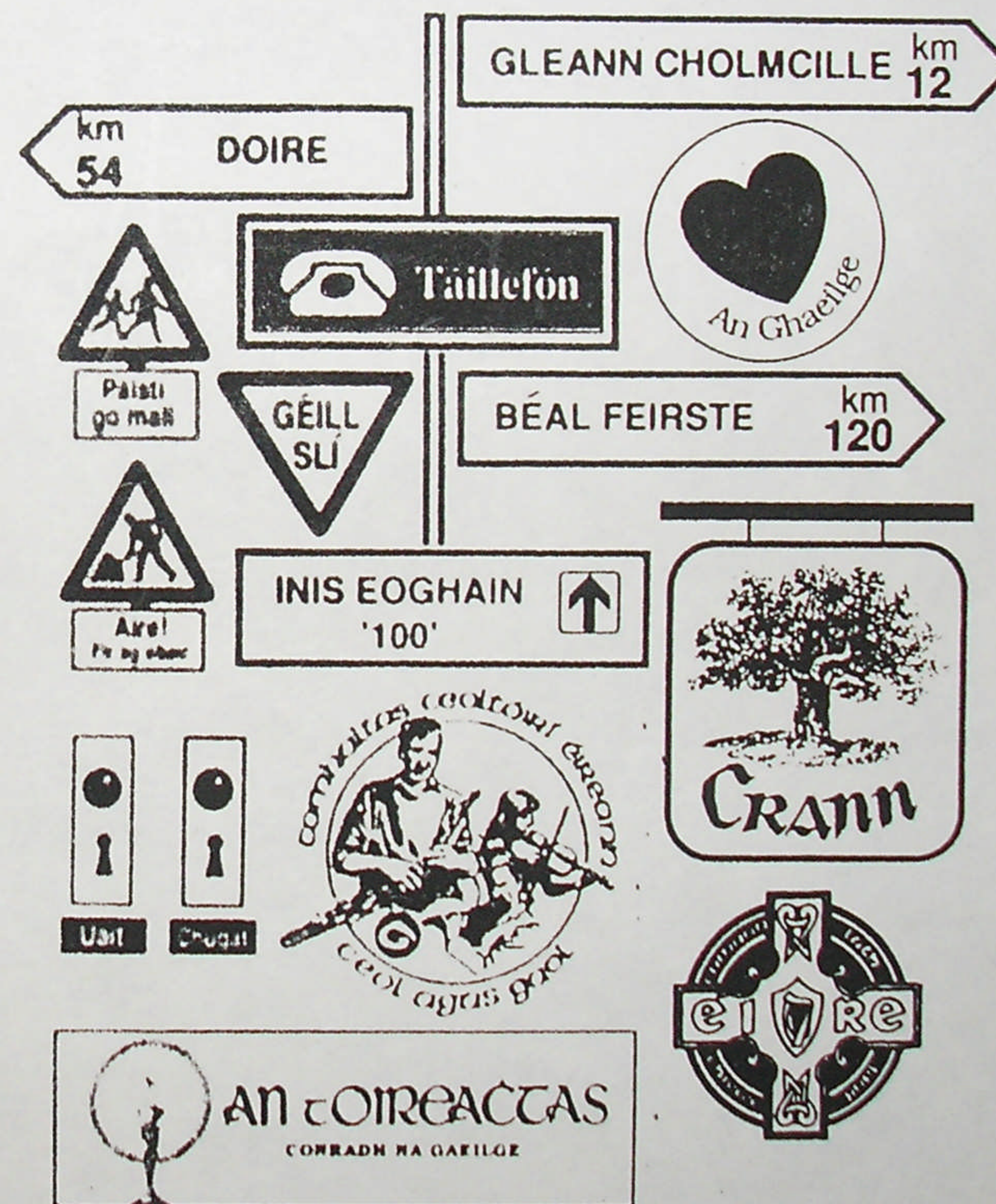


Cúrsa Closamhairc Gaeilge

A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL
IRISH COURSE
FOR ADULTS

Part One - Texts & Notes



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lontaobhas *Ultach* i bhfoilsíú an chúrsa seo.

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Lucian, a Greek writer of the Second Century AD, relates that as he was travelling in Gaul, he came across the picture of an old man in a lionskin and leading a group of followers, who are attached to his own tongue by little gold and amber chains of great beauty and delicacy. The people are not being forced along, but follow him eagerly and heap praises upon him, and it is clear that they would regret their liberty. It is explained to him that the old man represents eloquence, and is pictured as Heracles, because the Celts believe that eloquence is of greater power than physical strength, and that it attains its climax in old age. His name is *Ogmios*. In Irish mythology he appears as *Oghma*, and is held to be the inventor of *Ogham*, the first alphabet ever used in Ireland.

INTRODUCTION

These lessons are offered with a view to helping those, who are studying the Irish language at home and to whom a tutor is not readily available. It is hoped that they will go some way to making their home-based studies more stimulating and in the end more successful.

The course contains three elements: Texts, Notes and Recorded Materials.

The Texts are organised in lessons (*ceachtanna*), twenty in each part of the course, and each *ceacht* is divided into units (*aonaid*), which are number coded for easy cross-reference to the notes.

The Notes provide a key to the Texts and are presented on the facing pages of the manual. They should be used sparingly and it is recommended that they are normally covered so that full attention can be given in the first instance to the texts, illustrations and the taped materials.

Ceacht a hAon (Lesson One) is designed to serve a number of purposes. It introduces some study material but also indicates to the learner how the course is organised and how best to use it.

New material is first presented in a unit headed *Cleachtadh*. This term means practice, and it is intended that this unit should be used by the learner to listen to and repeat the words and phrases until they are mastered. In this section of the lesson the corresponding practice taped material is arranged in the following way:

Item number or letter	Item pronounced by the first voice	Blank	Item Repeated by the second voice	Blank
--------------------------	--	-------	---	-------

The learner is invited to try filling the blanks in the sequence and compare these attempts with the versions given on the tape. Each blank is signalled on the tape by a tone.

When the learner feels that the *Cleachtadh* unit has been mastered, the next unit *Teist* (Test) provides an opportunity to test this feeling out. Here the recorded material is arranged in a slightly different way:

Item number or letter	Blank	Word or phrase pronounced or response given	Blank	Word or phrase or response repeated
--------------------------	-------	---	-------	---

In the *Teist* units the learner is invited to attempt an answer before hearing it on tape. This is an important point; the effort involved in producing a correct response before hearing it should help to firmly establish the material in the learner's memory.

The *Léigh* (Read) units are intended as examples of the material of each lesson presented in a natural speech context and they also serve as models of the rhythm and flow of the language to practise on.

Abairtí (Phrases) units contain a number of useful and common expressions and *Amhrán* (Song) units introduce some songs of the Irish tradition, and may give some flavour of the rich literary and musical fare available through Irish.

Tús maith leath na hoibre is a commonly quoted proverb in Irish - a good start is half the work. Let me express the hope that *Cúrsa Closamhairc Gaeilge* represents a good start - and an enjoyable one - for those who are seeking through it an introduction to the fascination and pleasures of the Irish language.

Risteard Mac Gabhann

CEACHT A HAON

1.1.1. CLEACHTADH

- (a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- (b) 2 7 4 9 1 6 10 3 5 8
- (c) 7 9 6 3 1 4 2 10 8 5

1.1.2. TEIST

- (a) 2 4 6 3
- (b) 1 5 9 8 10 7 9
- (c) 6 9 4 2 3 1 7 5 8 10

1.1.3. CLEACHTADH Cad é an t-am é?



(a) Tá sé a dó a chlog.



(c) Tá sé a naoi a chlog.

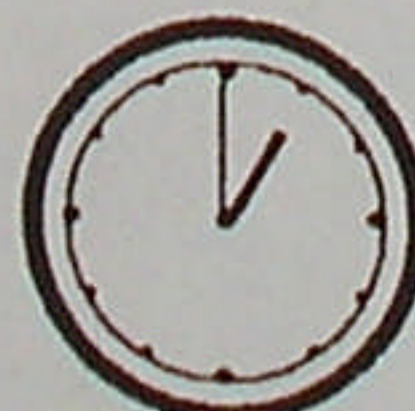


(e) Tá sé a deich a chlog.

(b) Tá sé a seacht a chlog.



(d) Tá sé a haon a chlog.



1.1.1.

1 - a haon

2 - a dó

3 - a trí

4 - a ceathair

5 - a cúig

6 - a sé

7 - a seacht

8 - a hocht

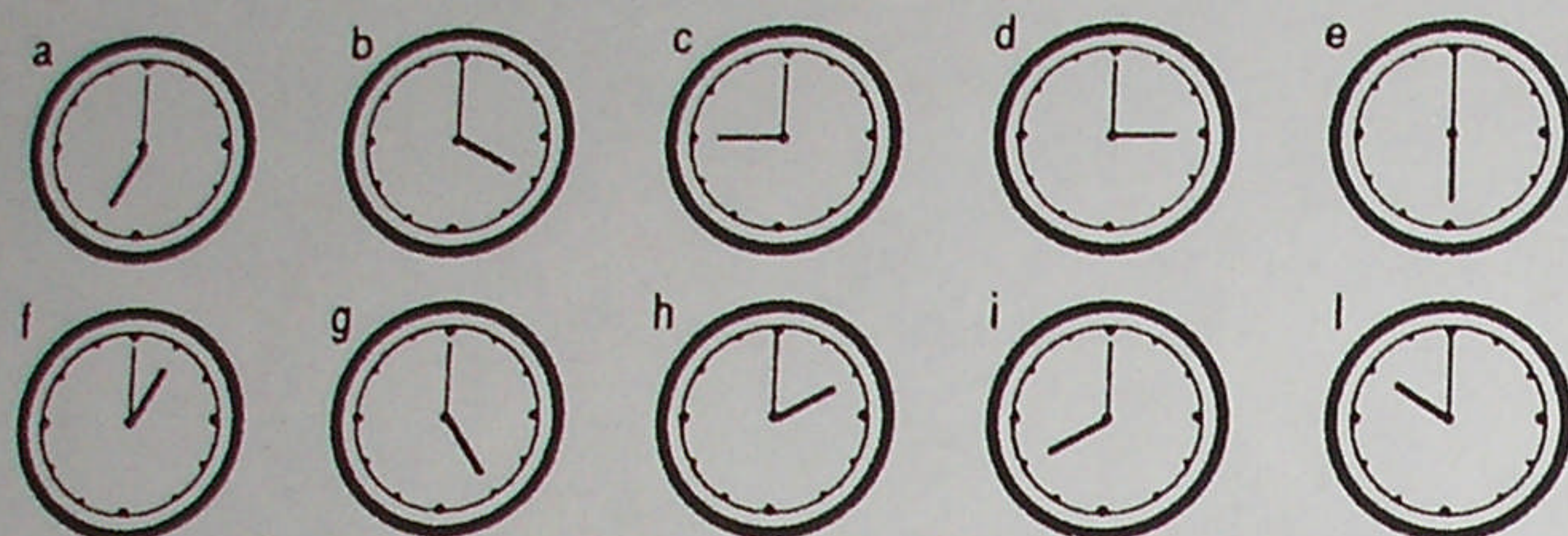
9 - a naoi

10 - a deich

1.1.3.

The stimulus phrase used here is *Cad é an t-am é?* (What time is it?) The response is given in the form of *Tá sé, a haon, a dó, a trí etc a chlog.* (It is one, two, three etc o'clock).

1.1.4. TEIST Cad é an t-am é?



1.1.5. ABAIRTÍ

1. Dia dhuit.
2. Dia dhaoibh.
3. Dia a's Muire dhuit.
4. Dia a's Muire dhaoibh.
5. Cad é mar tá tú?
6. Cad é mar tá sibh?
7. Tá mé go maith.
8. Tá muid (Táimid) go maith.
9. Go raibh maith agat.

(RE)

8'35-

Nous allons bien

1.1.4.

- a) Tá sé a seacht a chlog.
- b) Tá sé a ceathair a chlog.
- c) Tá sé a naoi a chlog.
- d) Tá sé a trí a chlog.
- e) Tá sé a sé a chlog.
- f) Tá sé a haon a chlog.
- g) Tá sé a cúig a chlog.
- h) Tá sé a dó a chlog.
- i) Tá sé a hocht a chlog.
- l) Tá sé a deich a chlog.

1.1.5.

Dia dhuit is the expression in Irish corresponding to Hello ! in English. Notice that there are two forms: *Dia dhuit* when addressing one person and *Dia dhaoibh* when addressing more than one. The reply (to one person) is *Dia a's Muire dhuit*, (to more than one) *Dia a's Muire dhaoibh*. Similarly *Cad é mar tá tú?* How are you?, *Cad é mar tá sibh?* How are you? (to more than one person). *Tá mé go maith* I am well, *Tá muid* or *Táimid go maith*. We are well. *Go raibh maith agat* means Thank you.

When practising these phrases the learner should try to reproduce them exactly as he hears them from the speakers on the tape. He should pay attention not only to the pronunciation of the individual words but also how they sound in the context of a complete phrase. Notice, for example, where the stress falls on the phrase *Cad é mar tá tú?* and how this in turn effects the pattern of pitch levels in the phrase - the 'rise and fall' or 'tune' of the phrase. This point may be demonstrated diagrammatically as follows:

• • • / •
Cad é mar tá tú

These 'tunes' are very important as it is these primarily which give any language its own distinctive sound.

CEACHT A DÓ

1.2.1. CLEACHTADH

- (a) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
- (b) 21 24 27 30 13 12 14 19 20 23 16 11
- (c) 29 13 12 15 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

1.2.2. TEIST

- (a) 11 20 22 12 17 18
- (b) 13 16 21 32 15 19 40 36
- (c) 14 50 62 74 86 98 100 45

1.2.3. CLEACHTADH Cad é an t-am é?



(a) Tá sé a dó dhéag a chlog.



(c) Tá sé fiche i ndiaidh a trí.



(e) Tá sé deich go dtí a dó.

(b) Tá sé ceathrú go dtí a hocht.



(d) Tá sé leath i ndiaidh a seacht.



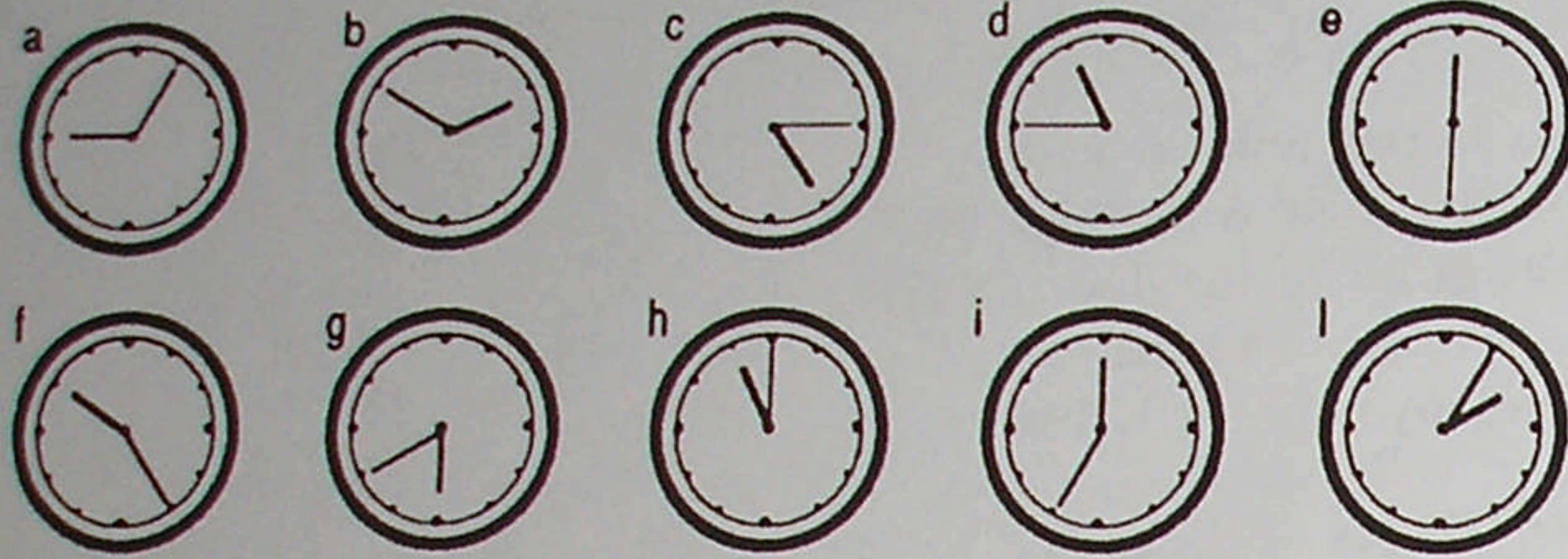
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 11 - a haon déag | 16 - a sé déag |
| 12 - a dó dhéag | 17 - a seacht déag |
| 13 - a trí déag | 18 - a hocht déag |
| 14 - a ceathair déag | 19 - a naoi déag |
| 15 - a cúig déag | 20 - fiche |

further combinations are made in the following way:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 30 - tríocha | 60 - seasca |
| 31 - tríocha a haon | 70 - seachtó |
| 32 - tríocha a dó | 80 - ochtó |
| 40 - daichead | 90 - nócha |
| 50 - caoga | 100 - céad |

- 1.2.3. i ndiaidh means after or past. Thus *Tá sé cúig i ndiaidh a trí* - It is five past three. *Go dtí* means To or Till. Thus *Tá sé deich go dtí a sé* - It is ten to six. *ceathrú* means a quarter and *leath* means a half.

1.2.4. TEIST Cad é an t-am é?



1.2.5. ABAIRTÍ

20/10.

1. Dia dhuit ar maidin.
2. Ádh mór ort.
3. Slán go fóill.
4. Tá sé ag éirí mall.
5. Oíche mhaith.
6. Codladh sámh.

1.2.4.

- a) Tá sé cúig i ndiaidh a naoi.
- b) Tá sé deich go dtí a dó.
- c) Tá sé ceathrú i ndiaidh a cúig.
- d) Tá sé ceathrú go dtí a haon déag.
- e) Tá sé leath i ndiaidh a dó dhéag.
- f) Tá sé fiche a cúig i ndiaidh a deich.
- g) Tá sé fiche go dtí a sé.
- h) Tá sé a haon déag a chlog.
- i) Tá sé fiche a cúig go dtí a dó dhéag.
- j) Tá sé cúig i ndiaidh a dó.

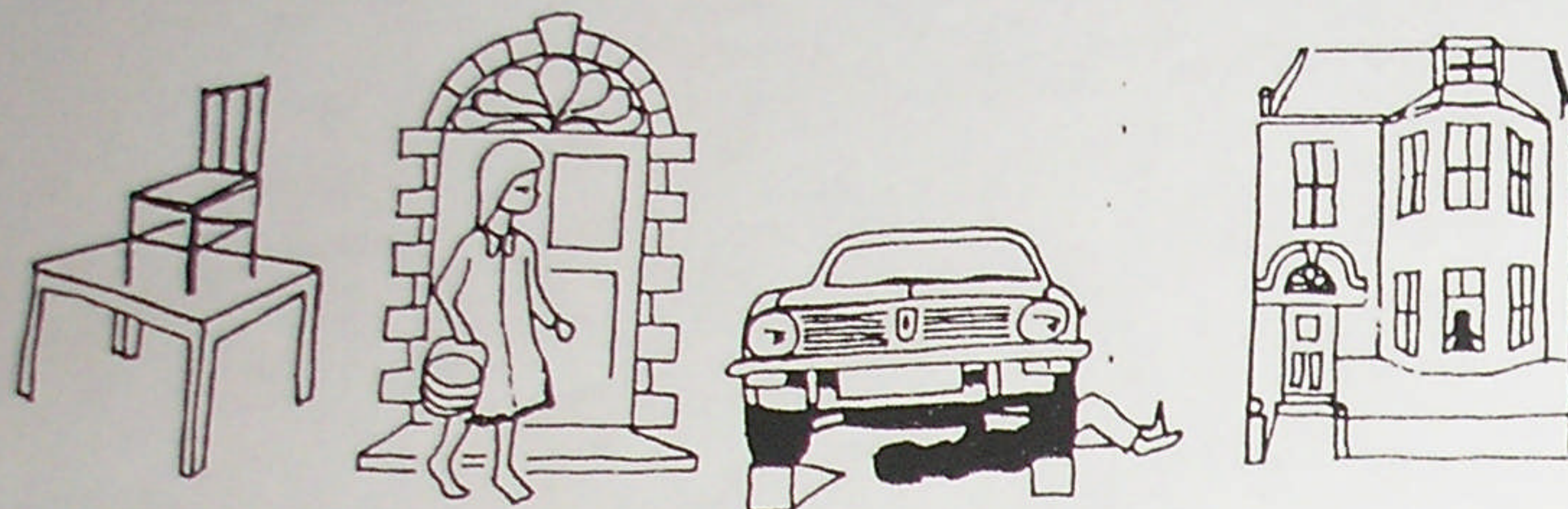
1.2.5.

1. Good morning!
2. Good luck to you. This expression is also frequently used as the equivalent of English Cheerio!
3. Goodbye for the present or See you soon. Literally *Slán* Goodbye *go fóill* yet.
4. It is getting late.
5. Good night
6. Sleep well. Literally a pleasant sleep.

CEACHT A TRÍ

1.3.1. CLEACHTADH

Cá bhfuil an ...?



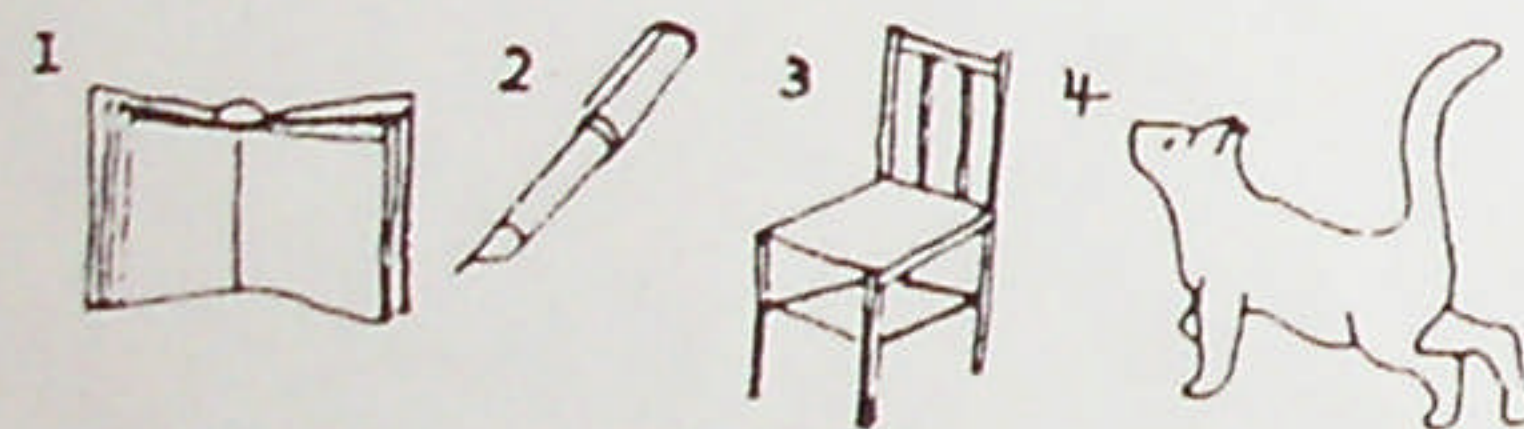
SAMPLA: Cá bhfuil an cailín?
Tá sí ag an doras.
An bhfuil sí sa teach?
Níl, tá sí ag an doras.
An bhfuil sí ag an doras? Tá.

1.3.2.

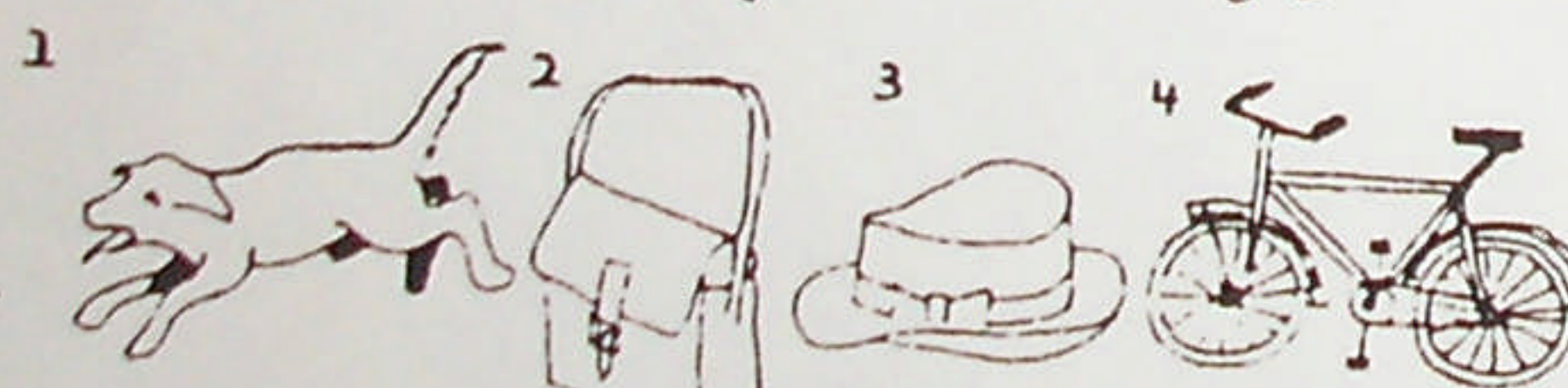
(a) Tá an ____ sa teach.



(b) Tá an ____ ar an tábla.



(c) Tá an ____ faoin charr.



(d) Tá an ____ ag an doras.



1.3.1.

The sample *Sampla* sentences in this unit are:
Tá an chathaoir ar an tábla - The chair is on the table.
Tá an cailín ag an doras - The girl is at the door.
Tá an fear faoin charr - The man is under the car.
Tá an buachaill sa teach - The boy is in the house.

Example: Where is the girl? She is at the door.
Is she in the house? No, she is at the door.
Is she at the door? Yes.

The form *faoin* is in fact a contraction of *faoi* under and *an* the. *Níl an cailín sa teach* means The girl is not in the house. And *An bhfuil an cailín sa teach?* means Is the girl in the house? Notice that the forms *Tá* and *Níl* are used as answers to *An bhfuil...?* mean Yes and No respectively e.g. *An bhfuil an cailín ag an doras?* *Tá.* - Is the girl at the door? Yes. *Cá bhfuil...?* means Where is, am are..?

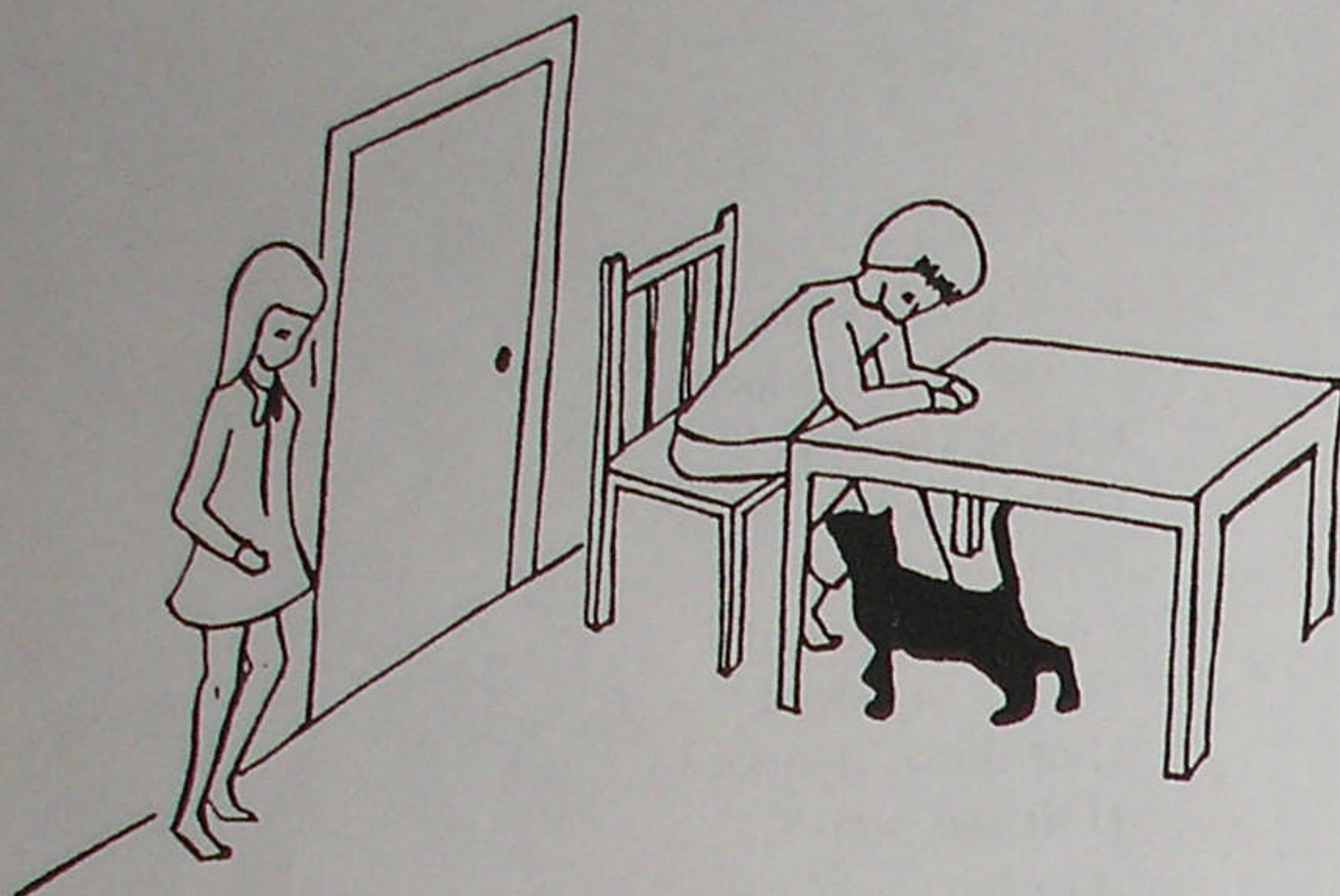
1.3.2.

<i>fear</i>	-	man	<i>madadh</i>	-	dog
<i>bean (b)</i>	-	woman	<i>mála</i>	-	bag
<i>buachaill</i>	-	boy	<i>hata</i>	-	hat
<i>cailín</i>	-	girl	<i>rothar</i>	-	bicycle
<i>leabhar</i>	-	book	<i>carr</i>	-	car
<i>peann</i>	-	pen	<i>buidéal</i>	-	bottle
<i>cathaoir (b)</i>	-	chair	<i>cat</i>	-	cat

There is no indefinite article in Irish. *Fear* means either man or a man, *an* means the. Notice that *an* causes a mutation (i.e. changes the sound) on the initial letter of feminine words marked above with a *b*. This mutation is called *séimhiú* and is signified in spelling by inserting the letter (h) after the mutated letter. Compare the sound change in English effected in words like: *pill/phil*; *rig/high*. A table of these sound changes is included in the course book, and opportunities to practise them are integrated into subsequent lessons.

DNT L Sme maient pas au feu + R.
au plus si le mot commence par une voyelle (nas)
on met un T
→ *ustár* → *Tulár*

1.3.3. TEIST Questions on tape



1.3.4. LEIGH

- Pádraig:** Dia dhuit, a Liam, cad é mar tá tú?
An bhfuil Conall sa teach?
- Liam:** Dia a's Muire dhuit, a Phádraig. Níl,
tá sé amuigh sa charr ag an doras.
- Pádraig:** Bhuel, an bhfuil Úna istigh?
- Liam:** Níl, tá síse amuigh ag an doras fosta.
Fan bomaite ... Hóigh! a Úna. Goitse isteach.
Tá Pádraig anseo sa teach.
- Pádraig:** Go raibh maith agat, a Liam.

- 1.3.3. *Cá bhfuil an cailín? Tá sí ag an doras.
An bhfuil sí ag an tábla? Níl, tá sí ag an doras.
Cá bhfuil an fear? Tá sé ar an chathaoir.
An bhfuil sé ar an tábla? Níl, tá sé ar an chathaoir.
Cá bhfuil an cat? Tá sé faoin tábla.
An bhfuil sé faoin chathaoir? Níl, tá sé faoin tábla.*

1.3.4. READ

- Pádraig:** Hello, Liam, how are you? Is Conall in the house?
- Liam:** Hello, Pádraig*. No he is outside in the car at the door.
- Pádraig:** Well, is Úna in (inside)?
- Liam:** No, *she*** is outside at the door also. Wait a minute ...
Hey! Úna. Come in. Pádraig is here in the house.
- Pádraig:** Thank you, Liam.

* Note the special form of the name used when addressing its bearer. *Pádraig* becomes *a Phádraig*, *Séamas* - *a Shéamais* and *Seán* - *a Sheáin* etc.

** *sí* means she and *síse* is the emphatic form of *sí*

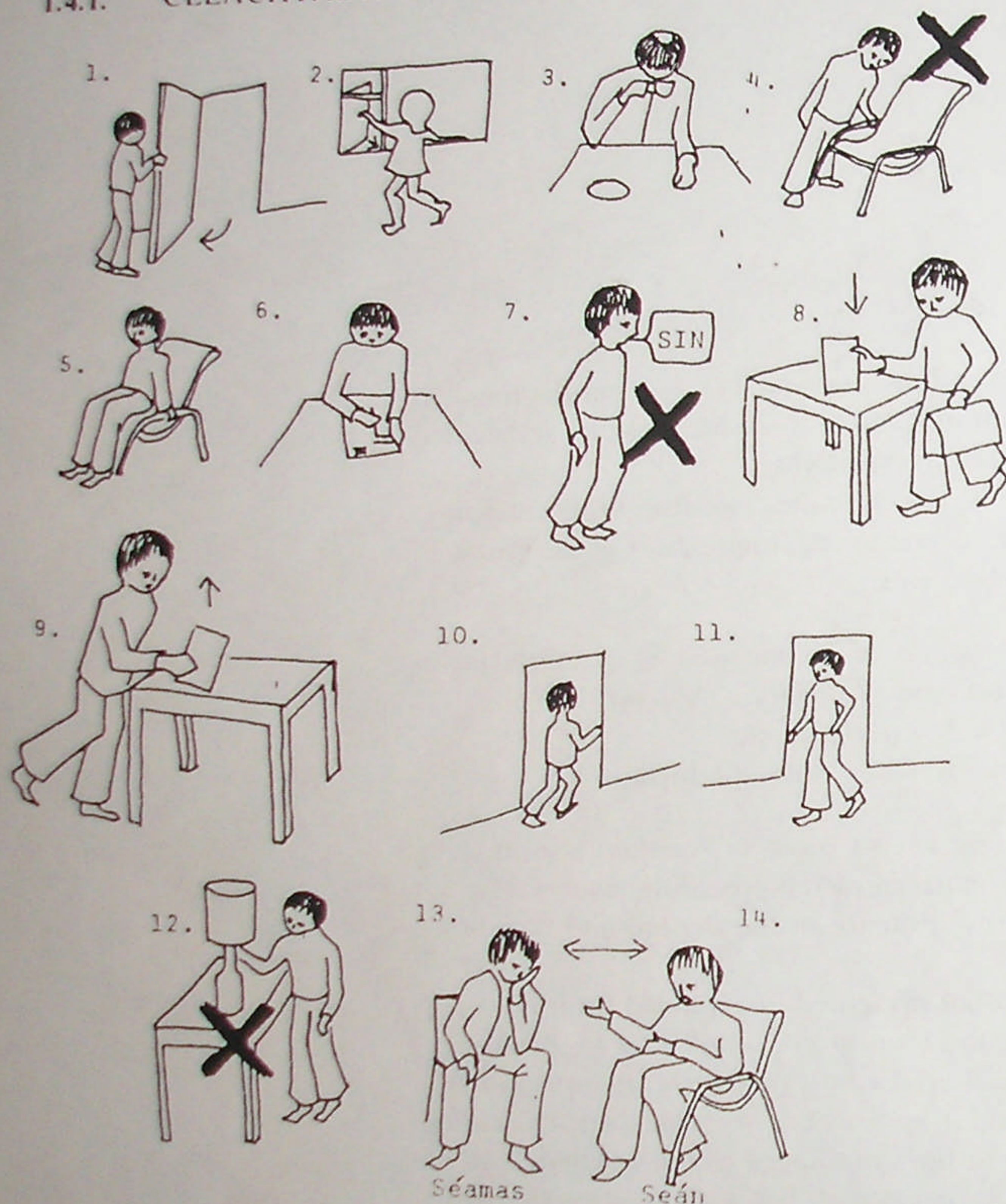
For the rest of the course each *Ceacht* will contain a short dialogue based on the material of the preceding lessons. Use these passages for further practice of the rhythm and flow of the spoken language.

Each passage is first of all presented in exploded form i.e. a gap following each phrase and then in unexploded form. Practise each segment individually recording your own attempts in the following gap and comparing it to the original, then try reading the complete dialogue at the same speed as the original. You may find this difficult to begin with but with practice you will find it gradually becoming easier.

Notice that the article *an* (the) frequently sounds in speech in phrases like *ag an doras* as *ag a' doras*. That is not to say that *ag an doras* is incorrect but that 'shortcuts' of this kind are common in the spoken forms of every language - compare English '*fish an' chips*'.

CEAHT A CEATHAIR

1.4.1. CLEAHTADH



1.4.1.

1. *Oscail an doras.* (Open the door)
2. *Druid an fhuinneog.* (Close the window)
3. *Ól an tae.* (Drink the tea)
4. *Ná suigh síos.* (Don't sit down)
5. *Éirigh.* (Get up)
6. *Scríobh an litir.* (Write the letter)
7. *Ná htabair sin.* (Don't say that)
8. *Cuir síos an leabhar.* (Put down the book)
9. *Tóg an leabhar.* (Lift the book)
10. *Gabh amach.* (Go out)
11. *Tar isteach.* (Come in)
12. *Ná las an solas.* (Don't light the light)
13. *Éist le Seán, a Sheámais.* (Listen to Seán, Séamas)
14. *Labhair le Séamas, a Sheáin.* (Speak to Séamas, Seán)

The order form of the verb in Irish is also the root of the verb on which many of the verbal forms are based. The negative order is formed by putting *ná* before the verb. Notice that *ná* prefixes *h* before a verb beginning with a vowel e.g. *Ól an tae* (Drink the tea) but *Ná hól an tae* (Don't drink the tea).

1.4.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.4.2.

Try to reproduce the phrases of the lesson here. They are introduced by number in random order on the tape.

1.4.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Fáilte romhat.
2. Fáilte romhaibh. ✓
3. Déan do scíth.
4. Gabh mo leithscéal.
5. Buíochas do Dhia.
6. Seo dhuit.
7. Go ndéana sé maith duit.
8. Sláinte agus saol agat.
9. Ól siar é.

1.4.4. LÉIGH

- Máire: Fáilte romhat, a Shéamais, tar isteach agus ná seas ansin ag an doras. Cad é mar tá tú?
- Séamas: Tá mé go maith, a Mháire, buíochas do Dhia.
- Máire: Suigh síos ag an tine agus déan do scíth. Tá sé iontach fuar inniu.
- Séamas: Go raibh maith agat. Leoga, níl sé te inniu ceart go leor, ach níl sé fliuch ach oiread.
- Máire: Seo braon beag uisce beatha. Ól siar é. Tá an turas sin abhaile fada go leor.
- Séamas: Sláinte agus saol agat, a Mháire.

cearb = veai

1.4.3.

1. You are welcome.
2. You are welcome. (When addressing more than one person)
3. Rest yourself. (lit. Make your rest)
4. Excuse me.
5. Thank God. (lit. Thanks to God)
6. Here. (Said when giving something to someone. lit. This to you)
7. You're welcome or Don't mention it. (lit. May it do you good)
8. Your good health!
9. Drink it back.

1.4.4. READ

- Máire: You're welcome, Séamas, come in and don't sit there at the door. How are you?
- Séamas: I am well, Máire, thank God.
- Máire: Sit down at the fire and rest yourself. It is very cold today.
- Séamas: Thanks. Indeed, it isn't warm today right enough, but it isn't wet either.
- Máire: Here's a wee drop of whiskey. Drink it back. That journey home is long enough.
- Séamas: Your good health, Máire.

CEACHT A CÚIG

1.5.1. CLEACHTADH

SAMPLA: *Cad é tá sé a dhéanamh?*
Tá sé ag labhairt Gaeilge.
An bhfuil sé ag labhairt Béarla?
Níl, tá sé ag labhairt Gaeilge.



1.5.1. This unit introduces the verbal form usually marked in English with the ending (-ing) in sentences like - He is walking, running, playing etc. This form in Irish is known in grammar as the verbal noun. It is an extremely useful form being much more widely used than its counterpart in English. Each phrase is introduced with the question: *Cad é tá sé a dhéanamh?* - What is he doing? or *Cad é mar tá an aimsir?* - What is the weather like?

1. *Tá sé ag siúl.** - He is walking.
2. *Tá sé ag rith.* - He is running.
3. *Tá sé ag labhairt Gaeilge.* - He is speaking Irish.
4. *Tá sé ag scríobh.* - He is writing.
5. *Tá sé ag seinm ar fhidil.* - He is playing a fiddle.
6. *Tá sé ag éisteacht leis** an raidió.* - He is listening to the radio.
7. *Tá sé ag dul chuig an mhonarcha.* - He is going to the factory.
8. *Tá sé ag teacht abhaile ón mhonarcha.* - He is coming home from the factory.
9. *Tá sé ag amharc ar an teilifís.* - He is looking at the television.
10. *Tá sé ag tiomáint cairr.* - He is driving a car.
11. *Tá sé ag obair.* - He is working.
12. *Tá sé ag fanacht leis an fhiachlóir.* - He is waiting for the dentist.
13. *Tá sé*** ag cur fearthainne.* - It is raining.
14. *Tá sé ag cur sneachta.* - It is snowing.
15. *Tá sé ag ithe a bhricfeasta.* - He is eating his breakfast.
16. *Tá sé ag caitheamh píopa.* - He is smoking a pipe.

* Notice that *ag* in these phrases is usually pronounced *a'* except when followed by a vowel.

** The phrase is *ag éisteacht le* - listening to, but *le* becomes *leis* when followed by the article *an* - the.

*** Notice that *sé* can mean either he or it.

1.5.2. TEIST Questions on tape 4-9-16-13-1-3-6-7-8-
14-10-12-5-11-15-2-

1.5.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Cad é mar tá an aimsir inniu?
2. Tá sé bog.
3. Tá sé scamallach.
4. Tá sé feanntach.
5. Tá an ghaoth iontach láidir inniu.
6. Tá an lá go deas. Tá go díreach.

1.5.4. LÉIGH

Gráinne: Éist a Shéamais, cá bhfuil tú ag dul?
 Séamas: Tá mé ag dul abhaile anois, ach tá mé ag teacht ar ais anseo ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht mar tá mé ag seinm ag an damhsa anocht.
 Gráinne: Cá bhfuil do charr?
 Séamas: Tá sé istigh sa gharáiste. Níl mé ag tiomáint inniu. Tá rud éigin cearr leis an inneall.
 Gráinne: Tá mise ag dul an bealach céanna. Isteach leat.
 Séamas: Go raibh céad maith agat, a Ghráinne.

1.5.2. Try to reproduce the phrases of the lesson here. They are introduced by number in random order.

- 1.5.3.
1. How is the weather today?
 2. It is 'soft' (i.e. damp and mild).
 3. It is cloudy.
 4. It is bitterly cold.
 5. The wind is very strong today.
 6. The day is fine. Yes indeed.

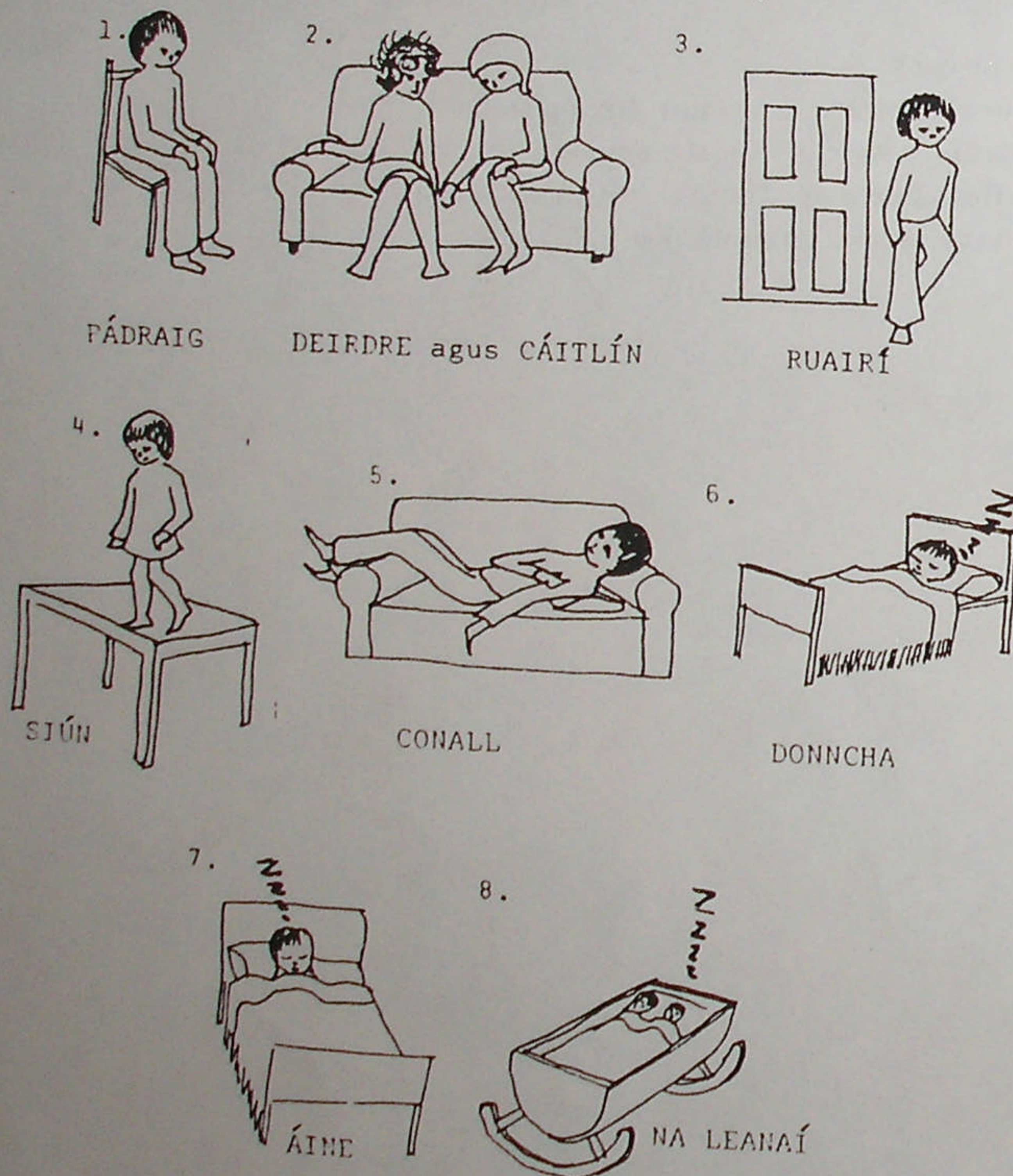
1.5.4. READ

Gráinne: Listen, Séamas, where are you going?
 Séamas: I am going home now, but I am coming back here at half past eight for I am playing at the dance tonight.
 Gráinne: Where is your car?
 Séamas: It is inside in the garage. I am not driving today. there is something wrong with the engine.
 Gráinne: I am going the same way. Jump in (lit. In with you.)
 Séamas: Thank you very much, Gráinne.

CEACHT A SÉ

1.6.1. CLEACHTADH

SAMPLA: Cá bhfuil Pádraig? Tá sé ina shuí ar an chathaoir.
An bhfuil sé ina luí ar an tolg? Níl.
Cé tá ina luí ar an tolg? Tá Conall.
Cá bhfuil tú, a Phádraig? Tá mé i mo shuí ar an chathaoir.



1.6.1.

This unit deals with a small number of verbs which handle the English verbal form ending in -ing in a way different to that outlined in unit 1.5.1. These are verbs referred to in grammar as verbs of state e.g. sitting, standing, lying etc. (in contrast to verbs of action -running, reading, etc). This is not a large group of verbs but it does require a special construction.

Tá mé i mo luí.	- I am lying.
Tá tú i do luí.	- You are lying.
	(addressing one person)
Tá sé ina* luí.	- He is lying.
Tá sí ina* luí.	- She is lying.
Tá muid inár* luí.	- We are lying.
Tá sibh i bhur luí.	- You are lying.
	(addressing more than one person)
Tá siad ina* luí.	- They are lying.

The way this construction would be translated literally in English is shown below.

Tá mé	-	i	-	mo	-	luí
I am	-	in	-	my	-	state of lying

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

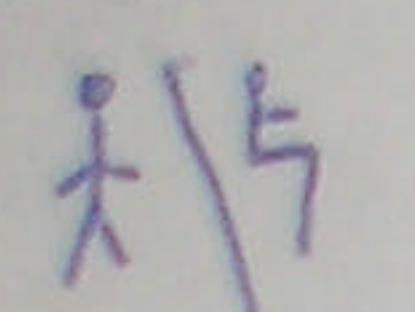
mé	-	I
tú	-	you
sé	-	he
sí	-	she
muid	-	we
sibh	-	you
siad	-	they

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

mo	-	my
do	-	your
a	-	his
a	-	her
ár	-	our
bhur	-	your
a	-	their

The *n* in the forms marked * above is simply used to separate the preposition *i* from the possessive adjectives *a* (his, her, their) and *ár* (our). These possessive adjectives cause mutation to the following word:

Tá mé i mo chodladh	- I am sleeping.
Tá tú i do chodladh	- You are sleeping.
Tá sé ina chodladh	- He is sleeping.
Tá sí ina codladh	- She is sleeping.
Tá muid inár gcodladh	- We are sleeping.
Tá sibh i bhur gcodladh	- You are sleeping.
Tá siad ina gcodladh	- They are sleeping.



Seasamh / Suí / lúí.

1.6.2. TEIST Questions on Tape

Notice the second type of mutation occurring in Irish. This is called *urú*, and it occurs after *ár*, *bhur* and *a* (their). *a* (her) simply prefixes *h* to words beginning with a vowel. For a summary of these sound changes see the table included in the course book. Opportunities to practise them are integrated into the lessons.

1. *Tá Pádraig ina shuí ar an chathaoir.* - Pádraig is sitting the chair.
2. *Tá na cailíní ina suí ar an tolg.* - The girls are sitting on the sofa.
3. *Tá Ruairí ina sheasamh ag an doras.* - Ruairí is standing at the door.
4. *Tá Siún ina seasamh ar an tábla.* - Siún is standing on the table.
5. *Tá Conall ina lúí ar an tolg.* - Conall is lying on the sofa.
6. *Tá Donncha ina chodladh sa leaba.* - Donncha is sleeping in the bed.
7. *Tá Aine ina codladh sa leaba.* - Áine is sleeping in the bed.
8. *Tá na leanaí ina gcodladh sa chliabhán.* - The babies are sleeping in the cradle.

Example: Where is Pádraig? He is sitting on the chair.
 Is he lying on the sofa? No.
 Who is lying on the sofa? Conall is.
 Where are you, Pádraig? I am sitting on the chair.

- 1.6.2. *Cá bhfuil Pádraig?*
Tá sé ina shuí ar an chathaoir.
An bhfuil sé ina shuí ar an tábla?
Níl, tá sé ina shuí ar an chathaoir.
Cá bhfuil tú, a Phádraig?
Tá mé i mo shuí ar an chathaoir.
Cá bhfuil Siún?
Tá sí ina seasamh ar an tábla.
An bhfuil sí ina seasamh ar an tolg?
Níl, tá sí ina seasamh ar an tábla.
Cá bhfuil tú, a Shiún?
Tá mé i mo sheasamh ar an tábla.
Cá bhfuil na cailíní?
Tá siad ina suí ar an tolg.
Cá bhfuil sibh, a chailíní?
Tá muid (Táimid) inár suí ar an tolg.
Cá bhfuil na leanaí?

1.6.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Ara, bí i do thost!
2. Tá mé i mo chónaí anseo anois.
3. Gabh a chodladh, a leanbh.

1.6.4. LÉIGH

Máire: Cá bhfuil tú, a Dhonncha?
Donncha: Tá mé anseo i mo shuí sa chistin ag éisteacht leis an raidió.
Máire: Bhuel, tar isteach anseo agus cuir síos tine. Tá sé ag éirí iontach fuar anois. Cá bhfuil do mháthair? An bhfuil síse sa chistin fosta?
Donncha: Níl, tá sí sa seomra suí ina luí ar an tolg ag amharc ar an teilifís.
Máthair: Cad é deir tú ... I mo luí ar an tolg? Níl, leoga! Tá mé amuigh anseo sa chlós ag obair.

1.6.5. AMHRÁN Tá mé i mo shuí

Tá mé i mo shuí ó d'éirigh an ghealach aréir,
 Ag cur tine síos gan scíth a's ag fadú go géar,
 Tá bunadh an tí ina luí a's tá mise liom féin,
 Tá an coileach ag glaoch a's an saol ina gcodladh ach mé.

*Je suis assis depuis le lever de la lune hier soir
 en allumant le feu sans repos et en l'allumant avec lassitude
 Les gens de la maison allongés et je reste avec moi-même
 L'aube se lève et le monde dort mais moi*

*Tá siad ina gcodladh sa chliabhán.
 An bhfuil siad ina gcodladh ar an tolg?
 Níl, tá siad ina gcodladh sa chliabhán.
 Cé tá ina sheasamh ag an doras?
 Tá Ruairí.*

1. Oh, be quiet!
2. I am living (dwelling) here now.
3. Go to sleep, baby.

1.6.4. READ

Máire: Where are you, Donncha?
Donncha: I am here sitting in the kitchen listening to the radio.
Máire: Well, come in here and make (lit. put down) a fire. It is getting very cold now. Where is your mother? Is *she* in the kitchen also?
Donncha: No, she is in the sitting room lying on the sofa looking at the television.
Mother: What do you say? ... Lying on the sofa? I'm not, indeed. I am outside here in the yard working.

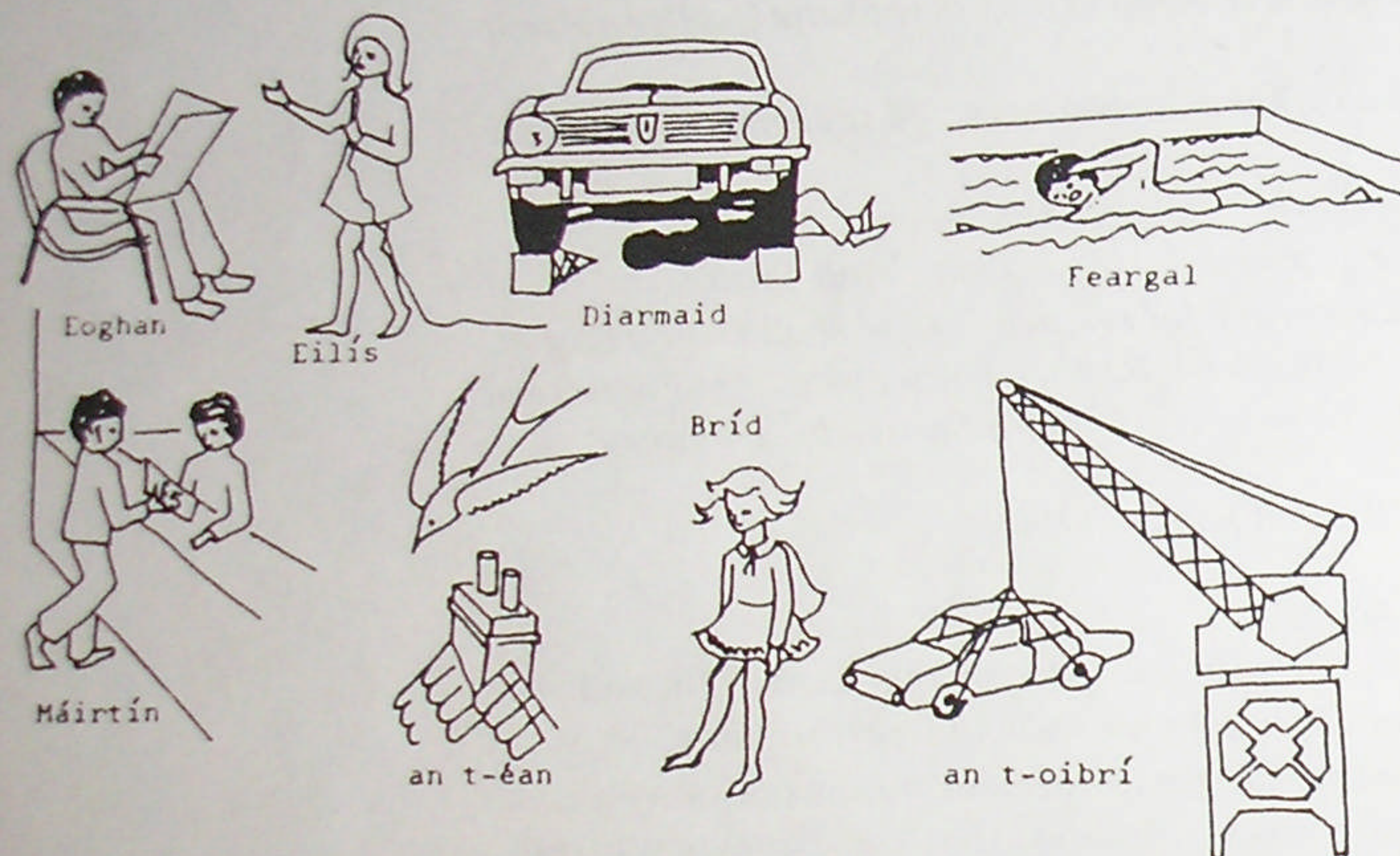
- 1.6.5. SONG This is a verse of a well known Irish folk song. It will serve to illustrate a characteristic feature of Irish verse with which learners more familiar with the conventions of English verse will be unaccustomed. In Irish *amhrán* metres one finds rhyming assonantal schemes not only at the end of the line but also at stressed points along the line as well. Thus in this example *shuí, síos, tí, glaoch* form one such rhyming scheme, *d'éirigh, scíth, luí, saol* another and *aréir, géar, féin, and mé* still another.

I am sitting (i.e. I am awake)

I am sitting since the moon rose last night,
 Making a fire restlessly and kindling wearily,
 The people of the house are in bed (lit. lying)
 and I'm by myself,
 The cock is crowing and the world is asleep but me.

CEACHT A SEACHT

1.7.1. CLEACHTADH



SAMPLA: Cad é tá Eoghan a dhéanamh? Tá sé ag léamh páipéir.
 An bhfuil sé ábalta Béarla a léamh? Tá.
 Agus Gaeilge? Tá sé ábalta Gaeilge a léamh fosta.
 An bhfuil sé ábalta Sínis a léamh? Níl.
 Agus Gréigis? Níl sé ábalta Gréigis a léamh ach oiread.

Tá sé ag léamh Béarla. — Tá sé ábalta Béarla a léamh.

1. Tá sé ag deisiú a rothair.
2. Tá sí ag ceol "Tá mé i mo shuí".
3. Níl sé ag tógáil leoraí.
4. Tá an leanbh ag siúl anois.
5. Tá an t-éan ag eitilt arís.

Tá mé ag dul abhaile. — Caithfidh mé dul abhaile.

1. Tá mé ag briseadh nóta cúig phunt.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| 1.7.1. | Tá Eoghan ag léamh páipéir. | Eoghan is reading a paper. |
| | Tá Eilís ag ceol. | Eilís is singing. |
| | Ta Diarmaid ag deisiú cairr. | Diarmaid is repairing a car. |
| | Tá Feargal ag snámh. | Feargal is swimming. |
| | Tá Máirtín ag briseadh nóta cúig phunt. | Máirtín is changing (breaking) a £5 note. |
| | Tá an t-éan ag eitilt. | The bird is flying. |
| | Tá Bríd ag damhsa. | Bríd is dancing. |
| | Tá an t-oibrí ag tógáil cairr. | The workman is lifting a car. |

These additional verbal noun forms are introduced in conjunction with another construction using the verbal noun. Compare the following sentences.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) | Tá Bríd ag damhsa. | - Bríd is dancing. |
| (b) | Tá Bríd ábalta damhsa. | - Bríd is able to dance. |

You will notice that the same form of the verb (the verbal noun) is used in both cases. Now compare the following two sentences:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) | Tá Seán ag labhairt Béarla. | - Seán is speaking English. |
| (b) | Tá Seán ábalta Béarla a labhairt. | - Seán is able to speak English. |

Notice the word order in (b) - the object Béarla is placed before the verbal noun and the particle *a* is added also. This particle *a* causes *seimhiú* to the following letter.

Example: What is Eoghan doing? He is reading a paper.
 Can he (is he able to) read English? Yes.
 And Irish? He can read Irish also.
 Can he read Chinese? No.
 And Greek? He cannot read Greek either.

He is reading English — He can (is able to) read English.

1. He is repairing his bicycle ... Tá sé ábalta a rothar a dheisiú.
2. She is singing "Tá mé i mo shuí" ... Tá sí ábalta "Tá mé i mo shuí" a cheol.
3. He is not lifting a lorry ... Níl sé ábalta leoraí a thógáil.
4. The baby is walking now ... Tá an leanbh ábalta siúl anois.
5. The bird is flying again ... Tá an t-éan ábalta eitilt arís.

I am going home — I must (have to) go home.

1. I am changing a five pound note ... Caithfidh mé nóta cúig phunt a bhriseadh.

2. Tá mé ag léamh an leabhair sin.
3. Tá mé ag foghlaim an damhsa sin.
4. Tá sé ag fáil béile ar dtús.
5. Tá sí ag ceannach gúna nua.

1.7.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.7.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Arís!
2. Dia leat!
3. Anois, a Bhríd, abair amhrán.
4. Tá mé iontach buartha.
5. Tá piachán i mo scornach.

1.7.4. LÉIGH

- Úna: An bhfuil tusa ag dul chuig an damhsa anocht, a Dhiarmaid?
- Diarmaid: Níl, níl mé ábalta dul áit ar bith anocht mar tá mo mháthair tinn agus caithfidh mé fanacht sa bhaile.
- Úna: An bhfuil sí go holc?
- Diarmaid: Ní chreidim é, ach tá sí ag éirí sean anois agus tá muid (táimid) uilig rud beag imníoch. Tá an dochtúir ar an bhealach.
- Úna: Cé tá ag seinm ag an damhsa anocht?
- Diarmaid: Tá banna ceoil ó Bhaile Átha Cliath luaite ar an fhógra, ach níl siad ábalta teacht anois. Dream éigin ó Bhéal Feirste, sílim, ach níl mé cinnte.

2. I am reading that book ... *an leabhar sin a léamh.*
3. I am learning that dance ... *an damhsa sin a fhoghlaim.*
4. He is getting a meal first ... *Caithfidh sé béile a fháil ar dtús.*
5. She is buying a new dress ... *Caithfidh sí gúna nua a cheannach.*

- 1.7.2. *Níl Eilís ábalta damhsa ach ... tá sí ábalta ceol.*
Tá Feargal ábalta siúl agus ... tá sé ábalta snámh fosta.
Tá Eoghan ábalta Béarla a léamh agus ... tá sé ábalta Gaeilge a léamh fosta.
Tá Diarmaid ábalta rothar a dheisiú agus ... tá sé ábalta carr a dheisiú fosta.
Níl Bríd ábalta ceol ach ... tá sí ábalta damhsa.
Tá an t-éan ábalta siúl agus ... tá sé ábalta eitilt fosta.
Níl an t-oibrí ábalta leoraí a thógáil ach ... tá sé ábalta carr a thógáil.
Níl Máirtín ábalta nóta deich bpunt a bhriseadh ... Agus nóta céad punt ...? Níl sé ábalta nóta céad punt a bhriseadh ach oiread.

(deich bpunt = £10; céad punt = £100)

- 1.7.3. 1. Again! (i.e. Encore!)
2. Bravo! (lit. God be with you) - frequently used by the audience at the end of a singing or dancing performance or as an encouragement to the performer during his performance.
3. Now, Bríd, sing a song. (Notice that the expression literally means "say a song".)
4. I am very sorry.
5. I have a hoarseness in my throat.

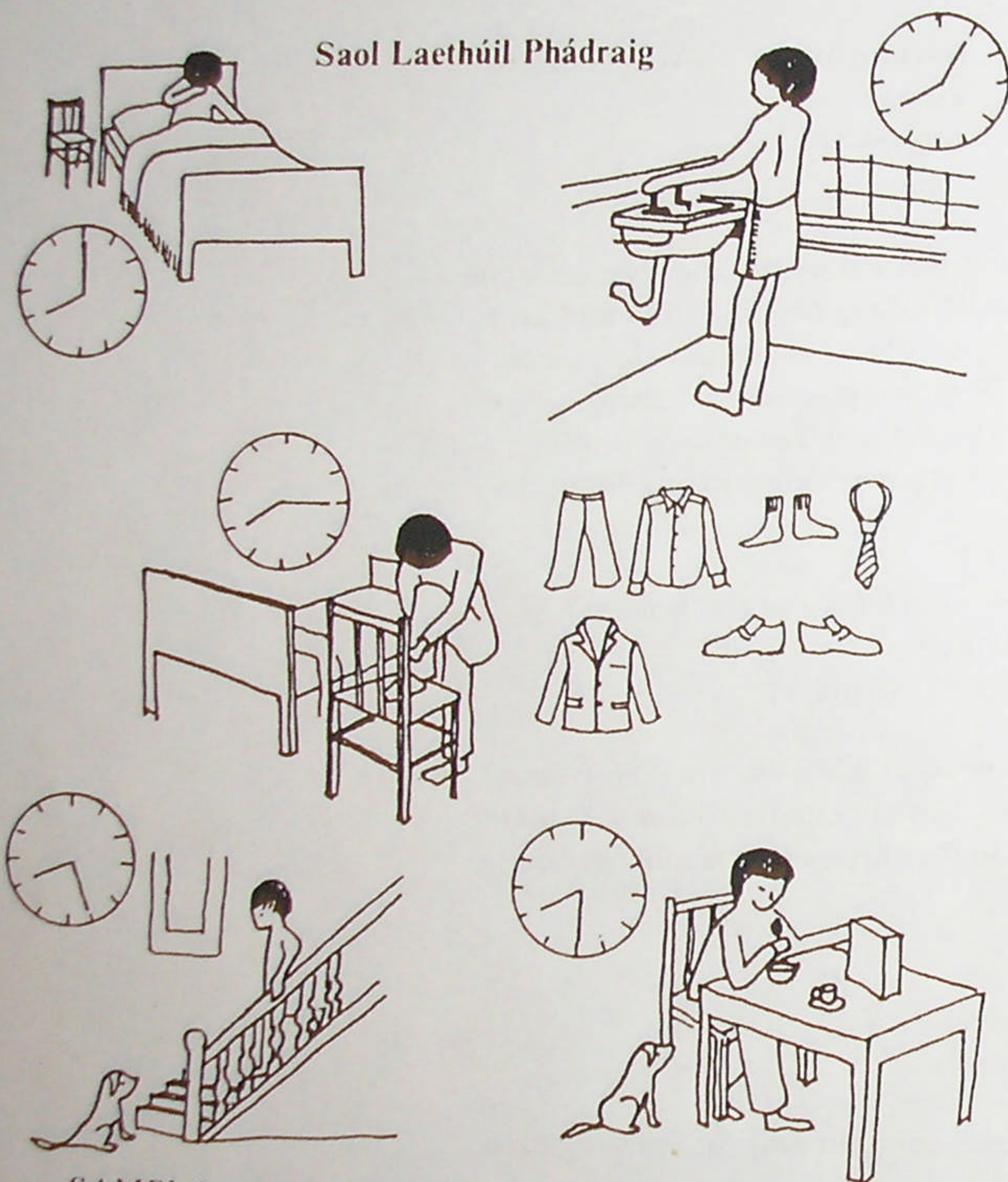
1.7.4. READ

- Úna: Are *you* going to the dance tonight, Diarmaid?
- Diarmaid: No, I cannot go anywhere tonight for my mother is ill and I have to stay at home.
- Úna: Is she bad? (i.e. Is she seriously ill?)
- Diarmaid: I don't think so (lit. I don't believe it), but she is getting old now and we are all a little anxious. The doctor is on his way. Who is playing at the dance tonight?
- Úna: There is a band from Dublin mentioned on the advertisement, but they cannot come now. Some group from Belfast, I think, but I'm not sure.

CEACHT A HOCHT

1.8.1. CLEACHTADH

Saol Laethúil Phádraig



SAMPLA: Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar a hocht a chlog ar maidin?
 Músclaíonn sé agus éiríonn sé amach as a leaba.
 An músclaíonn sé ar a naoi a chlog?
 Ní mhúsclaíonn, músclaíonn sé ar a hocht a chlog.
 Cad é dhéanann tú ar a hocht a chlog, a Phádraig?
 Músclaím agus éirim amach as mo leaba.

Pádraig's Daily Life

- 8.00: *Músclaíonn sé agus éiríonn sé amach as a leaba.*
 (He wakens and rises out of his bed)
- 8.05: *Téann sé chuig an seomra folctha agus níonn sé é féin* - a aghaidh, a lámha agus a mhuinéal.*
 (He goes to the bathroom and washes himself - his face, his hands and his neck)
- 8.15: *Cuireann sé air a chuid éadaigh - a bhríste, a léine, a stocai, a bhróga, a charbhat agus a chóta.*
 (He puts on his clothes - his trousers, his shirt, his socks, his shoes, his tie, and his coat).
- 8.25: *Téann sé síos an staighre agus isteach sa chistin.*
 (He goes down the stairs and into the kitchen).
- 8.30: *Bíonn a mháthair sa chistin agus tugann sí a bhrícfesta dó - tac, arán agus ubh.*
 (His mother is in the kitchen and she gives him his breakfast - (lit. gives his breakfast to him) - tea, bread and an egg).

* Just as you have I/me, she/her, he/him, we/us and they/them in English so in Irish you find *tú/thú, sé/é, sí/i* and *siad/iad, féin* means self. Thus: *níonn sé é féin* - he washes himself the *f* of *féin* is normally not pronounced in Ulster Irish.

The pronoun subject *mé* combines with the verb to give the form *tógaim* - I lift, *cuirim* - I put, *músclaím* - I waken etc. All the other pronouns remain separate although *cuireann muid* - we put, *tógann muid* - we lift and *músclaíonn muid* - we waken etc, have the alternative forms of *cuirimid*, *tógaimid* and *músclaímid*.

Example: What does Pádraig do at eight o'clock in the morning?
 He wakens and he rises out of his bed.
 Does he waken at 9.00 a.m.?
 No, he wakens at 8.00 a.m.?
 What do you do at 8.00 a.m., Pádraig?
 I waken and rise out of my bed.

1.8.2. TEIST Questions on tape

Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar a hocht a chlog ar maidin?
Músclaíonn sé agus éiríonn sé amach as a leaba.
An músclaíonn sé ar a seacht a chlog?
Ní mhúsclaíonn.
Cá dtéann sé ar 8.05. a.m.?
Téann sé chuig an seomra folctha.
Cad é dhéanann sé sa seomra folctha?
Níonn sé é féin.
An níonn sé a chosa (feet)?
Ní níonn.
An níonn sé a lámha?
Níonn.
Cad é dhéanann sé ar 8.15.?
Cuireann sé air a chuid éadaigh.
An gcuireann sé hata air?
Ní chuireann.
An gcuireann sé cóta air?
Cuireann.
Cá mbíonn a mháthair ar 8.30. a.m.?
Bíonn sí sa chistin.
Cad é dhéanann sí?
Tugann sí a bhricfeasta dó.

This unit introduces the Present Tense of the Irish verb. There are two groups of regular verbs in Irish - verbs whose roots (i.e. the order form) contain one syllable (Group A), and verbs whose roots contain more than one syllable (Group B). The following examples will illustrate this division.

(Group A)	(Group B)
<i>tóg</i>	<i>éirigh</i>
<i>cuir</i>	<i>tosaigh</i>
<i>ól</i>	<i>imigh</i>

The Present Tense of A verbs is formed by adding *-ann* or *-eann* to the root; that of B verbs by dropping the final *-igh* and adding *-íonn*. Note that it is only a spelling convention that these endings are spelt differently. They are pronounced the same. Other verbs of group B form the Present Tense by dropping their last vowel or combination of vowels and then adding the ending e.g.

múscail (waken) -- *músc* -- *músclaíonn sé* (he wakens)
oscail (open) -- *oscl* -- *osclaíonn sé* (he opens)
imir (play) -- *imr* -- *imríonn sé* (he plays)

The endings *-ann* and *-aíonn* are used when the final consonant of the root is broad i.e. preceded by a broad vowel *a, o, u*; *-eann* and *-íonn* are used when the final consonant is slender (coming after *i* or *e*)

tógann sé - he lifts
ní thógann sé - he doesn't lift
an dtógann sé? - does he lift?

Notice that the negative *ní* causes *séimhiú* and the interrogative *an?* causes *urú*.

There are no words in Irish exactly corresponding to English *Yes* and *No*. Instead Irish uses the verb used in the question to provide an affirmative or negative answer. Thus, for example, in answer to the question *Does he go there often?* one would say in Irish *Goes* (Yes) or *Doesn't go* (No).

1.8.3. LÉIGH

Cailín: Gabh mo leithscéal, a dhuine uasail, tá sé ag éirí mall anois, agus tá an dráma ag tosú gan mhoill. Gabh isteach sa halla anois le do thoil agus glac d'áit.

Fear: Cá huair a thosaíonn an dráma?

Cailín: Ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht, a dhuine uasail.

Fear: Och! tá mé mall cheana féin.

Cailín: Tá tú ceart go leor go fóill, a dhuine uasail. Tá dráma beag ar siúl anois. Ní théann an dráma mór ar an ardán go dtí a naoi a chlog. Seo clár.

Fear: Go raibh maith agat, a chailín.

1.8.4. AMHRÁN

Bean an Leanna

Chuaigh mé isteach i dteach aréir.
A's d'iarr mé cairde ar bhean an leanna,
Is é dúirt sí liom "Diabhal deoir!
Buail an bóthar a's gabh abhaile".

Curfá: Níl ina lá, níl ina lá,
Níl ina lá na ina mhaidin,
Níl ina lá, a mhíle grá,
Solas ard atá ar an ghealach.

Chuir mé mo lámh isteach i mo phóca,
A's d'iarr mé briseadh leathchrón' uirthi,
Is é dúirt sí liom "Suigh síos ag bord,
A's bí ag ól anseo go maidin".

Nach mise féin an fear gan chiall,
A d'fhág mo chíos i mo scornach,
D'fhág mé léan orm féin,
A's d'fhág mé séan ar dhaoine eile.

1.8.3. READ

Girl: Excuse me, sir, it is getting late now, and the play is starting soon. Go into the hall now please and take your place.

Man: When does the play start?

Girl: At half past eight, sir.

Man: Och! I am late already

Girl: You are all right yet, sir. There's a little play on (i.e. on-going) now. The big (i.e. main) play doesn't go on the stage until 9.00. Here's a programme.

Man: Thank you, miss.

1.8.4. SONG

The Alewoman

I went into a house last night,
and I asked the alewoman (i.e. landlady) for credit,
She said to me: "The devil a drop,
Hit the road and go home".

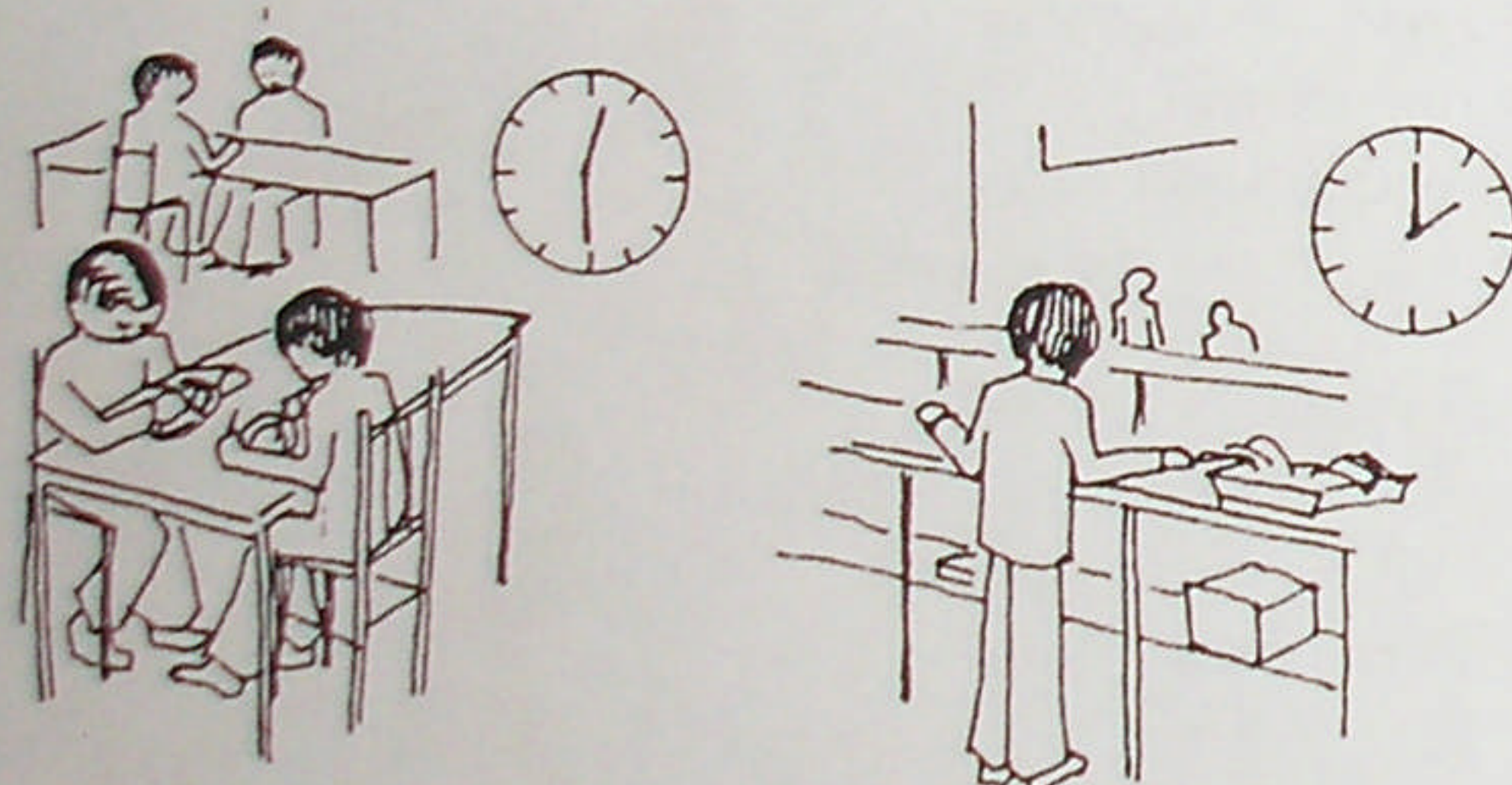
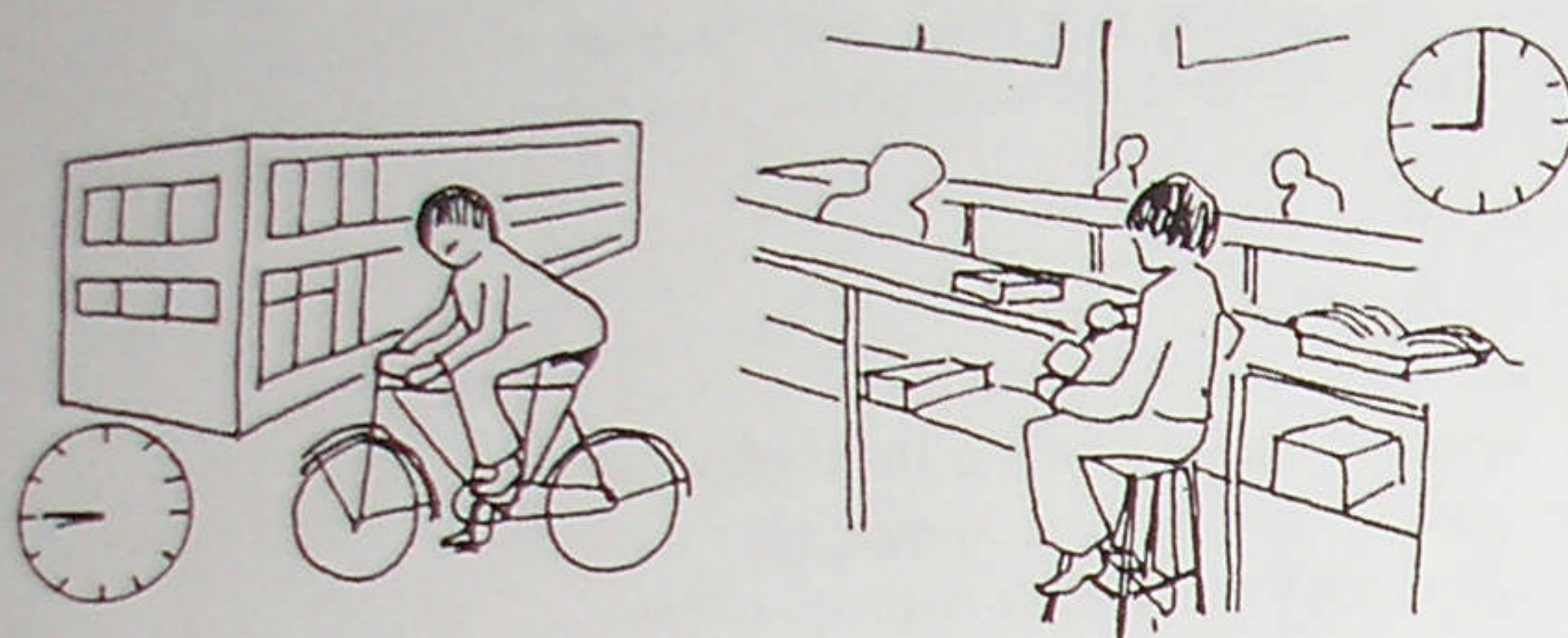
It's not day (yet), it's not day
It's not day nor morning,
It's not day, o thousand loves
(But) the high light on the moon.

I put my hand into my pocket,
And I asked her for the change of a halfcrown,
She said to me: "Sit down at the table
And be drinking here till morning".

Am I not the man without wit,
Who left my rent (money) in my throat,
I left misery on myself,
I left joy on other people.

CEAHT A NAOI

1.9.1. CLEAHTADH



SAMPLA: Cá dtéann Pádraig ar 8.45 a.m.?
 Téann sé chuig an mhonarcha ar a rothar.
 An dtéann sé ar an bhus? Ní théann.
 An dtéann sé ar a rothar? Téann.
 Cad é dhéanann tú ar 11.00 a.m., a Phádraig? Téim
 chuig an cheaintín agus ceannaím cupán
 tae agus ceapaire.

1.9.1. Notice in Unit 1.8.1. the use of the verb *bíonn*. Irish translates the sentence ...

She is in the kitchen, as either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tá sí sa chistin} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Bíonn sí sa chistin} \end{array} \right.$

Bíonn is used if the English sentence means *is usually*, *tá* in the English sentence means *is at present*. The distinction in the English dialect of Ireland between *He is* and *He bes* reflects this point exactly, and in fact originates from Irish.

When the article *an* is preceded by the preposition *chuig*, *ar*, *ag* etc. it normally causes *éimhí* on the following word. Thus:

an ccaintín (the canteen) but *chuig an cheaintín* (to the canteen)
an bus (the bus) but *ar an bhus* (on the bus)

Words beginning with *d*, *t*, or *s* are not affected by the article in this way. Thus:

an doras (the door) but *ag an doras* (at the door)
an seomra (the room) but *sa seomra* (in the room)

8.45: Téann sé chuig an mhonarcha ar a rothar.
 (He goes to the factory on his bicycle).

9.00: Osclaíonn an mhonarcha agus tosaíonn sé ag obair.
 (The factory opens and he starts working)

11.00: Bíonn sos tae aige. Téann sé chuig an cheaintín agus ceannaíonn sé cupán tae agus ceapaire.
 (He has a tea-break. He goes to the canteen and he buys a cup of tea and a sandwich).

12.30: Téann sé ar ais chuig an cheaintín agus faigheann sé a dhinnéar.
 (He goes back to the canteen and he gets his dinner).

2.00: Tosaíonn sé ag obair arís.
 (He starts working again).

Example: Where does Pádraig go at 8.45 a.m.?
 He goes to the factory on his bicycle.
 Does he go on the bus? No.
 Does he go on his bicycle? Yes.
 What do you do at 11.00 a.m., Pádraig?
 I go to the canteen and I buy a cup of tea
 and a sandwich.

1.9.2. TEIST Questions on tape

- 1.9.2. *Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar 8.45 a.m.?*
Téann sé chuig an mhonarcha ar a rothar.
An dtéann sé ar an bhus?
Ní théann.
Cá dtéann tú ar 8.45 a.m., a Phádraig?
Téim chuig an mhonarcha
An dtéann tú ar do rothar?
Téim.
Cad é tharlaíonn (happens) ar 9.00 a.m.?
Osclaíonn an mhonarcha.
An osclaíonn an mhonarcha ar a hocht a chlog?
Ní osclaíonn.
Cad é dhéanann Pádraig nuair a osclaíonn an mhonarcha?
Tosaíonn sé ag obair.
Cad é tharlaíonn ar 11.00 a.m.?
Bíonn sos tae aige.
Cad é cheannaíonn sé sa cheaintín?
Ceannaíonn sé cupán tae agus ceapaire.
An gceannaíonn sé cupán caife (coffee)?
Ní cheannaíonn.
Cad é dhéanann tú ar 12.30 p.m., a Phádraig?
Faighim mo dhinnéar.
Cá bhfaigheann tú do dhinnéar?
Faighim é sa cheaintín.
An bhfaigheann tú é sa bhaile (at home)?
Ní fhaighim.

1.9.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. (Tabhair) dom cupán caife, le do thoil.
2. Tá an tae seo seanbhruite.
3. Tá an bainne seo géar.
4. Tá an béile seo iontach blasta.
5. Cá mhéad sin?
6. Dhá phunt agus ceithre phingin.

- 1.9.3. 1. Give me a cup of coffee, please. (The *tabhair* of this phrase is frequently dropped out.)
2. This tea is stewed.
 3. This milk is sour.
 4. This meal is very tasty.
 5. How much is that?
 6. Two pounds and four pence. Notice the special forms of the numerals *dó* and *ceathair* when used with nouns. Notice also that they cause *séimhiú* to the following word.

1.9.4. LÉIGH

Diarmaid: Seo dhuit a Pheadair.

Peadar: Go raibh maith agat, a Dhiarmaid, ach ní chaithim toitíní anois. Caithim an píopa seo anois má chaithim ar chor ar bith. Cuireann na toitíní piachán orm, agus ar maidin, nuair a éirím, ní bhíonn blas ar bith ar mo bhriceasta.

Diarmaid: Tá ciall agat, a Pheadair. Tá mise ag caitheamh daichead toitín sa lá anois, agus, ar ndóigh, ní bhíonn blas ar bith ar mo shuípéarsa gan trácht ar mo bhriceasta.

Peadar: Tá sin barraíocht, a Dhiarmaid. Caithfidh tú stad de na toitíní ar fad.

1.9.4. READ

Diarmaid: Here, Peadar.

Peadar: Thank you, Diarmaid, but I don't smoke cigarettes now. I smoke this pipe now if I smoke at all. The cigarettes make me hoarse (lit. put a hoarseness on me), and in the morning, when I get up, my breakfast is tasteless (lit. There doesn't be any taste on my breakfast).

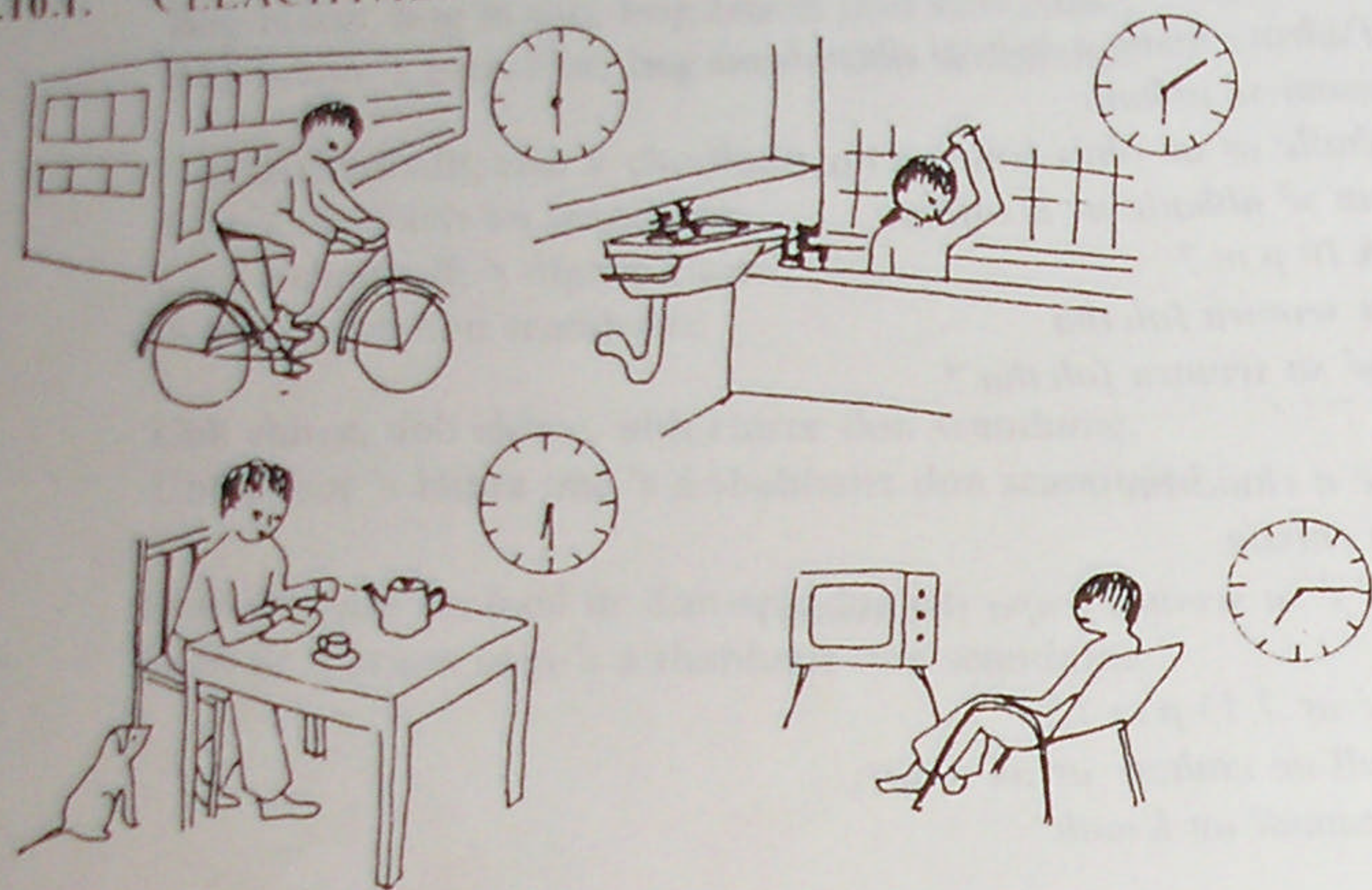
Diarmaid: You have sense, Peadar. *I* am smoking forty cigarettes a day (lit. in the day) now, and, of course, my supper* is without taste let alone (lit. without mention of) my breakfast.

Peadar: That's too much, Diarmaid. You must stop the cigarettes all together.

* The suffix *-sa* added to *suípéar* indicates emphasis.

CEAHT A DEICH

1.10.1. CLEAHTADH



SAMPLA: *Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar leath i ndiaidh a sé?*
Faigheann sé a chuid tae.
An bhfaigheann sé a shuipéar? Ní fhaigheann.
Cá bhfaigheann sé a chuid tae? Sa chistin.

- a) Cá huair a? druideann sé
 caitheann sé
 fágann sé
 tosaíonn sé
 folcann sé
- b) Ní músclaíonn sé
 briseann sé
 fanann sé
 suíonn sé
 ólann sé
 ritheann sé
- c) Cad chuige a . . . briseann sé
 druideann sé
 ólann sé
 itheann sé
 caitheann sé
 éiríonn sé

- 1.10.1. 6.00: *Druideann an mhonarcha agus tagann Pádraig abhaile.*
 The factory closes and Pádraig comes home).
- 6.10: *Téann sé chuig an seomra folctha agus folcann sé é féin.*
Athraíonn sé a chuid éadaigh.
 (He goes to the bathroom and he bathes himself. He changes his clothes).
- 6.30: *Faigheann sé a chuid tae sa chistin.* (He gets his tea in the kitchen).
- 7.15: *Caitheann sé tamall ag amharc ar an teilifís.*
 (He spends a while looking at the television).

The word *cuid* means *share* or *portion* and is used in expressions like *mo chuid tae* (my tea - lit. my share of tea), *mo chuid éadaigh* (my clothes) and *mo chuid gruaige* (my hair).

Example: What does Pádraig do at 6.30 p.m.?
 He gets his tea.
 Does he get his supper? No.
 Where does he get his tea?
 In the kitchen.

The following drills will provide continuing practice of the sound changes caused by *Cá huair a?* (When?), *Ní* (Negative) and *Cad chuige a?* (Why?) *Séimhiú* is always indicated in spelling by putting *h* after the mutated letter.

- (a) When does he close? spend? leave? begin? bath?
- (b) He doesn't waken, break, wait, sit, drink, run.
- (c) *Cad chuige a mbriseann sé?* - Why does he break?
 " " " *ndruideann sé?* - " " " close?
 " " " *n-ólann sé?* - " " " drink?
 " " " *n-itheann sé?* - " " " eat?
 " " " *gcaitheann sé?* - " " " spend?
 " " " *n-éiríonn sé?* - " " " get up?

1.10.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.10.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Cá huair a imíonn an bus?
2. Tá sé ar shiúl cheana féin.
3. Déan deifir.
4. Déan dó dhícheall.
5. Glac go bog é.

1.10.4. LÉIGH

- Áine: Goitse anseo chuig an fhuinneog, a Dhónaill. Seo chugainn an dochtúir. Cé tá tinn sa cheantar seo?
- Dónall: Tá seanbhean ina cónaí sa teach dearg sin ag an choirnéal, agus níl a croí róláidir.
- Áine: Ach ní thagann an dochtúir ar an Domhnach de ghnáth.
- Donall: Tá sin fíor. Caithfidh sí bheith go hola inniu, an créatúr.

- 1.10.2. *Cad é tharlaíonn ar 6.00 p.m.?*
Druideann an mhonarcha.
Cad é dhéanann Pádraig nuair a (when) dhruideann an mhonarcha ? Tagann sé abhaile.
An dtagann sé abhaile ar an bhus (on the bus) ?
Ní thagann, tagann sé abhaile ar a rothar.
Cá dtéann sé ar 6.10 p.m.?
Téann sé chuig an seomra folctha.
Cad é dhéanann sé sa seomra folctha ?
Folcann sé é féin.
Cá bhfaigheann sé a chuid tae ?
Faigheann sé é sa chistin.
An bhfaigheann sé é sa seomra leapa (bedroom) ?
Ní fhaigheann.
Cad é dhéanann sé ar 7.15 p.m.?
Caitheann sé tamall ag amharc ar an teilifís.
An gcaitheann sé tamall ag léamh?
Ní chaitheann.
Cad é dhéanann tú ar 6.00 p.m., a Phádraig ?
Tagaim abhaile.
An dtagann tú abhaile ar an traein ?
Ní thagaim.
Cad é dhéanann tú sa chistin ?
Faighim mo chuid tae.

- 1.10.3. 1. When does the bus depart ?
 2. It is away already.
 3. Hurry up. (lit. Make haste)
 4. Do your best.
 5. Take it easy. (lit. softly)

1.10.4. READ

- Áine: Come here to the window, Dónall. Here comes the doctor. Who is sick in this district?
- Dónall: There's an old woman living in that red house at the corner and her heart isn't too strong.
- Áine: But the doctor doesn't come on Sunday usually.
- Dónall: That's true. She must be* bad (i.e. seriously ill) today, the poor soul.

* *bheith* is the verbal noun of the verb *tá*.

1.10.5. AMHRÁN Bog Braon don Seandúine

Bog braon, bog braon, bog braon don seandúine,
Bog braon 's blais féin, bog braon don seandúine.

Cuir a chodladh, cuir a chodladh,
Cuir a chodladh an seandúine,
Cuir a chodladh 's nigh a chosa,
'S bog deoch don seandúine.

Ubh chirce, ubh chirce, ubh chirce don seandúine,
Ubh chirce 's blúire ime 's á thabhairt don seandúine.

Feoil úr, feoil úr, feoil úr don seandúine,
Feoil úr 's braon súip 's á thabhairt don seandúine.

1.10.5. SONG

Soften a Drop for the Old Man*

Soften a drop, soften a drop, soften a drop for the old man,
Soften a drop and taste it yourself, soften a drop for the
old man.

Put to sleep, put to sleep,
Put to sleep the old man,
Put to sleep and wash his feet,
And soften a drop for the old man.

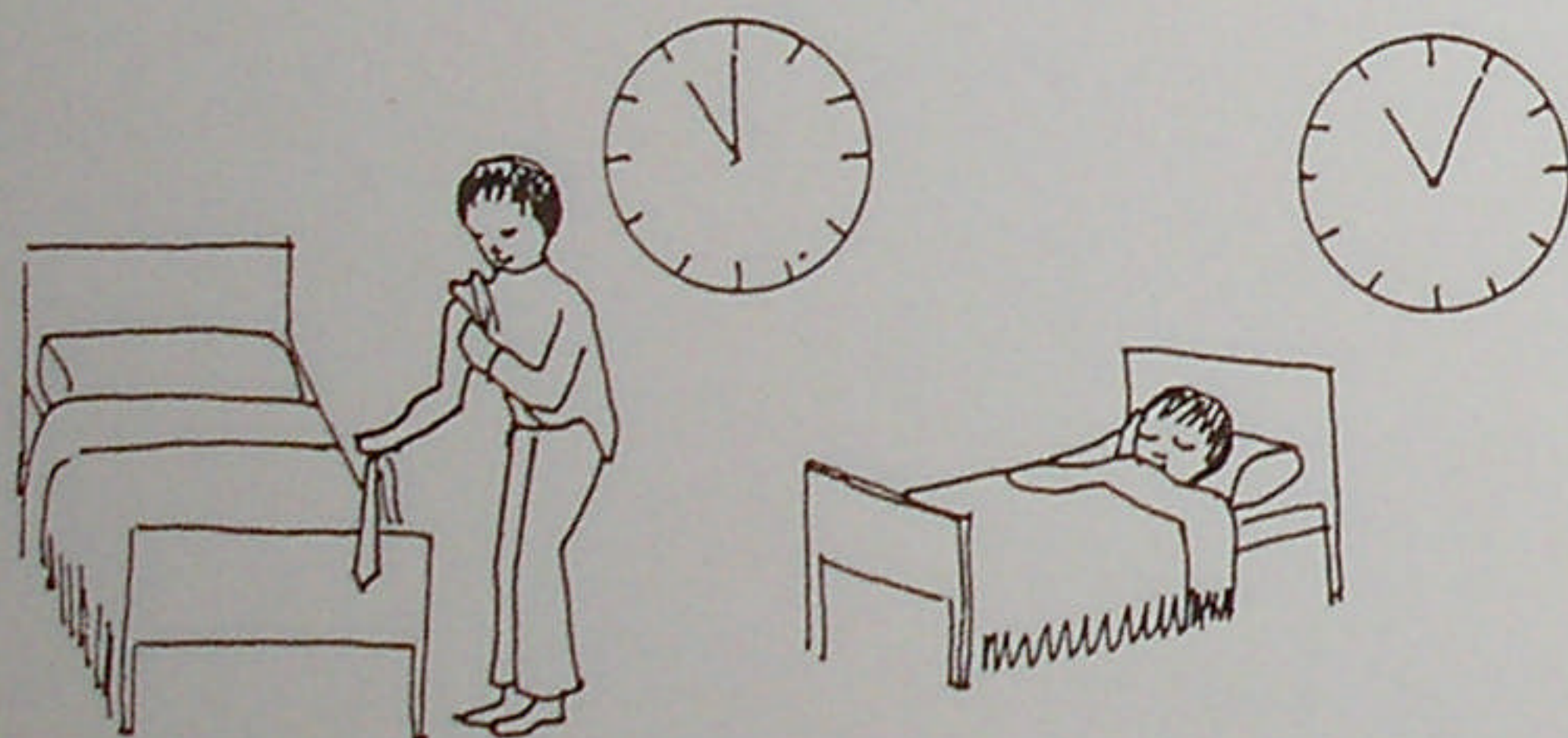
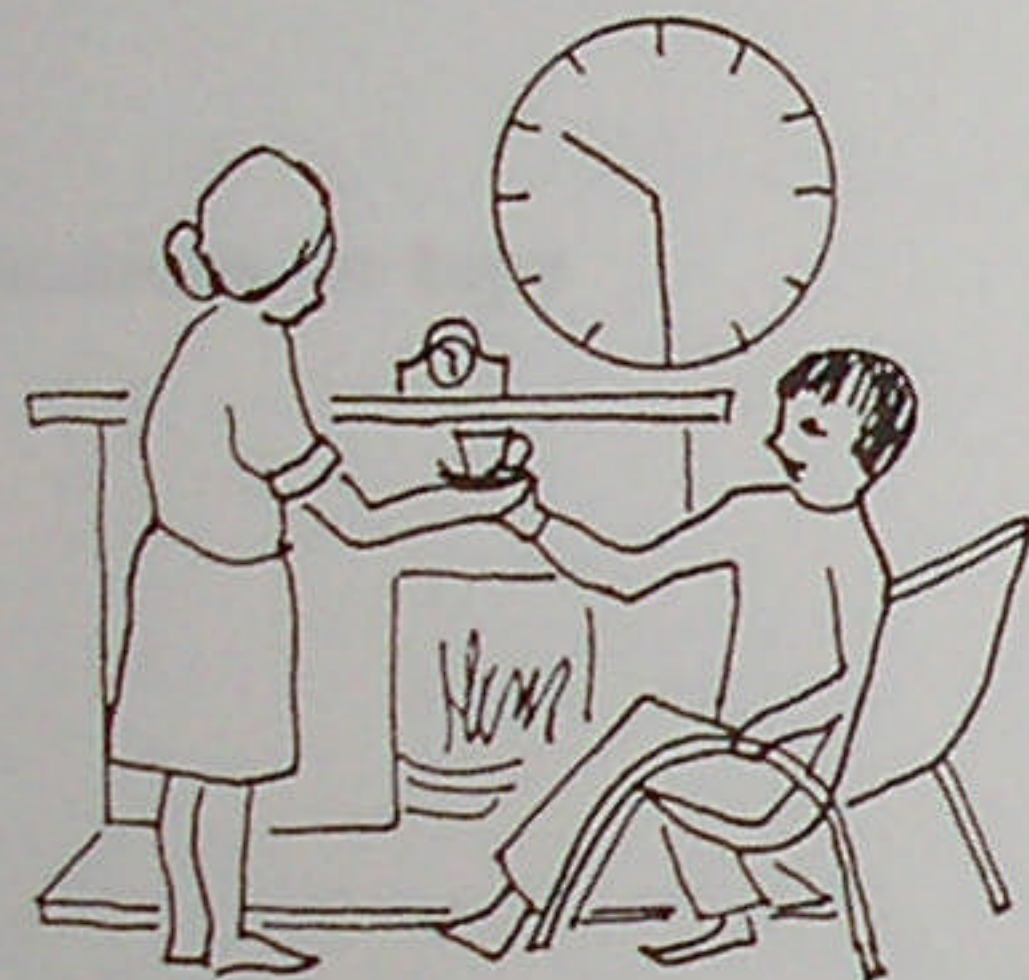
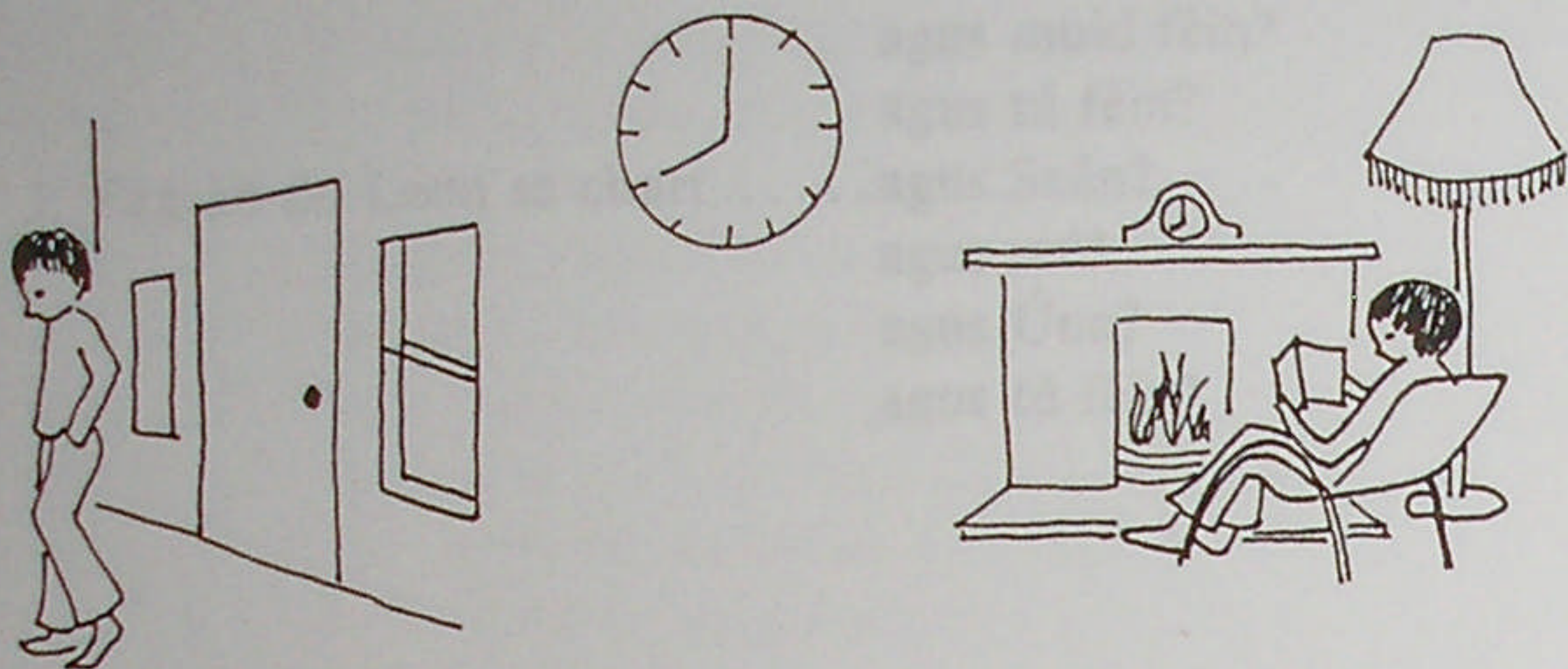
A hen egg, a hen egg, a hen egg for the old man,
A hen egg and some butter and give it to the old man.

Fresh meat, fresh meat, fresh meat for the old man,
Fresh meat and a drop of soup and give it to the old man.

* 'to soften' here means 'to warm'. This is a lullaby from Co.
Kerry. In Kerry the word *seandúine* 'oldster' is often used as
a pet name for the infant of the house.

CEACHT A hAON DÉAG

1.11.1. CLEACHTADH



SAMPLA: Cad é dhéanann a mháthair ar leath i ndiaidh a deich? Tugann sí a shuipéar dó.
An dtugann sí a dhinnéar dó? Ní thugann.
Cad é thugann do mháthair duit, a Phádraig?
Tugann sí mo shuipéar dom.

- 1.11.1. 8.00: Téann sé amach ag siúl nó fanann sé istigh cois tine ag léamh.
(He goes out walking or he stays inside by the fire reading).
- 10.30: Tugann a mháthair a shuipéar dó* - braon bainne agus cúpla briosca
(His mother gives him (lit. to him) his supper - milk and a couple of biscuits).
- 11.00: Baineann sé de a chuid éadaigh.
(He takes off (lit. off him) his clothes).
- 11.05: Téann sé a chodladh.
(He goes to sleep)

* This section introduces what is known in Irish grammar as the prepositional pronoun. In sentences like *Tugann sí a shuipéar dó* - She gives him his supper (lit. She gives his supper to him), you will notice that the phrase *to him* is expressed in Irish by a single form i.e. the preposition *to* and the pronoun *him* are combined in a single form *dó*. Most prepositions when combined with a pronoun are treated in the same way. Thus *dó* (to, for) combines with the personal pronouns *mé, tú, sé, sí, muid, sibh* and *siad* (see Unit 1.6.1.) to form the following set:

<i>dom**</i>	- to or for me	<i>dúinn</i>	- to or for us
<i>duit</i>	- " " " you	<i>daoibh</i>	- " " " you
<i>dó</i>	- " " " him	<i>dóibh</i>	- " " " them
<i>di</i>	- " " " her		

** The Ulster dialect form of this word has *séimhiú* on the *m*, although the standard form (without *séimhiú*) is the one normally used in spelling. The Ulster pronunciation is used throughout the course.

Example: What does his mother do at 10.30 ?
She gives him his supper.
Does she give him his dinner ? No.
What does your mother give you, Pádraig ?
She gives me my supper.

1. Tugann sé cuidiú do Leon agus mé?
agus Seán?
agus na cailíní?
agus Máire?
2. Tabhair seans do Leon agus Seán?
agus na buachaillí?
agus muid féin?
agus tú féin?
3. Fág áit do Leon sa charr agus Seán?
agus mé?
agus Úna?
agus tú féin?

1.11.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.11.3. ABAIRTÍ

1. Déan gar dom.
2. Faigh an leabhar sin dom, a Phádraig.
3. Ba cheart duit an pictiúr sin a fheiceáil.

1. He gives help to Leon ... and me ? *dom*
i.e. He gives me help.
And Seán? ... *dó*
And the girls ? ... *dóibh*
And Máire? ... *di*
2. Give Leon a chance ... (lit. Give a chance to Leon)
And Seán ? ... *dó*
And the boys ? ... *dóibh*
And ourselves ? ... *dúinn féin**
And yourself ? ... *duit féin*
3. Leave a place for Leon in the car.
And Seán ? ... *dó*
And me ? ... *dom*.
And Úna? ... *di*
And yourself ? ... *duit féin*

* *mé* = I or me, *mé féin* = myself; *dom* = to or for me, *dom féin* = to or for myself.

- 1.11.2. *Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar 8.00 p.m.?*
Téann sé amach ag siúl nó fanann sé istigh cois tine ag léamh.
An bhfanann sé istigh ag éisteacht leis an raidió?
Ní fhanann.
An dtéann sé amach ag imirt peile (playing football)?
Ní théann.
Cé thagann isteach ar 10.30 p.m.?
Tagann a mháthair isteach.
Cad é dhéanann sí ?
Tugann sí a shuipéar dó.
Cad é thugann sí dó don suipéar ?
Tugann sí braon bainne agus cúpla briosca dó.
An dtugann sí braon tae dó ?
Ní thugann.
Cad é dhéanann Pádraig ar 11.00 p.m.?
Baineann sé de a chuid éadaigh.
Cad é dhéanann do mháthair ar 10.30 p.m., a Phádraig ?
Tugann sí mo shuipéar dom.
An dtugann sí braon caife duit ?
Ní thugann.
Cad é dhéanann tú ar 11.05 p.m.?
Téim a chodladh.

- 1.11.3. 1. Do me a favour. (lit. Do a favour for me.)
2. Get that book for me, Pádraig.
3. You ought to see that picture.

1.11.4. LÉIGH

- Séamas: Inis seo dom, a Mháire. Cá bhfuil tú ag dul ar do laethanta saoire i mbliana?
- Máire: Tá mé ag dul * síos go Ciarraí.
- Séamas: An dtéann tú ansin gach bliain?
- Máire: Ní théim, seo an chéad uair dom. Téim go Gaillimh de ghnáth, ach bíonn an-spórt i gCiarraí sa samhradh, creidim.
- Séamas: Agus cá bhfuil tú ag dul anois?
- Máire: Tá mé ag dul suas chuig na siopaí.
- Séamas: Faigh fiche toitín dom ar do bhealach ar ais, le do thoil. Tá mé caillte gan toitín. Cá huair atá tú ag imeacht?
- Máire: Anois díreach. Seo chugainn an bus.

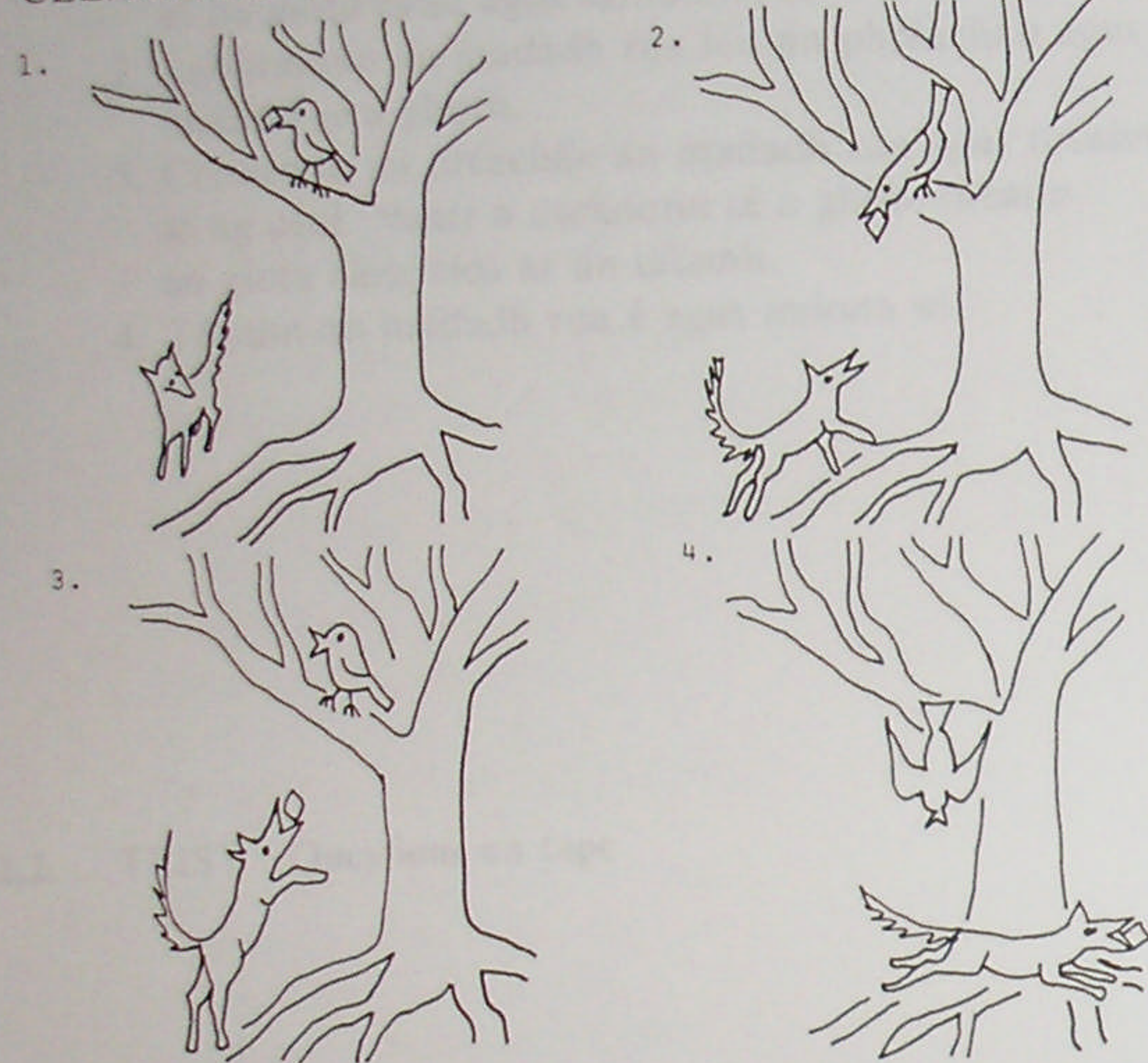
* NB : *dul* can be pronounced either 'dul' or 'gul'.

- 1.11.4. Séamas: Tell me this (lit. tell this to me), Máire. Where are you going on your holidays this year.
- Máire: I am going down to Kerry.
- Séamas: Do you go there every year?
- Máire: No, this is my first time (lit. this is the first time for me). I go to Galway usually, but there is great fun* in Kerry in the summer, I believe.
- Séamas: And where are you going now?
- Máire: I am going up to the shops.
- Séamas: Get twenty cigarettes for me on your way back, please. I am lost without a cigarette. When are you leaving?
- Máire: Just now. Here comes the bus.

* The prefix *an-* is used with either nouns or adjectives and means 'very' or 'great' e.g. *maith* (good) *an-mhaith* (very good); *scaifte* (crowd), *an-scaifte* (a great crowd). Notice that this prefix causes *séimhiú* to the following letter.

CEACHT A DÓ DHÉAG

1.12.1. CLEACHTADH



1. Cá huair a ? (a) Tagann an madadh rua an bealach.
(b) Feiceann sé an giota cáise.
(c) Osclaíonn sé a ghob.
(d) Titeann an giota cáise amach as a bhéal.
(e) Tógann sé an giota cáise.
2. Cad é? (a) Feiceann sé.
(b) Santaíonn sé.
(c) Molann sé.
(d) Osclaíonn sé.
(e) Tógann sé.
3. An ? (a) Tá an préachán ina shuí ar an chrann.
(b) Tagann an madadh rua.
(c) Feiceann sé an giota cáise.
(d) Labhraíonn sé leis an phréachán.
(e) Creideann sé an madadh rua.
4. Cá háit? (a) Tá an préachán ina shuí.
(b) Feiceann sé an giota cáise.
(c) Titeann an giota cáise.
(d) Faigheann sé é.
(e) Imíonn sé.

1.12.1.

The following is a series of drills to consolidate the practice in previous lessons on the mutations (i.e sound changes) that occur in Irish after certain words. These mutations (séimhiú and urú) are given in table form in an appendix at the end of the course, but it is important for the learner to practise them actively as well.

1. *Cá huair a*? When ...?
 - a) The fox comes (along) the way. - *Cá huair a thagann...*?
When does the fox come...?
 - b) He sees the piece of cheese. - *Cá huair a fheiceann...*?
 - c) He opens his beak - *Cá huair a osclaíonn...*?
 - d) The piece of cheese falls out of his mouth - *Cá huair a thiteann...*?
 - e) He lifts the piece of cheese - *Cá huair a thógann...*?
2. *Cad é*? What ...?
 - a) He sees. - *Cad é fheiceann sé?* - What does he see?
 - b) He covets. - *Cad é shantaíonn sé?*
 - c) He praises. - *Cad é mholann sé?*
 - d) He opens. - *Cad é osclaíonn sé?*
 - e) He lifts. - *Cad é thógann sé?*
3. *An*? used to introduce a simple question.
 - a) The crow is sitting on the tree. - *An bhfuil an...?* Is the ...?
 - b) The fox comes. - *An dtagann...?*
 - c) He sees the piece of cheese. *An bhfeiceann...?*
 - d) He speaks to the crow. *An labhraíonn...?*
 - e) He believes the fox. - *An gcreideann...?*
4. *Cá háit a*? Where ...?
 - a) The crow is sitting. - *Cá háit a bhfuil an...?*
- Where is the...?
 - b) He sees the piece of cheese. - *Cá háit a bhfeiceann...?*
 - c) The piece of cheese falls. - *Cá háit a dtiteann...?*
 - d) He gets it. - *Cá háit a bhfaigheann sé é?*
 - e) He goes off. - *Cá háit a n-imíonn sé?*

1. Tá an préachán ina shuí ar an chrann. Tá giota cáise ina ghob. Tagann an madadh rua an bealach. Feiceann sé an giota cáise agus santaíonn sé é.
2. Labhraíonn an madadh rua leis an phréachán agus molann sé a ghuth.
3. Creideann an préachán an madadh rua agus tosaíonn sé ag ceol. Nuair a osclaíonn sé a ghob, titeann an giota cáise síos ar an talamh.
4. Tógann an madadh rua é agus imíonn sé.

1.12.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.12.3. LÉIGH

Fear: An mbíonn tú anseo go minic?

Caillín: Leoga, ní bhím. Bíonn an halla seo i gcónaí róphlódaithe. Tagaim anseo uair sa choicís, b'fhéidir, nó uair sa mhí - nuair a bhíonn banna ceoil maith ag seinm.

Fear: Bhuel, cad é eile a dhéanann tú mar sin?

Caillín: Braitheann sin ar an aimsir. Nuair a bhíonn sé tirim is maith liom bheith amuigh faoin spéir; nuair a bhíonn sé doineanta fanaím istigh sa bhaile nó téim amach chuig damhsa nó chuig na pictiúir.

1. The crow is sitting on the tree. There is a piece of cheese in his beak. The fox comes (along) the way. He sees the piece of cheese and he covets it.
2. The fox speaks to the crow and he praises his voice.
3. The crow believes the fox and he starts singing. When he opens his beak, the piece of cheese falls down on the ground.
4. The fox lifts it and goes off.

1.12.2. Cá bhfuil an préachán?

Tá sé ina shuí ar an chrann.

Cad é tá ina ghob?

Tá giota cáise ina ghob.

Cad é dhéanann an madadh rua nuair a (when) fheiceann sé an giota cáise?

Santaíonn sé é.

Cad é dhéanann an préachán nuair a mholann an madadh rua a ghuth?

Creideann sé é.

Cad é tharlaíonn nuair a osclaíonn an préachán a ghob?

Titeann an giota cáise ar an talamh.

Cad é dhéanann an madadh rua nuair a thógann sé an giota cáise?

Imíonn sé.

1.12.3. Man: Are you here often?

Girl: Indeed, I am not. This hall is always too crowded. I come here once a fortnight (lit. once in the fortnight), perhaps, or once in a month when a good band is playing.

Man: Well, what else do you do then?

Girl: That depends on the weather. When it is dry I like to be out of doors (lit. out under the sky); when it is stormy I stay at home or I go out to a dance or to the pictures (i.e. the cinema).

1. Tá an préachán ina shuí ar an chrann. Tá giota cáise ina ghob. Tagann an madadh rua an bealach. Feiceann sé an giota cáise agus santaíonn sé é.
2. Labhraíonn an madadh rua leis an phréachán agus molann sé a ghuth.
3. Creideann an préachán an madadh rua agus tosaíonn sé ag ceol. Nuair a osclaíonn sé a ghob, titeann an giota cáise síos ar an talamh.
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1.12.2. TEIST Questions on tape

1.12.3. LÉIGH

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2. The fox speaks to the crow and he praises his voice.
3. The crow believes the fox and he starts singing. When he opens his beak, the piece of cheese falls down on the ground.
4. The fox lifts it and goes off.

- 1.12.2. *Cá bhfuil an préachán ?
Tá sé ina shuí ar an chrann.
Cad é tá ina ghob ?
Tá giota cáise ina ghob.
Cad é dhéanann an madadh rua nuair a (when) fheiceann sé an giota cáise ?
Santaíonn sé é.
Cad é dhéanann an préachán nuair a mholann an madadh rua a ghuth ?
Creideann sé é.
Cad é tharlaíonn nuair a osclaíonn an préachán a ghob ?
Titeann an giota cáise ar an talamh.
Cad é dhéanann an madadh rua nuair a thógann sé an giota cáise ?
Imíonn sé.*

- 1.12.3. **Man:** Are you here often?
- Girl:** Indeed, I am not. This hall is always too crowded. I come here once a fortnight (lit. once in the fortnight), perhaps, or once in a month when a good band is playing.
- Man:** Well, what else do you do then?
- Girl:** That depends on the weather. When it is dry I like to be out of doors (lit. out under the sky); when it is stormy I stay at home or I go out to a dance or to the pictures (i.e. the cinema).

1.12.4. AMHRÁN Bheir Mi Ó

Bheir mi óró, bhean o,
Bheir mi óró, bhean i,
Bheir mi óró ó,
Tá mé brónach a's tú i m' dhíth.

'S iomaí oíche fliuch a's fuar,
Thug mé cuairt a's mé liom féin,
Nó gur tháinig mé san áit,
Mar a raibh grá geal mo chléibh.

Bheir mi óró, bhean o,
Bheir mi óró, bhean i,
Bheir mi óró ó,
Tá mé brónach a's tú i m' dhíth.

I mo chláirseach ní raibh ceol,
I mo mhéara ní raibh brí,
Nó gur luaigh tú do rún,
'S fuair mé eolas ar mo dhán.

1.12.4. There are a number of songs of Scottish Gaelic origin which are common among Irish speakers, a fact which illustrates the close relationship that exists between the two languages. The original Gaelic chorus of this Irish version of *Bheir mi o* is substantially retained, the last line only being rendered in Irish. Indeed the Irish translation of the whole song involves very few changes to the original Gaelic version.

SONG Bheir mi o

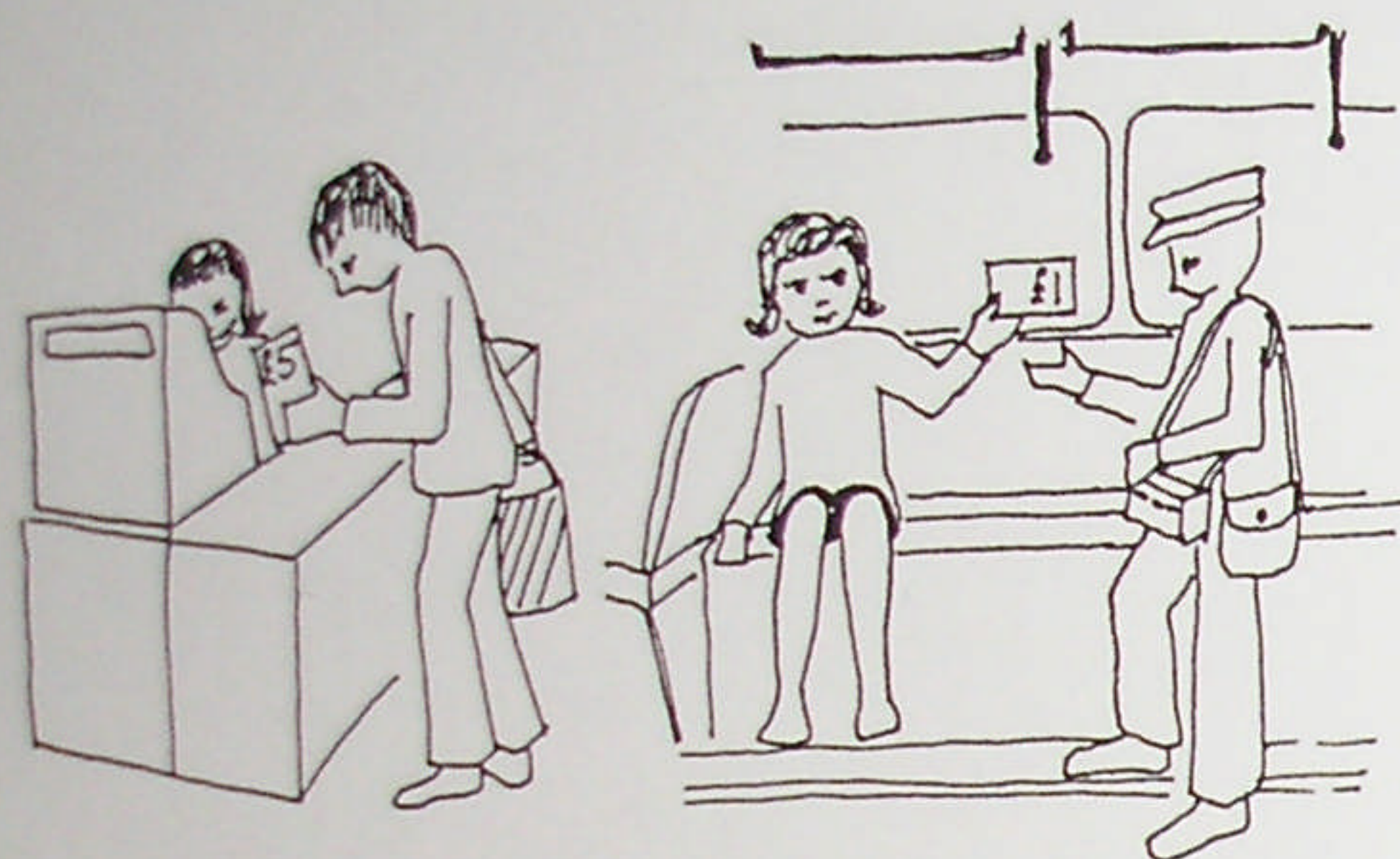
Bheir mi oro, bhean o,
Bheir mi oro, bhean i,
Bheir mi oro o,
I am sad for the want of you.

Many a night wet and cold,
I visited by myself,
Until I came to the place,
Where dwelt the bright love of my breast.

In my harp there was no music,
In my fingers there was no power,
Until you announced your intention,
And I got to know my destiny.

CEACHT A TRÍ DÉAG

1.13.1. CLEACHTADH



CONALL

BRÍD



NA PÁISTÍ

SAMPLA: *Cad é tá agat, a Chonaill? Tá cúig phunt agam.*
Cad é tá ag Bríd? Tá punt amháin aici.
An bhfuil dhá phunt aici? Níl, tá punt amháin aici.
Cad é tá agaibh, a pháistí? Tá rothar againn.
Cad é tá ag na páistí, a Bhríd? Tá rothar acu.

1. Tá airgead ag Máire agus Síle?
 agus Liam?
 agus na fir?
 agus muid féin?
 agus tú féin?
2. An bhfuil an t-am agat? ... agus Peadar?
 agus na mná?
 agus Máire?
 agus sibh féin?
3. Níl ciall ar bith ag Eoin ... agus Úna?
 agus tú féin?
 agus na cailíní?
 agus mé?

1.13.1. There is no verb *to have* in Irish. Instead the preposition *ag* is used to express the idea. Thus *Tá leabhar ag Liam* means *Liam has a book*. As with *dó* the preposition *ag* combines with the personal pronouns in single word forms (vid. Aonad 1.11.1.)

Thus: *Tá leabhar agam* - I have a book
Tá leabhar agat - You have a book
Tá leabhar aige - He has a book
Tá leabhar aici - She has a book
Tá leabhar againn - We have a book
Tá leabhar agaibh - You have a book
Tá leabhar acu - They have a book

Example: What have you got, Conall? I have five pounds.*
 What has Bríd got? She has one pound.
 Has she two pounds? No, she has one pound.
 What have you got children? We have a bicycle.

* Notice the special forms of some of the numerals when used with nouns. Notice also that the numerals from 2 to 6 cause *séimhiú* to the following noun, and those from 7 to 10 *urú* e.g.

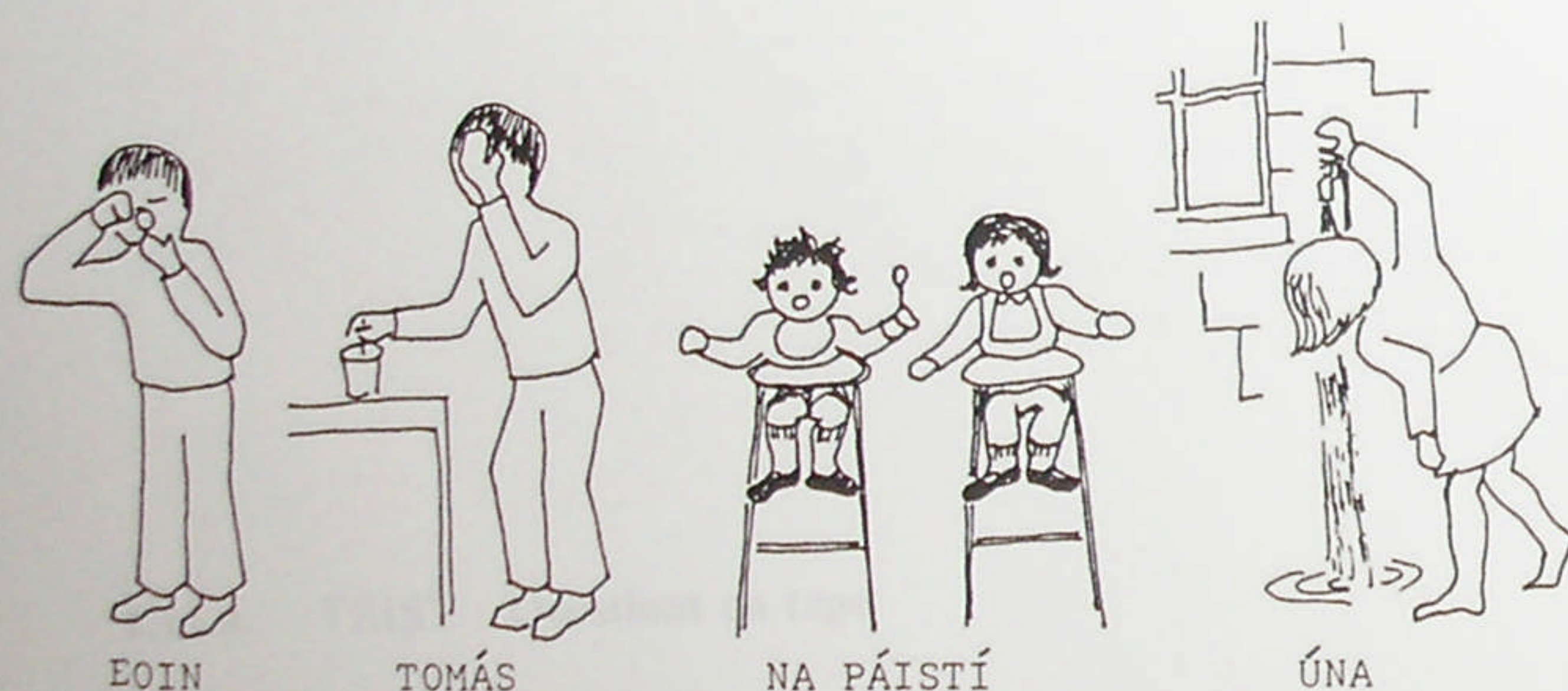
<i>punt amháin</i>	- £1	<i>ocht bpunt</i>	- £8
<i>dhá phunt</i>	- £2	<i>naoi bpunt</i>	- £9
<i>trí phunt</i>	- £3	<i>deich bpunt</i>	- £10
<i>ceithre phunt</i>	- £4	<i>punt déag</i>	- £11
<i>cúig phunt</i>	- £5	<i>dhá phunt déag</i>	- £12
<i>sé phunt</i>	- £6	<i>trí phunt déag</i>	- £13
<i>seacht bpunt</i>	- £7	<i>... srl.</i>	- ...etc.

1. Máire has money and Síle? *aici*
 and Liam? *aige*
 and the men? *acu*
 and ourselves? *againn féin*
 and yourself? *agat féin*
2. Have you the time and Peadar? *aige*
 and the woman? *acu*
 and Máire? *aici*
 and yourselves? *agaibh féin*
3. Eoin hasn't any sense ... and Úna? *aici*
 and yourself? *agat féin*
 and the girls? *acu*
 and I? *agam*

1.13.2. TEIST Questions on tape

- 1.13.2. *Cad é tá ag Conall?*
Tá cúig phunt aige.
An bhfuil ceithre phunt aige?
Níl, tá cúig phunt aige.
Cad é tá agat, a Chonaill?
Tá cúig phunt agam.
Cad é tá agat, a Bhríd?
Tá punt amháin agam.
An bhfuil dhá phunt ag Bríd, a Chonaill?
Níl, tá punt amháin aici.
Cad é tá ag na páistí?
Tá rothar acu.
Cad é tá agaibh, a pháistí?
Tá rothar againn.
An bhfuil carr agaibh?
Níl, tá rothar againn.

1.13.3. CLEACHTADH



SAMPLA: *Cad é tá ar Eoin? Tá tuirse air.*
Cad é tá ort, a Eoin? Tá tuirse orm.
An bhfuil tuirse ar Thomás?
Níl, tá tinneas cinn air.
Cad é tá ar na páistí, a Eoin?
Tá ocras orthu.
Cad é tá oraibh, a pháistí?
Tá ocras orainn.

- 1.13.3. As a general rule feelings, emotions, conditions (hunger, sickness, surprise etc.) are expressed in Irish as being 'on you'. Thus *Tá ocras ar Liam* means *Liam is hungry* (lit. Hunger is on Liam). The various forms of the preposition *ar* used in conjunction with the personal pronouns are:

<i>Tá tart orm</i>	- I am thirsty (lit. Thirst is on me)
<i>Tá tart ort</i>	- You are thirsty
<i>Tá tart air</i>	- He is thirsty
<i>Tá tart uirthi</i>	- She is thirsty
<i>Tá tart orainn</i>	- We are thirsty
<i>Tá tart oraibh</i>	- You are thirsty
<i>Tá tart orthu</i>	- They are thirsty

Example: What is wrong with Eoin? (lit. What is on Eoin?)
 He is tired.
 What is wrong with you Eoin?
 I am tired.
 Is Tomás tired?
 No, he has a headache.
 What is wrong with the children, Eoin?
 They are hungry.
 What is wrong with you, children?
 We are hungry.

1. Tá tuirse ar Eoin agus Liam?
agus Máire?
agus na cailíní?
agus sibh féin?
2. Tá tinneas cinn ar Eoin agus Dónall?
agus do mháthair.
agus na mná?
3. Tá ocras ar an leanbh agus tú?
agus tusa?
agus Tomás?
agus mise?
4. Níl tart ar an seandúine agus na cailíní?
agus sibhse?
agus muidinne?
agus na buachaillí?

1. Eoin is tiredand Liam ? *air*
and Máire ? *uirthi*
and the girls ? *orthu*
and yourselves ? *oraibh féin*
2. Eoghan has a headacheand Dónall ? *air*
and your mother ? *uirthi*
and the women ? *orthu*
3. The baby is hungryand you ? *ort*
and you*? *ortsa*
and Tomás ? *air*
and I? *ormsa*
4. The old man is not thirstyand the girls ? *orthu*
and you? *oraibhse*
and we? *orainne*
and the boys ? *orthu*

*We have already met some of the emphatic forms of the personal pronouns *mé mise, tú tusa* etc. In English no such forms exist. Instead emphasis is indicated in speech by the voice or in writing by underlining or italics. Thus a sentence like [*I am going*] is expressed in Irish as *Tá mé ag dul*, but *I [emphasised] am going* is rendered as *Tá mise ag dul*. Each personal pronoun has its emphatic form, and each prepositional pronoun has its regular emphatic form also. The full set of emphatic endings are:

mé / mise = I / <i>I</i>	-	orm / ormsa = on me / on <i>me</i>
tú / tusa = you / <i>you</i>	-	ort / ortsa = on you / on <i>you</i>
sé / seisean = he / <i>he</i>	-	air / airsean = on him / on <i>him</i>
sí / sise = she / <i>she</i>	-	uirthi / uirthise = on her / on <i>her</i>
muid / muidinne = we / <i>we</i>	-	orainn / orainne = on us / on <i>us</i>
sibh / sibhse = you / <i>you</i>	-	oraibh / oraibhse = on you / on <i>you</i>
siad / siadsan = they / <i>they</i>	-	orthu / orthusan = them / on <i>them</i>

1.13.4. TEIST Questions on tape

- 1.13.4. *Cad é tá ar Eoin ?
Tá tuirse air.
An bhfuil tart air ?
Níl, tá tuirse air.
Cad é tá ort, a Eoin ?
Tá tuirse orm.
Cad é tá ar Úna ?
Tá tart uirthi.
Cad é tá ar na páistí ?
Tá ocras orthu.
Cad é tá oraibh, a pháistí ?*

1.13.5. ABAIRTÍ

1. Tá a fhios agam.
2. An bhfuil a fhios agat?
3. Bíodh ciall agat!

1.13.6. LÉIGH

- Seán:** Ceist agam ort, a Dheirdre. Cad é mar oibríonn tú an gléas seo?
- Deirdre:** Gabh mo leithscéal, a Sheáin, ach níl an t-am agam fanacht anois. Tá an-deifir orm. Tá mo mháthair tinn agus tá mé ar mo bhealach chuig an dochtúir.
- Seán:** Och, tá sin millteanach. Cad é tá uirthi ar chor ar bith?
- Deirdre:** Níl a fhios agam. Tinneas goile, b'fhéidir, ach tá mé ag dul chuig an dochtúir ar eagla na heagla.
- Seán:** Tá an ceart agat, a Dheirdre, ach ná bíodh imní ort. Tá do mháthair ceart go leor, tá mé cinnte.

Tá ocras orainn.

An bhfuil tart oraibh, a pháistí?

Níl, tá ocras orainn.

An bhfuil tinneas goile (stomach ache) ar Thomás?

Níl, tá tinneas cinn air.

- 1.13.5. 1. I know. (lit. I have its knowledge)
2. Do you know?
3. Have sense!

- 1.13.6. **Seán:** Answer me this, Deirdre. (lit. I have a question for you.) How do you work this appliance?
- Deirdre:** Excuse me, Seán, but I haven't the time to stay now. I'm in a great hurry. My mother is sick, and I am on my way to the doctor.
- Seán:** Oh, that's terrible. What is wrong with her at all?
- Deirdre:** I don't know. A stomach ache, perhaps, but I am going to the doctor just in case.
- Seán:** You are right Deirdre, but do not worry. Your mother is alright, I am sure.

CEAUGHT A CEATHAIR DÉAG

1.14.1. CLEAUGHTADH

- a) Tig liom ceol agus Liam?
 agus Máire?
 agus muid?
 agus na fir?
- b) An dtig leat dul? agus mise?
 agus an páiste?
 agus an cailín?
 agus sibh?
- c) Ní thig liom fanacht agus tusa?
 agus sibhse?
 agus na mná?
 agus tú?
- d) Is cuma le Seán agus mé?
 agus mise?
 agus na buachaillí?
 agus muidinne?
 agus an fear?
 agus an bhean?

- e) *Is maith liom ...*
1. Tá mé ag imirt billéardaí.
 2. Tá sé ag ceannach éadaí nua.
 3. Tá sí amuigh faoin spéir.

1.14.1. The first set of drills in this unit deals with a common alternative to the *Tá mé ábalta ...* expression met earlier (vid. Aonad 1.7.1.). *Tá Liam ábalta damhsa* can be expressed also as *Tig le Liam damhsa*. The preposition *le* combines with the personal pronouns to give the following forms:

<i>tig liom</i>	-	I can
<i>tig leat</i>	-	you can
<i>tig leis</i>	-	he can
<i>tig léi</i>	-	she can
<i>tig linn</i>	-	we can
<i>tig libh</i>	-	you can
<i>tig leo</i>	-	they can

- a) I can sing and Liam? *leis*
 and Máire? *léi*
 and we? *linn*
 and the men? *leo*
- b) Can I go? and I? *liomsa**
 and the child? *leis*
 and the girl? *léi*
 and you? *libh*
- c) I cannot stay and you? *leatsa**
 and you? *libhse**
 and the women? *leo*
 and you? *leat*
- d) Seán doesn't care and I? *liom*
 and I? *liomsa**
 and the boys? *leo*
 and we? *linne**
 and the man? *leis*
 and the woman? *léi*

* Emphatic forms (vid. 1.13.3.)

The preposition *le* is also used in expressions like *Is maith liom* - I like and *Is fearr liom* - I prefer.

- e) I like ...
1. I am playing billiards.
Is maith liom billéardaí a imirt. (I like to play billiards)
 2. He is buying new clothes.
Is maith leis éadaí nua a cheannach. (He likes to buy...)
 3. She is out of doors.
Is maith léi bheith amuigh faoin spéir.
 (She likes to be ...)

- f) *Is fearr liom ...*
1. Tá tú ag caitheamh toitíní.
 2. Tá mé ag tiomáint carr beag.
 3. Tá siad ag siúl abhaile.

1.14.2. TEIST Questions on tape

- a) Is maith liom bheith amuigh faoin spéir ach is fearr liom bheith istigh sa teach ag léamh ... agus Liam?
 - b) Is cuma le Seán faoin teilifís de ghnáth ach is maith leis dráma maith a fheiceáil anois agus arís ... agus mé?
 - c) Tig leis an leanbh seasamh anois ach ní thig leis siúl go fóill ... agus na leanaí eile?
 - d) Tá mé ábalta ... Tig liom
1. Níl mé ábalta carr a thiomáint go fóill.
 2. Tá sí ábalta amhrán an-deas a cheol.
 3. Tá siad ábalta a rothar féin a dheisiú.
 4. An bhfuil sibh ábalta Gaeilge a léamh go fóill?

1.14.3. LÉIGH

- Eoin: Faoi Dhia, a Phádraig, cad é tá tú a dhéanamh ar chor ar bith?
- Pádraig: Ara, drochrath air! Tá mé ag iarraidh mo charr a dheisiú. Tá sé pollta.
- Eoin: Ach ní thig leat carr a thógáil mar sin. Fan. Tá seac agam áit éigin sa teach.
- Pádraig: Ná bac leis. Tá sé agam anois. Seo, cuir an chloch seo faoin roth agus tá liom.

- f) I prefer ...
1. You are smoking cigarettes.
Is fearr leat toitíní a chaitheamh. (You prefer to smoke)
 2. I am driving a small car.
Is fearr liom carr beag a thiomáint. (I prefer to drive)
 3. They are walking home.
Is fearr leo siúl abhaile. (They prefer to walk ...)

- 1.14.2. a) I like to be out of doors but I prefer to be inside the house reading ... and Liam?
(Change the underlined sections to *leis* to express *He likes ...* etc.)
- b) Seán does not care about the television usually but he likes to see a good play now and again ... and I?
(Change the underlined sections to *liom* to express *I do not care ...* etc.)
- c) The baby can stand now but he cannot walk yet ... and the other babies?
(Change underlined sections to *leo* to express *They can ...* etc.)
- d) I am able - I can
1. I am not able to drive a car yet. *Ní thig liom ...*
 2. *She is able to sing a very nice song. Tig léi ...*
 3. *They are able to repair their own bicycle. Tig leo ...*
 4. *Are you able to read Irish yet? An dtig libh ...?*

1.14.3. READ

- Eoin: Good Heavens (lit. Under God!), Pádraig, what are you doing at all?
- Pádraig: Ah, bad luck to it ! I am trying to repair my car. It is punctured.
- Eoin: But you cannot lift a car like that. Hold on. I have a jack some place in the house.
- Pádraig: Don't bother with it. I have it now. Here, put this stone under the wheel and I'm there (lit. It is with me).

1.14.4. AMHRÁN An Bacach Buí

Is bacach mise ar aon chois,
Siúlaimse go státúil,
Níl baile mór in Éirinn,
Nach dtógfainn mo chíos,
Ó Chorcaigh go Binn Éadair,
'S go Baile Átha Cliath ina dhiaidh sin,
O dhroichead Bhéal an Aonaigh go Contae
na Mí.

Curfá: Tydil-ydl-ero: tidil-i-ydl-ero,
Tydil-ydl-ero: rex fol-de-dí (2)

Tá mo chur a's mo threabhadhsa déanta,
Mo chíos rannta ar Éirinn,
Mo chapall a's mo chaora,
Is orthu nach bhfuil baol,
Mo phaidrín idir mo mhéara,
A's mo phéire croisín gléasta,
Nach deas mo chulaith éadaí,
A chaill', a chara siúil.

1.14.4. SONG

The Tow-haired Beggar

I am a beggar on one leg,
I walk in a stately fashion,
There is not a town in Ireland,
Where I don't collect my rent,
From Cork to Howth, and to Dublin after that,
From the bridge of Fairtown to County Meath.

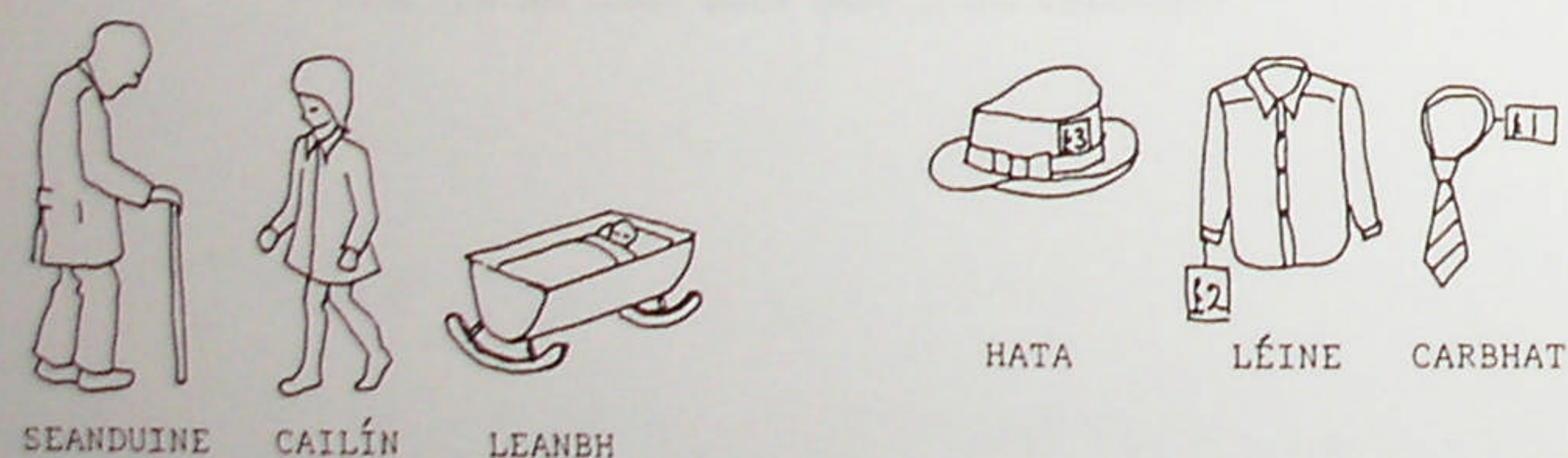
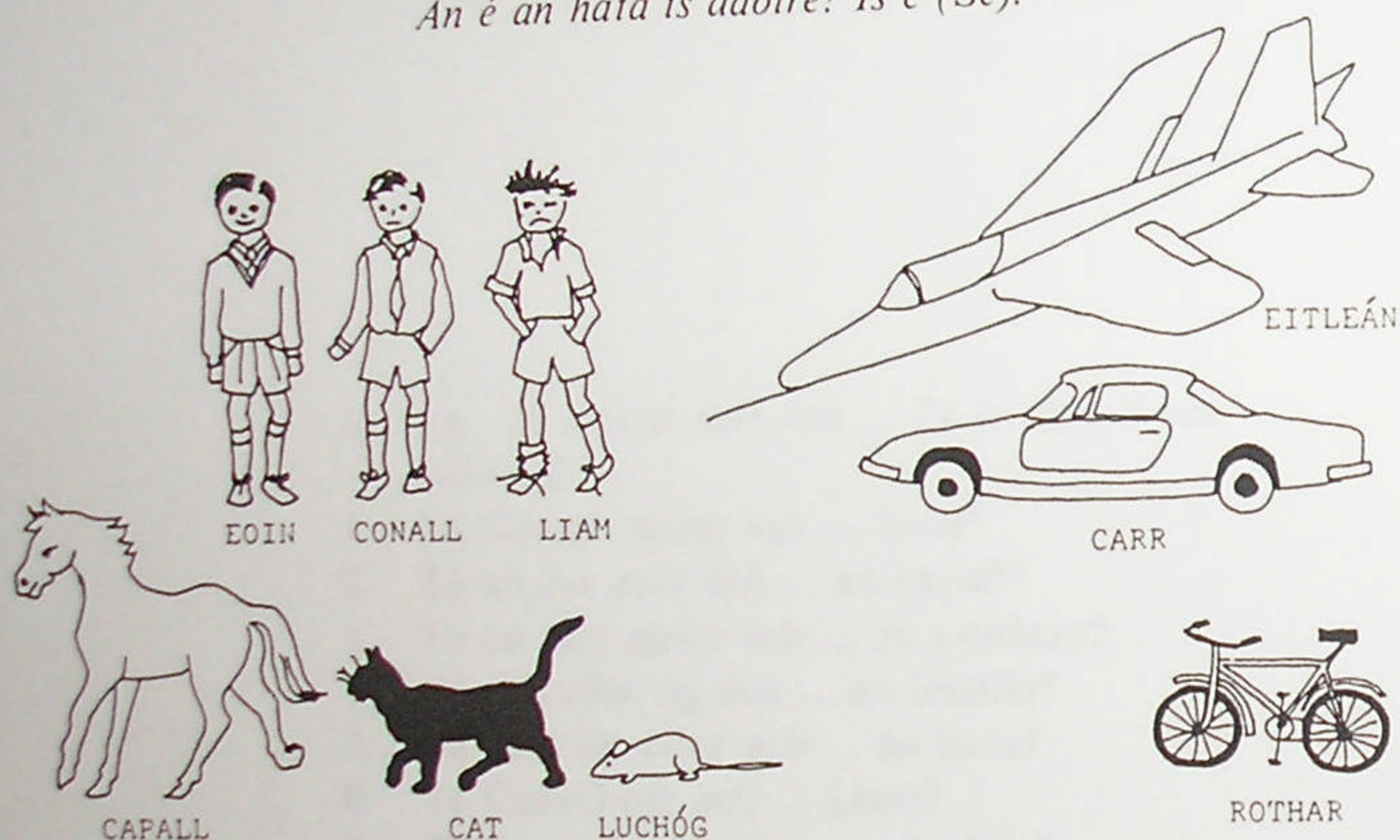
My sowing and my ploughing are done,
My rent distributed throughout Ireland,
My horse and my sheep,
Are not in any danger,
My rosary between my fingers,
And my pair of crutches ready,
How fine my suit of clothes is,
Mate* and tramping friend.

* *a chaill* is an abbreviated form of *a chailleach*, a familiar form of address corresponding to 'mate' or 'pal' in English.

CEACHT A CÚIG DÉAG

1.15.1. CLEACHTADH

SAMPLA *Cad é tá daor? Tá an hata daor.
An bhfuil an carbhat daor? Níl, tá sé saor.
Tá an hata níos daoire ná an léine agus tá
an léine níos daoire ná an carbhat.
Is é an hata is daoire.
An é an hata is saoire? Ní hé, is é an carbhat
is saoire.
An é an hata is daoire? Is é (Sé).*



1.15.1. Example: What is dear The hat is dear.
Is the tie dear? No, it is cheap.
The hat is dearer than the shirt
and the shirt is dearer than the tie.
The hat is the dearest.
Is the hat the cheapest? No, the tie is the cheapest.
Is the hat the dearest? Yes.

This unit deals with the adjective and its degrees of comparison. The comparative *better* and superlative *best* degrees of the adjective are formed from the base or ordinary form of the adjective by adding *-e* to it. If the base form is broad i.e. its final consonant is broad (see note 1.8.1.), it must first be made slender (this normally means placing *i* after the last vowel). Thus *daor* (dear) becomes *daoire*, *óg* (young) becomes *óige* and *glic* (crafty) becomes *glice*.

Adjectives ending in *-úil* change this ending to *-úla*, and those ending in *-ach* change to *-aí* e.g.

flaithiúil (generous) - *flaithiúla*
tostach (quiet, taciturn) - *tostaí*

Adjectives ending in a vowel are not normally changed. This special form of the adjective is preceded by *níos* to form the comparative degree, and by *is* to form the superlative degree. Compare the somewhat similar use of *more* and *most* in English with words like *beautiful* or *eminent*.

e.g. *Tá uachtar níos daoire ná bainne.*
Cream is dearer than milk.
Tá bus níos moille ná carr.
A bus is slower than a car.
An fear is glice.
The craftiest man.
An duine is flaithiúla.
The most generous person.

Many of the adjectives used in this lesson are very common and, as they tend to be in most languages, are irregular. Think of the degrees of such common adjectives in English as *bad*, and *good* etc. The great majority of Irish adjectives are regular and follow the pattern outlined above.

a) e.g. *Tá an cat mór ach ... Tá an capall níos mó ná é.*

1. Tá Conall maith ach ... Eoin?
2. Tá an cat mór ach ... an capall?
3. Tá an carr gasta ach ... an t-eitleán?
4. Tá an cailín óg ach ... an leanbh?
5. Tá an léine daor ach ... an hata?
6. Tá Conall olc ach ... Liam?
7. Tá an cat beag ach ... an luchóg?
8. Tá an carr mall ach ... an rothar?
9. Tá an cailín sean ach ... an seandúine?
10. Tá an léine saor ach ... an carbhat?

Notice the verb used in the sentences with the superlative - the 'highest' degree. This is the verb *is* and it is used to translate *is*, *am* and *are* when both the subject (the 'doer') and the object (the receiver of the action of the verb) are both a noun or a pronoun e.g. *He is the man. We are the people. John is the tallest boy. It is the cheapest hat.*

e.g. *Is é Eoin an buachaill is mó.*
Eoin is the biggest boy.
An é an cat is mó? Is é (Sé).* Ní hé.
Is the cat the biggest? Yes. No.

* *Sé* is a common short form of *Is é*.
We will be dealing with this verb again later on. In the meantime, however, this reference to it will suffice for handling sentences involving the superlative degree of the adjective.

a) e.g. The cat is big but ... the horse is bigger than it.

1. Conall is good but ... Eoin? ...
Tá Eoin níos fearr ná é.
2. The cat is big but ... the horse? ...
Tá an capall níos mó ná é.
3. The car is fast but ... the aeroplane? ...
Tá an t-eitleán níos gasta ná é.
4. The girl is young but ... the infant? ...
Tá an leanbh níos óige ná í.
5. The shirt is dear but ... the hat? ...
*Tá an hata níos daoire ná í.**
6. Conall is bad but ... Liam? ...
Tá Liam níos measa ná é.
7. The cat is small but ... the mouse? ...
Tá an luchóg níos lú ná é.
8. The car is slow but ... the bicycle? ...
Tá an rothar níos moille ná é.
9. The girl is old but ... the old man? ...
Tá an seandúine níos sine ná í.
10. The shirt is cheap but ... the tie? ...
Tá an carbhat níos saoire ná í.

* The word *léine* is feminine, therefore we use the pronoun *í*.

b) e.g. *Cé acu is daoire - an hata nó an carbhat?*
Is é an hata is daoire.

1. Cé acu is fearr - Liam nó Conall?
2. Cé acu is lú - an cat nó an capall?
3. Cé acu is moille - an t-eitleán nó an rothar?
4. Cé acu is sine - an leanbh nó an cailín?
5. Cé acu is saoire - an hata, an carbhat nó an léine?
6. Cé acu is daoire an rothar, an carr nó an t-eitleán?
7. Cé acu is mó - an capall, an cat nó an luchóg?
8. Cé acu is measa - Conall, Liam nó Eoin?

c) e.g. *An é an cat is mó? Ní hé,*
is é an capall is mó.

1. An é Conall is measa?
2. An é an leanbh is óige?
3. An é an carr is gasta?
4. An é Eoin is fearr?
5. An é an capall is mó?

1.15.2. TEIST Questions on tape

- a) 1) Tá an cat ____ ach tá an capall níos ____ ná é.
 2) Tá an cailín ____ ach tá an leanbh ____ na í.
 3) Tá Conall ____ ach tá Eoin ____ ná é.
 4) Tá an léine ____ ach tá an hata ____ ná é.
 5) Tá an carr ____ ach tá an rothar ____ ná é.

b) e.g. Which is the dearest (dearer) - the hat or the tie? The hat is the dearest.*

1. Who is the best - Liam or Conall?
Is é Conall is fearr.
2. Which is the smallest - the cat or the horse?
Is é an cat is lú.
3. Which is the slowest - the aeroplane or the bicycle?
Is é an rothar is moille.
4. Who is the oldest - the infant or the girl?
Is í an cailín is sine.
5. Which is the cheapest - the hat, the tie or the shirt?
Is é an carbhat is saoire.
6. Which is the dearest - the bicycle, the car or the aeroplane?
Is é an t-eitleán is daoire.
7. Which is the biggest - the horse, the cat or the mouse?
Is é an capall is mó.
8. Who is the worst - Conall, Liam or Eoin?
Is é Liam is measa.

* In Irish you do not distinguish between comparing two things and more than two as you do in English. You use the same form in all cases.

c) e.g. Is the cat the biggest? No, the horse is the biggest.

1. Is Conall the worst?
Ní hé, is é Liam is measa.
2. Is the infant the youngest? *Sé.*
3. Is the car the fastest?
Ní hé, is é an t-eitleán is gasta.
4. Is Eoin the best? *Sé.*
5. Is the horse the biggest? *Sé.*

- 1.15.2. a) 1. *mór:níos mó* The cat is big but the horse is bigger than it.
 2. *óg:níos óige* The girl is young but the infant is younger than her.
 3. *maith:níos fearr* Conall is good but Eoin is better than him.
 4. *daor:níos daoire* The shirt is dear but the hat is dearer than it.
 5. *mall:níos moille* The car is slow but the bicycle is slower than it.

- b) 1) Cé acu is sine - an cailín nó an seandúine?
 2) Cé acu is mó - Meiriceá nó Éire?
 3) Cé acu is daoire an carr nó an rothar?
 4) Cé acu is lú - an cailín nó an leanbh?

1.15.3. LÉIGH

Fear: Dia dhuit, a bhean uasal, cad é thig liom á dhéanamh duit?
Custaiméir: Ba mhaith liom hata nua, le do thoil. Ceann maith.
Fear: Seo ceann deas - an cineál is faiseanta. Cuir ort é.
Custaiméir: An ceann is deise fosta. Cá mhéad atá air?
Fear: Cúig phunt.
Custaiméir: Och! tá sin millteanach daor.
Fear: Tá siad níos daoire arís gach áit eile. Seo an siopa is saoire sa chathair.

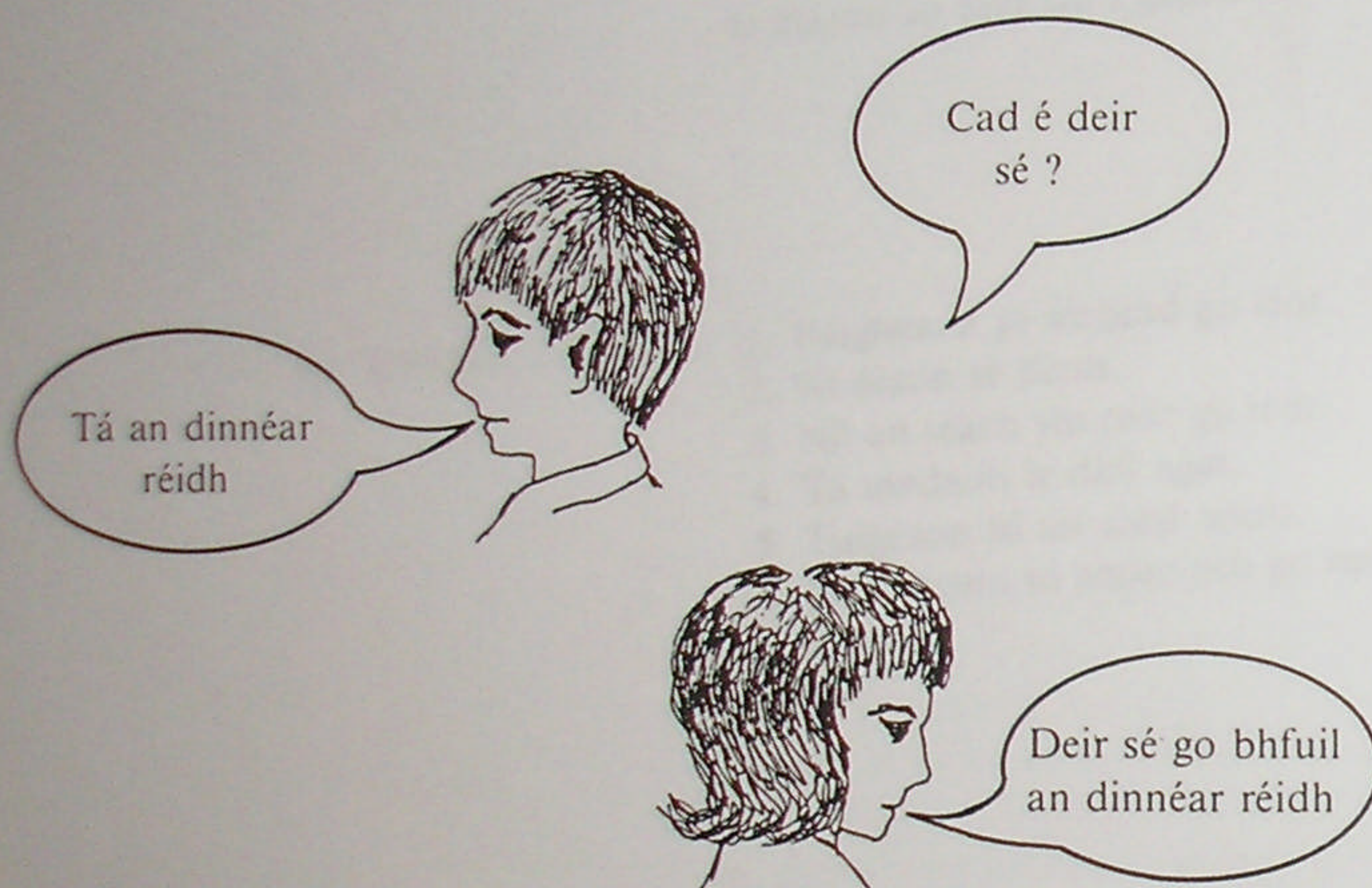
- b) 1. Who is the oldest - the girl or the old man?
Is é an seandúine is sine.
 2. Which is the biggest - America or Ireland?
Is é Meiriceá is mó.
 3. Which is the dearest - the car or the bicycle?
Is é an carr is daoire.
 4. Who is the smallest - the girl or the infant?
Is é an leanbh is lú.

1.15.3. READ

Man: Hello, madam, what can I do for you?
Customer: I would like a new hat, please. A good one.
Man: Here's a nice one - the most fashionable kind. Put it on you.
Customer: The nicest one also. How much is it?
Man: Five pounds.
Customer: Oh! that's terribly dear.
Man: They are dearer again everywhere else (lit. every other place). This is the cheapest shop in the city.

CEACHT A SÉ DÉAG

1.16.1. CLEACHTADH



SAMPLA:

Fear: Cá bhfuil mo pheann?
 Bean: Tá sé ar an tábla.
 Cad é deir sí?
 Deir sí go bhfuil sé ar an tábla.
 Fear: Ceannaíonn mo chara an páipéar sin gach lá.
 Cad é deir sé?
 Deir sé go gceannaíonn a chara an páipéar sin gach lá.
 Bean: Ní itheann na páistí prátaí.
 Cad é deir sí?
 Deir sí nach n-itheann na páistí prátaí.

1.16.1.

WHAT

The dinner is ready DOES HE SAY? He says that the dinner is ready.

This unit deals with the notion of Indirect Speech in Irish i.e. when you are reporting the actual words a person spoke. In a sentence like *He says that he sees her often*, the word *that* is expressed in Irish by *go*. The negative form *that ... not* is expressed by *nach*.

e.g. *Labhraíonn sé Gaeilge go minic.*
 He speaks Irish frequently.
Deir sé go labhraíonn sé ...
 He says that he speaks ...
Deir sé nach labhraíonn sé ...
 He says that he does not speak ...

Notice that these words *go* and *nach* take the same form of the verb as the interrogative *an?* e.g.

<i>cuireann sé</i>	-	he puts
<i>an gcuireann sé?</i>	-	does he put?
<i>... go gcuireann sé</i>	-	... that he puts
<i>... nach gcuireann sé</i>	-	...that he doesn't put
<i>tá sé</i>	-	he is
<i>an bhfuil sé?</i>	-	is he?
<i>... go bhfuil sé</i>	-	... that he is
<i>... nach bhfuil sé</i>	-	...that he isn't

Example: Man: Where is my pen?
 Woman: It is on the table.
 What does she say?
 She says that it is on the table.
 Man: My friend buys that paper every day.
 What does he say?
 He says that his friend buys that paper every day.
 Woman: The children do not eat potatoes.
 What does she say?
 She says that the children do not eat potatoes.

- a) Deir sé 1. Tagann an fear sin anseo gach maidin.
 2. Ní théann an seandúine amach ar chor ar bith anois.
 3. Tá a athair iontach tinn.
 4. Níl Seán níos sine ná Séamas.
 5. Fágann an bus an stáisiún ar a trí.
 6. Bíonn an fear sin i gcónaí anseo.

- b) Creidim 1. Faigheann sé airgead go leor.
 2. Ní ólann sé deoir.
 3. Níl an teach sin mór go leor.
 4. Tá madadh le díol agat.
 5. Tuigeann tú an scéal anois.
 6. Ní thagann tú anseo ach go hannamh anois.

- c) Tá mé cinnte 1. Is cuma le Seán anois.
 2. Ní leor sin.
 3. Is fearr leis na páistí bheith amuigh.
 4. Is maith leat an cóta nua seo.
 5. Tig leis Gaeilge a labhairt.
 6. Ní thig leis bheith anseo go luath.

- a) He says 1. That the man comes here every morning.
Deir sé go dtagann...
 2. The old man doesn't go out at all now.
... nach dtéann ...
 3. His father is very sick.
... go bhfuil ...
 4. Seán is not older than Séamas.
... nach bhfuil ...
 5. The bus leaves the station at three.
... go bhfágann ...
 6. That man is always here.
... go mbíonn ...

- b) I believe 1. He gets enough money.
... go bhfaigheann ...
 2. He doesn't drink a drop.
... nach n-ólann ...
 3. That house isn't big enough.
... nach bhfuil ...
 4. You have a dog to sell.
... go bhfuil ...
 5. You understand the matter now.
... go dtuigeann ...
 6. You only come here infrequently now.
... nach dtagann ...

- c) I am certain 1. Seán doesn't care now.
*... gur ...**
 2. That isn't enough.
... nach ...
 3. The children prefer to be outside.
... gur ...
 4. You like this new coat.
... gur ...
 5. He can speak Irish.
... go dtig leis ...
 6. He cannot be here early.
... nach dtig leis ...

* The Indirect Speech forms of the verb *is*, used in expressions like *is maith liom* I like, *is cuma liom* I don't care etc., are *gur* and *nach*.

1.16.2. TEIST

- "Tá an páiste tinn agus níl leigheas ar bith sa teach." Cad é deir sé?
- "Tagann bus anseo ar a dó ach ní fhanann sé ach cúpla bomaite." Cad é deir sé?
- "Is cuma leatsa faoin leabhar ach is maith leis na páistí é." Cad é deir sé?
- "Tá carr ag Conall agus tig leis dul." Cad é deir sé?

1.16.3. LÉIGH

- Siún: Deir tusa, a Eoghain, go gcaithfidh tú dul anois ach tá a fhios agamsa nach dtig leat dul go fóill.
- Eoghan: Cad é tá i gceist agat, a Shiún? Ní thuigim thú.
- Siún: Bhuel, amharc amach an fhuinneog. Tá sé ag éirí dorchá anois agus tá mé cinnte go bhfuil sioc ar na bóithre. Is fearr duit fanacht anseo anocht. Tig leat dul ar maidin.
- Eoghan: Ach, ní thig liom fanacht. Caithfidh mé bheith san oifig go luath maidin amárach. Tá a fhios agat go bhfuil muid iontach gnóthach faoi láthair.
- Siún: Bíodh agat. Ach bí cúramach.

1.16.4. AMHRÁN Dónall Óg

A Dhónaill Óig, má théann tú thar farraige,
Beir mé féin leat a's ná déan do dhearmad,
A's beidh agat féirín lá aonaigh a's margaidh,
A's iníon rí Gréige mar chéile leapa agat.

Bhain tú soir díom a's bhain tú siar díom,
Bhain tú romham a's bhain tú i mo dhiaidh díom.
Bhain tú an ghealach a's bhain tú an ghrian díom,
'S rómhór m'eagla gur bhain tú Dia díom.

- "The child is sick and there isn't any medicine in the house."
Deir sé go bhfuil ... agus nach bhfuil ...
- "The bus comes here at two but it only stays a couple of minutes."
Deir sé go dtagann ... ach nach bhfanann sé ...
- "You don't care about the book but the children like it."
Deir sé gur ... ach gur ...
- "Conall has a car and he can go."
Deir sé go bhfuil ... agus go dtig ...

1.16.3. READ

- Siún: You say, Eoghan, that you must go now, but I know that you cannot go yet.
- Eoghan: What do you mean, Siún. I don't understand you.
- Siún: Well, look out of the window. it is getting dark now and I am sure that there is frost on the roads. It is better for you to stay here tonight. You can go in the morning.
- Eoghan: But I cannot stay. I must be in the office early tomorrow morning. You know that we are very busy at present.
- Siún: Have it your own way. But be careful.

- 1.16.4. SONG This is one of the best known songs in the Irish tradition. In fact, it belongs to the Gaelic tradition as a whole as it is well known in Gaelic Scotland also. There are numerous versions of this love song; this particular one comes from Munster.

Young Dónall

Young Dónall, if you go over the sea,
Take me with you and do not forget,
And you will have a gift on fair and market days,
And the daughter of the king of Greece as your spouse.

You took the east from me, you took the west from me,
You took my future from me, you took my past from me,
You took the Moon and you took the Sun from me,
And I greatly fear that you have taken God from me.

CEACHT A SEACHT DÉAG

1.17.1. SEACHTADH

- a) Cad chuige a bhfuil tú anseo? Tá mé anseo ...
1. Ba mhaith liom deoch a fháil.
 2. Is mian liom an dráma a fheiceáil.
 3. Ba mhaith liom do shláinte a ól.
 4. Ba mhaith liom an ceol a chluinstin.
 5. Is mian liom mo scíth a dhéanamh.
 6. Ba mhaith liom fáilte a chur roimh na cuairteoirí.
- b) Tá mé anseo ...
1. Faigh fiche toitín.
 2. Foghlaim ceird.
 3. Feic an pictiúr sin arís.
 4. Déan socrú leis na fir eile.
 5. Críochnaigh an obair.
 6. Tóg an scéal leis an rúnaí.

1.17.1. The first set of drills in this unit deals with the way you express purpose or 'in order to' in Irish. If you compare the two sentences below, (a) and (b), you will notice that the word (to) does not mean the same thing in both cases:

- a) I am able to see the play.
- b) I am here to see the play.

In (b) *to* could be replaced by *in order to* but not in (a). In Irish this difference calls for a slight change in the structure of the sentence:

Tig liom dráma a fheiceáil
I am able to see the play.
Tá mé anseo le dráma a fheiceáil
I am here (in order) to see a play.

- a) Why are you here? I am here ...
 1. I would like to get a drink ... *le deoch a fháil.*
 2. I wish to see the play ... *leis an dráma a fheiceáil.*
 3. I would like to drink your health ... *le do shláinte a ól.*
 4. I would like to hear the music ... *leis an ceol a chluinstin.*
 5. I wish to rest myself ... *le mo scíth a dhéanamh.*
 6. I would like to welcome the visitors ... *le fáilte a chur roimh na cuairteoirí.*
- b) I am here ...
 1. Get twenty cigarettes ... *le fiche toitín a fháil.*
 2. Learn a trade ... *le ceird a fhoghlaim.*
 3. See that picture again ... *leis an pictiúr sin a fheiceáil arís.*
 4. Make an arrangement with the other men ... *le socrú a dhéanamh leis na fir eile.*
 5. Finish the work ... *leis an obair a chríochnú.*
 6. Raise the matter with the secretary ... *leis an scéal a thógáil leis an rúnaí.*

The next set of drills deals with a method used in Irish to link two sentences together. This particular construction is used also in Hiberno-English (one of the many ways in which the English of Ireland has been influenced by Irish), so an example from that source may serve as an illustration. The two sentences *He is out playing* and *he is frozen to the bone*, if linked together in Hiberno-English would give *He is out playing and him frozen to the bone*. The two sentences *He is away out.* and *He*

- c) 1. Tá sé ag imeacht. Tá sé ar buile.
 2. Tá mé ag imirt. Níl mé gasta go leor anois.
 3. Tá sí ag obair. Tá sí ag titim as a seasamh le fliú.
 4. Tá na fir anseo. Tá siad réidh le dul ar stailc.
 5. Tá na páistí ar an trá. Tá an-spórt acu.
 6. Tá an seandúine sa bhaile. Níl cuidiú ar bith aige.

1.17.2. TEIST Questions on tape

- a) 1. Tá sé ag teacht. Tá sé ar buile liom.
 2. Tá an leanbh ag siúl. Níl sé ach bliain d'aois.
 3. Tá sé ag labhairt. Níl duine ar bith ag éisteacht.
 4. Tá mise ag obair go fóill. Tá gach duine eile ar laethanta saoire.
 5. Tá na fir críochnaithe anois. Tá siad réidh le dul abhaile.
 b) Cad chuige a bhfuil siad anseo?



hasn't a penny. if linked would give *He is away out and him without a penny*. This is not an essential sentence construction; sentences like these do not need to be linked in this way, but is a very common construction.

- c) 1. He is going off. He is enraged.
 ... agus é ar buile.
 2. I am playing. I am not fast enough now.
 ... agus gan mé gasta go leor anois. *
 3. She is working. She is falling off her feet with flu.
 ... agus í ag titim as a seasamh le fliú.
 4. The men are here. They are getting ready to go on strike.
 ... agus iad réidh le dul ar stailc.
 5. The children are on the beach. They are having great fun.
 ... agus an-spórt acu.
 6. The old man is at home. He has no help.
 ... agus gan cuidiú ar bith aige.
 * When there is a negative in the linked sentence this is expressed by the word *gan* (lit. without).

- 1.17.2. a) 1. He is coming. He is angry with me.
 ... agus é ar buile liom.
 2. The infant is walking. He is only a year old.
 ... agus gan é ach bliain d'aois.
 3. He is speaking. No one is listening.
 ... agus gan duine ar bith ag éisteacht.
 4. I am working yet. Everyone else is on holidays.
 ... agus gach duine eile ar laethanta saoire.
 5. The men are finished now. They are ready to go home.
 ... agus iad réidh le dul abhaile.
 b) Why are they here?
 1. Tá sé anseo le deoch a fháil.
 ... to get a drink.
 2. Tá sé anseo lena scíth a dhéanamh.
 ... to rest himself.
 3. Tá sé anseo le Gaeilge a fhoghlaim.
 ... to learn Irish.
 4. Tá sí anseo leis an pictiúr a fheiceáil.
 ... to see the film.
 5. Tá sí anseo le toitíní a cheannach.
 ... to buy cigarettes.

1.17.3. LÉIGH

- Áine: Céad fáilte romhat, a Pheadair. Ní fheicim thú an bealach seo go minic anois. Cad é thugann anseo thú inniu?
- Peadar: Tá mé anseo le dul ag iascaireacht. Deir do dheartháir liom go bhfuil neart bradán le fáil sa loch seo.
- Áine: Deir an deartháir sin níos mó ná a phaidreacha. Tá an loch seo iontach salach anois agus tá eagla orm nach bhfuil rud ar bith beo ann anois.
- Peadar: Dia'r sábháil ! Tá sin millteanach. Agus nach bhfuil an bardas ag déanamh rud ar bith faoi?
- Áine: Tá. Tá siad ag déanamh a ndíchill, ach gan leigheas acu air go fóill.

1.17.3. READ

- Áine: You're very welcome, Peadar. I don't see you this way often now. What brings you here today?
- Peadar: I'm here to go fishing. Your brother tells me that there are plenty of salmon to be got in this lake.
- Áine: That brother says more than his prayers. This lake is very dirty now and I'm afraid that there isn't any thing living in it now.
- Peadar: Good Heavens! (lit. God save us!) That's terrible. And isn't the corporation doing anything about it?
- Áine: Yes. They are doing their best, but they haven't a solution for it yet.

№ 0 3 3 6 9

KEVRENN GELTIEK
SKOL VEUR BREIZH UHEL
KERYANN ROAZON

CEAChT A HOChT DÉAG

1.18.1. CLEAChTADH

a) Cad é tá sé ag iarraidh a dhéanamh?

1. Bog an scriú seo.
2. Glac an saol go bog.
3. Ceannaigh feirm.
4. Cruinnigh na ceoltóirí le chéile.
5. Saothraigh cúpla punt.
6. Glaoigh ar na gardaí.
7. Lig an teach ar cíós.
8. Bain an corc as a bhuidéal seo.

1.18.1. Section (a) of this unit provides an opportunity for some further practice of the construction first met in Aonad 1.7.1. this time using the phrase *Tá mé ag iarraidh ...* I am trying to ...

a) What is he trying to do?

1. Move this screw.
Tá sé ag iarraidh an scriú seo a bhogadh.
He is trying to move this screw.
2. Take life easily.
... an saol a ghlacadh go bog.
3. Buy a farm.
... feirm a cheannach.
4. Gather the musicians together.
... na ceoltóirí a chruinniú le chéile.
5. Earn a couple of pounds.
... cúpla punt a shaothrú.
6. Call the police.
... glaoch ar na gardaí.
7. Rent the house (lit. Let the house on rent)
... an teach a ligean ar cíós.
8. Take the cork out of this bottle.
... an corc a bhaint as an bhuidéal seo.

Section (b) deals with two more prepositions *as* (out of) and *faoi* (about). Just like the other prepositions we have already met, these can be combined with pronouns:

<i>asam</i>	-	out of me	<i>fúm</i>	-	about me
<i>asat</i>	-	" " you	<i>fút</i>	-	" " you
<i>as</i>	-	" " him	<i>faoi</i>	-	" " him
<i>aisti</i>	-	" " her	<i>fúithi</i>	-	" " her
<i>asainn</i>	-	" " us	<i>fúinn</i>	-	" " us
<i>asaibh</i>	-	" " you	<i>fúibh</i>	-	" " you
<i>astu</i>	-	" " them	<i>fúthu</i>	-	" " them

You will notice that these prepositions follow very closely the pattern of the prepositions we have already met (vid. 1.13.1.)

- b) 1. Don't startle the sheep.
(lit. Don't take a start out of the sheep).
And the infants? ... *astu*
And Liam? ... *as*
And Máire? ... *aisti*
And mé? ... *asam*

- b) 1. Ná bain preab as an chaora ... agus na leanaí?
agus Liam?
agus Máire?
agus mé?

2. Ligeann an cailín scread aisti.
Ligeann tú ...
Ligeann sé ...
Ligimid ...
Ligeann sibh ...
Ligim ...
3. Ná bí ag magadh faoin duine bocht.
agus an bhean?
agus muid?
agus an t-amadán?
agus na páistí?
agus mé?
4. Bíonn sé i gcónaí ag caint faoin duine sin ...
agus sibh?
agus tú?
agus an cailín?
agus na mná?

1.18.2. TEIST Questions on tape

a) Cad é tá sé ag iarraidh a dhéanamh?



2. The girl screams.
(lit. The girl lets a scream out of her)
... *scread asat*. (You scream).
... *scread as*. (He screams).
... *scread asainn*. (We scream).
... *scread asaibh*. (You scream).
... *scread asam*. (I scream).
3. Don't be mocking the poor person.
(Note: the verb *ag magadh* is always followed by *faoi*.
And the woman? ... *fúithi*
And us? ... *fúinn*
And the fool? ... *faoi*
And the children? ... *fúthu*
And me? ... *fúm*
4. He is always talking about that person.
And you? ... *fúibh*
And you? ... *fút*
And the girl? ... *fúithi*
And me? ... *fúm*
And the women? ... *fúthu*.

1.18.2. a) What is he trying to do?

1. Tá sé ag iarraidh an teach a ligean ar cíos.
... to let the house.
2. Tá sé ag iarraidh Fraincis a fhoghlaim.
... to learn French.
3. Tá sé ag iarraidh an corc a bhaint as an bhuidéal.
... to take the cork out of the bottle.
4. Tá sí ag iarraidh glaoch ar an ospidéal.
... to call the hospital.
5. Tá sé ag iarraidh an ceoltóir a fheiceáil.
to see the musician.

b) LÍON na bearnaí.

1. Feiceann an cailín luchóg agus ligeann sí scread _____. Cluineann a deartháir an scéal agus tosaíonn sé ag magadh _____.
2. Cluineann na leanaí an tormán agus baineann sé preab _____.
3. Tá an páiste ag caoineadh mar tá na páistí eile ag magadh _____.

1.18.3. LÉIGH

- Diarmaid: Go bhfóire Dia orainn! Tá an aimsir ag éirí níos measa. Amharc ar d'athair amuigh ansin ar an bhealach agus é fliuch báite. Cad é tá sé ag iarraidh a dhéanamh ar chor ar bith?
- Gráinne: Tá sé ag iarraidh roth a athrú ar an charr. Tá an bonn pollta, ach tá meirg ar an roth agus ní thig leis an enó a bhogadh?
- Diarmaid: Ach an bhfuil an carr de dhíth air chomh mór sin?
- Gráinne: Sílim go bhfuil. Tá sé ag dul go Dún Geanainn inniu chuig cruinniú agus deir sé go bhfuil an cruinniú seo iontach tábhachtach.

1.18.4. AMHRÁN Báidín Féilimí

Báidín Féilimí d'imigh go Gabhla
Báidín Féilimí a's Féilimí ann (arís)

Báidín bídeach, báidín beosach,
báidín bóidheach, báidín Féilimí
Báidín díreach, báidín deontach,
báidín Féilimí a's Féilimí ann.

Báidín Féilimí d'imigh go Toraigh
Báidín Féilimí a's Féilimí ann.

Báidín Féilimí briseadh i dToraigh,
Báidín Féilimí a's Féilimí ann.

b) Fill in the gaps.

1. The girl sees a mouse and she screams. She lets a scream out of her. *aisti*. Her brother hears the story and he starts mocking her. *fúithi*
2. The infants hear the noise and it startles them. (lit. It takes a start out of them.) *astu*
3. The child is crying for the other children are mocking him. *faoi*.

1.18.3. READ

- Diarmaid: God help us! The weather is getting worse. Look at your father outside there on the road soaked to the skin (lit. and him wet and drenched). What is he trying to do at all?
- Gráinne: He is trying to change a wheel on the car. The tyre is punctured, but there is rust on the wheel and he cannot move the nut.
- Diarmaid: But does he need the car that much?
- Gráinne: I think so. He is going to Dungannon today to a meeting and he says that this meeting is very important.

1.18.4. SONG

Féilimí's Little Boat

This is a Donegal children's song composed probably in the Gaoth Dobhair area around the turn of the century. *Báidín* (little boat) is a diminutive form of *bád* (boat), and *Féilimí* is a familiar form of the name *Féilim* (cp. *James - Jimmy* in English).

Féilimí's little boat went to Gola*,
Féilimí's little boat and Féilimí in it. (repeat)
A tiny little boat, a lively little boat,
A pretty little boat, Féilimí's little boat.

A trim little boat, a willing little boat, Féilimí's
Little boat and Féilimí in it.

Féilimí's little boat went to Tory* etc.
Féilimí's little boat was wrecked in Tory etc.

* These are islands of the north-west coast of Donegal.

1.19.1. TEIST

1.19.1. TEIST

1. 6.15
2. 2.30
3. 4.35
4. 8.45
5. 10.50
6. 12.00

1. Siúil abhaile.
2. Labhair Gaeilge.
3. Amharc ar an teilifís.
4. Gabh ar ais chuig an oifig.
5. Tar ar ais ar laethanta saoire.
6. Fan leis an dochtúir.
7. Caith toítín.
8. Éist leis na ceoltóirí.

- c) (1, 6, 1.)

1. Tá mé i mo shuí agus Seán?
..... agus Máire?
..... agus tú?
2. Tá Liam ina sheasamh agus mé?
..... agus na mná?
..... agus an bhean?
3. An bhfuil an leanbh ina chodladh agus tú?
..... agus na leanaí?
..... agus d'athair?

- 1.19.1. *Ceacht 19* is devoted entirely to a general revision of the course. Each section is presented as a teist, and the code at the beginning of each section refers to the unit in which the construction, vocabulary item etc. being dealt with in that particular section was first introduced. A useful procedure would be to try and make responses first without referring to the notes, and then, if revision is required, refer to the unit notes.

- a) What time is it ...?

1. Tá sé ceathrú i ndiaidh a sé.
2. Tá sé leath i ndiaidh a dó.
3. Tá sé fiche a cúig go dtí a cúig.
4. Tá sé ceathrú go dtí a naoi.
5. Tá sé deich go dtí a haon déag.
6. Tá sé a dó dhéag a chlog.

- b) What is he doing ...?

1. Walk home. *Tá sé ag siúl abhaile.*
2. Speak Irish. *Tá sé ag labhairt Gaeilge.*
3. Look at the television. *Tá sé ag amharc ar an teilifís.*
4. Go back to the office. *Tá sé ag dul ar ais chuig an oifig.*
5. Come back on holidays. *Tá sé ag teacht ar ais ar laethanta saoire.*
6. Wait for the doctor. *Tá sé ag fanacht leis an dochtúir.*
7. Smoke a cigarette. *Tá sé ag caitheamh toitín.*
8. Listen to the musicians. *Tá sé ag éisteacht leis na ceoltóirí.*

- c) 1. I am sittingand Seán? - *Tá sé ina shuí.*
and Máire? - *Tá sí ina suí.*
and you? - *Tá tú i do shuí.*
2. Liam is standing .and me? - *Tá mé i mo sheasamh.*
and the women? - *Tá siad ina seasamh.*
and the woman? - *Tá sí ina seasamh.*
3. Is the infant . . .and you? - *An bhfuil tú i do*
chodladh?
... and the infants? - *An bhfuil siad ina*
gcodladh?
... and your father?- *An bhfuil sé ina*
chodladh?

- d) (1.7.1.) *Léigh an páipéar Gaeilge, a Liam -
Tá Liam ábalta páipéar Gaeilge a léamh.*
1. Ceol an t-amhrán sin, a Bhrid.
 2. Deisigh an rothar, a Dhiarmaid.
 3. Siúil, a Threasa.

- e) (1.8.1.) *Cad é dhéanann sé?*
1. Éirigh.
 2. Gabh amach.
 3. Fág an carr sa gharáiste.
 4. Ith cúpla ceapaire.
 5. Tar abhaile.
 6. Inis scéal don leanbh.

- f) (1.10.1.) *Cá huair a ...?*
1. Téann sé abhaile.
 2. Imíonn an bus.
 3. Feiceann tú é.
 4. Tosaíonn an cluiche.
 5. Druideann an halla.

- g) (1.10.1.) *Cad chuige a ...?*
1. Téann sé abhaile go luath.
 2. Caitheann sí an cóta gránna sin.
 3. Fágann siad gach rud chomh mall sin.
 4. Déanann siad na rudaí sin.
 5. Imíonn an traein go luath.
 6. Briseann sé a fhocal.

- d) Read the Irish paper, Liam. - Liam is able to read the Irish paper.

1. Sing that song, Bríd.
Tá Bríd ábalta an t-amhrán sin a cheol.
2. Repair the bicycle, Diarmaid.
Tá Diarmaid ábalta an rothar a dheisiú.
3. Walk, Treasa.
Tá Treasa ábalta siúl.

- e) What does he do ...?

1. Get up.
Eiríonn sé.
2. Go out.
Téann sé amach.
3. Leave the car in the garage.
Fágann sé an carr sa gharáiste.
4. Eat a couple of sandwiches.
Itheann sé cúpla ceapaire.
5. Come home.
Tagann sé abhaile.
6. Tell a story to the infant.
Insiúnn sé scéal don leanbh.

- f) When ...?

1. He goes home. *Cá huair a théann sé abhaile?*
2. The bus departs. *Cá huair a imíonn an bus?*
3. You see him. *Cá huair a fheiceann tú é?*
4. The game starts. *Cá huair a thosaíonn an cluiche?*
5. The hall closes. *Cá huair a dhruideann an halla?*

- g) Why ...?

1. He goes home early.
Cad chuige a dtéann sé abhaile go luath?
2. She wears that ugly coat.
Cad chuige a gcaitheann sí an cóta gránna sin?
3. They leave everything so late.
Cad chuige a bhfágann siad gach rud chomh mall sin?
4. They do those things.
Cad chuige a ndéanann siad na rudaí sin?
5. The train departs early.
Cad chuige a n-imíonn an traein go luath?
6. He breaks his word.
Cad chuige a mbriseann sé a fhocal?

- h) (1.11.1)
 Tugann sé airgead do Mháire agus an cailín?
 agus an buachaill?
 agus na páistí?
 agus muidinne?
 agus mise?
 agus tú?

- i) (1.14.1)
 Is cuma le Nóra agus mise?
 agus tú?
 agus an fear?
 agus an bhean?
 agus muid?
 agus sibhse?

- l) (1.13.3)
 Tá tinneas fiacaile ar na páistí agus mé?
 agus an buachaill?
 agus an cailín?
 agus muid?
 agus na leanaí?
 agus sibh?

- m) (1.14.1)
 An dtig le Seán Fraincis a léamh? agus tusa?
 agus an cailín?
 agus an fear?
 agus sibhse?
 agus na mná?

- n) (1.16.1) *Cad é deir sé?*
 1. "Tá an bricfeasta ar an tábla agus tá na leanaí
 ina gcodladh go fóill".
 2. "Tosaíonn gach rud in am san áit seo".
 3. "Ní thagann an fear bainne go dtí a deich a chlog".
 4. "Imíonn an bus ón choirnéal seo".
 5. "Ní éiríonn an fear sin in am do rud ar bith".

- h) He gives money to Máire ...
 and the girl? *Tugann sé airgead di.*
 and the boy? *Tugann sé airgead dó.*
 and the children? *Tugann sé airgead dóibh.*
 and us? *Tugann sé airgead dúinne.*
 and me? *Tugann sé airgead domsa.*
 and you? *Tugann sé airgead duit.*

- i) Nora doesn't care ... and me? - *Is cuma liomsa.*
 and you? - *Is cuma leat.*
 and the man? - *Is cuma leis.*
 and the woman? - *Is cuma léi.*
 and us? - *Is cuma linn.*
 and you? - *Is cuma libhse.*

- l) The child has toothache ...
 and me? *Tá tinneas fiacaile orm.*
 and the boy? *Tá tinneas fiacaile air.*
 and the girl? *Tá tinneas fiacaile uirthi.*
 and us? *Tá tinneas fiacaile orainn.*
 and the infants? *Tá tinneas fiacaile orthu.*
 and you? *Tá tinneas fiacaile oraibh.*

- m) Can Seán read French?
 and you? *An dtig leatsa ...*
 and the girl? *An dtig léi ...*
 and the man? *An dtig leis ...*
 and you? *An dtig libhse ...*
 and the women? *An dtig leo ...*

- n) What does he say ...?
 1. "The breakfast is on the table and the infants are
 sleeping yet".
Deir sé go bhfuil ... agus go bhfuil ...
 2. "Everything begins in time in this place".
Deir sé go dtosaíonn ...
 3. "The milkman does not come until ten o'clock".
Deir sé nach dtagann ...
 4. "The bus departs from this corner".
Deir sé go n-imíonn ...
 5. "That man doesn't get up in time for anything".
Deir sé nach n-éiríonn an fear sin ...

o) (1.17.1) *Cad chuige a bhfuil tú anseo?*

1. Is mian liom an pictiúr sin a fheiceáil.
2. Ba mhaith liom an gléas sin a cheannach.
3. Ba mhaith liom an clár sin a chluinstin.
4. Tá mé ag brath culaith nua a fháil.
5. Is mian liom bheith ag léamh faoi shuaimhneas.
6. Tá mé ag brath labhairt leis an bhainisteoir.

p) (1.17.1) *Cuir le chéile.*

1. Tá sé ag dul anois. Tá sé iontach sásta.
2. Tá sé ag obair leis na fir eile. Níl sé láidir go leor go fóill.
3. Tá na cailíní ag teacht. Tá siad uilig faoi bhrón.
4. Tá carr nua de dhíth air. Níl pingin aige

r) *An dtuigeann tú an scéal seo?*

Tá an saighdiúir seo sa cheaintín agus é ag caint leis an sáirsint.

Sáighdiúir: A Dhia! Tá clocha sna prátaí seo.

Sáirsint: Éist liom, a mhic. Níl tú anseo le bheith ag gearán ach le do thír a chosaint.

Sáighdiúir: Tá mé iontach sásta mo thír a chosaint, a sháirsint, ach, ní mian liom í a ithe.

o) *Why are you here ...?*

1. I wish to see that picture.
Tá mé anseo leis an pictiúr sin a fheiceáil.
2. I would like to buy that gadget.
Tá mé anseo leis an gléas sin a cheannach.
3. I would like to hear that programme.
Tá mé anseo leis an clár sin a chluinstin.
4. I am intending to get a new suit.
Tá mé anseo le culaith nua a fháil.
5. I wish to be reading in peace.
Tá mé anseo le bheith ag léamh faoi shuaimhneas.
6. I am intending to speak to the manager.
Tá mé anseo le labhairt leis an bhainisteoir.

p) *Join together.*

1. He is going now. He is very happy.
Tá sé ag dul anois agus é iontach sásta.
2. He is working with the other men. He is not strong enough yet.
Tá sé ag obair leis na fir eile agus gan é láidir ...
3. The girls are coming. They are all sorrowful.
Tá na cailíní ag teacht agus iad uilig ...
4. He needs a new car. He hasn't a penny.
Tá carr nua de dhíth air agus gan pingin aige.

r) *Do you understand this story?*

This soldier is in the canteen talking to the sergeant.

Soldier: God! There are stones in these potatoes.

Sergeant: Listen to me, sonny. You are not here to be complaining but to defend your country.

Soldier: I am happy to defend my country, sergeant, but I don't wish to eat it.

CEACHT FICHE

1.20.1. TEIST

This unit is made up of sets of questions based on the dialogues of the previous lessons. They will test your comprehension of the material and reveal any points which could usefully be revised. Listen to the dialogues on the tape and then try in the first instance to answer the questions on each without referring to the script.

(1) Aonad 1.3.4.

- (a) An bhfuil Conall sa teach?
- (b) Cá bhfuil sé?
- (c) Cá bhfuil Úna?

(2) Aonad 1.4.4.

- (a) Cad é mar tá Séamas?
- (b) Suíonn Séamas síos ag an tine. Cad chuige?
- (c) Cad é thugann Máire dó?
- (d) Cad chuige a dtugann sí braon uisce beatha dó?

(3) Aonad 1.5.4.

- (a) Cá bhfuil Séamas ag dul?
- (b) Cad chuige a bhfuil sé ag teacht ar ais? ar 8.30?
- (c) Cad chuige nach bhfuil Séamas ag tiomáint inniu?
- (d) Cá bhfuil Gráinne ag dul?

(4) Aonad 1.6.4.

- (a) Cá bhfuil Donncha?
- (b) Cad é tá sé á dhéanamh?
- (c) Cad é mar tá an aimsir?
- (d) Cá bhfuil a mháthair?
- (e) Cad é tá sí á dhéanamh?

(5) Aonad 1.7.4.

- (a) An bhfuil Diarmaid ag dul chuig an damhsa anocht?
- (b) Cad chuige?

1.20.1. (1) Unit 1.3.4.

- (a) Is Conall in the house?
Níl.
- (b) Where is he?
Tá sé amuigh sa charr ag an doras.
- (c) Where is Úna?
Tá sí amuigh ag an doras fosta.

(2) Unit 1.4.4.

- (a) How is Séamas?
Tá sé go maith.
- (b) Séamas sits down at the fire. Why?
Tá sé iontach fuar inniu.
- (c) What does Máire give him?
Tugann sí braon beag uisce beatha dó.
- (d) Why does she give him a little drop of whiskey?
Tá an turas abhaile fada go leor.

(3) Unit 1.5.4.

- (a) Where is Séamas going?
Tá sé ag dul abhaile.
- (b) Why is he coming back at 8.30?
Tá sé ag seinm ag an damhsa anocht.
- (c) Why is Séamas not driving today?
Tá rud éigin cearr leis an inneall.
- (d) Where is Gráinne going?
Tá sí ag dul an bealach céanna.

(4) Unit 1.6.4.

- (a) Where is Donncha?
Tá sé ina shuí sa chistin.
- (b) What is he doing?
Tá sé ag éisteacht leis an raidió.
- (c) What's the weather like?
Tá sé ag éirí iontach fuar.
- (d) Where is his mother?
Tá sí amuigh sa chlós.
- (e) What is she doing?
Tá sí ag obair.

(5) Unit 1.7.4.

- (a) Is Diarmaid going to the dance tonight?
Níl.
- (b) Why?
Tá a mháthair tinn agus caithfidh sé fanacht sa bhaile.

- (c) Cad chuige a bhfuil sé inníoch faoina mháthair?
- (d) Cad chuige nach bhfuil an banna ceoil ó Bhaile Átha Cliath ag seinm ag an damhsa?

(6) Aonad 1.8.3.

- (a) Cá huair a thosaíonn an dráma?
- (b) Cad é tá ar siúl anois?
- (c) Cá huair a théann an dráma mór ar an ardán?
- (d) Cad é thugann an cailín don fhear?

(7) Aonad 1.9.4.

- (a) Cad é chaitheann Peadar?
- (b) Cad chuige nach gcaitheann sé toitíní?
- (c) Cad é tharlaíonn ar maidin nuair a éiríonn sé?
- (d) Cá mhéad toitín a chaitheann Diarmaid sa lá?

(8) Aonad 1.10.4.

- (a) Cá bhfuil Áine?
- (b) Cé fheiceann sí?
- (c) Cé tá tinn?
- (d) Cá bhfuil an tseanbhean ina cónaí?
- (e) An dtagann an dochtúir ar an Domhnach de ghnáth?

(9) Aonad 1.11.4.

- (a) Cá bhfuil Máire ag dul ar a laethanta saoire?
- (b) An dtéann sí ansin gach bliain?
- (c) Cá háit a dtéann sí de ghnáth?

- (c) Why is he anxious about his mother?
- Tá sí ag éirí sean anois.
- (d) Why is the band from Dublin not playing at the dance?
- Níl siad ábalta teacht anois.

(6) Unit 1.8.3.

- (a) When does the play begin?
Tosaíonn sé ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht.
- (b) What is going on now?
Tá an dráma beag ar siúl anois.
- (c) When does the main play go on the stage?
Téann sé ar an ardán ar a naoi a chlog.
- (d) What does the girl give to the man?
Tugann sí clár dó.

(7) Unit 1.9.4.

- (a) What does Peadar smoke?
Caitheann sé píopa.
- (b) Why does he not smoke cigarettes?
Cuireann na toitíní piachán air.
- (c) What happens in the morning when he gets up.
Ní bhíonn blas ar bith ar a bhricfeasta.
- (d) How many cigarettes does Diarmaid smoke a day?
Caitheann sé daichead toitín sa lá.

(8) Unit 1.10.3.

- (a) Where is Áine?
Tá sí ina seasamh ag an fhuinneog?
- (b) Whom does she see?
Feiceann sí an dochtúir.
- (c) Who is sick?
Tá an tseanbhean tinn.
- (d) Where does the old woman live?
Tá sí ina cónaí sa teach ag an choirnéal.
- (e) Does the doctor come on Sunday usually?
Ní thagann.

(9) Unit 1.11.4.

- (a) Where is Máire going on her holidays?
Tá sí ag dul síos go Ciarraí.
- (b) Does she go there every year?
Ní théann.
- (c) Where does she go usually?
Téann sí go Gaillimh de ghnáth.

- (d) Cad chuige a bhfuil sí ag dul go Ciarraí i mbliana?
 (e) Cá huair atá sí ag imeacht chuig na siopaí?

(10) *Aonad 1.12.1.*

- (a) An mbíonn an cailín sa halla seo go minic?
 (b) Cad chuige?
 (c) Cad é dhéanann sí nuair a bhíonn sé tirim?
 (d) Cad é dhéanann sí nuair a bhíonn sé doineanta?

(11) *Aonad 1.13.6.*

- (a) An bhfuil a fhios ag Seán cad é mar oibríonn an gléas?
 (b) Cad chuige a bhfuil an-deifir ar Dheirdre?
 (c) Cá bhfuil sí ag dul?
 (d) An bhfuil a fhios ag Deirdre cad é tá ar a máthair?
 (e) Cad chuige a bhfuil sí ag dul chuig an dochtúir?

(12) *Aonad 1.14.3.*

- (a) Cad é tá Pádraig á dhéanamh?
 (b) Cad é tá cearr leis?
 (c) Cad é tá ag Eoin sa teach?

(13) *Aonad 1.15.3.*

- (a) Cad é tá de dhíth ar an chustaiméir?
 (b) Cá mhéad atá ar a hata?
 (c) An bhfuil na hataí níos saoire sna siopaí eile?
 (d) An é seo an siopa is daoire sa chathair?

- (d) Why is she going to Kerry this year?
Bíonn an-spórt i gCiarraí sa samhradh.
 (e) When is she going off to the shops?
Anois díreach.

(10) *Unit 1.12.3.*

- (a) Is the girl in this hall often?
Ní bhíonn.
 (b) Why?
Bíonn an halla i gcónaí róphlódaithe.
 (c) What does she do when the weather is dry?
Téann sí amach faoin spéir.
 (d) What does she do when the weather is bad?
Fanann sí istigh sa bhaile nó téann sí amach chuig damhsa nó chuig na pictiúir.

(11) *Unit 1.13.6.*

- (a) Does Seán know how the gadget works?
Níl a fhios.
 (b) Why is Deirdre in a great hurry?
Tá a máthair tinn.
 (c) Where is she going?
Tá sí ag dul chuig an dochtúir.
 (d) Does Deirdre know how her mother is?
Níl a fhios.
 (e) Why is she going to the doctor?
Ar eagla na heagla.

(12) *Unit 1.14.3.*

- (a) What is Pádraig doing?
Tá sé ag iarraidh a charr a dheisiú.
 (b) What is wrong with it?
Tá sé pollta.
 (c) What does Eoin have in the house?
Tá seac aige sa teach.

(13) *Unit 1.15.3.*

- (a) What does the customer need?
Hata.
 (b) How much does the hat cost?
Cúig phunt.
 (c) Are the hats cheaper in the other shops?
Níl.
 (d) Is this the most expensive shop in the city?
Ní hé.

(14) *Aonad 1.16.3.*

- (a) Cad é deir Eoghan?
- (b) Cad é deir Siún?
- (c) Cad chuige nach dtig le hEoghan dul?
- (d) Cá huair a chaithfidh Eoghan bheith san oifig?
- (e) Cad chuige?

(15) *Aonad 1.17.3.*

- (a) An bhfeiceann Áine Peadar go minic?
- (b) Cad chuige a bhfuil sé anseo inniu?
- (c) Cad chuige nach bhfuil rud ar bith beo sa loch?
- (d) Cad é tá an bardas á dhéanamh?

(16) *Aonad 1.17.3.*

- (a) Cá bhfuil athair Ghráinne?
- (b) Cad é tá sé ag iarraidh á dhéanamh?
- (c) Cad chuige a bhfuil an carr de dhíth air inniu?

(14) *Unit 1.16.3.*

- (a) What does Eoghan say?
Deir sí go gcaithfidh sé dul anois.
- (b) What does Siún say?
Deir sé nach dtig leis dul go fóill.
- (c) Why can Eoghan not go?
Tá sé ag éirí dorchá agus tá sioc ar na bóithre.
- (d) When must Eoghan be in the office?
Caithfidh sé bheith san oifig go luath maidin amárach.
- (e) Why?
Tá sé iontach gnóthach faoi láthair.

(15) *Unit 1.17.3.*

- (a) Does Áine see Peadar often?
Ní fheiceann.
- (b) Why is he here today?
Tá sé anseo le dul ag iascaireacht.
- (c) Why is there nothing alive in the lake?
Tá an loch iontach salach anois.
- (d) What is the corporation doing?
Tá siad ag déanamh a ndíochill.

(16) *Unit 1.18.3.*

- (a) Where is Gráinne's father?
Tá sé amuigh ar an bhealach.
- (b) What is he trying to do?
Tá sé ag iarraidh roth a athrú ar an charr.
- (c) Why does he need the car today?
Tá sé ag dul go Dún Geanainn inniu.

1.20.2. AMHIRÁN Eibhlín a Rún

Shiúlfainn féin i gcónaí leat, a Eibhlín, a rún,
 Shiúlfainn féin i gcónaí leat, a Eibhlín, a rún,
 Shiúlfainn féin i gcónaí leat,
 Síos go Tír Amhlaidh leat,
 Mar shuíl go mbeinn i geamhna leat, a Eibhlín, a rún,

Céad míle fáilte romhat, a Eibhlín, a rún,
 Céad míle fáilte romhat, a Eibhlín, a rún,
 Céad míle fáilte romhat,
 Fáilte 'gus fiche romhat,
 Naoi gcéad míle fáilte romhat, a Eibhlín, a rún.

1.20.2. SONG

One of the most famous of all Irish love songs. It is traditionally ascribed to Cearúll O Dálaigh, a poet of the 13th century who composed it for Eibhlín Chaomhánach.

Eibhlín a Rún

I would walk forever with you, Eibhlín, my love,
 I would walk forever with you, Eibhlín, my love
 I would walk forever with you,
 Down to Tyrawley with you
 Hoping I might be betrothed to you, Eibhlín, my love.

The second verse is not readily translatable in being merely a play on the Irish phrase *Fáilte Romhat*. You're welcome (lit. a welcome before you). One can indicate the level of welcome in a sense by simply quantifying the number. Thus *Céad Fáilte* (a hundred welcomes) and *Céad Míle Fáilte* (a hundred thousand welcomes) are both common expressions. The fervent level of the last line (900,000 welcomes), however, is rarely achieved in common speech!

Appendix 1

A Note on Irish Spelling

All languages, which have adapted the alphabet originally designed for the Latin language to their own needs, have encountered some problems in effecting that adaptation. Thus, for example, the symbols *t* and *h*, which sound like /t/ and /h/ in Latin, were combined in English as *th* to represent the sound /θ/ (as in *thy*, *thick* etc.), which does not exist in Latin. Similarly the letter combination *eu* was used in French in words like *peu*, *feu* etc. to represent a sound which does not occur in Latin, and which is not the sum of the Latin vowels /e/ and /u/.

Irish has also made its own of the Latin alphabet, and in many respects it is a very ingenious adaptation. This ingenuity means, however, that there are some features of the Irish spelling system, which may be unfamiliar to readers of other languages, where those features do not occur as developed systems.

The first of these features are the two types of mutation or sound change, which can be caused to the initial letter of a word:

séimhiú, which is indicated in spelling by placing *h* after the initial letter of the word (cp. English: *peasant*/ *pheasant*)

urú, which is indicated by placing a letter representing the new sound in front of the initial letter of the word e.g. *bád* 'boat' would become *mbád* and would be pronounced as if it were (*mád*).

These mutations can affect many of the letters of the alphabet. The table below gives a summary of these changes, and an indication of how they are pronounced. Please note that these indications will only give an approximation of the Irish sounds. The quality of consonants in Irish is sometimes different to those nearest to them in other languages, so it is generally safer to rely on the taped material for guidance on pronunciation.

Lastly there are those combinations of letters, which seem to indicate diphthongs but which in reality do not. In fact only the combinations *ua* (as in *suas*, *trua* etc.) and *ia* (as in *siar Liam* etc.) actually do indicate diphthongs; the others -*cearr*, *seomra*, *cais* etc. - merely serve to indicate whether the adjoining consonant is broad or slender. Take for example the words *carr*

'car' and *cearr* 'wrong'. They sound identical except for the initial consonants. In *carr* the vowel nearest to the *c* is broad (there are three broad vowels - *a*, *o*, and *u*) and that indicates that the consonant is broad. Similarly notice the difference in the sound of the letter *s* in the following words: *solas* 'light', pronounced more or less as it would be in English, and *seomra* 'room', where the *e* in the spelling (there are two slender vowels - *e* and *i*) indicates that the *s* is slender and is pronounced like the *s* in English *shun*.

These sound changes are incorporated gradually into the body of the course, and it is recommended that they be dealt with when they are encountered and not en bloc. However, some learners may find the changes presented here in the table form a useful revision aid.

TABLE OF SOUND CHANGES

Letter	Sample word	Sound change caused by séimhiú	Sound change caused by urú
b	<i>buachaill</i> (broad b as indicated by broad vowel u)	bh (w)	mb (m)
b	<i>bean</i> (slender b as indicated by slender vowel e)	bh (v)	mb (m)
c	<i>carr</i> (a = broad c)	ch (ch) as in loch)	gc (g)
c	<i>cearr</i> (e = slender c)	ch (refer to tape)	gc (g)
d	<i>doras</i> (o = broad d)	dh (g)	nd (n)
d	<i>Dia</i> (i = slender d)	dh (y)	nd (n)
f	<i>fuair</i> (u = broad f)	fh (silent)	bhf (w)
f	<i>feair</i> (e = slender f)	fh (silent)	bhf (w)
g	<i>garáiste</i> (a = broad g)	gh (refer to tape)	ng (similar to English song; (refer to tape)
g	<i>gealach</i> (e = slender g)	gh (refer to tape)	ng (similar to English sing; (refer to tape)
m	<i>máthair</i> (a = broad m)	mh (w)	no change
m	<i>méad</i> (e = slender m)	mh (v)	no change
p	<i>punt</i>	ph (f)	bp (b)
s	<i>Séamas</i>	sh (h)	no change
t	<i>teach</i>	th (h)	dt (d)

Foclóir

N.B. b = baininsneach = feminine

(A)

a, *his* (séimhiú)
a, *her* (put before words beginning with a vowel)
a, *their* (urú)
abair, *say*; deir se, *he says*; ag rá, *saying*.
ábalta, *able, capable*.
abhaile, *home, homewards*.
ach, *but*.
acu, *at them*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
ag, *at*.
agaibh, *at you*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
againn, *at us*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
agam, *at me*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
agat, *at you*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
aghaidh, *b, face*.
agus, *and*.
aici, *at her*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
aige, *at him*. (see unit 1.13.1.)
aimsir, *b, weather*
air, *on him*. airsean (*emphatic form of air*)
(see unit 1.13.3.)
airgead, *money, silver*.
aisti, *out of her* (see unit 1.18.1.)
áit, *b, place*.
amach, *out(wards)*
amadán, *fool*.
amharc, *look*; ag amharc, *looking*.
amhrán, *song*.
amuigh, *outside*.
an, *the*.
anocht, *tonight*.
ansin, *then, there*.
aois, *b, age*.
aonach, *fair, market*.
ar, *on*.
arán, *bread*.
ardán, *stage, platform*.
aréir, *last night*.
arís, *again*.
as, *out of him*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
asaibh, *out of you*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
asainn, *out of us*. (see unit 1.18.1.)

asam, *out of me*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
asat, *out of you*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
aisti, *out of her*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
astu, *out of you*. (see unit 1.18.1.)
athair, *father*.
athraigh, *change*; ag athrú, *changing*.

(B)

ba, (*past tense is*)
bacach, *tramp*.
bacach, *lame, cripple*.
bád, *boat*.
báidín, *little boat*.
bainisteoir, *manager*.
bainne, *milk*.
bardas, *corporation*.
barraíocht, *plenty, excess*.
beag, *small, little*.
(see also níos lú unit 1.15.1)
béal, *mouth*.
bealach, *b, road, way*.
bean, *woman*; mná, *women*.
Béarla, *English (language)*
bearna, *b, gap*.
beo, *alive*.
beosach, *lively*.
bhfuil, (*see bí*)
bí, *be*; tá mé, *I am*; níl mé, *I am not*;
an bhfuil tú? *are you?*
bídeach, *tiny, very small*.
billeardaí, *billiards*.
binn, *sweet (of sound)*
bíonn, *he is (usually), he does be*.
bith: ar bith, *any*; ar chor ar bith, *at all*.
blasta, *tasty*.
blúire, *morsel, bit*.
bocht, *poor*.
bomaite, *minute*.
bóthar, *road*; boithre, *roads*
bradán, *salmon*
braitheann, *depends*; braitheann sin ar an
aimsir, *that depends on the weather*.

braon, *drop, (of liquid)*
brath: ag brath, *intending*.
brí, *b, meaning, power, vigour*.
brífeasta, *breakfast*.
briosca, *biscuit*.
briseadh, *change, money*.
briste, *broken*.
bríste, *trousers*.
bróg, *shoe*.
brón, *sorrow*; brónach, *sorrowful*;
ta brón orm, *I am sorry*.
buachaill, *boy*; buachailli, *boys*.
buail, *beat, strike*.
buartha, *troubled, worried*.
buí, *yellow*.
buidéal, *bottle*.
buíochas, *b, thanks*.
bunadh an tí, *household*,
people of the house.

(C)

cá? *where?*
cad chuige? *why?*
cad é? *what?*
cailín, *girl*.
caillte, *lost, dead*.
caint, *b, talk*; ag caint, *talking*.
cairde, *credit*.
cairde, (*see cara*)
cáis, *b, cheese*.
caith, *throw, spend, smoke, wear*.
caora, *b, sheep*.
capall, *horse*.
cara, *friend*; cairde, *friends*.
carbhat, *tie*.
cathair, *b, city*.
cathaoir, *b, chair*.
cé? *who?*
céad, *hundred*.
ceaintín, *canteen*.
céanna, *same*.
ceannaigh, *buy*; ag ceannach, *buying*.
ceantar, *district*.
ceapaire, *sandwich*.
ceart, *right, correct*.
ceathair, *four*. (see also ceithre.)
ceathrú, *quarter*.

céile: le chéile, *together*; cuir le chéile,
put together, assemble.
ceist, *b, question*.
ceithre, *four*; ceithre pheann, *four pens*.
ceol, *sing*; ceolann sé, *he sings*.
ag ceol, *singing*.
chugainn, *towards us* (from chuig);
seo chugainn an dochtúir,
here comes the doctor.
chuig, *to, towards*.
ciall, *b, sense*; biodh ciall agat! *have sense!*
Ciarraí, *Kerry*.
cineál, *kind, sort*.
cinnte, *sure, certain*; Tá mé cinnte,
I am sure/certain.
cíos, *rent*; ar cíos, *rented*.
cistin, *b, kitchen*.
cláirseach, *harp*.
cláirseoir, *harper*.
clár, *board, programme*.
cliabhán, *cradle*.
cloch, *b, stone*.
clós, *yard*.
cluiche, *game*.
cluiche peile, *game of football*.
cluinn, *hear*; ag cluinne, *hearing*.
cnó, *nut*.
codladh: Tá mé i mo codladh
I am sleeping.
coicís, *b, fortnight*.
coileach, *rooster, cock*.
coirnéal, *corner*.
cois tine, *at the fireside*.
cónaigh, *live, dwell*; tá sé ina chónaí,
he lives, dwells.
contae, *county*.
corc, *cork*.
Corcaigh, *Cork*.
cosain, *defend*; ag cosaint, *defending*.
cos, *b, foot*.
cóta, *coat*.
crann, *tree*.
créatúr, (*a person to be pitied, "poor soul"*).
creid, *believe*; creideann sé, *he believes*.
críoch, *b, finish*.
críochnaigh, *finish*; ag críochnú, *finishing*.
cruinniu, *gathering, meeting*.
cuairt, *b, visit*.

cuid, *share, portion*; a chuid éadaigh, *his clothes*.

cuidiú, *help*.

cuir, *put, sow, bury, send*; ag cur, *putting*.

cuir le chéile, *put together, assemble*.

culaith, *b. suit, apparel, vestments*.

cupán, *cup*.

cúramach, *careful*.

cúrsa, *course*.

custaiméir, *customer*.

(D)

daichead, *forty*.

damhsa, *dance*; ag damhsa, *dancing*.

daoibh, *to or for you*. (see unit 1.11.1.)

daoine, *people*. (see duine).

daor, *dear, expensive*.

níos daoire, *more expensive*.

déan, *do, make*; ag déanamh, *doing, making*.

dearg, *red*.

deartháir, *brother*.

deas, *nice*; níos deise, *nicer*.

deifir, *b. haste, hurry*; tá deifir orm,

I am in a hurry; déan deifir! *hurry up!*

deir, *says*. (see abair.)

deisigh, *repair, mend*; ag deisiú, *repairing, mending*.

deoch, *b. drink*.

deoir, *b. drop (of liquid)*.

deontach, *voluntary, free*.

dhá, *two*. (used with nouns)

di, *to or for her*. (see unit 1.11.1.)

Dia, *God*; a Dhia! *Good heavens!*

Dia ár sábháil! *God save us*.

diabhal, *devil*.

dícheall, *best, endeavour*; déan do dhícheall, *do your best*.

dinnéar, *dinner*.

direach, *straight, direct*.

dó, *to or for him* (see unit 1.11.1.)

dó, *two*. (see also dhá)

dochtúir, *doctor*.

dóibh, *to or for them*. (see unit 1.11.1.)

dóigh, *b. way*.

dom, *to or for me*. (see unit 1.11.1.)

Domhnach, *Sunday*; Dé Domhnaigh, *on Sunday*.

dorcha, *dark*.

dráma, *play*.

dream, *crowd, faction*.

droch, *bad*. (used in prefix)

droichead, *bridge*.

drochrath, *bad luck*.

druid, *close*; druideann sé, *he closes*.

duine, *person*; daoine, *people*.

dúinn, *to or for us* (see unit 1.11.1.)

duit, *to or for you* (see unit 1.11.1.)

dul, (see teigh.)

Dún Geanainn, *Dungannon*.

(E)

é, *him, it*.

éadach, *clothes*; mo chuid éadaigh, *my clothes*.

eagla, *b. fear*; tá eagla orm, *I am afraid*.

éan, *bird*.

eile, *other*.

Éire, *Ireland*; in Éirinn, *in Ireland*.

éirigh, *rise*; ag éirí, *rising*.

éist, *listen*; ag éisteacht, *listening*.

eitil, *fly*; ag eitilt, *flying*.

eolas, *knowledge, information*.

(F)

fada, *long*.

fág, *leave*; ag fágáil, *leaving*.

faigh, *get, find*; faigheann sé, *he gets, he finds*; ag fáil, *getting*; ar fáil, *available*.

fáilte, *b. welcome*.

faiscanta, *fashionable*.

fan, *wait, stay*; ag fanacht, *waiting, staying*.

feanntach, *cold, bitter*.

fear, *man*; fir, *men*; fear an tí, *the man of the house*.

fearr: see maith; is fearr liom, *I prefer*.

fearthainn, *b. rain*; ag cur fearthainne, *raining*.

feic, *see*; ag feiceáil, *seeing*.

féidir, *possible*; b' fhéidir, *perhaps*.

féirín, *present, gift*.

feirm, *b. farm*.

feoil, *b. meat*.

fiacloir, *dentist*.

fiche, *twenty*.

fir, *men*. (see fear)

flú, *influenza*.

fluch, *wet*.

focal, *word*.

foghlaim, *learn*; ag foghlaim, *learning*.

fógra, *notice, announcement*.

fóill: go fóill, *yet*.

folc, *bathe*; ag folcadh, *bathing*;

seomra folchta, *bathroom*.

fosta, *also, too*.

fuair, *cold*.

fuinneog, *b. window*.

(G)

gabh, *catch, take*; gabh mo leithscéal, *excuse me*.

Gabhla, *Gola (island off Donegal coast)*.

gach, *each, every*.

Gaeilge, *b. Irish (language)*.

Gaillimh, *Galway*.

gan, *without*.

gáire, *laugh*; ag gáire, *laughing*.

gaoth, *b. wind*.

garáiste, *garage*.

garda, *guard, policeman*.

gealach, *b. moon*.

gearán, *complaint*; ag gearán, *complaining*.

giota, *piece (of something)*.

glac (le), *take, accept*.

glaoigh, *call*; ag glaoch, *calling*.

gléas, *appliance*.

gnó, *business*.

gnóthach, *busy*.

gob, *beak*.

go dtí, *to, towards, until*.

goile, *b. stomach*.

goitse! *come here!*

go leor, *enough*.

go raibh maith agat, *thank you*.

grá, *love*.

gránna, *ugly*.

Gréig, *Greece*.

Gréigis, *Greek (language)*.

(H)

halla, *hall*.

hata, *hat*.

(I)

í, *her*.

iad, *them*.

iarr, *ask, attempt*; ag iarraidh, *asking, attempting*.

i gcónaí, *always*.

imigh, *go off, depart*; imíonn sé, *he departs*;

ag imeacht, *departing*.

imir, *play*; ag imirt, *playing*.

imní, *b. anxiety, worry*.

imníoch, *anxious, worried*.

i ndiaidh, *after*.

iníon, *b. daughter*.

inis, *tell*; ag insint, *telling*.

inniu, *today*.

isteach, *in, inwards, into*.

istigh, *inside*.

ith, *eat*; ag ithe, *eating*.

(L)

lá, *day*; laethanta, *days*; laethanta saoire, *holidays*.

labhair, *speak*; ag labhairt, *speaking*.

láidir, *strong*; níos láidre, *stronger*.

lámh, *b. hand*.

láthair: *b. faoi láthair, at present*.

le, *with*. (becomes leis before an, the)

leaba, *b. bed*. (see also seomra)

leabhar, *book*.

leanbh, *child*; leanaí, *children*.

leann, *ale*.

leat, *with or to you*. (see unit 1.14.1.)

leath, *half*.

le do thoil, *thank you*.

léi, *with or to her*. (see unit 1.14.1.)

libh, *with or to you*. (see unit 1.14.1.)

léigh, *read*; ag léamh, *reading*.

leigheas, *medicine, cure*.

leis, *with or to him* (see unit 1.14.1.)

(see also le)

leo, with or to them; (see unit 1.14.1.)

libh, with or to you; libhse,
(emphatic form of libh)
(see unit 1.14.1.)

linn, with or to you; linne,
(emphatic form of linn)
(see unit 1.14.1.)

liom, with or to me; liomsa,
(emphatic form of liom)
(see unit 1.14.1.)

loch, lake.

luaigh, mention; luaite, mentioned.
ag lua, mentioning.

luigh, lie; tá mé i mo luí, I am lying down.

(M)

má, if.

mac, son; mic, sons.

madadh, dog; madadh rua, fox.

maidin, b. morning; maidin amárach,
tomorrow morning.

maith, good; níos fearr, better.

mála, bag.

mall, late, slow; níos moille, slower, later.

mar, because.

mé, I, me; mise (emphatic form of mé)

méad: cá mhéad, how much?

méar, b. finger.

measa, see olc.

meirg, rust.

mí, b. month.

mian, b. wish; is mian liom, I wish.

mic, see mac.

millteanach, terrible.

mná, see bean.

moill, b. delay; gan mhoill, soon.

moille: see mall.

mol, praise, recommend; ag moladh,
praising, recommending.

monarcha, b. factory.

mór, big; níos mó, bigger.

muinéal, neck.

múscail, waken, awaken; ag múscailt,
wakening.

(N)

ná, do not (used in orders)

nach, (the negative, used in indirect speech)

naoi, nine.

ní, not; (causes séimhiú)
used in the negative of verbs.

nigh, wash; ag ní, washing.

nó, or.

nua, new.

nuair a, when.

(O)

ó, from, since.

obair, b. work; ag obair, working.

ocras, hungry; tá ocras orm,
I am hungry.

oibrí, worker.

oíche, b. night; oíche mhaith, good night.

óg, young; níos óige, younger.

oiread, so much, as much; ach oiread, either.

olc, bad; níos measa, worse.

oraibh, on you; oraibhse
(emphatic form of oraibh)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

orainn, on us; orainne
(emphatic form of orainn)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

orm, on me; ormsa
(emphatic form of orm)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

ort, on you; ortsa
(emphatic form of ort)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

orthu, on them; orthusan
(emphatic form of orthu)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

(P)

paidir, b. prayer; paidreacha, prayers.

paidrín, rosary.

páipéar, paper.

páiste, child.

peann, pen.

péire, pair.

piachán, hoarseness.

pictiúr, picture.

piopa, pipe.

plódaigh, crowd; plódaithe, crowded;
ag plódú, crowding.

póca, pocket.

pollta, punctured

pósta, married.

préachán, crow.

preab, b. fit, start; bhain sé preab asam,
he startled me.

(R)

rá, (see abair)

raidió, radio.

réidh, ready, finish, smooth.

rith, run; ag rith, running.

ró, (causes séimhiú) too.

roth, wheel.

rothaíocht, b. cycling.

rothar, bicycle

rua, red haired.

rud: rudaí, things.

rún, secret, intention, resolution;
a rún, term of endearment, my darling.
rúnaí, secretary.

(S)

sa (n) , in the; sna, in the,
(before plural nouns)

saighdiúir, soldier.

sáirsint, sergeant.

saoire, b. holiday. (see also lá)

santaigh, cover; ag santú, coveting.

sásta, satisfied.

scamallach, cloudy.

scéal, story.

scíth, b. tiredness, fatigue, rest;
déan do scíth, take your rest.

scornach, throat.

scread, scream.

scríobh, write; ag scríobh, writing.

scriú, screw.

sé, he; seisean (emphatic form of sé)
(see unit 1.13.3.)

seac, car jack.

sean, old; níos sine, older.

seanbhean, b. old woman.

seanbhruite, stewed, (as in stewed tea)

seans, chance, opportunity.

seas, stand; tá mé i mo sheasamh,
I am standing.

seinn, play, (musical instrument);
ag seinm, playing.

seo, this.

seo! here!

seomra, room, seomra leapa, bed room;
seomra folctha, bathroom;
seomra suí, sitting room.

siar, westwards, backwards;

ól siar é, drink it back.

síl, think; ag sílstin, thinking;
shíl mé, I thought.

sin, that.

sine, (see sean)

Sínis, b. Chinese language

sioc, frost.

siopa, shop.

síos, down(wards)

sláinte, health, a toast; Sláinte! Your health!

snámh, swim; ag snámh, swimming.

socraigh, arrange; ag socrú, arranging.

solas, light.

sos, break, interval.

spéir, sky.

spórt, sport.

stad, stop.

staighre, stairs.

stailc, b. strike.

stoca, stocking, sock.

suaimhneas, ease.

suas, up(wards)

(T)

tá, is, are (see also bí)

tá a fhios agam, I know.

tábhachtach, important.

tabhair (do), give (to); tugann sé, he gives;
thug sé, he gave;
ag tabhairt, giving.

tábla, table.

tae, tea.

tagann, (see tar)

talamh, *land, ground*.
 tamall, *while*.
 tar, *come*; tagann sé, *he comes*;
 ag teacht, *coming*.
 teach, *house*.
 téann, (*see teigh*)
 téigh, *go*; téann sé, *he goes*; ag dul, *going*.
 teilifís, *b, television*.
 tig liom, *I can*.
 tine, *b, fire*.
 tinn, *sick*.
 tinneas, *sickness*; tinneas cinn, *headache*;
 tá tinneas cinn orm, *I have a headache*;
 tinneas fiacaile, *toothache*.
 tiomáin, *drive*; ag tiomáint, *driving*.
 tír, *b, land, country*.
 tirim, *dry*.
 tit (le) *falls (off)*; ag titim, *falling*.
 tóg, *lift, build, rear*; ag tógáil, *lifting*,
 building, etc.
 toitín, *cigarette*.
 tolg, *sofa*.
 Toraigh, *Tory (island off Donegal coast)*.
 tormán, *noise*.
 tosaigh, *begin*; ag tosú, *beginning*.
 trácht, *mention*.
 traein, *b, train*.
 trí, *three*.
 tú, *you*, tusa (*emphatic form of tú*)
 (*see unit 1.13.3.*)
 tugann, (*see tabhair*)
 tuirse *b, tiredness, weariness*, tá tuirse orm,
 I am tired.
 tuirseach, *weary, tired*.
 turas, *journey, trip*.
 tús, *start*; ar dtús, *first*,
 in the beginning.

(U)

uasal, *gentle, noble*; a bhean uasal,
 madam; a dhuine uasail, *sir*.
 ubh, *b, egg*; uibheacha, *eggs*.
 uirthi, *on her*; uirthise
 (*emphatic form of uirthi*)
 (*see unit 1.13.3.*)
 uisce, *water*.
 uisce beatha, *whiskey*;
 (*lit. water of life*).