Mhurtadh fireannach.** A man was murdered.



In any language you will find many ways to express the same thing; in this way, Gaelic is no different.

It is entirely up to you which type of passive you choose to use. But! Types 1 and 2 above are probably the most common forms of the passive you will hear used in everyday speech. Type 3 is much less common in day-to-day conversation; most often being found in much more formal language.

Passive voice 1a — Using Rach

You are used to using the past and future forms of the verb **Rach** (*To go*) to talk about where someone went or will go.

Mar eisimpleir:

Chaidh mi dhachaigh. — I went home. **Thèid mi dhachaigh.** — I will go home.

But, we can also use the verb **Rach** to express something passive:

Mar eisimpleir:

Chaidh boireannach a mhurt.	A woman was murdered.	(passive past)
Thèid cèic a dhèanamh.	A cake will be made.	(passive future)

To form a sentence in the passive voice, you use the appropriate tense and form of the verb **Rach** followed by the subject of the sentence (the thing or person that is being talked about) then a and the lenited form (if possible) of the verbal noun.

BUT!

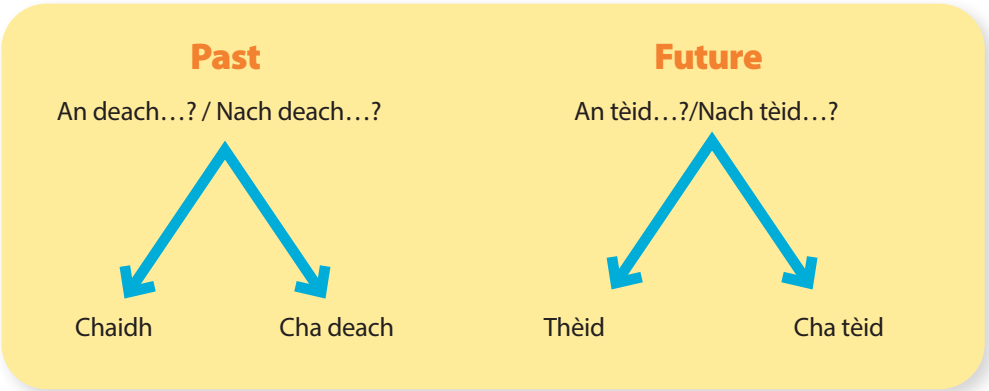
If the verbal noun begins with a vowel or with the letter **F** followed by a vowel, then there is no need to use a before it.

Mar eisimpleir:

Chaidh biadh ithe.	Food was eaten.
Chaidh doras fhosgladh.	A door was opened.

You will notice that the verbal noun **ithe** is not lenited (it has no ***h*** after the first letter) because it begins with a vowel. You should remember also that you cannot lenite words that begin with the following letters: **l**, **n**, **r**, **sg**, **sm**, **sp**, or **st**.

Here is a reminder of the different parts of **Rach** in both past and future tenses.



Eacarsaich 1

- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan. Cleachd na faclan anns na bogsaichean airson taic. Faodar cuid dhiubh a chleachdadh barrachd air aon uair.

Translate the sentences below with the help of the words in the boxes. Some words may be used more than once.

1. Chaidh an neach-amharais fhaicinn.
2. Cha deach na caoraich a ghoirteachadh.
3. An deach na h-eucoirich a lorg?
4. Nach deach rannsachadh a dhèanamh?
5. Cha deach am bàta a reic.
6. Nach tèid an rannsachadh a lorg?
7. Cha tèid an neach-amharais fhaicinn.
8. Thèid na caoraich a reic
9. An tèid na h-eucoraich a ghoirteachadh?
10. Tha iad ag ràdh gun tèid am bàta fhaicinn a-màireach.

the boat	was	wasn't
the sheep	were	weren't
research	will be	won't be
the suspect		
the criminals		

hurt
found
seen
sold
made/done

Eacarsaich 2

- Maids *1–6* le *a–f* airson seantansan slàn a dhèanamh.
- Eadar-theangaich na sentansan slàn.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Match the heads and tails of these sentences together so that they make sense. Translate your completed sentences.

1. Nach tèid an consairt…	a. …a lorg air an tràigh.
2. Cha deach fiosrachadh gu leòr…	b. …a chumail ann an Glaschu?
3. Chaidh triùir…	c. …a thoirt dhuinn fhathast.
4. Thèid taigh-bìdh ùr…	d. …a mharbhadh anns an tubaist a-raoir.
5. Cha deach mo chas…	e. …a bhristeadh.
6. Chuala mi gun deach corp…	f. …fhosgladh an-diugh ann am meadhan Dhùn Èideann.

Eacarsaich 3

- Èist ris na seantansan Gàidhlig. (Earrann 1)
- Sgrìobh na tha thu a' cluinntinn.
- Eadar-theangaich iad gu Beurla.

Listen to the Gaelic sentences in Earrann 1. Write down in Gaelic what you hear. Translate your sentences.

Eacarsaich 4

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann an Gàidhlig.

Translate the sentences into Gaelic.

1. The research was done at Glasgow University.
2. A school, swimming pool and library will be built in Barra.
3. The house will be cleaned.
4. A letter will be sent to you today.
5. People are saying that a woman was murdered.
6. A body was found last night.

Eacarsaich 5

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Sgrìobh na tha thu a' cluinntinn.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan gu Beurla.

Listen to the Gaelic sentences (a-e) Earrann 2. Write in Gaelic what you hear. Translate your sentences.

Eacarsaich 6

- Sgrìobh còig seantansan anns a' ghuth fhulangach.
- Faodaidh tu faclan a thaghadh bho na bogsaichean taic gu h-ìseal, ma thogras tu.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan agad ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Create five of your own passive sentences in Gaelic using ***Rach***. Translate your sentences.

If you need help, you may use some of the suggestions from the boxes below.

You may use any combinations of Gaelic words you want, but remember each sentence should have the following basic construction:

Rach + noun + verb

an tèid?	an deach?
nach tèid?	nach deach?
thèid	chaidh
cha tèid	cha deach

post-d	clann
daoine	bùth
òran	aodach ùr
sgeulachdan	cèic
fìon	nighean
leabhraichean	mo chas

a sheinn	a bhristeadh
a dhèanamh	a ghoid
a cheannach	a leughadh
a ghoirteachadh	a mhurt
a sgrìobhadh	ithe òl
fhosgladh	fhaicinn



Chaidh daoine a ghoirteachadh.
People were hurt.

Passive Voice 1b

Chaidh mo ghoirteachadh — I was hurt

When the subject of your sentence is a personal pronoun (*I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *you*, *they*), rather than a straightforward noun (**càr**, **boireannach**, **cat** etc) you will need to use a possessive article.

Here is a reminder of the possessive articles:

mo	my	**ar**	our
do	your	**ur**	your
a	his/her	**an/am**	their

Look back to **Ceumannan 3 p228** and **Ceumannan 4 p416-417** for a reminder about possessive articles and the effects they can have on words which follow them.

You will have seen passive sentences like these before:

Chaidh Alasdair a ghoirteachadh.	Alasdair was hurt.
Thèid Alasdair a ghoirteachadh.	Alasdair will be hurt.

Now, let's replace the subject (**Alasdair**) with each of the possessive articles. Notice the following changes to the verb (**goirteachadh**):

Chaidh mo ghoirteachadh.	I was hurt. *(literally 'my hurting')*	Lenition, if possible
Chaidh do ghoirteachadh.	You were hurt.	
Chaidh a ghoirteachadh.	He was hurt.	
Chaidh a goirteachadh.	She was hurt.	**NO** lenition
Chaidh ar goirteachadh.	We were hurt.	
Chaidh ur goirteachadh.	You were hurt. (p/p)	
Chaidh an* goirteachadh	They were hurt.	

* There are two words for their (***an*** & ***am***). **Am** should be used before a word beginning with **b**, **f**, **m**, or **p**. An should be used before all other words.

Remember you can substitute any part of the verb **Rach**, depending on what it is you want to say:



Eacarsaich 7

- Maids a' Ghàidhlig ris a' Bheurla cheart.

Look at these English sentences. Choose the correct Gaelic equivallent for each one from the boxes below.

Chaidh a bhualadh le càr.
Chaidh a bualadh le càr.

Tha mi an dòchas gun tèid ar lorg gu sàbhailte.
Tha mi an dòchas gun tèid an lorg gu sàbhailte.

Thèid mo chumail an grèim fad ceithir uairean fichead.
Thèid do chumail an grèim fad ceithir uairean fichead.

Chaidh an togail ann am Muile.
Chaidh ar togail ann am Muile.

An deach a thacadh?
An deach a tacadh?

1. He was hit by a car.
2. I hope they will be found safe.
3. Was she strangled?
4. We were brought up in Mull.
5. You will be held in custody for 24 hours.

Verbs begining with an *F* followed by a vowel

If a verbal noun begins with an ***F*** followed by a **vowel** (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**), the following happens:

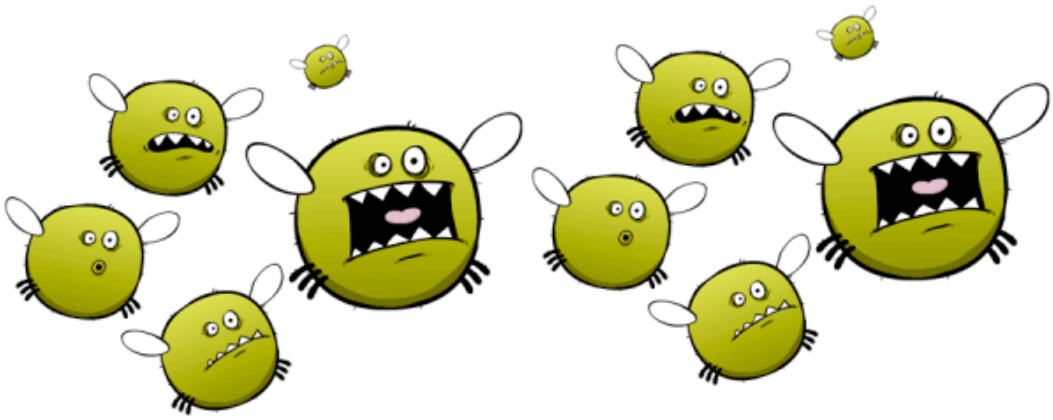


faicinn – seeing

Chaidh m' <u>fhaicinn</u>.	I was seen.	**Lenition**
Chaidh d' <u>fhaicinn</u>.	You were seen.	
Chaidh <u>fhaicinn</u>.	He/It was seen.	
Chaidh a <u>faicinn</u>.	She/It was seen.	**No Lenition**
Chaidh ar <u>faicinn</u>.	We were seen.	
Chaidh ur <u>faicinn</u>.	You were seen.	
Chaidh am <u>faicinn</u>.	They were seen.	

Verbs begining with a vowel

If a verbal noun begins with a **vowel** (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**), the following happens:



ithe – eating

Chaidh m' <u>ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	I was eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh d' <u>ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	You were be eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh <u>ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	He was be eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh a <u>h-ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	She was be eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh ar <u>n-ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	We were be eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh ur <u>n-ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	You were be eaten by the midgies.
Chaidh an <u>ithe</u> leis a' mheanbh-chuileig.	They were be eaten by the midgies.

Eacarsaich 8

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

1. An deach do ghoirteachadh anns an tubaist?
2. An do leum e no an deach a phutadh?
3. Ged a tha an taigh air a bhith air a' mhargaidh fad mhìosan, cha deach a reic fhathast.
4. Chaidh mo thoirt dhan ospadal ann an ambaileans.
5. Chaidh an call aig muir.
6. Chaidh a mharbhadh anns a' phrìosan.
7. Chaidh am bualadh le càr.
8. Chaidh m' fhàgail gun sgillinn ruadh.
9. An tèid ar sealltainn timcheall na taighe?
10. An tèid an cleachdadh a-rithist?
11. Thèid a h-ainmeachadh às dèidh a seanmhar.
12. Saoilidh mi nach tèid am faighinn ciontach.
13. Thuirt i gum bi coinneamh ann Dihaoine agus gun tèid a cumail anns an oifis aice.

Eacarsaich 9

- Leugh an aithris naidheachd.
- Sgrìobh geàrr-chunntas goirid nad fhaclan fhèin.
- Ath-sgrìobh agus eadar-theangaich an teacs le loidhnichean fodha.

Summarise the article, very briefly, in your own words. Copy and translate all underlined text.

Tubaist bhàsmhor



’S e baile socair, sàmhach a th’ ann an Goillspidh, agus chanadh muinntir an àite gur e àite sàbhailte a bh’ ann riamh. Mar sin, thàinig e mar chlach às an adhar an-diugh, nuair a bhris an naidheachd gun deach triùir dheugairean a mharbhadh agus co-dhiù còignear a leòn gu dona an seo tron oidhche a-raoir.

Tha e coltach gun deach spreadhadh a chluinntinn timcheall air trì uairean sa mhadainn faisg air a’ chidhe. Nuair a ràinig am Poileas, chaidh dithis bhalach a lorg marbh air an tràigh agus bha grunn eile air an leòn. Chaidh nighean aois sia bhliadhn’ deug an uair sin a lorg faisg air làimh air Sràid na h-Eaglais agus i air a droch leòn. Chaidh a toirt gu Ospadal an Ràig Mhòir ach chaochail i air an t-slighe. Tha am poileas air dearbhadh gu bheil còignear anns an ospadal an-diugh far a bheileas an dùil gum fan iad co-dhiù beagan sheachdainean. Cha deach na mairbh ainmeachadh fhathast.

Chan eil e soilleir fhathast dè dìreach a thachair an seo, agus chan eil am poileas a’ toirt seachad fiosrachadh sam bith. Thèid aithisg a chur gu Neach-casaid a’ Chrùin an-diugh fhathast.

Passive voice 2 — Using Bi + air

Bha mi air mo thogail anns na Hearadh — I was brought up in Harris

You have already seen the passive being expressed using the verb Rach:

Chaidh taigh a thogail — A house was built.

You can also express something in the passive voice by using any part of the verb **Bi** (*To be*) and the preposition **air**:

Bha taigh air a thogail. — A house was built.

The '**a**' in the example above (**a thogail**) is the possessive article (his). It refers to the word **taigh** (which is a masculine noun). If the noun in the sentence is feminine the following happens:

feminine noun

Bha an eaglais air a togail ann an Glaschu. — The church was built in Glasgow.

Look back over the information on ***Passive voice 1b*** in the last few pages for a reminder on the effects that the possessive articles (**mo**, **do**, **a**, etc) can have on particular verbs.

The verbal noun **togail** can mean *raising/bringing* up as well as *building*.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bha mi air mo thogail anns an Spàinn.	I was brought up in Spain.
An robh thu air do thogail anns Na Hearadh?	Were you brought up in Harris?
Cha bhi Alasdair air a thogail ann an Leòdhas.	Alasdair will not be raised in Lewis.
Bidh Mòrag air a togail ann am Peairt.	Mòrag will be brought up in Perth.
Bha sinn air ar togail ann an Astràilia.	We were brought up in Australia.
Nach robh sibh air ur togail ann am Muile?	Were you not brought up in Mull?
Cha robh Anna agus Daibhidh air an togail còmhla.	Anna and David were not brought up together.

Eacarsaich 1

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

1. Bha tòrr dhaoine air an droch leòn anns an tubaist.
2. Tha a' mhòr-chuid de na lèintean-T anns a' bhùth sin air an dèanamh ann an Sìona.
3. Bha a corp air a lorg air an tràigh.
4. An robh e air a ghoirteachadh gu dona nuair a thuit e?
5. Bidh laoidhean air an seinn aig an t-seirbheis Nollaig.
6. Bidh an litir air a cur a-màireach.
7. Bha e air fhaighinn ciontach agus air a chur dhan phrìosan.

Eacarsaich 2

- Lìon na beàrnan anns na seantansan ann an Gàidhlig.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan agad.

Use the phrases in the box below to fill the blanks in the sentences. Translate your completed sentences.

air mo dhroch ghoirteachadh	air a lorg	air a h-ainmeachadh
air do ghoirteachadh	air ar milleadh	air am fàgail
air a chleachdadh	air ur teagasg	air an dèanamh
air a ghlanadh	air am fosgladh	air a dèanamh

1. Bidh na cèicean seo _____ gun bhainne.
2. Gu fortanach, cha robh mi _____.
3. A bheil thu _____?
4. Is toigh leam an t-seacaid seo. Tha i _____ gu math.
5. Chan eil e _____ tuilleadh.
6. Bha an corp _____ air an t-sràid.
7. Bha na daoine bochda _____ gun dachaigh.
8. Chan eil mi fhathast _____.
9. Cha robh an t-àite _____ dòigheil.
10. Tha i _____ às dèidh piuthar a màthar.
11. Nach robh sibh _____ ann an Gàidhlig?
12. Chanainn gun robh sinn _____ nuair a bha sinn beag.





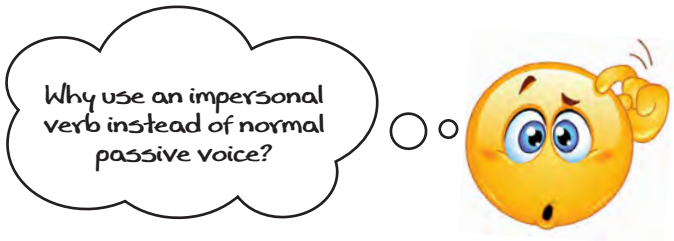
Passive voice 3 Passive tense-forms of verbs

Rugadh is thogadh mi anns na Hearadh — I was born and brought up in Harris

Passive tense-forms of verbs are most often used and seen in more formal language like news broadcasts, official reports, job adverts and factual articles. Quite often, passive tense-forms can be impersonal — meaning the action of the verb isn't attributed to any particular person.

Mar eisimpleir:

Rinneadh droch mhearachdan.	Serious errors were made.
Chailleadh fianais.	Evidence was lost.
Cha dèanar càil.	Nothing will be done.
Cluinnear fianais.	Evidence will be heard.



Depending on what you prefer, you can use impersonal forms of verbs (as below left) or you could choose to use a broadly similar form of the passive voice, (below on the right) — which you might be likely to encounter more often.

Mar eisimpleir:

A letter will be sent home—

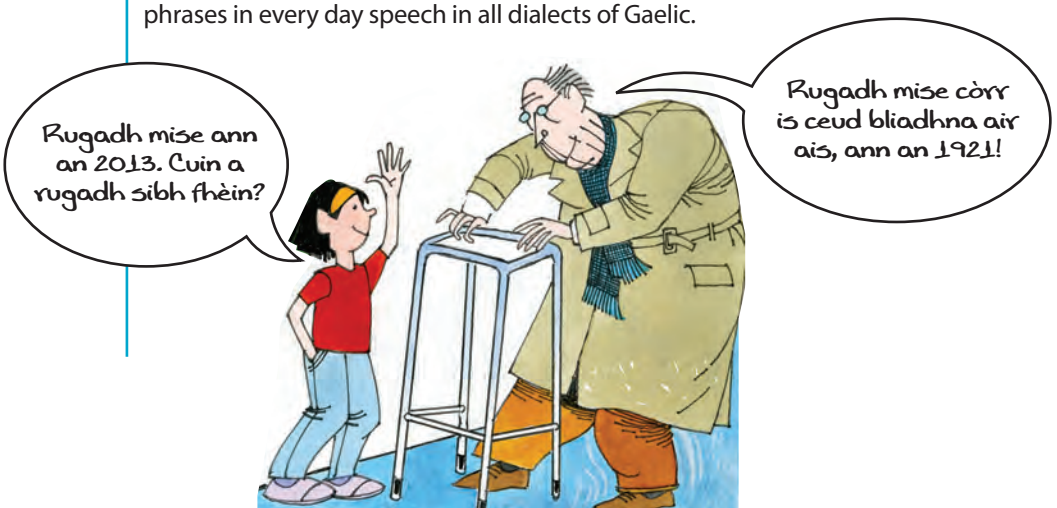
Cuirear litir dhachaigh is broadly similar to: **Thèid litir a chur dhachaigh.**

A letter was sent home—

Chuireadh litir dhachaigh is broadly similar to: **Chaidh litir a chur dhachaigh.**

There's not a huge amount of difference between the phrases above on the left and their counterparts on the right. The sentences on the left are maybe just that bit more formal, less common and more impersonal than those on the right. Usage comes down to personal choice. Generally, passive tense-forms of verbs are more formal and slightly archaic. However, there are some dialects where passive tense forms less common elsewhere are used in every-day speech.

The passive tense forms **rugadh** agus **thogadh** are used very commonly in established phrases in every day speech in all dialects of Gaelic.



Passive tense-forms of Regular Verbs (FUTURE TENSE)

You will remember that in a passive construction, the action of the verb is happening to someone or to something.

Usually regular verbs can easily be put into the **passive future tense** by adding either **–ar**/**–ear** to the verb root (the command). In most examples you can see the command form of each verb underlined.

Mar eisimpleir:

Future passive question	**Positive**	**Negative**
An cuirear litir dhachaigh? Will a letter be sent home?	**Cuirear**	**Cha chuirear**
An gabhar an cothrom? Will the opportunity be taken.	**Gabhar**	**Cha ghabhar**
Am measar na h-oileanaich? Will the students be assessed?	**Measar**	**Cha mheasar**
An togar a' chlann ann an Ìle? Will the children be brought up in Islay?	**Togar**	**Cha thogar**
An ithear sin uile? Will all of that be eaten?	**ithear**	**chan ithear**
Am fàgar na daoine gun uisge? Will the people be left without water.	**Fàgar**	**Chan fhàgar**
Am freagrar a' cheist? Will the question be answered?	**Freagrar**	**Cha fhreagrar**
An leughar am Bìoball? Will the Bible be read?	**Leughar**	**Cha leughar**
An ruithear an rèis ann an Lunnainn? Will the race be run in London.	**Ruithear**	**Cha ruithear**
An sgrìobhar laghan ùra? Will new laws be written?	**Sgrìobhar**	**Cha sgrìobhar**

Eacarsaich 1

- Lìon na beàrnan agus eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Fill the blanks in the sentences with words from the box below. Translate your completed sentences.

faighnichear	ceannaichear	canar	pàighear
caillear	chumar	rannsaichear	

1. An _____ an taigh?
2. Nach _____ an luchd-obrach?
3. _____ ceistean.
4. Cha _____ am bàs.
5. An _____ càil?
6. Cha _____ an cèilidh Dihaoine.
7. _____ airgead.

Passive tense forms of Regular Verbs (PAST TENSE)

Regular verbs can easily be put into the passive past tense, usually by adding—**adh** or—**eadh** to the past tense form of the verb.

Mar eisimpleir:

Past passive question	Positive	Negative
An do chuireadh litir dhachaigh? Was a letter was sent home?	**Chuireadh**	**Cha do chuireadh**
An do ghabhadh an cothrom? Was the opportunity taken?	**Ghabhadh**	**Cha do ghabhadh**
An do mheasadh na h-oileanaich? Were the students assessed?	**Mheasadh**	**Cha do mheasadh**
An do thogadh a' chlann ann an Glaschu? Were the children were brought up in Glasgow?	**Thogadh**	**Cha do thogadh**
An do dh'itheadh sin uile? Was all that eaten?	**Dh'itheadh**	**Cha do dh'itheadh**
An do dh'fhàgadh na daoine gun uisge? Were the people left without water?	**Dh'fhàgadh**	**Cha do dh'fhàgadh**
An do fhreagradh a' cheist? Was the question answered?	**Fhreagradh**	**Cha do fhreagradh**
An do leughadh am Bìoball? Was the Bible read?	**Leughadh**	**Cha do leughadh**
An do ruitheadh an rèis ann an Lunnainn? Was the race run in London?	**Ruitheadh**	**Cha do ruitheadh**
An do sgrìobhadh laghan ùra? Were new laws written?	**Sgrìobhadh**	**Cha do sgrìobhadh**

Eacarsaich 2

- Lìon na beàrnan agus eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Fill the blanks in the sentences with words from the box below. Translate your completed sentences.

shuidheadh	dh'fhàgadh	chuireadh	stadadh
reiceadh	dh'òladh	dh'itheadh	

1. Cha do _____ deoch-làidir.
2. An do _____ e?
3. _____ na fògarraich gun fhasgadh no biadh.
4. _____ deuchainnean aig deireadh na bliadhna.
5. _____ a' chlann dhachaigh.
6. Nach do _____ an taigh?
7. Cha do _____ am biadh.

Eacarsaich 3

- Cuir an deireadh ceart air gach gnìomhair.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan agad ann am Beurla.

Add the appropriate ending to each of the verbs in the sentences below. Take care to notice what tense each example is in before you choose an ending! Translate your completed sentences.

–ar/–ear –adh/–eadh

1. Cum___ na fògarraich ann an campaichean.
2. Reic___ taigh mo sheanmhar an-ath-mhìos.
3. Dh'fhosgl___ ceithir bùthan ùra air an Tairbeart am-bliadhna.
4. Seinn___ a' phìob taobh a-muigh na h-eaglais.
5. Chuir___ na ceannaircich an grèim.
6. Sàbhail___ tòrr airgid am-bliadhna.
7. Sgrìobh___ còig òrain ùra an-dè.
8. Dh'òl___ cus.

Eacarsaich 4

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann an Gàidhlig.

Translate the sentences into Gaelic. Each one should have a passive tense-forms of a regular verb.

1. A lot was lost in the fire.
2. A hundred new houses will be built in Mull this year.
3. The boxes will be left at the door.
4. The information wasn't read.
5. Nothing was eaten.



Passive tense forms of Regular Verbs (PAST TENSE)

Future passive question	Positive	Negative
Am faicear taibhse? Can/Will a ghost be seen?	**Chithear**	**Chan fhaicear**
An cluinnear ceòl? Can/Will music be heard?	**Cluinnear**	**Cha chluinnear**
An dèanar oidhirp? Will an effort be made?	**Nithear**	**Cha dèanar**
An ruigear an ceann-uidhe gu bràth? Will the destination ever be reached?	**Ruigear**	**Cha ruigear**
***Am faighear fiosrachadh air-loidhne?** Can/Will information be obtained on-line?	**Gheibhear**	**Chan fhaighear**
Am beirear an leanabh a-nochd? Will the baby be born tonight?	**Beirear**	**Cha bheirear**
An toirear tabhartasan? Can/Will donations be given?	**Bheirear**	**Cha toirear**

* The irregular verb **Faigh** (*to get*) can be translated variously: *to obtain/find/receive*, depending on context.

Eacarsaich 5

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Eadar-theangaich iad.

Translate the following.

1. Chithear adhartas a dh'aithghearr.
2. Cha dèanar càil às aonais taic-airgid.
3. Gheibhear cobhair mheadaigeach an-asgaidh ann am Breatainn.
4. Beirear an t-uan san t-sabhal.
5. An toirear comraich dha na fogarraich?
6. Chan fhaighear saorsa gu bràth.
7. An dèanar oidhirp sam bith na h-eucoirich a lorg?
8. Cluinnear fuaimean neònach san t-seann chaisteal air an oidhche.
9. Bheirear fianais seachad sa chùirt a-màireach. Gheibhear ceartas an uair sin.
10. Cha ruigear mullach na beinne tro mhìosan a' gheamhraidh. Bhiodh e fada ro chunnartach.



Passive tense forms of Irregular Verbs (PAST TENSE)

Past passive question	Positive	Negative
Am facas taibhse? Was a ghost seen?	**Chunnacas**	**Chan fhacas**
An cualas ceòl? Was music heard?	**Chualas**	**Cha chualas**
An do rinneadh oidhirp? Was an effort made?	**Rinneadh/Rinnear**	**Cha do rinneadh**
An do ràinigeadh an ceann-uidhe? Was the destination reached?	**Ràinigeadh**	**Cha do ràinigeadh**
***An d' fhuaras an corp air a' chladach?** Was the body found on the shore?	**Fhuaras**	**Cha d' fhuaras**
An do rugadh Màiri ann an Uibhist? Was Mary born in Uist?	**Rugadh**	**Cha do rugadh**
An tugadh biadh dhaibh? Was food given to them?	**Thugadh/Thugar**	**Cha tugadh**

* The irregular verb **Faigh** (*to get*) can be translated variously: *to obtain/find/receive*, depending on context.

Eacarsaich 6

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Lìon na beàrnan.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan agad.

Fill the blanks in the sentences. Translate your completed sentences.

1. Nach _____ fiosrachadh dhut?
   Cha tugadh.
2. An do _____ cèic?
   Cha do rinneadh.
3. Am _____ an neach-amharais?
   Chunnacas. Chaidh fhaicinn ann am bhan dhearg a' dol mu dheas air drochaid Lunnainn o chionn leth uair. Chan fhacas bhon uair sin e.
4. Nach do _____ Seumas ann an Leòdhas?
   Cha do rugadh. 'S e Barrach a th' ann.
5. An _____ gearanan?
   Fhuaras na mìltean!

Eacarsaich 7

- Leugh na sean-fhaclan agus gnàthsan-cainnt.
- Feuch gun obraich thu a-mach dè tha iad a' ciallachadh.
- Maids gach fear dhiubh ri sean-fhacal/gnàthas-cainnt Beurla a tha a' ciallachadh an aon seòrsa rud.
- Tagh còig eisimpleirean agus mìnich nad fhaclan fhèin dè tha iad a' ciallachadh.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Look at the list of sayings and expressions below. You will notice that each one contains at least one passive tense-form. Match each example with a broadly equivalent expression in English.

A word to the wise: the English equivalents will seldom be literal translations. You will need an understanding of the Gaelic and the message that it portrays before making an informed choice. For example:



1. k)

Is binn guth an eòin far an do rugadh e.
There's no place like home.

(Lit: The bird sings most sweetly in the place it was born.)

Gaelic expressions

1. Is binn guth an eòin far an do rugadh e.
2. 'S ann dhut a rinneadh an saoghal.
3. Cha tugadh an Donas an car às.
4. Chan eil nithean mar a chithear iad.
5. Cluinnear far nach fhaicear e.
6. Cha dèanar math gun mhulad.
7. Beus an àite far am bithear 's e a nithear.
8. Gheibhear fàth air a' mhuir mhòr.
9. Nithear mòran ri spionnadh ach nithear tuilleadh le seòltachd.
10. Aithnichear duine air a chuideachd.
11. An àm na h-èiginn, dearbhar na càirdean.
12. Measar an t-amadan glic ma chumas e a theanga.
13. An rud a nithear sa chùil, thig e a dh'ionnsaigh an teine.

Similar English expression

a. Even a fool is thought wise if he holds his peace.
b. Birds of a feather flock together.
c. Better days will come.
d. The world is your oyster.
e. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
f. There's a trick to every trade.
g. He's a total loudmouth.
h. Appearances can be deceptive.
i. No pain, no gain. / You have to be cruel to be kind.
j. Your sins will find you out.
k. There's no place like home.
l. When in Rome, do as the Romans.
m. You can't pull the wool over his eyes

Eacarsaich 8

- Leugh an earrann.
- Tha Nina Nic Phàil a' bruidhinn mun obair aice.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Read about the work that Nina MacPhail is doing and complete the following questions and tasks.



Tha Nina Nic Phàil ag obair gu saor-thoileach don Chrois Dhearg. An t-seachdain seo tha i a' cuideachadh ann an campa fhògarrach ann an ceann a' tuath na Frainge. Tha i ag innse mun t-suidheachadh èiginneach an sin an-dràsta.

1. For which charity does Nina volunteer?
2. This week Nina is volunteering in a refugee camp in northern France. How is the situation there described?

"Fad mhìosan, tha fògarraich air a bhith a' fuireach ann an campaichean mòra mar seo anns an Fhraing. Mar a tha mise ga fhaicinn, chan eil diù aig ùghdarrasan na Frainge dhaibh. Chan eilear gan iarraidh san dùthaich idir agus, nam bheachd-sa, 's e cùis-nàire a tha sin. Bhon a ràinig na fògarraich an campa, sgìth agus acrach, cha deach biadh, blàths no coibhneas a thoirt dhaibh bhon Riaghaltas. Mar thoradh air a seo, tha tòrr de na fògarraich a' call an dòchais."

3. How long have refugees been living in refugee camps like this one?
4. a. According to Nina, what is the French Government's attitude toward the refugees?
   b. What does she think about this?
5. a. According to Nina, what hasn't been received by the refugees since they arrived?
   b. What is happening as a result?

"Chualas bruidhinn sa champa an-diugh fhèin gu bheil tòrr fhògarrach an dùil seòladh tarsainn Caolas Shasainn an t-seachdain seo a shireadh comraich ann am Breatainn. Tha seo a' dèanamh dragh mòr dhuinn aig a' Chrois Dhearg. Mar as aithne dhuinn uile, 's e turas fìor chunnartach a th' ann, agus tha mòran daoine air am beatha a chall an sin cheana. Tha mi a' tuigsinn glè mhath carson a dhèanadh cuid seo ge-tà. Tha an suidheachadh an seo sa champa cho èiginneach 's gu bheil na daoine bochda seo deònach am beatha a chur ann an cunnart gus an ruigear sàbhailteachd."

6. a. Nina says talk has been heard in the camp today that a lot of refugees are planning to attempt to cross the Channel to seek asylum in Britain. Explain why the Red Cross are concerned about this. Give a detailed answer.

   b. Nina understands why some refugees are willing to put their lives in danger. How does she justify their decision?

"Tha sinn ann an teis meadhan fear de na geamhraidhean as fhuaire a tha air a bhith san Fhraing fad deich bliadhna. Tron oidhche, faodaidh an teòthachd tuiteam cho ìseal ri còig-deug fo ìre-reothaidh agus chan eil na fògarraich seo uidheamaichte airson na droch shìde. Ri linn na sìde fhuar, thugadh dà chorp a-mach às a' champa seo na bu thràithe an-diugh. Nas miosa na sin, tha e coltach nach eil seo a-mach às an àbhaist idir. Thathas ag innse dhomh gu bheil mu cheathrar no còignear a' bàsachadh sa champa seo a h-uile seachdain! Nach eil seo maslach?"

7. What does Nina say about this winter?

8. What can happen during the night?

9. a. What does Nina say happened today, as a result of the cold weather?
   b. What does she say is worse?

10. What is Nina told happens every week?

"Thathas an dùil ri gèiltean agus tuilleadh sneachda an t-seachdain seo. 'S e binn-bàis a bhios ann do chuid air tìr, gun luaidh air* an fheadhainn a bhios aig muir ann am bàtaichean beaga truagh! Tha cruaidh fheum againn air tabhartasan de dh'aodach blàth, biadh, teantaichean, plaidean agus pocannan-caidil cho luath 's a ghabhas. Tha seo riatanach, mus caillear tuilleadh bheathannan."

***gun luaidh air** — *let alone*

11. Translate the underlined text from the passage (above) into English:
    "Thathas an dùil . . . mus caillear tuilleadh bheathannan."

"Tha buidhnean-carthannais mar sinne aig a' Chrois Dhearg a' dèanamh nas urrainn dhuinn, ach chan eil e faisg air gu leòr. Feumar cobhair bho mhuinntir Bhreatainn. Faodar tabhartasan fhàgail aig bùthan carthannais na Croise Deirge air feadh Bhreatainn agus nithear a h-uile oidhirp cobhair fhaighinn gu na daoine bochda an seo mus bi e ro anmoch."

12. Where can British people leave donations?

13. What is said about aid in the closing sentence of the passage?



Eòlas air cànan

1. In the passage, find at least five examples of impersonal tense forms of verbs.
   For example: **Feumar cobhair** *Help/aid is required.*
2. There are a number of references to The Red Cross in the passage. Here are two of them:
   "aig a' Chrois Dhearg" and **"bùthan carthannais na Croise Deirge"**
3. Can you explain why the spellings are different in each example?
   There are a number of references to France in the passage. Here are two of them:
   "Riaghaltas na Frainge" and **"anns an Fhraing"**
4. Can you explain why the spellings are different in each example?
   Below are some words from the passage that may have been new or less familiar to you. Copy any ones you weren't familiar with and write the English for them. Make a note of any other words or phrases (in Gaelic and English) from the passage that were new to you too.

- binn-bàis
- cheana
- cobhair
- coibhneas
- comraich
- cùis-nàire
- teis meadhan
- diù
- èiginneach
- fògarraich
- ìre-reothaidh
- maslach
- plaidean
- tabhartasan
- teòthachd
- uidheamaichte



Using *Bu* (the past/conditional form of *Is*)

In **Aonadan 3:1–3:4** of ***Ceumannan 5***, you saw a lot of past tense and conditional phrases that used ***Bu*** and its shortened form ***B'***.

Mar eisimpleir:

Cò <u>bu</u> choireach? Who was to blame?	**<u>B'</u> ann à Glaschu a bha i.** She was from Glasgow.
Cha <u>b'</u> urrainn dhomh gluasad. I couldn't move.	**<u>Bu</u> chòir dhomh falbh.** I should leave.

Remember that **Bu** is the past tense form of the verb **Is**. It is also used when expressing the conditional (*would/could/should*).

Bu is shortened to **B'** before a vowel or vowel sound.

<u>Bu</u> toigh leam seòclaid. but **<u>B'</u> fheàrr leam seòclaid.**

Eacarsaich 1

- Maids a' Ghàidhlig ris a' Bheurla cheart.
- Sgrìobh a' Ghàidhlig agus a' Bheurla.

Copy the Gaelic phrases and match them with the correct English.

1. Dè b' urrainn dha a dhèanamh?
2. Am b' fheàrr leatha sin a dhèanamh?
3. Cha b' àbhaist dha a bhith na mhinistear
4. Nach bu toigh leat a bhith nad mhinistear?
5. Bu mhiann leam a dhol dhan oilthigh.
6. Bu mhath leam bruidhinn rithe.
7. Bu chòir dhomh sin a ràdh rithe.
8. B' aithne dhomh Fionnlagh nuair a bha e san oilthigh.
9. Cha b' ann an-dè a bha sin.
10. Cò bu choireach airson na tubaist?

a. I'd like to talk to her.
b. He didn't used to be a minister.
c. I used to know Finlay when he was in university.
d. Who was to blame for the accident?
e. What could he do?
f. Wouldn't you like to be a minister?
g. I'd like to go to university.
h. Would she prefer to do that?
i. I should say that to her.
j. That wasn't yesterday.

Using graded adjectives with the past and conditional tenses

ceum cànain: language step

Bha an t-sìde na b' fheàrr an-dè.

The weather was better yesterday.

You have seen lots of comparatives and superlatives of adjectives before. **A bheil cuimhn' agad?** Look back to the reference table **Ceumannan 4 p429** for a quick reminder. Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes called graded adjectives. You are very used to seeing graded adjectives used with present and future tenses.

Mar eisimpleir:

normal adjective	→	**Tha Cailean mòr.**	Colin is big.
comparative adjective	→	**Tha Cailean nas motha.**	Colin is bigger.
superlative adjective	→	**'S e Cailean as motha.**	Colin is the biggest.

But! When graded adjectives are used with **past** or **conditional** tenses, there are some changes.

Mar eisimpleir:

normal adjective	→	**Bha Cailean mòr.**	Colin was big.
comparative adjective	→	**Bha Cailean na bu mhotha.**	Colin was bigger.
superlative adjective	→	**B' e Cailean a bu mhotha.**	Colin was the biggest.

The comparative uses **na bu** before the graded adjective.

The superlative uses **a bu** before the graded adjective.

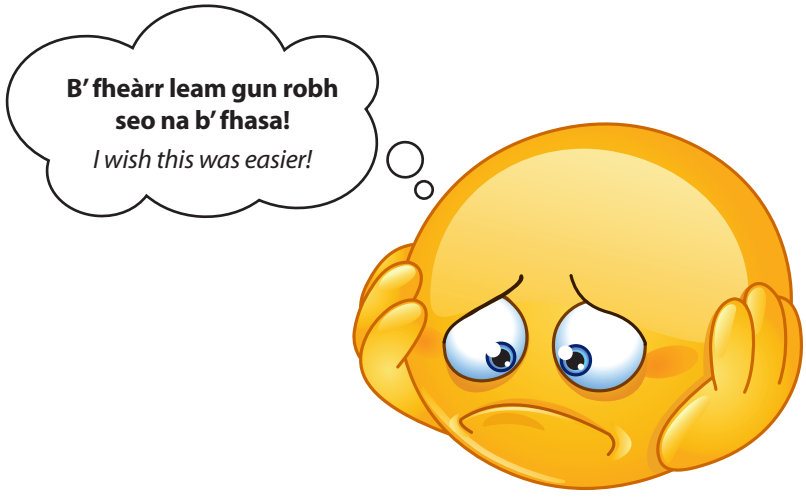
Notice too that in the superlative example above, **B' e** has been used instead of **'S e**, because the sentence is in the past tense.

Bu will cause lenition if possible (the addition of an '*h*' after the first letter of a word).

Notice that **bu** is shorted to **b'** if it is followed by a **vowel** or an ***Fh* followed by a vowel**.

Mar eisimpleir:

na b' àirde	taller	**a b' inntinniche**	most interesting
na b' fhuaire	colder	**a b' fheàrr**	best



Eacarsaich 2

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Lìon na beàrnan leis na faclan ceart bhon bhogsa.
- Coimhead air na duilleagan 'Table of graded adjectives' airson cuideachadh.

Read the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative or superlative from the box below. Use the grammar reference pages 'Table of graded adjectives' for help.

na b' fheàrr	na b' àirde
na bu mhiosa	na bu reaimhre
a b' fheàrr	a b' àirde
a bu mhiosa	a bu reaimhre



1. B' e an t-iasg an rud _____ air a' chlàr-bìdh.
   The fish was the best thing on the menu.
2. An robh a bhruthadh-fala na _____ an-dè?
   Was his blood pressure higher yesterday?
3. Chleachd e a bhith _____.
   He used to be fatter.
4. Cha b' e siud an rud _____ ge-tà!
   That wasn't the worst thing though!
5. Am b' e siud an togalach _____ air an t-saoghal?
   Was that the highest building in the world?
6. Bha mi a' faireachdainn_____ .
   I was feeling worse.
7. B' e siud an cat _____ a chunnaic mi riamh!
   That was the fattest cat I ever saw!
8. Bha Raonaid _____ air Matamataig.
   Rachel was better at Maths.

Eacarsaich 3

- Atharraich na seantansan seo chun an tràth theachdail.
- Coimhead air a' bhogsa Ceum cànain airson cuideachadh.
- Eadar-theangaich iad.

Make the necessary changes to these sentences to put them into the past tense.

1. Chan eil Gearmailtis nas fhasa na Gàidhlig.
2. A bheil Ruairidh nas òige na Dòmhnall?
3. Tha am bus nas slaodaiche.
4. Chan eil an Subaru nas luaithe na am BMW.
5. An e Alasga an t-àite as fhuaire?
6. 'S e sin an trèan as anmoiche a-nochd.
7. 'S e corra-mhitheagan am meas as blasta.
8. Chan e Glaschu am baile as lugha ann an Alba.

Eacarsaich 4

- Freagair na cestean a leanas ann an Gàidhlig.
- Coimhead air na duilleagan 'Table of graded adjectives' airson cuideachadh.

Answer the following questions, in Gaelic. Use the grammar reference pages 'Table of graded adjectives' for help.

1. An robh thu a' faireachdainn na bu thoilichte an-dè na tha thu an-diugh?
2. An do dh'èirich thu na bu thràithe an-diugh na an-dè?
3. An robh an t-sìde na b' fheàrr an-dè?
4. An robh i na bu theotha an-dè na tha i an-diugh?
5. An robh suiteis na bu shaoire nuair a bha thu beag?
6. An robh thu na bu thrainge an-dè?
7. A bheil thu a' smaoineachadh gun robh thu na b' fhallaine nuair a bha thu na b' òige?
8. An do dh'obraich thu na b' fheàrr anns an sgoil an-dè?

Eacarsaich 5

- Tagh cuid de na ceistean gu h-ìseal agus freagair iad ann an Gàidhlig.
- Coimhead air na duilleagan 'Table of graded adjectives' airson cuideachadh.

Choose some of the following questions and answer them in Gaelic. Use the grammar reference pages 'Table of graded adjectives' for help.

1. Dè am film a b' eagalaiche a chunnaic thu riamh?
2. Dè am pròg̀ram TBh a b' èibhinne a chunnaic thu riamh?
3. Dè an rud a bu dhaoire a cheannaich thu riamh?
4. Cò an duine a b' ainmeile a chunnaic thu?
5. Dè an rud a bu bhròǹaiche a chunnaic thu no a thachair dhut nad bheatha?
6. Dè an rud a bu shnoige a rinn cuideigin dhut a-riamh?
7. Dè an rud a bu neòǹaiche a thachair dhut no a chunnaic thu nad bheatha?
8. Dè an leabhar a b' fheàrr a leugh thu a-riamh?
9. Dè an rud a bu dhaoire a cheannaich thu a-riamh?
10. Dè an rud a bu dhuilghe a rinn thu a-riamh?
11. Cò an tidsear a b' fheàrr a bh' agad sa bhun-sgoil?
12. Cò an caraid a b' fheàrr a bh' agad sa bhun-sgoil?
13. Dè am film a bu mhiosa a chunnaic thu nad bheatha?
14. Nad bheachd fhèin, cò am fear/an tè a bu ghlice a bha ann riamh?
15. Dè an t-àite a bu shnoige dhan deach thu air saor-làithean?
16. Dè an rud a bu mhiosa a thachair am-bliadhna?
17. Dè an rud a bu ghòraiche a rinn thu riamh?
18. Cò an duine a b' inntinniche ris an do thachair thu riamh?
19. Smaoinich air an àm a bu thoilichte air a bheil cuimhn' agad. Inns beagan mu dheidhinn.
20. Cò am fear/an tè a b' uilce a bha riamh ann?

Eacarsaich 6

- Dèan suirbhidh air a' chlas.
- Tagh ceist bhon liosta anns an eacarsaich mu dheireadh no dèan fhèin suas a' cheist agad fhèin.
- Cuir a' cheist air a h-uile duine sa chlas agad — an tidsear agad cuideachd!

Do a survey in your class. Ask one of the questions from the previous exersise or make up your own question. Your question should include a graded adjective. Include your teacher in your survey too! Record or make a note of the answers you get.



Eacarsaich 7

- Dè tha na seanfhaclan seo a' ciallachadh?
- Tha buadhair coimeasach anns gach fear dhiubh.
- Obraich còmhla ri caraid mas fheàrr leat.

Look at these sayings. Each one contains a graded adjective. Work out what you think they mean. Discuss them with a partner if that helps.

Tha trì imrichean nas miosa na an teine.

Cha tèid bòidhchead nas doimhne na an craiceann.

Cha tèid an sionnach nas fhaide na bheir a chasan e.

Tha e nas glice cruach-mhònadh a losgadh còmhla ri duine mus pòs thu e.

Bidh an t-ubhal as fheàrr air a' mheangan as àirde.

Chan i a' bhò as àirde geum as motha bainne.

Far as taine an abhainn, 's ann as motha a fuaim.

Is mìne min na gràn, is mìne mnathan na fir.

Prepositions associated with particular verbs and phrases

Prepositions are little words that generally tell you *where* or *when* something is. Words like: **to**, **with**, **at**, **on**, **from**, **before**, **under** are all simple prepositions.

The following simple prepositions are just some of the ones you will be very familiar with and will be quite used to using:

gu	**le**	**bho**	**ri**	**do**	**air**	**aig**
to	with	from	to/with	to/for	on	at

There are certain verbs that we associate with particular prepositions.

For example, we know very well that we associate **a' bruidhinn** and **ag èisteachd** with the preposition **ri**:

Tha mi a' bruidhinn ri Iain.	I'm talking to John.
Is toigh leam a bhith ag èisteachd ri ceòl.	I like listening to music.

These kinds of learned phrases will now be second nature to you because you will see them and use them often. However, there might be some other verb/preposition relationships that you aren't quite sure of. Confusion might be caused by the fact that, depending on the context, a preposition can have different meanings and different English translations (notice that in the box above, '*to*' could either be **gu**, **ri** or **do** – depending on the the verb being used).

Mar eisimpleir:

do	**Seall sin do Raonaid**	Show that to Rachel.	(**do** — to)
ri	**Bruidhinn ri Raonaid**	Talk to Rachel.	(**ri** — to)

REMEMBER!

When most simple prepositions are used in conjunction with pronouns, we don't use the preposition and the pronoun as separate entities, we combine them to make a new blended word — called a *prepositional pronoun*. This is not new to you. You are very used to using many prepositional pronouns.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha mi a' bruidhinn ri + i	→	**Tha mi a' bruidhinn rithe**
I'm talking to + her	→	I'm talking to her

For a reminder of prepositional pronouns, look back to ***Ceumannan 1 pp352—4*** and **Ceumannan 4 pp432—3**. See also the reference table of prepositional pronouns on page 118 of **Ceumannan cànain 5**.

The following table and examples show five prepositions and some of the verbs with which they are associated.

Gaelic Preposition	Associated verbs/phrases	English equivalent	prepositional pronouns (preposition + mi/thu/e…)	
ri to/with	**a' bruidhinn ri** **ag èisteachd ri** **a' còrdadh ri** **a' cur ri** **a' tighinn ri** **a' feuchainn ri**	talking to listening to enjoy(s) adding to/with suiting/coming to trying to	**rium** **riut** **ris** **rithe** **rinn** **ribh** **riutha**	to/with me to/with you to/with him/it to/with her/it to/with us to/with you to/with them
do* to/for *do causes lenition!	**ag innse do** **a' toirt do** **a' sealltainn do** **ag obair do** **is urrainn/chan urrainn do** **b' urrainn/cha b' urrainn do** **bu chòir/cha bu chòir do** **is àbhaist/chan àbhaist do** **b' àbhaist/cha b' àbhaist do**	telling to giving to showing to working for can/can't could/couldn't should/shouldn't usually/doesn't usually used to/didn't used to	**dhomh** **dhut** **dha** **dhi** **dhuinn** **dhuibh** **dhaibh**	to/for me to/for you to/for him/it to/for her/it to/for us to/for you to/for them
le with	**is/bu toigh** **is/b' fheàrr** **a' toirt**	like/would like prefer/wish taking (with)	**leam** **leat** **leis** **leatha** **leinn** **leibh** **leotha**	with me with you with him/it with her/it with us with you with them
air on/at/about	**a' coimhead air** **a' cur air** **ag amas air** **a' smaoineachadh air** **a' bruidhinn air** **a' feuchainn air** **a' sgrìobhadh air**	watching putting on aiming at thinking about talking about trying on writing about	**orm** **ort** **air** **oirre** **oirnn** **oirbh** **orra**	on/at/about me on/at/about you on/at/about him/it on/at/about her/it on/at/about us on/at/about you on/at/about them
gu to/towards	**a' sgrìobhadh gu** **a' tighinn gu** **a' cur gu** **a' dol gu**	writing to coming to sending to going to	**thugam** **thugad** **thuige** **thuice** **thugainn** **thugaibh** **thuca**	to/towards me to/towards you to/towards him/it to/towards her/it to/towards us to/towards you to/towards them

Eisimpleirean

ri

Nach eil thu a' dol a bhruidhinn ri Mairead?	Are you not going to talk to Margaret?
A bheil thu ag èisteachd ri sin?	Are you listening to that?
Tha iomain a' còrdadh ri Catrìona.	Catrìona enjoys shinty.
Cuir còig ri deich.	Add five to ten.
Cha robh an dreasa sin a' tighinn ri Flòraidh.	That dress didn't suit Flora.
Dh'fheuch mi ri dealbh a dhèanamh.	I tried to draw a picture.

do

Bhiodh iad ag innse stòiridhean do chlann.	They would tell stories to children.
Thoir peansail do dh'Iain.	Give a pencil to John.
Seall sin do dh'Ùisdean.	Show that to Hugh.
Is urrainn do Sheumas sgitheadh.	James can ski.
Cha b' urrainn do Ghriogar snàmh.	Gregor couldn't swim.
Chan eil mi ag obair do BhBC Alba tuilleadh.	I don't work for BBC Alba anymore.

le

Is toigh le Dòmhnall rothaireachd.	Donald likes cycling.
Is fheàrr le Donalda cofaidh.	Donalda prefers coffee.
B' fheàrr le mo mhàthair aran donn.	My mum would prefer brown bread.
Cha bu toigh le Cailean a dhol dhan Fhraing.	Colin wouldn't like to go to France.
Bheir mi leam seacaid	I'll bring a jacket
Am bi thu a' toirt leat seacaid?	Will you be bringing a jacket with you?

air

Tha iad a' bruidhinn air falbh.	They are talking about leaving.
Bidh mi a' coimhead air a' mhuir bhon uinneig.	I watch the sea from the window.
Cuir air an solas.	Put on the light.
Tha mi a' smaoineachadh air falbh a-nochd.	I'm thinking about leaving tonight.
Feuch an t-aodach ùr air a' chloinn.	Try the new clothes on the children.
Bidh MacThòmas a' sgrìobhadh air iomadh cuspair inntinneach.	Thompson writes about many interesting topics.
Bha an saighdear ag amas air na reubaltaich.	The soldier was aiming at the rebels.

gu

Tha mi a' dol a sgrìobhadh gu Màiri.	I'm going to write to Mary.
Tha mi a' dol a chur post-d gu Iain.	I'm going to send an email to John.
Chan eil iad air tighinn gu aonta fhathast.	They haven't come to an agreement yet.
Tha an clas air tighinn gu fileantachd a-nis.	The class are fluent now (*have come to fluency*).
Bidh mi a' dol gu banais Disathairne.	I'll be going to a wedding on Saturday.
Thàinig i thuice fhèin.	She came to herself/came to her senses regained consciousness
Bidh i a' tighinn thugam a h-uile seachdain.	She comes to me every week.
Sgrìobh sinn thuige.	We wrote to him.

Eacarsaich 1

- Tagh an roimhear ceart airson gach beàrn.

Choose the appropriate preposition for each blank.

air **ri** **do** **le** **gu**

1.	**Cha do smaoinich mi ____ sin.**	I didn't think about that.
2.	**Sheall mi na freagairtean ____ Mhàiri.**	I showed the answers to Màiri.
3.	**Cha do sgrìobh mi ____ Fionnlagh.**	I didn't write to Finlay.
4.	**Feumaidh tu bruidhinn __ cuideigin.**	You need to talk to someone.
5.	**Carson a tha thu a' coimhead ___ sin?**	Why are you looking at that?
6.	**Thug mi am peann ____ Ghòrdan.**	I gave the pen to Gordon.
7.	**A bheil thu 'n dùil preasant a chur ____ Ruairidh.**	Are you planning to send a present to Roddy?
8.	**Èist ___ do mhàthair!**	Listen to your mother!
9.	**Bu toigh ____ Sìne a dhol dhachaigh a-nis.**	Jane would like to go home now.
10.	**A bheil thu a' dol a dh'innse ____dhaoine?**	Are you going to tell people?

Eacarsaich 2

- Tagh co-dhiù 5 seantansan.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Choose at least five of the sentences below. Translate them into Gaelic.

1. Iain would prefer tea.
2. I'm not showing the photos to Norman.
3. Children like music.
4. Have you come to an agreement yet?
5. Can Anna swim?
6. Short hair suits Jane.
7. Don't tell Calum!
8. I'm trying to talk!
9. We went to a festival last year.
10. Are they talking about leaving?
11. I have been looking at pictures.
12. Was Donald working for a big company?
13. Don't put on the TV just now.
14. Don't listen to William.
15. I like watching shinty every Saturday.

Eacarsaich 3

- Coimhead air na bogsaichean le eisimpleirean air na duilleagan mu dheireadh.
- Tagh aon eisimpleir às gach bogsa.
- Ath-sgrìobh gach eisimpleir a thagh thu le ro-riochdair.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan ùra agad.
- Cleachd an clàr air duilleag 118 airson taic

Look at the the preposition example boxes on the previous few pages. Choose one example from each box. Re-write the examples using your own choice of prepositional pronoun to replace the preposition and the noun. Translate your examples. Use the reference table of prepositional pronouns on page 118 to help you.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bha an saighdear ag amas <u>air na reubaltaich</u>. → **Bha an saighdear ag amas <u>orm</u>.**
The soldier was aiming <u>at the rebels</u>. → *The soldier was aiming <u>at me</u>.*

Cha b' urrainn <u>do Ghriogar</u> snàmh. → **Cha b' urrainn <u>dhaibh</u> snàmh.**
<u>Gregor</u> couldn't swim. → <u>They</u> couldn't swim.

Eacarsaich 4

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

Translate these sentences.

1. Chan àbhaist dhomh siubhal air a' bhus. Is fheàrr leam an trèan.
2. B' àbhaist dhi a bhith a' fuireach còmhla ris.
3. Chuir i thugam e air post-d.
4. Bu chòir dhaibh seacaid a thoirt leotha.
5. Bheir sinn leinn grèim-bìdh agus deoch.
6. Bheir mi dinnear dhaibh mus tig iad thugad.
7. Bidh mi a' smaoineachadh orra gu tric.

Eacarsaich 5

- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann an Gàidhlig.

Translate these sentences.

1. I want to speak to Mr Macleod.
2. Think of a story.
3. I'm giving a pencil to Rachel.
4. Add 5 to 3.
5. Iain will be talking about poetry.
6. I sent it to Donald.
7. I am watching you.
8. Would you prefer white bread or brown?
9. He was showing pictures to them.
10. They couldn't walk.
11. Aren't you listening to us?
12. He is regaining consciousness now.

Eacarsaich 6

- Dèan fhèin seantans le roimhear no ro-riochdair.

Make up a sentence for each preposition or one of its associated prepositional pronouns.

1. **air**
2. **do**
3. **le**
4. **ri**
5. **gu**



The possessive case 1 Definite singular nouns

In this section, we are going to look at definite singular nouns in the possessive case. Remember that a definite noun is one that has an article (*the*) before it. Indefinite nouns don't have an article (*the*) before them.

definite nouns		indefinite nouns	
an cuilean	the puppy	**cuilean**	puppy
am balach	the boy	**balach**	boy
an sgoil	the school	**sgoil**	school
a' chailleach	the old lady	**cailleach**	old lady

Expressing ownership

The possessive case (sometimes called the genitive case) is most often used to express ownership — to show that something or someone belongs to something or someone else.

In English, the possessive is shown by using **'s** or the word **of**. For example: *the dog's tail, the old man's cat, the bottom of the road, the words of the song* etc

In Gaelic, we alter the sound and spelling of a noun to show possession. Therefore, when a noun is in the possessive case it will usually look a little bit different to its normal (nominal) state.



Cù a' bhodaich
The old man's dog

Mar eisimpleir:

Nominal		Possessive	
an cuilean	*the puppy*	**a' chuilein**	*…of the puppy/the puppy's…*
am balach	*the boy*	**a' bhalaich**	*…of the boy/the boy's…*
an sgoil	*the school*	**na sgoile**	*…of the school/the school's…*
a' chailleach	*the old lady*	**na caillich(e)***	*…of the old lady/the old lady's…*

The particular way that a singular noun changes in the possessive case depends on whether it is masculine or feminine.

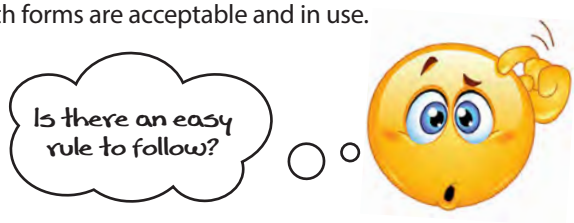
Look at the following two word lists. The masculine nouns are blue and the feminine ones are pink. Can you spot any patterns in how the nouns change when they are put into the possessive case?

Nominative →	Possessive
am bàta	a' bhàta
an cuilean	a' chuilein
an doras	an dorais
an t-eilean	an eilein
am fiosrachadh	an fhiosrachaidh
an gàrradh	a' ghàrraidh
an t-iasg	an èisg
an leabhar	an leabhair
am manaidsear	a' mhanaidseir
an nead	an nid
an t-ospadal	an ospadail
am poileas	a' phoilis
an rathad	an rathaid
an saoghal	an t-saoghail
an taigh	an taighe
an t-ubhal	an ubhail

Nominative →	Possessive
a' bhùth	na bùtha
a' chailleach	na caillich(e)*
an dùthaich	na dùthcha
an Eadailt	na h-Eadailt
an fhidheall	na fidhle
a' ghrian	na grèine
an ialtag	na h-ialtaig(e)
an làmh	na làimh(e)*
a' mhadainn	na maidne
an Nollaig	na Nollaig(e)*
an oifis	na h-oifis
a' phàirc	na pàirc(e)*
an Ròimh	na Ròimhe
an t-seachdain	na seachdain
an tunnag	na tunnaig(e)*
an uinneag	na h-uinneig(e)*

(e)*

You may see these words being used with or without the final letter **e**. For example **Sràid na Pàirce** and **Sràid na Pàirc**. Nowadays it is less common to see the final **e** being used, but you should be aware that both forms are acceptable and in use.



In the simplest terms, most masculine definite nouns should be lenited and slenderised — if possible.

Most feminine definite nouns should be slenderised and unlenited, if possible.

You will probably have also noticed that the articles (**a'**, **an** and **an t-**) before the feminine nouns have all changed to ***na*** in the possessive case.

These basic rules won't *always* work — unfortunately there will always be some exceptions — but it gives you an indication of what to look out for in the majority of nouns. Usually if you look up a noun in the dictionary, it will tell you the possessive (genitive) case of the noun.

cat	cat (genus felis)
n. masc.	
/kahd/	
gen. & pl. cait	
grian	sun
n. fem.	(with def. art.) the sun
/grʲian/	
gen. grèine	
pl. -an	

Eacarsaich 1

- Sgrìobh sa Bheurla.
- Cleachd na liostaichean gu h-àrd airson taic.

Translate the following examples of the possessive case. The first couple have been done for you. Use the two word lists above to help you.

1. earball a' chuilein — the puppy's tail
2. dath an dorais — the colour of the door
3. oifis a' mhanaidseir
4. luchd-obrach an ospadail
5. staid an t-saoghail
6. mullach an taighe
7. blas an ubhail
8. prìsean na bùtha
9. ad na caillich(e)
10. cànan na dùthcha
11. bailtean na h-Eadailt
12. aithris na maidne
13. manaidsear na h-oifis
14. deireadh na seachdain
15. earball na tunnaig(e)



Eacarsaich 2

- Coimhead air na h-eisimpleirean den tuiseal cheangailte.
- Cleachd na tha thu air ionnsachadh mu thràth.
- An aithnich thu gnè an dàrna ainmeir anns gach eisimpleir?

Using what you have learned so far, can you recognise whether each of these underlined nouns in the possessive case are masculine or feminine?

1. doras na h-eaglais(e)
2. còta a' bhodaich
3. ciaradh an fheasgair
4. beul na h-oidhche
5. casan a' bhùird
6. solas na gealaich
7. Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd
8. dràibhear a' chàir

Eacarsaich 3

- Sgrìobh sa Ghàidhlig.
- Cleachd na liostaichean gu h-àrd airson taic.

Translate the following examples of the possessive case. The first part of each answer has been done for you. Use the masculine and feminine word lists to help you. There are also a couple of examples that are not contained on the word lists above — use what you have learned to make a guess at those. You can also use a dictionary to help you if you wish.

1. the bottom of the garden — bonn a' ghàrraidh
2. the island's people — muinntir _____
3. the middle of the road — meadhan _____
4. the start of the book — toiseach _____
5. the end of the world — deireadh _____
6. the roof of the house — mullach _____
7. the middle of the park — meadhan _____
8. the country's people — muinntir _____
9. the fish's tail — earball _____
10. the city of Rome — baile _____
11. the heat of the sun — teas _____
12. the old lady's dog — cù _____
13. Scotland's cities — bailtean _____

The possessive case 2
definite singular nouns after verbal nouns.

Remember that a definite noun is one that has '*the*' before it. As you know, Gaelic (unlike English) has more than one word for *the*.

Mar eisimpleir:

an leabhar	the book	**am balach**	the boy
a' ghrian	the sun	**an t-seacaid**	the jacket

When a definite singular noun (like any of those above) comes right after a verbal noun, then the definite noun should be put into the possessive case. Remember! A verbal noun is one that would usually end in '*ing*' in English. In Gaelic you can recognise a verbal noun because it usually has **a'** or **ag** before it.

Mar eisimpleir:

a' faicinn	seeing	**a' dèanamh**	doing	**ag òl**	drinking
a' ceannach	buying	**a' leughadh**	reading	**ag ithe**	eating

Notice what happens when you put a definite noun after one of these verbal nouns:

Verbal noun	+	**definite noun**	→	**possessive case**
a' ceannach	+	an t-seacaid	→	a' ceannach na seacaid (buying the jacket)
a' leughadh	+	an leabhar	→	a' leughadh an leabhair (reading the book)
a' faicinn	+	am balach	→	a' faicinn a' bhalaich (seeing the boy)

Eacarsaich 1

- Sgrìobh sa Bheurla.
- Cleachd na liostaichean gu h-àrd airson taic.

Translate the following examples of the possessive case. Use the masculine and feminine nouns lists two to help you.

1. Bha Anna a' faicinn a' chait anns a' ghàrradh.
2. A bheil thu fhathast a' coimhead an telebhisein?
3. Chan eil mi ag iarraidh na seacaid bhuidhe.
4. Nach eil thu a' fosgladh na h-uinneig(e)?
5. Bidh iad a' glanadh an ospadail a h-uile latha.
6. Bidh mi a' faicinn na caillich(e) a-muigh a' coiseachd a h-uile madainn.

Eacarsaich 2

- Maids gnìomhair le ainmear.
- Cuimhnich an t-ainmear a chur dhan tuiseal cheangailte.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean agad ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Connect each verb with a definite noun. Remember to put the noun into the possessive case! It doesn't matter too much which verb goes with which noun. There are no set pairings but some matches might be a bit sillier than others! Write your answers in English too. An example has been done for you.

a' seinn + an t-òran → a' seinn an òrain – singing the song



Eacarsaich 3

- Cluich gèama còmhla ri caraid no ann am buidheann.
- Dèan cairtean beaga — feadhainn le gnìomhairean agus feadhainn le ainmearan orra.
- Tog cairt le gnìomhair agus tè le ainmear agus cuir còmhla iad – mar a rinn thu anns an eacarsaich mu dheireadh.
- Cuimhnich an t-ainmear a chur dhan tuiseal cheangailte.
- 'S dòcha gum faigh thu maidsichean annasach, èibhinn!

Play a matching game with your partner or in a group. Make some little cards — some with verbal nouns on them and some with definite nouns. Place them face down on the desk. Choose a verb card and a noun card and put them together. Remember to put the noun into the possessive case! Have fun with your words — you might get some strange and funny matches!

The possessive case 3 after a compound preposition

Can you remember what compound prepositions are? You will have seen them before. Look back to **Ceumannan 3 p.235** for a reminder.

Mar eisimpleir:

air mullach	on top	**air beulaibh**	in front
air feadh	all around	**ri taobh**	beside
os cionn	above	**mu choinneimh**	opposite
mu dheidhinn	about	**air cùl**	behind/at the back of
airson	for	**àn dèidh**	after
am broinn	inside		

Any compound preposition in Gaelic will cause a definite noun following it to be in the possessive case.

Mar eisimpleir:

Noun		Compound preposition + noun = possessive case	
an taigh	the house	**am broinn an taighe**	inside the house
a' bheinn	the mountain	**air mullach na beinne**	at the top of the mountain
am bòrd	the table	**ri taobh a' bhùird**	beside the table
an saoghal	the world	**air feadh an t-saoghail**	all around the world
an sgeulachd	the story	**mu dheidhinn na sgeòil**	about the story
an uinneag	the window	**os cionn na h-uinneig(e)**	above the window
a' bhùth	the shop	**mu choinneimh na bùtha**	opposite the shop
an telebhisean	the television	**air beulaibh an telebhisein**	in front of the television
an togalach	the building	**air cùl an togalaich**	behind the building

Eacarsaich 1

- Maids roimhear fillte le ainmear.
- Cuimhnich an t-ainmear a chur dhan tuiseal cheangailte.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean agad ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Connect each compound preposition with a definite noun. Remember to put the noun into the possessive case! It doesn't matter too much which compound preposition goes with which noun. There are no set pairings, but some matches might be a bit sillier than others! Write your answers in English too. A possible match has been done for you.

air cùl + an eaglais → air cùl na h-eaglais(e) – behind the church

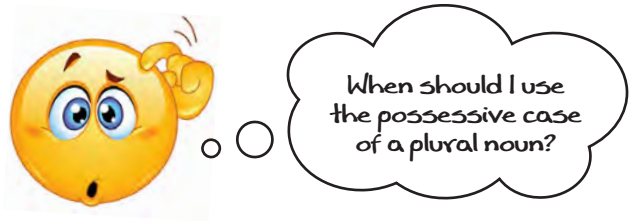


Eacarsaich 2

- Cluich gèam còmhla ri caraid no ann am buidheann.
- Dèan cairtean beaga — feadhainn le roimhearan fillte agus feadhainn le ainmearan orra.
- Tog cairt le roimhear fillte agus tè le ainmear agus cuir còmhla iad – mar a rinn thu anns an eacarsaich mu dheireadh.
- Cuimhnich an t-ainmear a chur dhan tuiseal cheangailte.
- 'S dòcha gum faigh thu maidsichean annasach!

Play a matching game with your partner or in a group. Make some little cards — some with compound prepositions on them and some with definite nouns. Place them face down on the desk. Choose a preposition card and a noun card and put them together. Remember to put the noun into the possessive case! Have fun with your words — you might get some funny matches!

The possessive case 4 Indefinite plural nouns



You should use the possessive case of plural nouns in exactly the same situations as you used singular nouns of this type: Can you remember the three situations we looked at before?

1. to indicate ownership
2. after a verbal noun
3. after a compound preposition

One of the main differences when it comes to plural nouns is that, unlike singular ones in situations 2 and 3 above, it's not just the definite nouns take the possessive case — the indefinite ones do too! But, the rules are probably much simpler to follow — and with less exceptions!

Indefinite plural nouns

Here is a short list of indefinite plural nouns (nouns without 'the' before them) and their form in the possessive case.

Unlike, singular nouns, it makes no difference whether a noun is masculine or feminine. See if you can spot any patterns. **Hint!** Look at how the nominative plural is created from the singular.

nominative singular		nominative plural		indefinite possessive plural	
cat	cat	**cait**	cats	**bogsa chat**	a box of cats
peann	pen	**pinn**	pens	**bogsa pheann**	a box of pens
solas	light	**solais**	lights	**bogsa sholas**	a box of lights
òran	song	**òrain**	songs	**bogsa òran**	a box of songs
cèic	cake	**cèicean**	cakes	**bogsa chèicean**	a box of cakes
peansail	pencil	**peansailean**	pencils	**bogsa pheansailean**	a box of pencils
seacaid	jacket	**seacaidean**	jackets	**bogsa sheacaidean**	a box of jackets
orainsear	orange	**orainsearan**	oranges	**bogsa orainsearan**	a box of oranges

Eacarsaich 1

- Bruidhinnibh mar chlas.
- A bheil sibh a' faicinn phàtran sam bith anns a' chlàr gu h-àrd?
- Mìnich na mhothaich thu fhèin agus riaghailtean sam bith a th' agad.
- Èist ris na beachdan aig daoine eile sa chlas.
- An tig sibh an àrd le riaghailt còmhla mar chlas?
- Feuch an riaghailt agaibh air na faclan sa chlàr gu h-ìseal.

Study the table above. Can you spot a pattern of any kind that might help you make a rule? Explain your observations/rule to your class. Listen to other people's rules/observations. Maybe as a class together you can work out the pattern. Your teacher will tell you whether you are on the right track. Test out your rule on the words in the table below. Fill in the blanks.

nominative singular		nominative plural		indefinite possessive plural	
suiteas		**suiteis**			a box of sweeties
pàtran	pattern	**pàtrain**			a box of patterns
seòclaid		**seòclaidean**			a box of chocolates
briosgaid		**briosgaidean**			a box of biscuits

Remember, the same changes will occur when you put a verbal noun or a compound preposition before any of these plurals. So, instead of the phrase 'a box of' (which indicated possession) used in the two previous tables, you can easily use any verbal noun or compound preposition and the same changes to the plural noun will occur.

Mar eisimpleir:

verbal nouns

ag ithe bhriosgaidean eating biscuits
a' dèanamh shuiteas making sweeties
a' ceannach pheansailean buying pencils
a' faicinn sholas seeing lights

compound prepositions

ri taobh chat beside cats
mu dheidhinn sheacaidean about jackets
an dèidh òran after songs
air mullach chèicean on top of cakes

Eacarsaich 2

- Sgrìobh sa Bheurla.
- Cleachd na clàran gu h-àrd airson taic.

Translate the following examples of the possessive case. Use the previous tables and your rule to help you.

1. Bha Iain a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn bhodach anns a' bhaile aige.
2. Cha bhi mi ag ithe shliseagan.
3. Sheinn Màiri Anna tòrr òran aig a' chèilidh.
4. Bha mi a' cluinntinn chat air cùl an dorais.
5. Bidh a' chlann a' cluich gheamannan còmhla.

The possessive case 5 Definite plural nouns

The table below shows the pattern for plural definite nouns in the possessive case. As with the indefinite plurals, the gender of the noun doesn't make a difference — instead, it is the way a plural is created from the singular that we need to be aware of.

nominative singular		nominative plural		definite possessive plural	
cat	cat	**cait**	cats	**spògan nan cat**	the paws of the cats
peann	pen	**pinn**	pens	**dath nam peann**	the colour of the pens
solas	light	**solais**	lights	**bogsa nan solas**	a box of the lights
òran	song	**òrain**	songs	**liosta nan òran**	a list of the songs
cèic	cake	**cèicean**	cakes	**air mullach nan cèicean**	on top of the cakes
peansail	pencil	**peansailean**	pencils	**dath nam peansailean**	the colour of the pencils
seacaid	jacket	**seacaidean**	jackets	**meud nan seacaidean**	the size of the jackets
orainsear	orange	**orainsearan**	oranges	**rùsg nan orainsearan**	the peel of the oranges

Eacarsaich 1

- Bruidhnnibh mar chlas.
- A bheil thu fhèin a' faicinn phàtran sam bith anns a' chlàr gu h-àrd?
- Mìnich na mhothaich thu agus riaghailtean sam bith a th' agad.
- Èist ris na beachdan aig daoine eile sa chlas.
- An tig sibh an àrd le riaghailt còmhla?
- Feuch an riaghailt air na faclan sa chlàr gu h-ìseal.

Look at the table above. Did you spot a pattern of any kind that might help you make a rule? Explain your observations/rule to your class. Listen to other people's rules/observations. Maybe as a class together you can work out the pattern and a rule. Test out your rule in the table below. Fill in the blanks.

nominative singular		nominative plural		possessive plural	
seòclaid		**seòclaidean**		**bogsa**	a box of the chocolates
bodach		**bodaich**		**liosta**	a list of the old men
radan		**radain**		**rìgh**	king of the rats
sionnach		**sionnaich**		**dachaigh**	home of the foxes

Remember that verbal nouns and compound prepositions will also cause a noun that follows them to be in the possessive case.

Mar eisimpleir:

air mullach nan cèicean on top of the cakes

ag ithe nan cèicean eating the cakes

Na riaghailtean

Here is a summary table of the rules of how to form the possessive case of most plurals. Remember there will always be the odd exception. Language isn't an exact science so rules don't always work.

	Noun type 1	**Noun type 2**
	If the plural noun has been created by adding an ending **(ean/an** or **aichean/ichean)**: Me: **busaichean**, **bàtaichean**, **piseagan**, **peansailean**	If the plural noun has been created by slenderisation: Me: **cat →cait**, **solas→solais,** **each→ eich**, **òran →òrain**
indefinite	lenite the plural nominative form if possible Me: **bhàtaichean**, **chraobhan**, **pheansailean**, **chòtaichean**, **gheamannan**, **thaighean**, **leabhraichean**, **chupannan**, **fhreagairtean**, **bhlobhsaichean**, **bhriosgaidean**, etc	use singular nominative form and lenite if possible. Me: **bhòrd**, **sholas**, **òran**, **chat**, **fhonn**, **each**, **bhall**, **bhodach**, **shionnach**, **radan**, **pheann**, **bhothan**, etc
definite	**nan/nam** + plural nominative with NO lenition Me: **nam bàtaichean**, **nan craobhan**, **nam peansailean**, **nan còtaichean**, **nan geamannan**, **nan taighean**, **nan leabhraichean**, **nan cupannan**, **nam freagairtean**, etc	**nan/nam** + as above but with NO lenition. Me: **nam bòrd**, **nan solas**, **nan òran**, **nan cat**, **nam fonn**, **nan each**, **nam ball**, etc

Eacarsaich 2

- Sgrìobh sa Bheurla.
- Cleachd na clàran gu h-àrd airson taic.

Translate the following examples of definite plural nouns in the possessive case. Use the table and your rule to help you.

1. Bha lain a' bruidhinn mu dheidhinn nam bodach anns a' bhaile aige.
2. Cha bhi mi ag ithe nan sliseagan.
3. Suidh ri taobh nam balach.
4. Gheibhear busaichean air feadh nam bailtean.
5. Feumaidh mi am balla os cionn nan uinneagan a pheantadh.
6. Bha Màiri Anna a' seinn nan òran aig a' chèilidh.
7. Bha mi a' cluinntinn nan cat air cùl an dorais.
8. Bidh a' chlann a' cluich nan geamannan còmhla.

Eacarsaich 3

- Maids gnìomhair no roimhear fillte le ainmear.
- Cuimhnich an t-ainmear a chur dhan tuiseal cheangailte.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean agad ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Connect each verb or compound preposition with a definite plural noun. Remember to put the noun into the possessive case! It doesn't matter too much which verbs/prepositions go with which noun. There are no set answers, but some matches might be a bit sillier than others! Write your answers in English too. An example has been done for you.

a' glanadh + na h-oifisean → a' glanadh nan oifisean

cleaning + the offices → cleaning the offices



Simple reminder of when to use the possessive case

✓ use possessive case × don't use possessive case	singular noun		plural noun	
	indefinite	definite	indefinite	definite
to express ownership	✓	✓	✓	✓
after a verbal noun	×	✓	✓	✓
after a compound prepostion	×	✓	✓	✓



Troubleshooting Common mistakes and difficulties

1. Mixing up 's e and tha

Eacarsaich 1

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- A bheil fhios agad cuin a bu chòir dhut **'s e/tha** a chleachdadh?
- An smaoinich thu air eisimpleirean?
- A bheil do charaid ag aontachadh riut?
- Ma tha an tidsear toilichte gu bheil tuigse reusanta agad dhen phuing ghràmair seo, gluais air adhart gu Eacarsaich 4.

If you want to say that someone or something *is*…, (eg: He is a doctor, she is nice, etc) are you confident that you would know whether to use **'s e** or **tha**? Can you give some examples and explain your 'rule' to your partner? Do they agree with you? If your teacher is happy that you have a reasonable grasp of this grammar point, move on to Exercise 4.

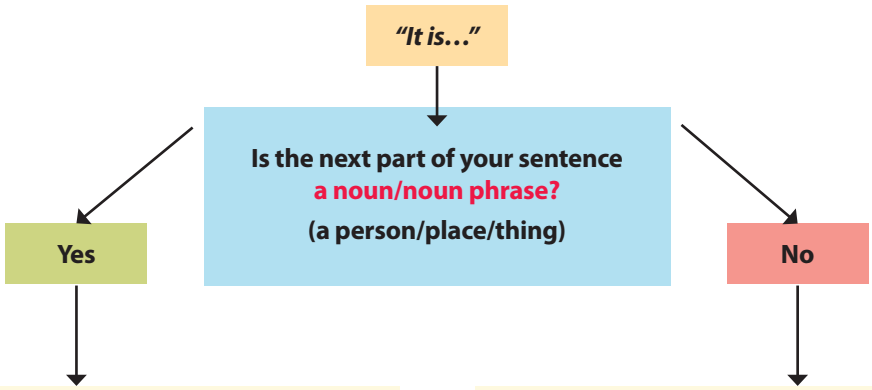


'S e cat a th' ann agus tha e dubh. It is a cat and it is black.

One of the most common mistakes that learners make is using ***tha…*** when they should use ***'s e…*** Having a basic grasp of English grammar — specifically knowing the difference between a noun and other types of words — can be the key to solving this problem. Have a look at the following sentences. Some begin with **'s e** and others with **tha**. Can you spot a pattern?

'S e…	Tha…
'S e do mhàthair a th' ann. It is your mum.	**Tha e seo.** It is here.
'S e duine gasta a th' ann. He is a nice man.	**Tha e a' falbh dhachaigh.** He is away home.
'S e taigh brèagha a th' ann. It is a beautiful house.	**Tha e trì uairean.** It is three o'clock.
'S e balach a th' ann. He is a boy.	**Tha e sgìth.** He is tired.

Defining (saying what someone or something is)



Use:

'S e ...

'S e taigh a th' ann.	It is a house.
'S e Calum a th' ann.	It is Calum.
'S e mo phiuthar a th' ann.	It is my sister.
'S e cat dubh a th' ann.	It is a black cat.

Use:

Tha e ...

Tha e seo.	It is here.
Tha e tàmailteach.	It is disappointing.
Tha e a' tachairt.	It is happening.
Tha e dubh.	It is black.

'S e cat dubh a th' ann. It is a black cat.



In this example above, there is a noun (**cat**) and an adjective (**dubh**). Regardless of the fact that there is an adjective present, '**cat dubh**' is a noun phrase (*a black cat*). Therefore, to identify the noun we must use **'s e**. — **'S e cat dubh a th' ann** (*It is a black cat*). It wouldn't matter if we had ten adjectives describing the cat, it would still be a noun phrase and would require **'s e** to identify it.

Mar eisimpleir:

'S e cat mòr, gràndа, dubh a th' ann. — It is a big, ugly, black cat

It is absolutely fine to refer to the cat and say '**tha e dubh**' (*it is black*) or '**tha an cat dubh**' (*the cat is black*) but you would **NEVER** say '**Tha e cat dubh**' — that would not make sense.

Noun or not?

If you are really not sure how to identify whether something is a noun or not, try this simple test: If you can put '*a/an*' or '*the*' before a word in English and it makes sense, then it is almost certainly a noun. **For example:** *a car, a boat, the chocolate, an apple, the fields, a drink, the sadness, the love* etc. If you have a word in Gaelic and you aren't sure if is a noun, look it up in the dictionary. All words in the dictionary will have an abbreviation next to them. The abbreviation for *noun* is ***n.***

Eacarsaich 2

- Cleachd an diagram gu h-àrd leis na seantansan a leanas.
- An tòisich gach seantans le *'S e no Tha*?

Test out the above flow diagram with each of the following sentences. Should each one begin with **'S e** or with **tha**? You do not need to translate the sentences — only identify how each should start.

1. It is hot today!
2. It is Mr MacDonald.
3. It is purple and blue.
4. It is over there.
5. It is a fantastic restaurant.
6. It is an island.
7. It is late.
8. It is a really hot day today.
9. It is working.
10. It is a strange place.

Eacarsaich 3

- Cuir na faclan a leanas ann an seantans.
- Tagh an seantans ceart.
- Eadar theangaich na seantansan agad.

Which construction would you use for the following? Write your sentences in Gaelic and English. Use the flow diagram if it helps.

'S e _____ a th' ann.	Tha e _____.

1. dearg
2. ceart
3. cù
4. Albannach
5. shìos an rathad
6. seann bhus
7. duilich
8. inntinneach
9. gàrradh mòr, àlainn
10. ag ithe cèic
11. amar-snàmh
12. ag obair
13. bùrach uabhasach
14. mo bhràthair
15. toilichte

Eacarsaich 4

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Coimheadaibh air an dealbh gu h-ìseal.
- Innsibh dha chèile dè na rudan a tha anns an dealbh.
- Innsibh cò ris a tha gach rud/creutair coltach.

With a partner, look at the illustration below. Identify (in Gaelic) the things you can see in the picture. Describe each person/thing/creature. Use a mixture of **'s e** and **tha** in your statements.

Mar eisimpleir:

do charaid: Dè tha seo?
thusa: 'S e teaghlach a th' ann. Tha iad toilichte.
Dè tha sin?
do charaid: 'S e each mòr, donn a th' ann. Tha e ag ithe curran.



'S e or Tha?

Although **'S e** and **Tha** can both esssentially mean *is/am/are*, you will have noticed that they are used very differently and should NOT be mixed up. As a general rule:

'S e is used to define what something or someone is:

'S e peansail a th' ann.	It is a pencil.
'S e dotair a th' ann am Màiri.	Màiri is a doctor.
'S e Gàidhlig a th' againn aig an taigh.	It's Gaelic that we speak at home.
'S e New York am baile as fheàrr leam.	New York is my favourite city.
'S e Calum a rinn e!	It was Calum that did it!
'S e oileanaich a th' annta.	They are students.
'S e dreasa shnog a tha sin.	That is a nice dress.
'S e balach coibhneil a th' ann an Cailean.	Colin is a kind boy.

Tha is used to express:

- what someone or something is doing

  Tha mi a' cluich ball-coise. *I'm playing football.*

- what someone or something is like

  Tha Ailean àrd agus caol. *Alan is tall and thin.*

- what someone or something is experiencing

  Tha mi duilich. *I am sorry.*

- when or where someone or something is

  Tha Seòras anns an Òban an-diugh. *George is in Oban today.*

Tha does NOT define.

But! As always, rules can have exceptions. **Tha** can be used to define when you use **nam/nad/na** etc. You have seen this before back in **Ceumannan 4**.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha mi <u>nam</u> dhotair	I am a doctor.
A bheil thu <u>nad</u> thidsear?	Are you a teacher?
Nuair a bha i <u>na</u> h-oileanach…	When she was a student…

Is and Bi – the two verbs 'To be'

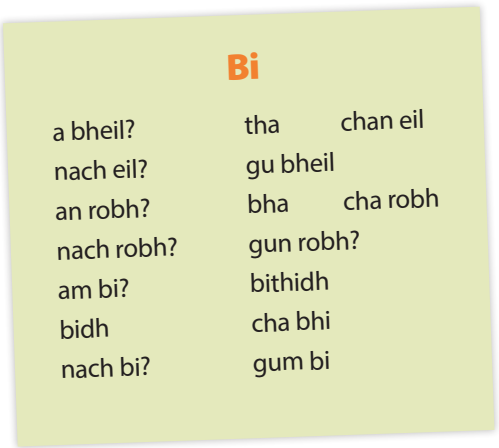
Did you know that **'S e** and **Tha** come from two different verbs?

Tha belongs to the verb **BI** ('*to be*')

'S e belongs to the assertive verb **IS** (also meaning '*to be*').

So Gaelic, unlike English, has two verbs '*to be*'. As you have seen, they are used quite differently. Below you can see both verbs and some of their associated forms and examples:





Eisimpleirean:

IS/'S		Bi	
Is mise Dòmhnall.	I am Donald.	I am 16.	**Tha mi sia-deug.**
'S e latha math a bh' ann.	It was a good day.	It was good.	**Bha e math.**
'S e duine èibhinn a th' ann.	He is a funny guy.	He is funny	**The e èibhinn.**
An e snàmhadair a th' innte?	Is she a swimmer?	Is she swimming?	**A bheil i a' snàmh?**
'S e Calum an cluicheadair as fheàrr.	Calum is the best player.	Calum is feeling better.	**Tha Calum a' faireachdainn nas fheàrr.**
Chan e taigh mòr a bhios ann.	It won't be a big house.	The house won't be big.	**Cha bhi an taigh mòr.**
Nach e cleasaichean ainmeil a bh' annta?	Were they not famous actors?	Were they not famous?	**Nach robh iad ainmeil?**
'S e Fionnghal an caraid as fheàrr leam.	Fiona is my best friend.	Fiona sits beside me in Maths.	**Bidh Fionnghal a' suidhe ri mo thaobh ann am Matamataig.**
'S e piotsa am biadh as fheàrr leam.	Pizza is my favourite food.	Pizza is so good.	**Tha piotsa cho math.**
'S e maighstir MacRath an tidsear Eachdraidh agam.	Mr MacRae is my History teacher.	Mr MacRae is nice.	**Tha Maighstir MacRath laghach.**

Eacarsaich 5

- Coimhead air na seantansan Beurla anns a' chlàr gu h-ìseal.
- Nam biodh tu ag iarraidh na rudan seo a ràdh ann an Gàidhlig, an cleachdadh tu pàirt den ghnìomhair *Bi* no an gnìomhair *Is*?
- Chaidh aon dhiubh a dhèanamh dhut.

Read the English sentences in the table below. Imagine you were going to say these things in Gaelic. Would you use a form of the verb **Is** or the verb **Bi**? Tick the correct box. One has been done for you. Use the information on previous pages to help you.

		Bi	Is
1	It wasn't Calum that did it.		
2	It will be an interesting trip.		
3	It was a terrible mistake.		✓
4	Miss Stewart is my Maths teacher.		
5	Mark is the best singer.		
6	It is really interesting.		
7	He'll be here on Tuesday.		
8	Is it Tuesday today?		
9	Are you OK?		
10	Are you Calum?		

Eacarsaich 6

- Coimhead air dealbhan còmhla ri caraid. Gheibhear dealbhan ann an leabhraichean, irisean, air fòn, no eile.
- Dè/Cò tha anns gach dealbh?
- Cò ris a tha na daoine/rudan coltach?
- Dè tha a' tachairt anns an dealbh?
- Inns dha do charaid dè tha thu a' faicinn.
- Cleachd na gnìomhairean 'Is' agus 'Bi'.
- Faodaidh do charaid ceistean a chur ort mun dealbh cuideachd.

With a partner, look at some pictures. You can use pictures from books, magazines or even photos on your own phone, if you have one. In Gaelic, identify and describe what is in the pictures. Use various parts of the verbs *Is* and *Bi* in the correct contexts. Your partner should also ask some questions.



Eacarsaich 7

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- Tòisich gach seantans le *'S e…* no *Tha/Bha…*
- Bi mothachail air gnè agus tràth nan seantansan.

Translate the following sentences. Begin each of your sentences with either **'S e** or **Tha/Bha**.

Be mindful of gender and tense! Some of the key vocabulary you will need is provided in brackets. One of the answers has been completed for you:

2. *He wasn't a happy boy.* **Chan e balach toilichte a bh' ann.**

1. He wasn't happy (toilichte)
2. He wasn't a happy boy. (balach toilichte)
3. It was dark. (dorcha)
4. It was a dark night. (oidhche dhorcha)
5. It was really funny. (uabhasach èibhinn)
6. It was a really funny film. (film uabhasach èibhinn)
7. She is a good doctor. (dotair math)
8. They are good teachers but they are strict. (tidsearan math, cruaidh)
9. They are wild animals and they are dangerous. (beathaichean fiadhaich, cunnartach)
10. Are they good computers? Are you sure? (coimpiutairean math, cinnteach)

Eacarsaich 8

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Leughaibh an earrann.
- Tha tòrr mhearachdan ann.
- Lorgaibh na mearachdan.
- Mìnichibh carson a tha iad ceàrr.
- Ciamar a chuireadh sibh ceart iad?

Work with a partner. Read the passage together. There are lots of grammatical mistakes in it. Identify the mistakes. Discuss why you think they are grammatically incorrect. How would you correct them? There may be more than one way of correcting each mistake.



Tha mise Dòmhnall agus tha mi tidsear spòrs ann an sgoil ann an Glaschu. Is toigh leam an obair agam. 'S e triùir nam theaghlach — mise, a' bhean agam agus am balach againn. Tha Màiri an t-ainm a th' air mo bhean. Tha i còcaire ann an ospadal. 'S e àrd, agus laghach boireannach a th' innte. Tha am balach againn sia bliadhna a dh'aois agus the e an t-ainm Mìcheal. Tha e balach beag toilichte a th' ann.

Gèam Fichead ceist

- Cluich an gèam 'Fichead ceist' ann an Gàidhlig.
- Smaoinich air cuideigin no rudeigin.
- Feumaidh an clas obrachadh a-mach cò e/i.
- Toisichidh ceistean leis na gnìomhairean Is agus Bi.
- Gu h-ìseal tha eisimpleirean de cheistean a dh'fhaodar fhaighneachd.

Play the game 20 Questions. Someone thinks of a person/thing. Other pupils take turns to ask questions to try and work out who or what the person/thing is. Only 20 questions are allowed. Questions should begin with the verbs Is or Bi. Answers should be Yes/No only. Some examples of questions are listed below.

Eisimpleirean de cheistean

A bheil e/i air an TBh/rèidio?
Is s/he on the TV/radio?

An e ... a t-ainm a th' air/oirre?
Is his/her name…?

A bheil e beò/marbh?
Is it alive/dead?

An e cleasaiche / cluicheadair ball-coise / seinneadair a th' ann?
Is it an acotor / footballer / singer?

An e rud/beathach/neach a th' ann?
Is it a thing/an animal/a person?

Am bi e/i a' cluich ball-coise?
Does s/he play football?

An e boireannach/fireannach a th' ann?
Is it male/female?

A bheil e/i ainmeil?
Is it/he/she famous?

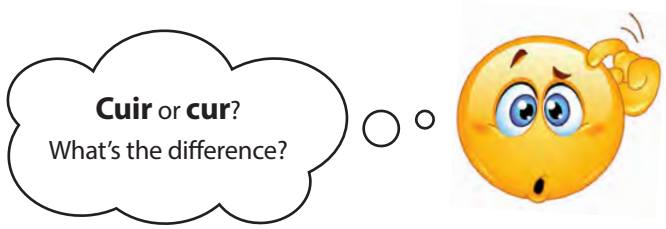
A bheil e/i à Alba?
Is it/he/she from Scotland?

Am bi e/i a' seinn?
Does s/he sing?

A bheil falt dubh air/oirre?
Does s/he have black hair?

A bheil e/i anns a' chlas an-dràsta?
Is it in the classroom now?

2. Mixing up *cur* and *cuir*



Quite often people (even fluent speakers) get mixed up with when to use **cuir** and when to use **cur**. Both words are forms of the same verb. Depending on the context of the sentence in which it is used, **cuir** is most often translated as *put*, but it can also (depending on its context) translate into English as *send* or *plant*.

cuir is the root of the verb or the command word: *Put! Send! Plant!*

a' cur is the progressive verbal noun: *putting, sending or planting*

chuir is the past tense: *put, sent or planted*

a chur is the infinitive: *to put, to send or to plant*

Mar eisimpleir:

An cuir thu do pheansail sìos?	Will you put down your pencil?
Cuir dhìot do bhròg an!	Take off your shoes! (*lit.* put off…)
Tha mi a' cur sìos mo pheansail.	I'm putting down my pencil.
Tha mi a' cur post-d gu Anna.	I'm sending an email to Anna.
Chuir mi sìos mo pheansail.	I put down my pencil.
Chuir i dheth an solas.	She put the light off.
Tha mi a' dol a chur sìos mo pheansail.	I'm going to put down my pencil
A bheil sinn a' dol a chur buntàta am-bliadhna?	Are we going to plant potatoes this year?



This is **NEVER** right.

There is **NO** such word.

Eacarsaich 1

- Tagh am facal ceart airson gach beàrn.

Choose the correct word to fill each blank and translate your completed sentences.

cuir cur chur chuir

1. _____ **litir sa phost.**
   Send a letter in the post.
2. **Bha Seònaid a' _____ buntàta anns a' ghàrradh.**
   Janet was planting potatoes in the garden.
3. **A bheil thu a' dol a _____ siùcar ann?**
   Are you going to put sugar it it?
4. **"An _____ thu dheth an coimpiutair?" dh'fhaighnich an tidsear.**
   "Will you switch off the computer?", the teacher asked.
5. **Am faod mi an TBh a _____ air?**
   Am I allowed to put the TV on?
6. **Tha e a' còrdadh rium a bhith a' _____ seachad tìde a' leughadh.**
   I enjoy spending time reading.
7. **Seo an dreasa a _____ mi orm airson a' phàrtaidh.**
   This is the dress I wore for the party.
8. _____ **mi romham gluasad dhan Spàinn.**
   I decided to move to Spain.

Eacarsaich 2

- Leugh na seantansan agus lìon na beàrnan leis an fhacal cheart. Eadar-theangaich na seantansan agad.

Read these sentences and fill the blanks with the correct word. Choose from the box below. Translate your sentences.

cuir a' cur a chur chuir

1. _____ dhìot do chòta. Tha e fada ro bhlàth a-staigh an seo.
2. _____ mi romham a dhol a dh'oilthigh Chill Rimhinn.
3. Bidh mi _____ seachad tòrr ùine ag èisteachd ri ceòl.
4. Nach eil thu a' dol _____ a-steach airson na h-obrach? Bhiodh tu math air.

3. Stràcan Accents

You learned in **Ceumannan 1** that **stràcan** (the little accents you see above some vowels) are very important. They show us how to pronounce a word and also can change the meaning of a word completely. If a vowel has a **stràc** above it, then it means the vowel sound should be prounounced with a much longer sound.

Eacarsaich 1

- Leugh a-mach na fuaimean.
- Iarr air do charaid no an tidsear èisteachd riut.
- A bheil thu gan ràdh gu ceart?

Try reading the following vowels out loud. Make sure the ones with accents are noticeably longer. Ask your partner or your teacher to listen to your pronunciation. Can they tell with vowels have an accent and which ones don't?

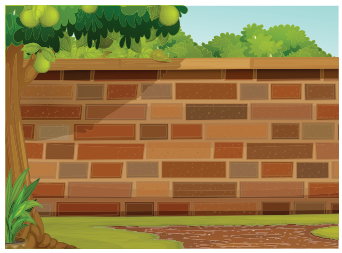
a à	e è	o ò	i ì	u ù

Eacarsaich 2

- Leugh a-mach na faclan
- A bheil thu a' cluinntinn an diofar eatarra?
- Tha an stràc ag atharrachadh ciall an fhacail cuideachd!
- Faigh a-mach dè tha gach facal a' ciallachadh.

Read these pairs of words. Can you hear a difference between each one in the pairs? In each set, the accent not only changes the pronunciation but also the meaning of the word! Make sure you know what each word means.

1.	sabaid	Sàbaid	7.	cas	càs
2.	car	càr	8.	Rum	rùm
3.	balla	bàlla	9.	solas	sòlas
4.	ur	ùr	10.	gun	gùn
5.	bata	bàta	11.	sail	sàil
6.	uidh	ùidh	12.	sgur	sgùr



balla



bàlla

Eacarsaich 3

- Tha stràcan a dhìth anns na seantansan a leanas.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan.
- Cùir stràcan far am bu chòir dhaibh a bhith.
- Mar chuideachadh, ri taobh gach seantans tha àireamh ann, a' sealltainn cia mheud stràc a tha a dhìth.

The following sentences have words in them that are missing accents. From your knowledge of Gaelic, where should the accents go? Re-write the sentences, putting in the accents in the correct places. To help you, the number of accents that are missing from each sentence is shown.

Tip!— Trust your ears! Try reading the words aloud with/without accents. Which sounds correct? If you are really unsure, ask your teacher to read the sentences aloud and see if that helps you put the accents in the correct places.

1. Tha snamh a' cordadh rium gu mor. (3)
2. B' fhearr leam fuireach shios ann an Aird nam Murchan. (3)
3. Co tha comhla ri Mairi agus Domhnall shios aig a' phairc? (6)
4. Sgriobh air paipear ban. (3)
5. An-de dh'eirich Seoras aig a coig. A-maireach theid e dhan leabaidh trath. (7)
6. Tha Gaidhlig aig mo mhathair agus mo bhrathair ach chan eil aig m' athair. (3)
7. Bha car mor breagha aig Micheal. (4)
8. 'S e piobaire talantach a th' ann an Catriona NicLeoid. (4)
9. Tha feis chiuil a' toiseachadh Dimairt ann an Ile. Theid sinn ann air a' bhata La na Sabaid. (9)
10. De tha thu a' deanamh a-maireach? (3)

4. Mixing up *bi, bith, bidh, bithidh, bhi* and *bhith*



Quite often, people (even fluent speakers) get mixed up with the different spellings and forms of the verb **Bi**.

Bidh, **bith**, **bithidh** and **bi** all sound very similar; as do **bhi** and **bhith**. But, the spellings and uses are different. So how do you know which one to use where? The following table should help keep you right.

Word(s)	When to use	Examples
bi	command — to tell someone to be or not to be something.	**Bi sàmhach!** *Be quiet!* **Bi faiceallach!** *Be careful!* **Na bi gòrach!** *Don't be silly!*
bidh	to say what someone will be doing.	**Bidh mi a' dol a-mach a-nochd.** *I will be going out tonight.*
	to say what someone does regularly.	**Bidh mi ag obair ann am bùth.** *I work in a shop.*
am bi	to ask what someone will be doing.	**Am bi thu a' dol dhachaigh a-màireach?** *Will you be going home tomorrow?*
	to ask what someone does regularly.	**Am bi thu ag obair?** *Do you work?*
nach bi	to ask if someone won't be doing something	**Nach bi thu a' dol a-mach a-nochd?** *Will you not be going out tonight?*
	to ask if someone doesn't do something.	**Nach bi e ag obair?** *Does he not work?*
gum bi	linking word / '*that will*'	**'S dòcha gum bi mi a' dol a-mach a-nochd.** *Maybe (It is possible that) I'll be going out tonight.* **Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum bi e ag obair anns a' bhanca.** *I think that he works in the bank.*
bithidh	to answer '*yes*' when someone asks a question beginning with **Am bi…?**	**Am bi thu a' dol ann? — Bithidh!** *Will you be going? — Yes!*
cha bhi	to say someone will not be doing something to say someone does not do something regularly	**Cha bhi mi a' dol a-mach a-nochd.** *I won't be going out tonight.* **Cha bhi mi ag obair.** *I don't work*
	to answer '*no*' when someone asks a question beginning with **Am bi…?**	**Am bi thu a' dol ann? — Cha bhi.** *Will you be going? — No.*
a bhith	meaning '*to be*'	**Tha mi ag iarraidh a bhith ann.** *I want to be there.* **Tha e a' dol a bhith furasta.** *It's going to be easy.*
gu bhith	meaning '*almost*' / '*about to be*' / '*going to be*'	**Tha am fear beag gu bhith trì a-màireach.** *The wee guy's going to be 3 tomorrow.* **Tha mi gu bhith deiseil.** *I'm nearly/almost ready.*
sam bith	meaning '*any*'/'*none*'	**duine sam bith** *anyone* **rud sam bith** *anything* **àite sam bith** *anywhere* **A bheil duine sam bith ann?** *Is anyone there?* **Chan eil duine sam bith ann.** *There's no one there.*
à bith	to say that something is or is becoming extinct (lit. '*going/gone out of being*')	**Tha tìgearan ann an cunnart a dhol à bith.** *Tigers are in danger of becoming extinct.*

Eacarsaich 1

- Tagh am facal ceart airson gach beàrn.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Choose the correct word to fill each blank in the sentences. Translate your completed sentences.

1. Cha _____ sinn a' falbh air saor-làithean am-bliadhna. **bhith/bhi**
2. Tha mi gu _____ seachd-deug a-màireach! **bhith/bhi**
3. A bheil duine sam _____ ag iarraidh deoch? **bith/bidh**
4. Bu toigh leam a _____ nam chleasaiche. **bi/bhith**
5. Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum _____ an t-uisge ann a-màireach. **bidh/bi**
6. Feumaidh mi ruith! _____ a' bhùth a' dùnadh ann an deich mionaidean. **bithidh/bidh**
7. Chaidh dìneasaran à _____ mu 65 millean bliadhna air ais. **bith/bithidh**

Eacarsaich 2

- Lìon na beàrnan leis an fhacal cheart.
- Tagh bhon fheadhainn sa bhogsa.
- Eadar-theangaich na seantansan.

Choose the correct word from the box below to fill each blank in the sentences. Each word may be used more than once. Translate your completed sentences.

bidh bi bith bithidh bhi bhith

1. **Alasdair:** _____ mi a' dol a Ghlaschu Disathairne.
   Gòrdan: Ach, nach _____ thu ag obair Disathairne?
   Alasdair: Cha _____ an t-seachdain seo. Tha mi gu _____dheth.
   Gòrdan: _____ sin math, nach _____?
   Alasdair: _____!

2. Bu toigh leam a _____ nam chlachair ach _____ mi toilichte le obair sam _____.

3. Tha partaidh gu _____ agam Dihaoine. Faodaidh duine sam _____ tighinn.

4. **Sìleas:** Cha _____ mi ann gu còig uairean. Am _____ sin ceart gu leòr?
   Fionn: _____ — uill tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum _____ co-dhiù.

5. **Ailean:** An toir sibh dhomh pacaid bhriosgaidean?
   Fear na bùtha: Bheir. Dè an seòrsa?
   Ailean: Seòrsa sam _____.

Eacarsaich 3

- Ciamar a chanadh tu na leanas?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Consider the following scenarios. Write in Gaelic what you would say for each one. Be careful which form of Bi you use.

1. Your little brother is annoying you by being too loud. You tell him to be quiet. You say:
   _____
2. Your friend asks, "Am bi thu a' falbh air saor-làithean am-bliadhna?"
   You answer 'No' by saying: _____
3. Your friend asks you, "Am bi thu a' tighinn dhan dannsa Disathairne?" You answer 'Yes' by saying: _____
4. You want to ask if anyone wants a biscuit, so you say:
   A bheil duine _____ag iarraidh briosgaid?
5. Your teacher asks you what job you would like in the future. You want to be a doctor so you say:
   Tha mi ag iarraidh _____ nam dhotair.
6. Your friend wants to know what your plans are for the weekend. You won't be going anywhere so you say:
   _____ mi a' dol a dh'àite _____.
7. Your friend tells you he will be going to the cinema on Friday. He says:
   _____ mi a' dol dhan taigh dhealbh Dihaoine.
8. You are listening to the weather forecast. The weather man says it will be cold tomorrow and maybe there will be snow. He says:
   _____ i fuar a-màireach agus 's dòcha _____ sneachd ann.



Eacarsaich 4

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Leugh a' chiad sheantans dha do charaid. Sgrìobhaidh do charaid facal air fhacal na tha thu ag ràdh (ann an Gàidhlig).
- Leughaidh do charaid an ath sheantans dhutsa agus sgrìobhaidh tusa na tha thu a' cluinntinn (ann an Gàidhlig). Na bi a' coimhead air an teacs fhad 's a tha thu ag èisteachd.
- Faodaidh sibh leughadh/èisteachd cho tric 's a dh'fheumas sibh.

This is a dictation exercise. Work with a partner. Read the first sentence to your partner. S/he should write down, in Gaelic, exactly what you read out (without looking at the text). Then your partner should read the second sentence to you and you should write what s/he says. Don't forget to put in accents where they are required! You can read/listen as many times as you need to. Keep going until you have completed the passage together. Then compare what you have written with the text on the page. Discuss any corrections you have to make.

Chuir mi romham gun robh mi a' dol a chur a-steach airson obair ann am bùth mhòr ann an Steòrnabhagh.

Fhuair mi an obair agus bidh mi a' tòiseachadh a-màireach.

Tha mi gu bhith ag obair a h-uile Disathairne.

Bidh mi a' cur stuth air sgeilpichean agus a' dèanamh rud sam bith eile a thèid iarraidh orm.

Cha bhi a' bhùth fosgailte Là na Sàbaid idir.

Tha mi cinnteach gum bi mi toilichte ag obair sa bhùth.



General tips for improving skills

Listening

Use radio & TV

In a listening assessment situation, you will not have access to a dictionary.

To improve your listening skills and understanding of spoken Gaelic, it is a really good idea to listen to as much Gaelic as possible as often as possible. Watch Gaelic TV programs and listen to Gaelic music and radio at any opportunity. Radio apps make listening incredibly easy as you can choose the programs you like and rewind and skip as you please. Listening to Gaelic radio on your headphones on the way to school or even just having it on in the background while you are doing other things will benefit you and you will be surprised at how much you can pick up. You'll be improving your skills without even noticing it! Radio and TV will also help you tune in to different accents and you will get used to a more natural pace of speech.

Use fluent speakers

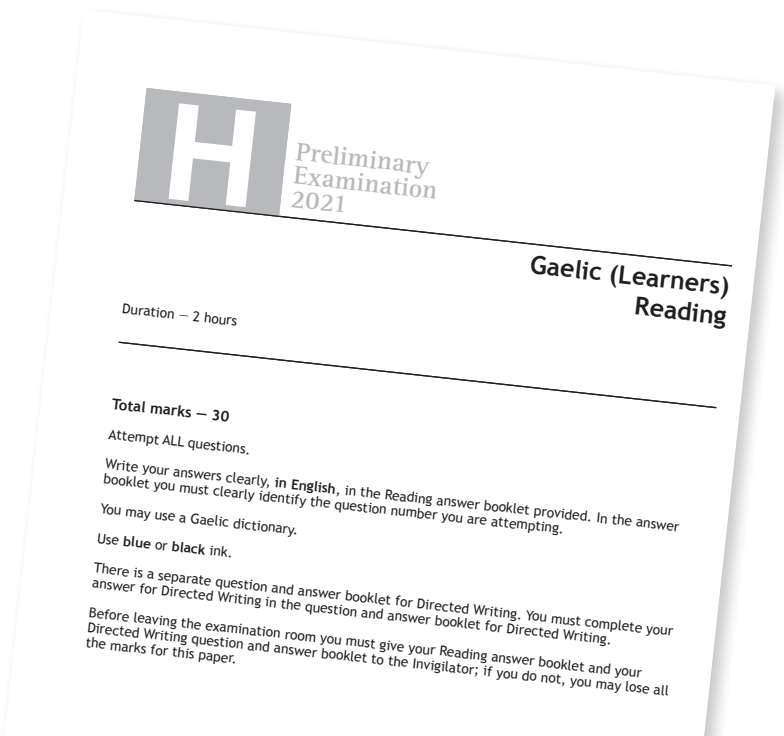
If you are lucky enough to have Gaelic speaking friends and family, use them! Ask them to speak Gaelic to you and around you, even if you only feel able to respond in English at first. Surround yourself as much as possible with the language.

Practise

In preparation for an assessment or exam, it is a really good idea to do as many practice tests as possible. You can download listening past papers and sound files on the SQA website or on BBC Bitesize.

It may seem obvious, but is vitally important that you take the time to read the questions on your listening paper before you start listening to the passage. If you know what the questions are asking you to focus on, you should be able to filter out the unnecessary bits of information. Remember that you will not be expected to understand every word of what you hear.

Try not to leave any questions blank — an educated guess is better than nothing.



H

Preliminary Examination 2021

Gaelic (Learners)
Reading

Duration — 2 hours

Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, **in English**, in the Reading answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

You may use a Gaelic dictionary.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

There is a separate question and answer booklet for Directed Writing. You must complete your answer for Directed Writing in the question and answer booklet for Directed Writing.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your Reading answer booklet and your Directed Writing question and answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Bruidhinn

Talking

Copy what you hear

Most of the tips mentioned above for listening will also benefit your talking skills. In particular, using your Gaelic with fluent friends and family will be of huge benefit.

Use playback on radio and TV apps to listen carefully to particular words and phrases again and again and **copy** saying exactly what you hear. This will improve your pronunciation. When you are reading Gaelic, do this out loud if you can — that way you are practising two skills at once. You could even use the voice recorder on your phone, if you have one, to record yourself reading/talking. Exposure and practice is key.

Listen for cues

In conversation, listening really is important. You can pick up a lot of clues and cues as to how to respond just by listening to how something is phrased and then repeating/rephrasing what has been said to you.

For example:



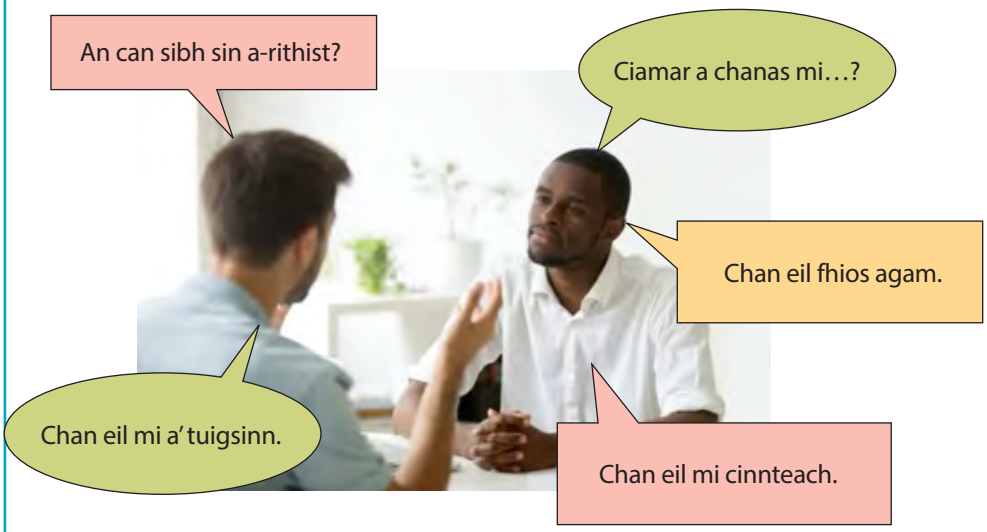
Remember Gaelic has many words for Yes and No, so you need to listen carefully to questions and use the matching Yes/No response.

Mar seo:



Memorise coping phrases

In a conversation, the following phrases are always helpful and should avoid you having to switch to English. **Memorise** these and any other **coping phrases**.



Leugh

Reading

Read and re-read

Read through a reading passage a couple of times before you read the associated questions. Once you have the gist of the passage, then attempt the questions and can look more closely for detail. Questions will normally be set in order of the text.

Improve your dictionary skills

Using the dictionary to look up the odd Gaelic word in a reading passage is absolutely fine and a dictionary can be a real help. But, what can easily lose you precious time in an exam might be looking for a word that you won't find! If you can't find a Gaelic word in the dictionary it is probably because you are not looking up the right form of the word. For example, if you are looking for **an t-saoghail**. You need to know that you look under **S** for this word, and not **A** or **T**. You would also need to remove the **i** and look up **saoghal**. **An t-saoghail** is the genitive (possessive) case of the word **saoghal**. Being able to know how to 'strip' words back to their basic form will really help you find what you are looking for quickly. For help with dictionary skills see page 3.

Translate to make sense

If you are asked to translate a section of text, make sure you have a good understanding of it in Gaelic before you put it into English words. Make sure your translation makes sense in English! If your English doesn't make sense, then you must have gone wrong somewhere. Translating word for word rarely works.

Writing

Know what to expect

Make sure you are familiar with the format of the assessment/exam. Use sample and past papers and practise.

Read and stick to the question

Simple as it sounds, please make sure you read and understand the question/topic you are being asked to write about. If there are things you are told you MUST cover in your writing piece, then make sure you do! Stick to the question.

Don't rely heavily on a dictionary

Be careful! Dictionaries can be both a blessing and a curse and, when used incorrectly, they can get you into all sorts of knots. If you don't have good dictionary skills, relying heavily on one to construct a piece of writing is a big gamble to take — especially in an assessment. Poor dictionary use can render whatever it is you are trying to say either comical in error or impossible to understand. Dictionaries will not help you with sentence structure. It is best to use them for the odd word here and there, rather than looking up every word for an entire sentence. If you don't know how to say something, for example an entire phrase, and you need the dictionary for every element of that phrase, then don't say it! Say something else (that you do know) instead. In an assessment, time is short. Don't waste it with your nose in the dictionary. For help, see the section on dictionary skills on page 3.

Proofread

Once you have finished your writing piece, read it over again, and again. Everyone makes mistakes and this is the only way of spotting and correcting them.



The regular verb

Verbs beginning with a vowel

Mar eisimpleir: **ith** *eat* **ag ithe** *eating*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An ith iad?** *Will they eat?*	**Ithidh iad.** *They will eat.*	**Chan ith iad.** *They won't eat.*
past tense	**An do dh'ith iad?** *Did they eat?*	**Dh'ith iad.** *They ate.*	**Cha do dh'ith iad.** *They didn't eat*
conditional tense	**An itheadh iad?** *Would they eat?*	**dh'itheadh iad.** *They would eat.*	**Chan itheadh iad.** *They wouldn't eat.*

Verbs beginning with F + vowel

Mar eisimpleir: **fòn** phone **a' fònadh** phoning

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**Am fòn iad?** *Will they phone?*	**Fònaidh iad.** *They will phone.*	**Chan fhòn iad.** *They won't phone.*
past tense	**An do dh'fhòn iad?** *Did they phone?*	**Dh'fhòn iad.** *They phoned.*	**Cha do dh'fhòn iad.** *They didn't phone.*
conditional tense	**Am fònadh iad?** *Would they phone?*	**dh'fhònadh iad.** *They would phone.*	**Chan fhònadh iad.** *They wouldn't phone.*

Verbs beginning with l, n, r, sg, sp, sm or st

Mar eisimpleir: **Smaoinich** think **a' smaoineachadh** thinking

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An smaoinich iad?** *Will they think?*	**Smaoinichidh iad.** *They will think.*	**Cha smaoinich iad.** *They won't think.*
past tense	**An do smaoinich iad?** *Did they think?*	**Smaoinich iad.** *They thought.*	**Cha do smaoinich iad.** *They didn't think.*
conditional tense	**An smaoinicheadh iad?** *Would they think?*	**Smaoinicheadh iad.** *They would think.*	**Cha smaoinicheadh iad.** *They wouldn't think.*

Verbs beginning with any other letter

Mar eisimpleir: **pòg** kiss **a' pògadh** kissing

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**Am pòg iad?** *Will they kiss?*	**Pògaidh iad.** *They will kiss.*	**Cha phòg iad.** *They won't kiss.*
past tense	**An do phòg iad?** *Did they kiss?*	**Phòg iad.** *They kissed.*	**Cha do phòg iad.** *They didn't kiss.*
conditional tense	**Am pògadh iad?** *Would they kiss?*	**Phògadh iad.** *They would kiss.*	**Cha phògadh iad.** *They wouldn't kiss.*

The 10 irregular verbs

1. abair *say* **ag ràdh** *saying*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An abair iad sin?** *Will they say that?*	**Their iad sin.** *They will say that.*	**Chan abair iad sin.** *They won't say that.*
past tense	**An tuirt iad sin**? *Did they say that?*	**Thuirt iad sin.** *They said that.*	**Cha tuirt iad sin.** *They didn't say that.*
conditional tense	**An abradh iad sin?** *Would they say that?*	**Theireadh iad sin.** *They would say that.*	**Chan abradh iad sin.** *They wouldn't say that.*

2. faic *see* **a' faicinn** *seeing*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**Am faic iad sin?** *Will they see that?*	**Chì iad sin.** *They will see that.*	**Chan fhaic iad sin.** *They won't see that.*
past tense	**Am faca iad sin**? *Did they see that?*	**Chunnaic iad sin.** *They saw that.*	**Chan fhaca iad sin.** *They didn't see that.*
conditional tense	**Am faiceadh iad sin?** *Would they see that?*	**Chitheadh iad sin.** *They would see that.*	**Chan fhaiceadh iad sin.** *They wouldn't see that.*

3. faigh *get/find* **a' faighinn** *getting/finding*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**Am faigh iad sin?** *Will they get that?*	**Gheibh iad sin.** *They will get that.*	**Chan fhaigh iad sin.** *They won't get that.*
past tense	***An d' fhuair iad sin***? *Did they get that?*	**Fhuair iad sin.** *They got that.*	**Cha d' fhuair iad sin.** *They didn't get that.*
conditional tense	***Am faigheadh iad sin?*** *Would they get that?*	**Gheibheadh iad sin.** *They would get that.*	**Chan fhaigheadh iad sin.** *They wouldn't get that.*

4. rach/theirig *go* **a' dol** *going*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An tèid iad ann?** *Will they go there?*	**Thèid iad ann.** *They will go there.*	**Cha tèid iad ann.** *They won't go there.*
past tense	***An deach iad ann***? *Did they go there?*	**Chaidh iad ann.** *They went there.*	**Cha deach iad ann.** *They didn't go there.*
conditional tense	**An rachadh iad ann?** *Would they go there?*	**Rachadh iad ann.** *They would go there.*	**Cha rachadh iad ann.** *They wouldn't go there.*

5. thig *come* **a' tighinn** *coming*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An tig iad?** *Will they come?*	**Thig iad.** *They will come.*	**Cha tig iad.** *They won't come.*
past tense	**An tàinig iad**? *Did they come?*	**Thàinig iad.** *They came.*	**Cha tàinig iad.** *They didn't come.*
conditional tense	**An tigeadh iad?** *Would they come?*	**Thigeadh iad.** *They would come.*	**Cha tigeadh iad.** *They wouldn't come.*

6. thoir *give/take/bring* **a' toirt** *giving/taking/bringing*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An toir iad sin dhomh?** *Will they give me that?*	**Bheir iad sin dhomh.** *They will give me that.*	**Cha toir iad sin dhomh.** *They won't give me that.*
past tense	**An tug iad sin dhomh**? *Did they give me that?*	**Thug iad sin dhomh.** *They gave me that.*	**Cha tug iad sin dhomh.** *They didn't give me that.*
conditional tense	**An toireadh iad sin dhomh?** *Would they give me that?*	**Bheireadh iad sin dhomh.** *They would give me that.*	**Cha toireadh iad sin dhomh.** *They wouldn't give me that.*

7. Dèan *do/make* **a' dèanamh** *doing/making*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An dèan iad sin?** *Will they do that?*	**Nì iad sin.** *They will do that.*	**Cha dèan iad sin.** *They won't do that.*
past tense	**An do rinn iad sin**? Did they do that?	**Rinn iad sin.** *They did that.*	**Cha do rinn iad sin.** *They didn't do that.*
conditional tense	**An dèanadh iad sin?** *Would they do that?*	**Dhèanadh iad sin.** *They would do that.*	**Cha dèanadh iad sin.** *They wouldn't do that.*

8. Beir *catch (grab/get hold of)/bear ** **a' breith** *catching/bearing*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**Am beir e air a' bhall ?** *Will he catch the ball?*	**Beiridh e air a' bhall.** *He will catch the ball.*	**Cha bheir e air a' bhall.** *He won't catch the ball.*
past tense	**An do rug e air a' bhall?** Did he catch the ball?	**Rug e air a' bhall.** *He caught the ball.*	**Cha do rug e air a' bhall.** *He didn't catch the ball.*
conditional tense	**Am beireadh e air a' bhall?** *Would he catch the ball?*	**Bheireadh e air a' bhall.** *He would catch the ball.*	**Cha bheireadh e air a' bhall.** *He wouldn't catch the ball.*

***Beir** can also mean '*bear*' (to bear a child, for example).

Mar eisimpleir: **Rug an cat piseagan** – *The cat had (bore) kittens*.

9. Cluinn *hear* **a' cluinntinn** *hearing*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An cluinn iad sin?** *Will they hear that?*	**Cluinnidh iad sin.** *They will hear that.*	**Chan chluinn iad sin.** *They won't hear that.*
past tense	**An cuala iad sin**? *Did they hear that?*	**Chuala iad sin.** *They heard that.*	**Cha chuala iad sin.** *They didn't hear that.*
conditional tense	**An cluinneadh iad sin?** *Would they hear that?*	**Chluinneadh iad sin.** *They would hear that.*	**Cha chluinneadh iad sin.** *They wouldn't hear that.*

10. Ruig *reach/arrive/get to* **a' ruighinn** *reaching/arriving/getting to*

	question	positive statement	negative statement
future tense	**An ruig iad sin?** *Will they reach that?*	**Ruigidh iad sin.** *They will reach that.*	**Cha ruig iad sin.** *They won't reach that.*
past tense	**An do ràinig iad sin**? *Did they reach that?*	**Ràinig iad sin.** *They reached that.*	**Cha do ràing iad sin.** *They didn't reach that.*
conditional tense	**An ruigeadh iad sin?** *Would they reach that?*	**Ruigeadh iad sin.** *They would reach that.*	**Cha ruigeadh iad sin.** *They wouldn't reach that.*

An ruig e air an sin?



List of verbs that appear in Ceumannan 1–5

(NB Whilst not every tense/form of every verb listed will have appeared in Ceumannan 1—5, each verb will have appeared in at least one or more forms)

Command/root of verb		***progressive verbal noun***	***verbal noun with intent/infinitive***	***past***	***future***	***conditional***	***relative future****
Eg: *coisich!* *walk!*		***Eg: tha e a' coiseachd*** *he is walking*	***Eg: tha e a' dol a choiseachd*** *he is going to walk*	***Eg: choisich e*** *he walked*	***Eg: coisichidh e*** *he will walk*	***Eg: choisicheadh e*** *he would walk*	***Eg: ma choisicheas e*** *if he walks*
abair*	**say**	ag ràdh	a ràdh	thuirt	their	theireadh	their
adhbharaich	**cause**	ag adhbharachadh	a dh'adhbharachadh	dh'adhbharaich	adhbharaichidh	dh'adhbharaicheadh	dh'adhbharaicheas
ainmich	**name**	ag ainmeachadh	a dh'ainmeachadh	dh'ainmich	ainmichidh	dh'ainmicheadh	dh'ainmicheas
aithnich	**identify/ recognise**	ag aithneachadh	a dh'aithneachadh	dh'aithnich	aithnichidh	dh'aithnicheadh	dh'aithnicheas
aontaich	**agree**	ag aontachadh	a dh'aontachadh	dh'aontaich	aontaichidh	dh'aontaicheadh	dh'aontaicheas
atharraich	**change**	ag atharrachadh	a dh'atharrachadh	dh'atharraich	atharraichidh	dh'atharraicheadh	dh'atharraicheas
bàsaich	**die**	a' bàsachadh	a bhàsachadh	bhàsaich	bàsaichidh	bhàsaicheadh	bhàsaicheas
beachdaich	**consider**	a' beachdachadh	a bheachdachadh	bheachdaich	beachdaichidh	bheachdaicheadh	bheachdaicheas
***bi**	**be**	—	a bhith	bha	bidh/bithidh	bhiodh/bhitheadh	bhios/bhitheas
breab	**kick**	a' breabadh	a bhreabadh	bhreab	breabaidh	bhreabadh	bhreabas
bris	**break**	a' briseadh	a bhriseadh	bhris	brisidh	bhriseadh	bhriseas
bruidhinn	**talk**	a' bruidhinn	a bhruidhinn	bhruidhinn	bruidhnidh	bhruidhneadh	bhruidhinneas/ bhruidhnneas
buail	**hit**	a' bualadh	a bhualadh	bhuail	buailidh	bhuaileadh	bhuaileas
buannaich	**win**	a' buannachadh	a bhuannachadh	bhuannaich	buannaichidh	bhuannaicheadh	bhuannaicheas
caidil	**sleep**	a' cadal	a chadal	chaidil	caidlidh	chaidleadh	chaidleas
caill	**lose**	a' call	a chall	chaill	caillidh	chailleadh	chailleas
càirich	**fix/repair**	a' càradh	a chàradh	chàirich	càirichidh	chàiricheadh	chàiricheas
can	**say**	a' cantail/cantainn	a chantail/chantainn	chan**	canaidh	chanadh	chanas
caoin	**cry**	a' caoineadh	a chaoineadh	chaoin	caoinidh	chaoineadh	chaoineas
ceangail	**connect/link**	a' ceangal	a cheangal	cheangail	ceangailidh/ ceanglaidh	cheangaileadh	cheangaileas
ceannaich	**buy**	a' ceannach	a cheannach	cheannaich	ceannaichidh	cheannaicheadh	cheannaicheas
ceartaich	**correct**	a' ceartachadh	a cheartachadh	cheartaich	ceartaichidh	cheartaicheadh	cheartaicheas

ceasnaich	**question/ interrogate**	a' ceasnachadh	a cheasnachadh	cheasnaich	ceasnaichidh	cheasnaicheadh	cheasnaicheas
clàr	**record**	a' clàradh	a chlàradh	chlàr	clàraidh	chlàradh	chlàras
cleachd	**use**	a' cleachdadh	a chleachdadh	chleachd	cleachd	chleachdadh	chleachdas
cluich	**play**	a' cluich	a chluich	chluich	cluichidh	chluicheadh	chluicheas
***cluinn**	**hear**	a' cluinntinn	a chluinntinn	chuala	*cluinnidh	chluinneadh	chluinneas
còcairich	**cook**	a' còcaireachd	a chòcaireachd	chòcairich	còcairichidh	chòcaricheadh	chòcaricheas
coimhead	**watch**	a' coimhead	a choimhead	choimhead	coimheadaidh	choimheadadh	choimheadas
coinnich	**meet**	a' coinneachadh	a choinneachadh	choinnich	coinnichidh	choinnicheadh	choinnicheas
coisich	**walk**	a' coiseachd	a choiseachd	choisich	coisichidh	choisicheadh	choisicheas
comharraich	**mark**	a' comharrachadh	a chomharrachadh	chomharraich	comharraichidh	chomharraicheadh	chomharraicheas
còrd (ri)	**enjoy**	a' còrdadh (ri)	a chòrdadh (ri)	chòrd (ri)	còrdaidh (ri)	chòrdadh (ri)	chòrdas (ri)
cosg	**spend**	a' cosg	a chosg	chosg	cosgaidh	chosgadh	chosgas
crìochnaich	**end**	a' crìochnachadh	a chrìochnachadh	chrìochnaich	crìochnaichidh	chrìochnaicheadh	chrìochnaicheas
croch	**hang/lynch**	a' crochadh	a chrochadh	chroch	crochaidh	chrochadh	chrochas
cruinnich		a' cruinneachadh	a chruinneachadh	chruinnich	cruinnichidh	chruinnicheadh	chruinnicheas
cuidich	**help**	a' cuideachadh	a chuideachadh	chuidich	cuidichidh	chuidicheadh	chuidicheas
cuimhnich	**remember**	a' cuimhneachadh	a chuimhneachadh	chuimhnich	cuimhnichidh	chuimhnicheadh	chuimhnicheas
cuir	**put/send**	a' cur	a chur	chuir	cuiridh	chuireadh	chuireas
cùm	**keep**	a' cumail	a chumail	chùm	cumaidh	chumadh	chùmas
danns	**dance**	a' dannsadh	a dhannsadh	dhanns	dannsaidh	dhannsadh	dhannsas
dealbhaich	**design**	a' dealbhachadh	a dhealbhachadh	dhealbhaich	dealbhaichidh	dhealbhaicheadh	dhealbhaicheas
dèan	**do/make**	a' dèanamh	a dhèanamh	rinn	nì	dhèanadh	nì
deasaich	**prepare**	a' deasachadh	a dheasachadh	dheasaich	deasaichidh	dheasaicheadh	dheasaicheas
dìochuimhnich	**forget**	a'dìochuimhneachadh	a dhìochuimhneachadh	dhìochuimhnich	dìochuimhnichidh	dhìochuimhnicheadh	dhìochuimhnicheas
dòirt	**pour**	a' dòrtadh	a dhòrtadh	dhòirt	dòirtidh	dhòirteadh	dhòirteas
dràibh	**drive**	a' dràibheadh	a dhràibheadh	dhràibh	dràibhidh	dhràibheadh	dhràibheas
dùin	**close**	a' dùnadh	a dhùnadh	dhùin	dùinidh	dhùineadh	dhùineas
dùisg	**wake**	a' dùsgadh	a dhùsgadh	dhùisg	dùisgidh	dhùisgeadh	dhùisgeas
èigh	**shout**	ag èigheach	a dh'èigheach	dh'èigh	èighidh	dh'èigheadh	dh'èigheas
èirich	**get up/rise**	ag èirigh	a dh'èirigh	dh'èirich	èirichidh	dh'èiricheadh	dh'èiricheas

èist	**listen**	ag èisteachd	a dh'èisteachd	dh'èist	èistidh	dh'èisteadh	dh'èisteas
fàg	**leave**	a' fàgail	a dh'fhàgail	dh'fhàg	fàgaidh	dh'fhàgadh	dh'fhàgas
***faic**	**see**	a' faicinn	a dh'faicinn	chunnaic	chì	chitheadh	chunnaic
***faigh**	**get**	a' faighinn	a dh'faighinn	fhuair	gheibh	gheibheadh	gheibh
faighnich	**ask**	a' faighneachd	a dh'faighneachd	dh'fhaighnich	faighnichidh	dh'fhaighnicheadh	dh'fhaighnicheas
fairich	**feel**	a' faireachdainn	a dh'faireachdainn	dh'fhairich	fairichidh	dh'fhairicheadh	dh'fhairicheas
falbh	**go away/ depart**	a' falbh	a dh'fhalbh	dh'fhalbh	falbhaidh	dh'fhalbhadh	dh'fhalbhas
fàs	**grow**	a' fàs	a dh'fhàs	dh'fhàs	fàsaidh	dh'fhàsadh	dh'fhàsas
feuch	**try**	a' feuchainn	a dh'fheuchainn	dh'fheuch	feuchaidh	dh'fheuchadh	dh'fheuchas
foillsich	**publish/ reveal**	a' foillseachadh	a dh'fhoillseachadh	dh'fhoillsich	foillsichidh	dh'fhoillsicheadh	dh'fhoillsicheas
fòn	**phone**	a' fònadh	a dh'fhònadh	dh'fòn	fònaidh	dh'fònadh	dh'fònas
fosgail	**open**	a' fosgladh	a dh'fhosgladh	dh'fhosgail	fosglaidh	dh'fhosgladh	dh'fhosgaileas/ dh'fhosglas
fuirich	**stay**	a' fuireach	a dh'fhuireach	dh'fhuirich	fuirichidh	dh'fhuiricheadh	dh'fhuiricheas
freagair	**answer**	a' freagairt	a fhreagairt	fhreagair	freagraidh	fhreagradh	fhreagras
gabh	**take**	a' gabhail	a ghabhail	ghabh	gabhaidh	ghabhadh	ghabhas
geall	**promise/bet**	a' gealltainn	a ghealltainn	gheall	geallaidh	ghealladh	gheallas
gearain	**complain**	a' gearan	a ghearan	ghearain	gearainidh	ghearaineadh	ghearaineas
geàrr	**cut**	a' gearradh	a ghearradh	gheàrr	gearraidh	ghearradh	ghearras
glac	**catch**	a' glacadh	a ghlacadh	ghlac	glacaidh	ghlacadh	ghlacas
glan	**clean**	a' glanadh	a ghlanadh	ghlan	glanaidh	ghlanadh	ghlanas
glas	**lock**	a' glasadh	a ghlasadh	ghlas	glasaidh	ghlasadh	ghlasas
gluais	**move**	a' gluasad	a ghluasad	ghluais	gluaisidh	ghluaiseadh	ghluaiseas
goid	**steal**	a' goid	a ghoid	ghoid	goididh	ghoideadh	ghoideas
goirtich	**hurt**	a' goirteachadh	a ghoirteachadh	ghoirtich	goirtichidh	ghoirticheadh	ghoirticheas
iarr	**want/request**	ag iarraidh	a dh'iarraidh	dh'iarr	iarraidh	dh'iarradh	dh'iarras
ionndrainn	**miss/long for**	ag ionndrainn	a dh'ionndrainn	dh'ionndrainn	ionndrainnidh	dh'ionndrainneadh	dh'ionndrainneas
ionnsaich	**learn**	ag ionnsachadh	a dh'ionnsachadh	dh'ionnsaich	ionnsaichidh	dh'ionnsaicheadh	dh'ionnsaicheas
inns	**tell**	ag innse	a dh'innse	dh'inns	innsidh	dh'innseadh	dh'innseas
ith	**eat**	ag ithe	a dh'ithe	dh'ith	ithidh	dh'itheadh	dh'itheas
laigh	**lie (down)**	a' laighe	a laighe	laigh	laighidh	laigheadh	laigheas

leag	**knock down**	a' leagail	a leagail	leag	leagaidh	leagadh	leagas
leagh	**melt**	a' leaghadh	a leaghadh	leagh	leaghaidh	leaghadh	leaghas
lean	**follow**	a' leantainn	a leantainn	lean	leanaidh	leanadh	leanas
leasaich	**develop**	a' leasachadh	a leasachadh	leasaich	leasaichidh	leasaicheadh	leasaicheas
leig	**let/allow**	a' leigeil	a leigeil	leig	leigidh	leigeadh	leigeas
leudaich	**expand**	a' leudachadh	a leudachadh	leudaich	leudaichidh	leudaicheadh	leudaicheas
leugh	**read**	a' leughadh	a leughadh	leugh	leughaidh	leughadh	leughas
leum	**jump**	a' leum	a leum	leum	leumaidh	leumadh	leumas
lìon	**fill**	a' lìonadh	a lìonadh	lìon	lìonaidh	lìonadh	lìonas
litrich	**spell**	a' litreachadh	a litreachadh	litrich	litrichidh	litricheadh	litricheas
lorg	**find/search for**	a' lorg	a lorg	lorg	lorgaidh	lorgadh	lorgas
luchdaich a-nuas	**download**	a' luchdachadh a-nuas	a luchdachadh a-nuas	luchdaich a-nuas	luchdaichidh a-nuas	luchdaicheadh a-nuas	luchdaicheas a-nuas
mair	**last**	a' maireachdainn/ a' mairsinn	a mhaireachdainn/ a mhairsinn	mhair	mairidh	mhaireadh	mhaireas
marbh	**kill**	a' marbhadh	a mharbhadh	mharbh	marbhaidh	mharbhadh	mharbhas
mill	**destroy**	a' milleadh	a mhilleadh	mhill	millidh	mhilleadh	mhilleas
mol	**praise/ recommend**	a' moladh	a mholadh	mhol	molaidh	mholadh	mholas
mothaich	**notice**	a' mothachadh	a mhothachadh	mhothaich	mothaichidh	mhothaicheadh	mhothaicheas
murt	**murder**	a' murt	a mhurt	mhurt	murtaidh	mhurtadh	mhurtas
nigh	**wash**	a' nighe	a nighe	nigh	nighidh	nigheadh	nigheas
obraich	**work**	ag obair/obrachadh	a dh'obair/a dh'obrachadh	dh'obraich	obraichidh	dh'obraicheadh	dh'obraicheas
òl	**drink**	ag òl	a dh'òl	dh'òl	òlaidh	dh'òladh	dh'òlas
pàigh	**pay**	a' pàigheadh	a phàigheadh	phàigh	pàighidh	phàigheadh	phàigheas
peant	**paint**	a' peantadh	a pheantadh	pheant	peantaidh	pheantadh	pheantas
planaig	**plan**	a' planadh	a phlanadh	phlanaig	planaigidh	phlanaigeadh	phlanaigeas
pòg	**kiss**	a' pògadh	a phògadh	phòg	pògaidh	phògadh	phògas
pòs	**marry**	a' pòsadh	a phòsadh	phòs	pòsaidh	phòsadh	phòsas
put	**push**	a' putadh	a phutadh	phut	putaidh	phutadh	phutas
*rach/theirig	**go**	a' dol	a dhol	chaidh	thèid	rachadh	thèid

rannsaich	**research/ investigate**	a' rannsachadh	a rannsachadh	rannsaich	rannsaichidh	rannsaicheadh	rannsaicheas
reic	**sell**	a' reic	a reic	reic	reicidh	reiceadh	reiceas
riochdaich	**represent**	a' riochdachadh	a riochdachadh	riochdaich	riochdaichidh	riochdaicheadh	riochdaicheas
*ruig	**arrive/reach**	a' ruighinn	a ruighinn	ràinig	ruigidh	ruigeadh	ruigeas
ruith	**run**	a' ruith	a ruith	ruith	ruithidh	ruitheadh	ruitheas
sabaid	**fight**	a' sabaid	a shabaid	shabaid	sabaidh	shabaideadh	shabaideas
sàbhail	**save**	a' sàbhaladh	a shàbhaladh	shàbhail	sàbhailidh	shàbhaileadh	shàbhaileas
sad	**throw/sling**	a' sadail	a shadail	shad	sadaidh	shadadh	shadas
seall	**look/show**	a' sealltainn	a shealltainn	sheall	seallaidh	shealladh	sheallas
seas	**stand**	a' seasamh	a sheasamh	sheas	seasaidh	sheasadh	sheasas
seinn	**sing**	a' seinn	a sheinn	sheinn	seinnidh	sheinneadh	sheinneas
seòl	**sail**	a' seòl	a sheòl	sheòl	seòlaidh	sheòladh	sheòlas
sgaoil	**spread**	a' sgaoileadh	a sgaoileadh	sgaoil	sgaoilidh	sgaoileadh	sgaoileas
sgioblaich	**tidy**	a' sgioblachadh	a sgioblachadh	sgioblaich	sgioblaichidh	sgioblaicheadh	sgioblaicheas
sgì	**ski**	a' sgitheadh	a sgitheadh	sgì	sgithidh	sgitheadh	sgìtheas
sgrìobh	**write**	a' sgrìobhadh	a sgrìobhadh	sgrìobh	sgrìobhaidh	sgrìobhadh	sgrìobhas
sguab	**sweep**	a' sguabadh	a sguabadh	sguab	sguabaidh	sguabadh	sguabas
sguir	**stop/cease**	a' sgur	a sgur	sguir	sguiridh	sguireadh	sguireas
siubhail	**travel**	a' siubhal	a shiubhal	shiubhail	siùbhlaidh	shiùbhladh	shiubhaileas
smaoinich	**think**	a' smaoineachadh	a smaoineachadh	smaoinich	smaoinichidh	smaoinicheadh	smaoinicheas
smoc	**smoke**	a' smocadh	a smocadh	smoc	smocaidh	smocadh	smocas
snàmh	**swim**	a' snàmh	a snàmh	shnàmh	snàmhaidh	shnàmhadh	shnàmhas
spèil	**skate**	a' spèileadh	a spèileadh	spèil	spèilidh	spèileadh	spèileas
sreap	**climb**	a' sreap	a shreap	shreap	sreapaidh	shreapadh	shreapas
sruth*	**stream**	a' sruthadh	a shruthadh	shruth	sruthaidh	shruthadh	shruthas
stad	**stop**	a' stad	a stad	stad	stadaidh	stadadh	stadas
stiùirich	**lead/direct**	a' stiùireadh	a stiùireadh	stiùirich	stiùirichidh	stiùiricheadh	stiùiricheas
suidh	**sit**	a' suidhe	a shuidhe	shuidh	suidhidh	shuidheadh	shuidheas
tachair	**happen**	a' tachairt	a thachairt	thachair	tachraidh	thachradh	thachras
tachd	**choke/ strangle**	a' tachdadh	a thachdadh	thachd	tachdaidh	thachdadh	thachdas

tadhail	**visit**	a' tadhal	a thadhal	thadhail	tadhailidh	thadhaileadh	thadhaileas
tagh	**choose**	a' taghadh	a thaghadh	thagh	taghaidh	thaghadh	thaghas
teagaisg	**teach**	a' teagasg	a theagasg	theagaisg	teagaisgidh	theagaisgeadh	theagaisgeas
teasaich	**heat up**	a' teasachadh	a theasachadh	theasich	teasaichidh	theasicheadh	theasicheas
teich	**escape/flee**	a' teicheadh	a theicheadh	theich	teichidh	theicheadh	theicheas
***thig**	**come**	a' tighinn	a thighinn	thàinig	thig	thigeadh	thig
***thoir**	**give/take/ bring**	a' toirt	a thoirt	thug	bheir	bheireadh	bheir
tilg	**throw/cast**	a' tilgeil	a thilgeil	thilg	tilgidh	tiligeadh	thilgeas
till	**return**	a' tilleadh	a thilleadh	thill	tillidh	thilleadh	thilleas
tionndaidh	**turn**	a' tionndadh	a thionndadh	thionndaidh	tionndaidhidh	thionndaidheadh	thionndaidheas
tiormaich	**dry**	a' tiormachadh	a thiormachadh	thiormaich	tiormaichidh	thiormaicheadh	thiormaicheas
tog	**build/raise/ lift**	a' togail	a thogail	thog	togaidh	thogadh	thogas
tòisich	**start**	a' tòiseachadh	a thòiseachadh	thòisich	tòisichidh	thòisicheadh	thòisicheas
tuig	**understand**	a' tuigsinn	a thuigsinn	thuig	tuigidh	thuigeadh	thuigeas
tuit	**fall**	a' tuiteam	a thuiteam	thuit	tuitidh	thuiteadh	thuiteas
ullaich	**prepare**	ag ullachadh	a dh'ullachadh	dh'ullaich	ullaichidh	dh'ullaicheadh	dh'ullaicheas

*irregular verb

**__Chan__ (*said*)— grammatically correct but not commonly used. '__Thuirt__' (*said*) used instead.

*** *relative future* is used instead of normal future tense after the following words (and in some other situations):

ma — if **d**è — what **ciamar a**

a — who, which, that **c**ò — who **cuin a**/**cuine** — when

For a full explanation of relative future tense, see p.32

Table of graded adjectives

		use when expressing present & future		use when expressing past and conditional	
adjective		**comparative**	**superlative**	**comparative**	**superlative.**
English	**Gaelic**	Eg: ***tha Calum nas miosa*** *Calum is worse*	Eg: ***'s e Calum as miosa*** *Calum is the worst*	Eg: ***bha Calum na bu mhiosa*** *Calum was worse*	Eg: ***b' e Calum a bu mhiosa*** *Calum was the worst*
bad	**dona**	nas miosa	as miosa	na bu mhiosa	a bu mhiosa
big	**mòr**	nas motha	as motha	na bu mhotha	a bu mhotha
bright/clear/ light	**soilleir**	nas soilleire	as soilleire	na bu shoilleire	a bu shoilleire
broken	**briste**	nas briste	as briste	na bu bhriste	a bu bhriste
busy	**trang**	nas trainge	as trainge	na bu thrainge	a bu thrainge
certain/sure	**cinnteach**	nas cinntiche	as cinntiche	na bu chinntiche	a bu chinntiche
cheap	**saor**	nas saoire	as saoire	na bu shaoire	a bu shaoire
cold	**fuar**	nas fhuaire	as fhuaire	na b' fhuaire	a b' fhuaire
comfortable	**cofhurtail**	nas cofhurtaile	as cofhurtaile	na bu chofhurtaile	a bu chofhurtaile
confident	**misneachail**	nas misneachaile	as misneachaile	na bu mhisneachaile	a bu mhisneachaile
dangerous	**cunnartach**	nas cunnartaiche	as cunnartaiche	na bu chunnartaiche	a bu chunnartaiche
deep	**domhainn**	nas doimhne	as doimhne	na bu doimhne	a bu doimhne
different	**diofraichte**	nas diofraichte	as diofraichte	na bu diofraichte	a bu diofraichte
difficult	**doirbh**	nas dorra	as dorra	na bu dhorra	a bu dhorra
dirty	**salach**	nas salaiche	as salaiche	na bu shalaiche	a bu shalaiche
dry	**tioram**	nas tiorma	as tiorma	na bu thiorma	a bu thiorma
early	**tràth**	nas tràithe	as tràithe	na bu thràithe	a bu thràithe
easy	**furasta**	nas fhasa	as fhasa	na b' fhasa	a b' fhasa
evil	**olc**	nas uilce	as uilce	na b' uilce	a b' uilce
expensive	**daor**	nas daoire	as daoire	na bu dhaoire	a bu dhaoire
famous	**ainmeil**	nas ainmeile	as ainmeile	na b' ainmeile	a b' ainmeile
fast	**luath**	nas luaithe	as luaithe	na bu luaithe	a bu luaithe
fat	**reamhar**	nas reaimhre	as reaimhre	na bu reaimhre	a bu reaimhre
flexible	**sùbailte**	nas sùbailte	as sùbailte	na bu shùbailte	a bu shùbailte

often/frequent	**tric**	nas trice	as trice	na bu trice	a bu trice? ok
funny	**èibhinn**	nas èibhinne	as èibhinne	na b' èibhinne	a b' èibhinne
generous/hospitable	**fialaidh**	nas fialaidhe	as fialaidhe	na b' fhialaidhe	a b' fhialaidhe
good	**math**	nas fheàrr	as fheàrr	na b' fheàrr	a b' fheàrr
guilty	**ciontach**	nas ciontaiche	as ciontaiche	na bu chiontaiche	a bu chiontaiche
happy	**toilichte**	nas toilichte	as toilichte	na bu thoilichte	a bu thoilichte
healthy	**fallain**	nas fhallaine	as fhallaine	na b' fhallaine	a b' fhallaine
heavy	**trom**	nas truime	as truime	na bu thruime	a bu thruime
horrible	**grod**	nas groide	as groide	na bu ghroide	a bu ghroide
hot	**teth**	nas teotha	as teotha	na bu teotha	a bu teotha
ill/sick	**tinn**	nas tinne	as tinne	na bu tinne	a bu tinne
important	**cudromach**	nas cudromaiche	as cudromaiche	na bu chudromaiche	a bu chudromaiche
interesting	**inntinneach**	nas inntinniche	as inntinniche	na b' inntinniche	a b' inntinniche
isolated/remote	**iomallach**	nas iomallaiche	as iomallaiche	na b' iomallaiche	a b' iomallaiche
kind	**coibhneil**	nas coibhneile	as coibhneile	na bu choibhneile	a bu choibhneile
knowledgeable	**eòlach**	nas eòlaiche	as eòlaiche	na b' eòlaiche	a b' eòlaiche
late	**anmoch**	nas anmoiche	as anmoiche	na b' anmoiche	a b' anmoiche
lively	**beòthail**	nas beòthaile	as beòthaile	na bu bheòthaile	a bu bheòthaile
lonely	**aonranach**	nas aonranaiche	as aonranaiche	na b' aonranaiche	a b' aonranaiche
long	**fada**	nas fhaide	as fhaide	na b' fhaide	a b' fhaide
mysterious/private	**dìomhair**	nas dìomhaire	as dìomhaire	na bu dìomhaire	a bu dìomhaire
new	**ùr**	nas ùire	as ùire	na b' ùire	a b' ùire
nice/pretty	**snog**	nas snoige	as snoige	na bu shnoige	a bu shnoige
obvious/noticeable	**follaiseach**	nas fhollaisiche	as fhollaisiche	na b' fhollaisiche	a b' fhollaisiche
old	**sean**	nas sine	as sine	na bu shine	a bu shine
peaceful	**sìtheil**	nas sìtheile	as sìtheile	na bu shìtheile	a bu shìtheile
personal	**pearsanta**	nas pearsanta	as pearsanta	na bu phearsanta	a bu phearsanta
poor	**bochd**	nas bochda	as bochda	na bu bhochda	a bu bhochda
professional	**proifeiseanta**	nas proifeiseanta	as proifeiseanta	na bu phroifeiseanta	a bu phroifeiseanta
rich	**beartach**	nas beartaiche	as beartaiche	na bu bheartaiche	a bu bheartaiche

sad	**brònach**	nas brònaiche	as brònaiche	na bu bhrònaiche	a bu bhrònaiche
safe	**sàbhailte**	nas sàbhailte	as sàbhailte	na bu shàbhailte	a bu shàbhailte
scary/frightning	**eagalach**	nas eagalaiche	as eagalaiche	na b' eagalaiche	a b' eagalaiche
short	**goirid**	nas giorra	as giorra	na bu ghiorra	a bu ghiorra
shy	**diùid**	nas diùide	as diùide	na bu diùide	a bu diùide
silly/stupid	**gòrach**	nas gòraiche	as gòraiche	na bu ghòraiche	a bu ghòraiche
similar/likely	**coltach**	nas coltaiche	as coltaiche	na bu choltaiche	a bu choltaiche
slow	**slaodach**	nas slaodaiche	as slaodaiche	na bu shlaodaiche	a bu shlaodaiche
small	**beag**	nas lugha	as lugha	na bu lugha	a bu lugha
smart/well-dressed	**spaideil**	nas spaideile	as spaideile	na bu spaideile	a bu spaideile
soft	**bog**	nas buige	as buige	na bu bhuige	a bu bhuige
sore	**goirt**	nas goirte	as goirte	a bu ghoirte	a bu ghoirte
strange	**neònach**	nas neònaiche	as neònaiche	na bu neònaiche	a bu neònaiche
strong	**làidir**	nas làidire	as làidire	na bu làidire	a bu làidire
suspicious	**amharasach**	nas amharasaiche	as amharasaiche	na b' amharasaiche	a b' amharasaiche
sweet	**milis**	nas milse	as milse	na bu mhilse	a b' mhilse
tall/high	**àrd**	nas àirde	as àirde	na b' àirde	a b' àirde
tasty	**blasta**	nas blasta	as blasta	na bu bhlasta	a bu bhlasta
thick	**tiugh**	nas tighe	as tighe	na bu tighe	a bu tighe
vthin	**caol**	nas caoile	as caoile	na bu chaoile	a bu chaoile
ugly	**gràndа**	nas gràinde	as gràinde	na bu ghràinde	a bu ghràinde
unusual	**annasach**	nas annasaiche	as annasaiche	na b' annasaiche	a b' annasaiche
valuable/precious	**prìseil**	nas prìseile	as prìseile	na bu phrìseile	a bu phrìseile
warm	**blàth**	nas blàithe	as blàithe	na bu bhlàithe	a bu bhlàithe
weak	**lag**	nas laige	as laige	na bu laige	a bu laige
wet	**fliuch**	nas fliche	as fliche	na bu fhliche	a bu fhliche
wild	**fiadhaich**	nas fhiadhaiche	as fhiadhaiche	na b' fhiadhaiche	a b' fhiadhaiche
wise	**glic**	nas glice	as glice	na bu ghlice	a bu ghlice
young	**òg**	nas òige	as òige	na b' òige	a b' òige

Table of prepositional pronouns

	Personal pronouns						
Prepositions	**mi (me)**	**thu (you)**	**e (him/it)**	**i (her/it)**	**sinn (us)**	**sibh (you)**	**iad (them)**
à *(out of/from)*	**asam**	**asad**	**às**	**aiste**	**asainn**	**asaibh**	**asta**
aig *(at)*	**agam**	**agad**	**aige**	**aice**	**againn**	**agaibh**	**aca**
air (on)	**orm**	**ort**	**air**	**oirre**	**oirnn**	**oirbh**	**orra**
ann *(in)*	**annam**	**annad**	**ann**	**innte**	**annainn**	**annaibh**	**annta**
bh *(from)*	**bhuam**	**bhuat**	**bhuaithe**	**bhuaipe**	**bhuainn**	**bhuaibh**	**bhuapa**
de *(of)*	**dhìom**	**dhìot**	**dheth**	**dhith**	**dhinn**	**dhibh**	**dhiubh**
do *(to/for)*	**dhomh**	**dhut**	**dha**	**dhi**	**dhuinn**	**dhuibh**	**dhaibh**
fo *(under/below)*	**fodham**	**fodhad**	**fodha**	**foipe**	**fodhainn**	**fodhaibh**	**fodhpa/ fòpa**
gu *(to)*	**thugam**	**thugad**	**thuige**	**thuice**	**thugainn**	**thugaibh**	**thuca**
le *(with/by)*	**leam**	**leat**	**leis**	**leatha**	**leinn**	**leibh**	**leotha**
ri *(to/with)*	**rium**	**riut**	**ris**	**rithe**	**rinn**	**ribh**	**riutha**
ro *(before)*	**romham**	**romhad**	**roimhe**	**roimhpe**	**romhainn**	**romhaibh**	**romhpa**
tro *(through)*	**tromham**	**tromhad**	**troimhe**	**troimhpe**	**tromhainn**	**tromhaibh**	**trompha**

Mar eisimpleir:

Fhuair mi post-d <u>bhuaipe</u>. — I got an email <u>from her</u>.

Choimhead sinn <u>troimhe</u>. — We looked <u>through it</u>.

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Glossary of grammatical terms

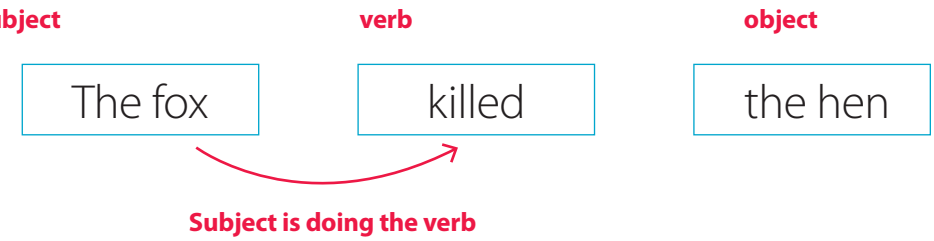
Abbreviation a shortened form of a word or phrase. Abbreviations are used in the dictionary to give you essential information about words.

Mar eisimpleir:

n — noun	**masc** — masculine
a — adjective	**fem**— feminine
adv — adverb	**con** — conjuction

Active voice

In an active sentence, the subject of the sentence is doing the action of the verb.



The above sentence is in *active voice*. The fox is the subject of the sentence and it is actively doing the action of the verb (*killing*).

Eisimpleirean:

Bha Màiri a' cluich na fidhle. Mary was playing the fiddle.
Leum mi a-steach dhan mhuir. I jumped into the sea.
Èistidh Dòmhnall ri Cailean. Donald will listen to Colin.

Adjective a word that describes a person, place or thing.

Generally, adjectives come after a noun in Gaelic

bhan bheag, dhearg *a small red van.*
càr beag dearg *a little red car*

Adjectives are lenited after a feminine noun, where possible (bhan bheag, Màiri mhòr, sgiorta ghorm)

A few adjectives can only be used before nouns (*preceding adjectives*). Most preceding adjectives cause lenition.

Mar eisimpleir:

Deagh chàr a great car **sàr sheinneadair** an excellent singer
droch shìde bad weather

Adjective modifier a word that comes before the adjective to modify it (to give more information about it).

Mar eisimpleir:

uabhasach math	terribly good	**glè sgìth**	very tired
beagan doirbh	a little bit difficult	**ro bheag**	too small
cho inntinneach	so interesting	**gu math furasta**	quite easy

Adverb An adverb is a word or phrase which gives more information about a verb (the action in a sentence). Adverbs can tell you **how**, **when or where** something is happening.

Mar eisimpleir:

In the sentences below, the adverbs tell you *how*, *when* and *where* Rachel was swimming.

Bha Raonaid a' snàmh gu slaodach.	Rachel was swimming slowly.
Bha Raonaid a' snàmh an-diugh.	Rachel was swimming today.
Bha Raonaid a' snàmh a-muigh.	Rachel was swimming outdoors.

Augmented prepositions **nam**, **nad**, **na** etc

If you want to express someone's identity or profession and use the verb **Bi**, then you will need to use an augmented preposition.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha mi nam dhotair.	I am a doctor
A bheil thu nad dhotair?	Are you a doctor?
Bha e na dhotair.	He was a doctor
Cha robh i na dotair.	She wasn't a doctor
Bidh sinn nar dotairean.	We will be doctors
Nach eil sibh nur dotairean?	Are you not doctors?
Cha bhi iad nan* dotairean.	They will not be doctors

*If the noun begins with **b, f, m** or **p**, use **nam** instead of **nan**.

If the noun begins with a vowel:

Tha mi nam einnseanair.	I am an engineer.
A bheil thu nad einnseanair?	Are you an engineer?
Bha e na einnseanair.	He was an engineer.
Cha robh i na h-einnseanair.	She wasn't an engineer.
Bidh sinn nar n-einnseanairean.	We will be engineers.
Nach eil sibh nur n-einnseanairean.	Are you not engineers?
Cha bhi iad nan einnseanairean.	They will not be engineers.

Augmented prepositions can also be used with verbal nouns to express position or state of being.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bha mi nam sheasamh an sin.	I was standing (stood) there.
Bha e na chuideachadh.	It/he was a help.
Tha iad nan cadal.	They are sleeping (asleep).

Broad vowel the vowels *a*, *o* and *u* are broad vowels.

Cardinal numbers simple numbers and quantities.

1	**aon**	£15	**còig notaichean deug**
13	**trì-deug**	24p	**fichead sgillin 's a ceithir**
20	**fichead**	36 cats	**trithead cat 's a sia**

Case In Gaelic there are 4 cases — *Vocative*, *Nominal*, *Prepositional* and *Possessive*. The case shows a noun's relationship with the other words in a sentence. The context of the noun in a sentence will govern what case it is in. The same noun in different cases can look quite different.

Mar eisimpleir:

Vocative case	**Haoi, a bhalaich!**	Hey, boy!
Nominative case	**Tha am balach a' cluich.**	The boy is playing.
Prepositional case	**Tha càr aig a' bhalach.**	The boy has a car
Possessive case	**càr a' bhalaich**.	the boy's car.

Comparative referring to the comparative form of adjectives. Comparative means a higher degree of a quality, but not the highest (ie *better, higher, worse, funnier, longer, sillier* etc). Comparatives are sometimes called *graded adjectives*.

In English we usually add —***er*** to the adjective to create a comparative. In Gaelic we add **nas** before the adjective and we also slenderise the adjective, where possible.

càr luath a fast car — **càr nas luaithe** a faster car

boireannach beartach a rich woman — **boireannach nas beartaiche** a richer woman

Some adjectives don't follow this pattern and so we just need to learn their comparative forms. For example, the adjectives **math** (*good)* and **dona** (*bad)* don't follow the normal rules:

math (good) → **nas fheàrr** (better)

dona (bad) → **nas miosa** (worse)

See **Ceumannan 4 pp428–431** for a full explanation, examples and exercises. See also Table of graded adjectives (***Ceumannan cànain 5***)

Compound prepositions prepositions that are made up of two or more words.

Mar eisimpleir:

ri taobh	beside	**os cionn**	above
mu dheidhinn	about	**an dèidh**	after

When a definite noun comes directly after a compound preposition, the noun will be in the possessive case.

Mar eisimpleir:

ri taobh + an sgoil = **ri taobh na sgoile** ← **Possessive case**

às dèidh + an tubaist = **às dèidh na tubaiste**

Compound prepositions with pronouns when a pronoun (underlined below) is added to a compound preposition, it usually goes in the middle of the two words.

Mar eisimpleir:

ri mo thaobh beside me

às do dhèidh after you

air ar beulaibh in front of us

Conditional tense The tense used to talk about what would, could or should happen. In Gaelic, words like **bhiodh** (the conditional of the verb **Bi**) and **bu** (the conditional of the verb **Is**) are commonly used in conditional tense.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bhiodh sin math!	That would be good!
Bhiodh e a' snàmh a h-uile latha.	He would (he used to) swim every day.
Bu chòir dhomh falbh.	I should leave.
Cha b' urrainn dhomh snàmh.	I couldn't swim.
B' fheàrr leam gum b' urrainn dhomh.	I wish I could.

Each verb has its own conditional form.

Mar eisimpleir:

chanadh (would say), **ruitheadh** (would run), **sheinneadh** (would sing), **sgrìobhadh** (would write)

You will find the conditionals of most verbs listed in the verb tables in **Ceumannan cànain 5.**

Conjunction a small word/phrase used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause. Some examples of conjuctions are: *and, or, if, but, so, then* etc

Mar eisimpleir:

A bheil thu ag iarraidh tì no cofaidh?	Do you want tea or coffee?
Bruidhnidh mi ris ma chì mi e.	I'll talk to him if I see him.
Bu toigh leam a dhol ann ach chan urrainn dhomh.	I'd like to go but I can't.

Connector words like **gu bheil**, **gur e**, **gum bi** etc can be described as 'connectors' because they are used to connect two sentences together. Connectors are usually translatable as 'that'. The type of connector word used will depend entirely on the verb in the second part of the sentence.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha mi a' smaoineachadh gum bi tòrr spòrs aca.	I think (that) they will have lots of fun.
Chuala mi gur e seinneadair a th' innte.	I heard (that) she's a singer.
Tha mi cinnteach **gum faca** mi e.	I'm sure (that) I saw him.

See **Ceumannan 4** pp.412–15 for more detail.

Dative case See *Prepositional case*.

Definite article The *definite article* (sometimes referred to simply as *'the article')* is the equivalent of the word 'the' in English. As with English, we can use the definite article before a noun (**an sgoil**/the school, **a' chèic**/the cake, **na bàtaichean**/the boats and so on.) Unlike English, Gaelic has more than one definite article. The definite article used can depend on:

- the gender of the noun
- the letter(s) with which the noun begins
- the case that the noun is in
- whether the noun is singular or plural

The definite articles in Gaelic are as follows:

an **a'** **am** **an t-** (singular nouns)

na / na h-* (plural nouns, *plural nouns beginning with a vowel)

For more on this see **Ceumannan 1 p.355** and **Ceumannan 5 Ceumannan cànain p10-11**

Feminine All nouns in Gaelic are either masculine or feminine. In dictionaries, a feminine noun will usually have the abbreviation ***f*** or ***fem*** beside it. A very few dictionaries will use the Gaelic word for feminine (**boireann**) — in which case the abbreviation used would be ***b***. There will always be information at the start of a dictionary to tell you what abbreviations are used.

Future tense the tense used to talk about things that will or will not be happening in the future. Each verb has its own future tense. The future tense of each verb is underlined in each example below.

Mar eisimpleir:

Thèid sinn dhan Ghrèig an-ath-bhliadhna.	We will go to Greece next year.
Bidh mi toilichte sin a dhèanamh.	I will be happy to do that.
Chan fhaic mi tuilleadh i.	I will not see her anymore.

Gender Every noun in Gaelic has a gender. There are 2 genders in Gaelic — masculine and feminine. There's no simple trick to knowing the gender of every single Gaelic noun (other than looking in a dictionary) but there are some things that can help you make an educated guess, if you look at the noun in context. See the section on nouns (p.9) for more on this.

Genitive case see *Possessive case*

Graded adjective See **Comparative** or **Superlative.**

Imperative The command form or root of a verb.

Mar eisimpleir:

Suidh! Sit! **Faighnich!** Ask! **Coisich!** Walk!

Impersonal tense-forms Impersonal tense-forms are so called because they express an action that is not attributed to a particular person. Impersonal tense-forms commonly used are **thathar**, **bhathar**, **feumar**, **faodar** etc. These are usually found in more formal or official language.

Mar eisimpleir:

Feumar coin a chumail air iall.	Dogs must be kept on leads.
Thathar an dùil ri sneachd.	Snow is expected.
Bhathar a' ransachadh na cùise.	The matter was being investigated.
Chan fhaodar ithe an seo.	Eating is not permitted in this area.

Infinitive In English, the infinitive of the verb will almost always begin with *to*… (to walk, to talk, etc).

Gaelic doesn't really have an infinitive, *per se*. Instead, we use different forms of the verbal noun that mimic the purpose of an infinitive in English. Without getting too complicated, just notice that in the English examples below, '*to ask*' (infinitive) is the translation in each example. But, in the Gaelic, the spelling and form of the verb '**faighneachd'** is slightly different in each sentence (**faighneachd**, **fhaighneachd** and **a dh'fhaighneachd**).

Hence, we cannot really say that Gaelic has one infinitive for each verb, rather that it has various forms of the verbal noun that effectively can be translated to mean what the infinitive in English would mean ('*to*…'). The context is key.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha mi airson faighneachd. I want to ask.

Tha mi a' dol a dh'fhaighneachd. I am going to ask.

Tha mi airson sin fhaighneachd. I want to ask that.

You will find the 'infinitive' of most verbs in the verb reference table on page 109.

Irregular verb Verbs that don't follow the same patterns/rules as regular ones. Gaelic has 10 irregular verbs.

1.	**Abair**	Say	6.	**Faigh**	Get, Find
2.	**Beir**	Bear, Carry	7.	**Rach/Theirig**	Go
3.	**Cluinn**	Hear	8.	**Ruig**	Reach
4.	**Dèan**	Do, Make	9.	**Thig**	Come
5.	**Faic**	See	10.	**Thoir**	Bring, Take

Most dictionaries will have a section at the front or back that lists the irregular verbs in all their tenses and forms. Check your dictionary! Can you find the irregular verbs? This information could be very useful to you in Reading or Writing tasks and assessments.

Lenition Lenition is usually the addition of the letter '**h**' after the first letter of a word. Lenition changes the sound of a word; it softens or aspirates it. Vowels and some other letters cannot be lenited. Letters with lenition and their resulting sound:

Lenited letter	Sound	Eisimpleir
bh	*v*	Tha Beitidh **bh**eag ag obair sa **bh**anca
ch	throaty *ch*	Mo **ch**reach! Tha a' **ch**lann anns an lo**ch**.
dh	soft *d* or *y*	Cuir **dh**ìot do sheacaid, a **dh**uine!
fh	*h* or silent	**Fh**uair mi dà **fh**ichead not.
gh	soft *g* or *y*	Bruidhinn sa **Gh**àidhlig, a **Gh**òrdain!
mh	*v*	Madainn **mh**ath, a **Mh**àiri!
ph	*f*	Seo mo **ph**iuthar, a **Ph**òil.
sh	*h* or silent	An do **sh**nàmh thu, a **Sh**ìne?
th	*h* or silent	Ciamar a **th**a **th**u?

Common situations that can cause lenition are:

Situation	Eisimpleir
adjectives following a feminine noun	madainn mhath, nighean shnog, piseag bheag
past tense of regular verbs	choimhead, phut, bhruidhinn, mhol, dhùisg, ghabh, shuidh, thog, dh'fhosgail
after the negative particle **cha**	cha sheas, cha thòisich, cha sheinn, chan fhàg, cha mhòr, cha bhruidhinn, cha choimhead
the verb **bu**	bu bheag, bu chòir, b'fheàrr, na bu mhiosa, a bu chunnartaiche, na bu mhotha
numerals: **aon**, **dà**, **a' chiad**	aon chearc, dà sheacaid, a' chiad bhliadhna
adjective modifiers: **glè**, **fìor**, **ro**	glè mhath, fìor chrosta, ro mhòr
adjectives: **corra, deagh, droch, prìomh, sàr, seann**	corra bhliadhna, deagh chàr, droch shìde, prìomh thogalach, sàr dhuine, seann bhròg
prepositions: **bho, de, do, fo, gun, mar, mu, ro, tro**	bho Chalum, de shiùcar, do Mhàiri, fo bhòrd, gun s(h)eacaid, mar chù, mu chòig, ro dhoirbh, tro mheadhan
possessive articles: **mo, do, a** (masculine)	mo bhràthair, do chù, a bhaga

Exceptions

words beginning with **sg**, **sm**, **sp** and **st** are NEVER lenited.

Mar eisimpleir:

cha do sguir mi **tha mo smuaintean ort** **dà st**èisean

Words beginning with **l**, **n** and **r** cannot be lenited in spelling. They cannot take a letter h after them. But, they do lenite in sound.

Masculine All nouns in Gaelic are either masculine or feminine. In dictionaries, a masculine noun will usually have the abbreviation ***m*** or ***masc*** beside it. A very few dictionaries use the Gaelic word for masculine (**fireann**) — in which case the abbreviation used would be ***f***. There will always be information at the start of a dictionary to tell you what abbreviations are used.

Nominative case This is the 'normal' state of a noun — the state you will be most familiar with.

Mar eisimpleir:

am balach	the boy	**an t-iasg**	the fish
an cat	the cat	**a' chlann**	the children

Noun Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and things.

In Gaelic, nouns can be masculine, feminine, singular or plural. Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. **sgoil**, **cèic**, **latha**, **teadaidh**) or proper (e.g. **Calum**, **Disathairne**, **Glaschu**)

Noun replacement These are words used to replace/refer to nouns to avoid continually having to refer to the noun by name. In the example below the noun **peann** is used and then referred to later in the conversation (using noun replacements) as **fear** or **feadhainn**.

Sgoilear: **Am faod mi peann fhaighinn?**
May I borrow a pen?

Tidsear: **Faodaidh. Tha feadhainn air an deasg agam — feadhainn dhubha agus feadhainn ghorma. Dè am fear a tha thu ag iarraidh?**
Yes, you may. There are some on my desk — black ones and blue ones. Which one do you want?

fear/am fear (one/the one)	replaces singular masculine nouns
tè/an tè (one/the one)	replaces singular feminine nouns
feadhainn/an fheadhainn (ones/the ones/some)	replaces plural nouns

For more on this, see **Ceumannan 4** p408–409

Object the person or thing in a sentence that recieves the action of the verb.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha Màiri a' sgrìobhadh litir. Mary is writing a letter.

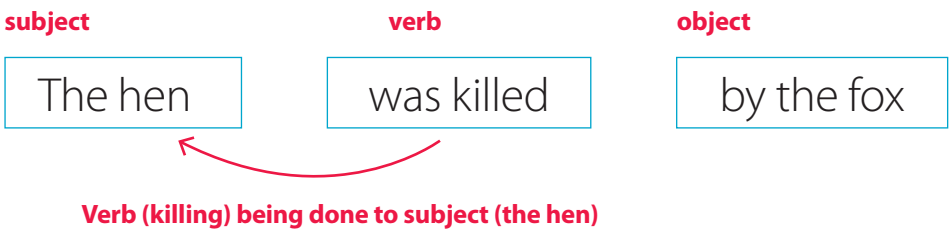
Litir is the object of the sentence; it is the thing that is being written.

Ordinal number a number defining the position of something in a series.

Mar eisimpleir:

a' chiad, an dàrna, an treas (first, second, third)

Passive voice In passive voice, the subject of the sentence is having the action of the verb done *to* it by someone/something else (the object).



The above sentence is in *passive voice*. The hen is the subject and the action of the verb (*killing*) is happening *to* it, not by it. The hen is not doing the killing. Quite often there may be no object at all in the sentence — simply '*The hen was killed*' is sufficient as a sentence in passive voice.

Mar eisimpleir:

Chaidh a' chearc a mharbhadh (leis an t-sionnach).
The hen was killed (by the fox). (passive)

Mharbh an sionnach a' chearc.
The fox killed the hen. (active)

Past tense expressing an action that has happened.

Mar eisimpleir:

Bha mi a' cluich. I was playing
Chluich mi I played
Cha robh mi toilichte I wasn't happy
Cha deach mi a-mach I didn't go out

For the past tense of most verbs, see the verb tables on page 109

Personal numbers Also referred to as *numerical nouns*, personal numbers are used to count between two and ten people. English doesn't use personal numbers. See **Ceumannan 4** p.390 for more detail.

1. **—**
2. **dithis**
3. **triùir**
4. **ceathrar**
5. **còignear**
6. **sianar**
7. **seachdnar**
8. **ochdnar**
9. **naoinear**
10. **deichnear**

Mar eisimpleir:

Bha còignear anns an rùm. There were five (people) in the room.
Tha ochdnar anns an sgioba. There are 8 (people) in the team.

Personal numbers aren't only used on their own, they are also used to count any noun that refers to a person (eg doctors, drivers, players, farmers etc.) Notice, in the examples below, that personal numbers will cause the noun that follows them to be in the possessive case.

Mar eisimpleir:

dithis dhotairean two doctors (*lit*. a duo of doctors)
triùir bhràithrean three brothers (*lit*. a trio of brothers)
ceathrar bhalach four boys
còignear bhoireannach five women

NB: Plurals like **luchd-turais, luchd-frithealaidh**, **luchd-lagha** etc. work slightly differently.

Mar eisimpleir:

dithis a luchd-turais two tourists
triùir a luchd-frithealaidh three waiters
ceathrar a luchd-lagha four lawyers

There are some areas of Scotland where people use numerical nouns to count animals as well as people.

Pronoun a pronoun is a little word that is used as a substitute for the proper name of a person or another noun. Words like *he*, *she*, *it*, *they,* etc are all pronouns.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha Anna far na sgoile an-diugh. Tha i tinn.
Anna is off school today. She is ill.

Cheannaich Cailean bròg an-spòrs ùra. 'S toigh leam iad.
Colin bought new trainers. I like them.

Below are the 7 pronouns in Gaelic:

mi	I/me	**sinn**	we/us
thu	you (singular/familiar)	**sibh**	you (polite/plural)
e	he/him/it	**iad**	they/them
i	she/her/it		

Plural referring to more than one person or thing.

singular	plural
cat	**cait**
peansail	**peansailean**
còta	**còtaichean**

In Gaelic; it is not only nouns that have a plural form; pronouns, prepositional pronouns and imperatives (command words) also do.

Mar eisimpleir:

singular	plural	
Ciamar a tha thu?	**Ciamar a tha sibh?**	How are you?
A bheil peann agad?	**A bheil peann agaibh?)**	Do you have a pen?
Gabh cùpa tì!	**Gabhaibh cùpa tì!**	Have a cup of tea!

Polite/plural forms Gaelic, like many other languages uses a polite/plural form for pronouns, prepositional pronouns and imperatives (commands). These should be used when you are speaking to more than one person or when you want to be polite to someone older or someone you don't know well. English does not do this at all.

Mar eisimpleir:

	singular/familiar	plural/polite
How are you?	**Ciamar a tha thu?**	**Ciamar a tha sibh?**
Do you have a pen?	**A bheil peann agad?**	**A bheil peann agaibh?)**
Have a cup of tea!	**Gabh cupa tì!**	**Gabhaibh cupa tì!**

Possessive article Sometimes also called *possessive pronouns*, possessive articles are words that show possession of something.

Seo mo bhràthair.	This is my brother.	**Seo ar bràthair**.	This is our brother.
Seo do bhràthair.	This is your brother.	**Seo ur bràthair**.	This is your brother.
Seo a bhràthair.	This is his brother.		
Seo a bràthair.	This is her brother.	**Seo am* bràthair.**	This is their brother.

***Am** (*their*) is used before before nouns that begin with **b**, **f**, **m** and **p.**
An (*their*) is used before nouns beginning with all other letters.

Remember that **mo**, **do** and **a** (*his*) cause lenition where possible; **a** (*her*), **ar**, **ur** and **am**/**an** do not.

This is the pattern if the noun following the possessive article begins with a vowel:

Seo m' athair.	This is my dad.	**Seo ar n-athair.**	This is our dad.
Seo d' athair.	This is your dad.	**Seo ur n-athair.**	This is your dad.
Seo athair.	This is his dad.	**Seo an athair.**	This is their dad.
Seo a h-athair.	This is her dad.		

Possessive case Sometimes called the *Genitive case*. When you want to show that a noun belongs to someone or something you need to use the possessive case. Possessive case is also used after verbal nouns and compound prepositions. The spelling and sound of nouns in the possessive case is likely to be different from the normal nominative state. It is common to see the possessive case used in shop and street names.

Mar eisimpleir:

Nominal (normal) case		Possessive case	
am bùidsear	the butcher	**Bùth a' Bhùidseir**	The Butcher's shop
an eaglais	the church	**Sràid na h-Eaglaise**	Church Street (lit. the street of the church)

Preposition A preposition is a word that tells you *where* or *when* something is in relation to something else. Examples of prepositions are: **ann** *in*, **aig** *at*, **le** *with*, **air** *on*, **gu** *to* etc.

Prepositional case / dative case When a preposition (words like **aig**—at, **leis**—with, **air**—on etc) comes directly before a noun it will cause the noun to be in the prepositional case. Masculine nouns should be lenited if possible. Feminine nouns should be lenited and slenderised if possible. The prepositional case is sometimes called the dative case.

Mar eisimpleir:

Nominal case	Prepositional case		
cat (m)	**aig a' chat**	**leis a' chat**	**air a' chat**
piseag (f)	**aig a' phiseig**	**leis a' phiseig**	**air a' phiseig**

Prepositional pronoun Words like **leam**, **riut**, **bhuapa**, **thugainn** etc are prepositional pronouns. They are compound words made up of a preposition and a pronoun.

preposition	+	pronoun	→	prepositional pronoun
le (with)	+	**mi** (me)	→	**leam** (with me)
ri (to)	+	**thu** (you)	→	**riut** (to you)
bho (from)	+	**iad** (them)	→	**bhuapa** (from them)

Mar eisimpleir:

An toir mi leam seacaid?	Will I take a jacket with me?
Cò bha a' bruidhinn riut?	Who was talking to you?
Thàinig litir bhuapa.	A letter came from them.

Present tense The tense used to talk about what is/isn't currently happening.

Mar eisimpleir:

A bheil thu ag iarraidh deoch?	Do you want a drink?
Tha Mòrag a' seinn.	Mòrag is singing.
Chan eil Ruairidh gu math.	Ruairidh is not well.
Nach eil sibh toilichte?	Aren't you happy?

Pronoun object **gam**, **gad**, **ga** etc

Similar to pronouns but used in conjunction with progressive verbal nouns.

gam fhaicinn	seeing me	**gar stiùireadh**	directing us
gad chluinntinn	hearing you	**gur glacadh**	catching you
ga dhèanamh	doing it/him	**gan* leughadh**	reading them
ga cluich	playing it/her		

*If the verb begins with **b, f, m** or **p**, use **gam** instead of **gan**.

The pattern if the verbal noun begins with a vowel:

gam ainmeachadh	naming me
gad iarraidh	wanting you
ga h-ionnsachadh	learning it (her)
ga òl	drinking it (him)
gar n-aithneachadh	recognising us
gur n-ionndrainn	missing you
gan atharrachadh	changing them

Regular verb a group of verbs that all follow the same regular pattern. The majority of verbs in Gaelic are regular. See section 14 (The regular verb)

Relative future a special form of the verb (underlined below) used in the future tense or habitual present after certain words/phrases. The relative future is used after the following:

Carson a	Nuair a	Cò
Cuin a	Ciamar a	Dè
Mar a	Ged a	Ma

Mar eisimpleir:

Carson a ghabhas tu siùcar nad chofaidh?
Why do you take sugar in your coffee?

Ma dh'itheas tu sin, bidh thu tinn.
If you eat that you'll be sick.

Ciamar a chanas tu *Good morning* sa Ghàidhlig?
How do you say *Good morning* in Gaelic?

Cuin a dh'fhalbhas an clag?
When does the bell go?

Root The command form or imperative of a verb.

Mar eisimpleir:

Suidh Sit **Faighnich** Ask **Coisich** Walk

Singular referring to just one person or thing.

In Gaelic; it is not only nouns that have a singular form; pronouns, prepositional pronouns and command words also do (**Ciamar a tha thu**? **Gabh cupa tì! A bheil peann agad?**)

Slender vowel the vowels *e* and *i* are slender vowels.

Slenderisation Slenderising is the addition of a slender vowel or subraction of a broad vowel (leaving a slender one). Situations that can cause slenderisation are:

possessive case of some masculine nouns

cat	→	**spòg a' chait**
cat		the cat's paw

prepositional case of feminine nouns

uinneag	→	**aig an uinneig**
window		at the window

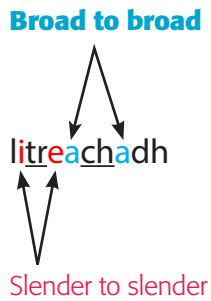
vocative case of masculine names/nouns

Calum	→	**a Chaluim!**
Malcom		Malcom! (directly addressing Malcom using his name)

Spelling The Gaelic spelling rule ***Caol ri caol, leathann ri leathann*** (*Broad to broad, slender to slender*) is a rule that governs almost every Gaelic word. All vowels in Gaelic are classified as being either broad (**a**, **o** and **u**) or slender (**e** and **i**). Consonants contained within a word must have vowels from the same group on either side of them.

Mar eisimpleir:

The consonants have been underlined in the word below. Notice that the consonant cluster '**tr**' is flanked by a slender vowel on each side. Similarly, the consonant cluster '**ch**' is flanked by a broad vowel on each side.



Subject A subject is a part of a sentence that contains the person or thing performing the action (or verb).

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha Cailean a' cluich ball-coise.
Colin is playing football. (the subject is *Colin*)

Fosglaidh na bùthan aig a naoi.
The shops open at nine. (the subject is *the shops*)

Superlative refering to the superlative form of adjectives. *Superlative* means the highest or finest degree of a quality (ie *the best, highest, worst, funniest, longest, silliest* etc). Superlatives are sometimes called *graded adjectives*.

Mar eisimpleir:

càr math *a good car* **an càr as fheàrr** *the best car*

superlative

See **Ceumannan 4 pp428–431** and the Table of graded adjectives on p.115 of ***Ceumannan cànain 5***.

Tense Tense is the time described by the verb. It gives you information about when something is happening. Tenses that you will be very familiar with are: Present, Past, Future and Conditional. The examples below involve the verb *To be*. **Mar eisimpleir:**

Present tense	**Tha mi a' ruith**	I am running
Past tense	**Bha mi a' ruith**	I was running
Future tense	**Bidh mi a' ruith**	I will be running
Conditional tense	**Bhithinn a' ruith**	I would run/would be running

For a comprehensive list of verbs in various tenses see page 109 in **Ceumannan cànain 5**.

Verb a word used to describe an action. A 'doing' word.

Mar eisimpleir:

ith	(eat)	**smaoinich**	(think)	**ruith**	(run)
bruidhinn	(talk)	**dèan**	(do/make)		

For a comprehensive list of verbs in various tenses see page 109 in **Ceumannan cànain 5**.

Verbal noun the form of the verb which would have '*ing*' at the end of it in English. In Gaelic, the verbal noun often (though not always) ends in **eadh**/**adh**.

Mar eisimpleir:

glasadh (locking)	**dràibheadh** (driving)	**pàigheadh** (paying)
còcaireachd (cooking)	**ruith** (running)	**clàradh** (recording)

You will be very used to using **a'** or **ag** before verbal nouns — when you are talking about 'doing' things.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha ruith math dhut. Bidh mi a' ruith ann an leth-mharaton a-màireach.
Running is good for you. I will be running in a half marathon on Saturday.

Bha fosgladh oifigeil Pàrlamaid na h-Alba ann an 2004.
The official opening of the Scottish Parliament was in 2004.

Bidh a' bhùth a' fosgladh aig naoi uairean sa mhadainn.
The shop will be opening at 9am.

Vocative case The case used when directly addressing someone. See **Ceumannan 1 p336**. Masculine nouns and names in the vocative case should be lenited and slenderised where possible.

Mar eisimpleir:

Hallò, a Dhòmhnaill! **Suidh sìos, Iain!**

Feasgar math, a Chailein! **Ciamar a tha thu, a Ruairidh?**

Female nouns should be lenited where possible.

Mar eisimpleir:

Hallò, a Mhàiri! **Suidh sìos, Eilidh!**

Feasgar math, a Mhòrag! **Ciamar a tha thu, a Lionsaidh?**