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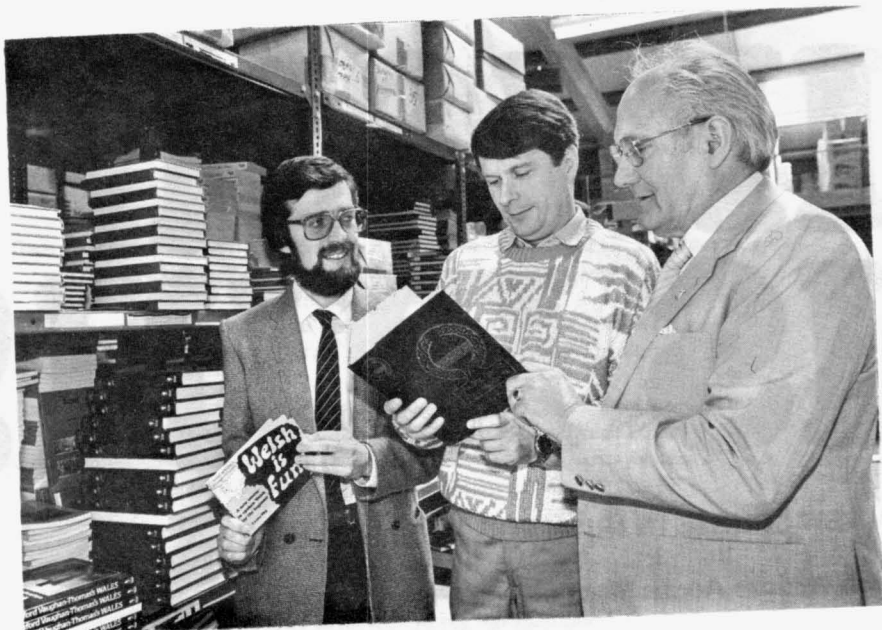
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IRISH IS FUN!

A NEW COURSE IN IRISH FOR THE BEGINNER

Irish version: Aodán Mac Póilín, M.Phil

Based on the original *Welsh is Fun* by Heini Gruffudd, MA and Elwyn Ioan



Dymuna'r cyhoeddwyr fynegi eu diolch dwys i John Dudley Davies, Pennaeth Marchnata'r Cyngor Llyfrau Cymraeg, am gael y syniad, ac am ei ymdrechion difflino i'w gael i'r wal; i Seán Mac Mathúna a'r cyfeillion yn Conradh na Gaelige am eu brwdfrydedd mawr; ac i Diarmuid Ó Cathasaigh, rheolwr Aís, y ganolfan ddosbarthu, am ei waith yn gwerthu'r llyfr mor llwyddiannus.

Read this first!

1. You want to learn Irish? This book will give you an enjoyable start. We hope that you'll be hooked by the time you finish it.

2. Don't give up. If you can speak English, you can learn Irish. All it needs is time and determination.

3. A little often is the best way.

4. Use your Irish whenever you can. Most Irish speakers are on your side. If you can't understand them, say:

Abair sin arís, le do thoil.

(ab-wer shin ar-eesh, le duh hull)

Say that again, please.

You can add:

Tá mé ag foghlaim (na Gaeilge).

(Taw may eg fow-lum (na Gael-ig-e)

I am learning (Irish).

5. There is a species of superior, snide, sneery, snattery Irish speaker who enjoys making learners feel stupid. If you meet one, spit in his eye: he's an enemy of the language.

You may wish to add:

Póg mo thóin.

(Pogue moh hone)

6. There are two types of people who will criticise this book to you on linguistic/dialect/pedagogic/methodological/lexical/grammatical/moral/aesthetic grounds.

The first type will offer to teach you better. Accept. They probably will.

The second type are begrudgers, pedants, no-hopers, dead-heads. Spit in their eye.

7. If they complain that it's sexist, agree. They're right.

8. There are plenty of other courses and books in Irish for when you've finished this one. Some of them, for example, Linguaphone, Buntús Cainte, Learning Irish, are accompanied by tapes or records.

9. It is very difficult to learn to use a language actively, without lots of practice. Classes are a great help. Even better is a friend who's prepared to talk Irish to you while you learn. If you find one of these, stick to him/her like wallpaper.

10. We have tried to avoid dialect in this book as far as possible. There is a standard spelling and grammar, which simplifies things, but each of the dialects has different ways of saying some things. "How are you?" is "Cad é mar tá tú?" in Ulster, "Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú?" in Connacht, and "Conas tá tú?" in Munster. Pronunciation and stress can also vary. The best advice to the learner is to pick one particular dialect and learn it first. Connacht Irish is the most fashionable at the moment.

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Spelling & pronunciation

Irish is a more or less phonetic language, but the actual spelling system is quite complex. This is because 18 letters have to be manipulated to cover 60-odd sounds.

(There is no j, k, q, v, w, x, y, z.)

Many sounds in Irish do not exist in English. A native speaker of Irish, or a recording of one, is the best guide, and the following is, of necessity, a poor substitute. If you follow it closely, you will achieve approximately the same degree of inaccuracy as most learners.

BROAD AND SLENDER CONSONANTS

Every consonant has two sounds, depending on the nearest vowel.

BROAD VOWELS : A, O, U.

SLENDER VOWELS : I, E.

A broad vowel makes its consonant broad, and a slender vowel makes it slender.

Generally speaking, with a broad consonant the lips are slack, and with a slender consonant they are tensed.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| b broad | : | almost like 'bw'. |
| b slender | : | similar to English 'b'. Lips tighter. |
| c broad | : | like 'k', tongue further back in mouth. |
| c slender | : | not in English. A 'ky' sound with tongue well forward. |
| d broad | : | like English 'd' in 'Dan', but thicker. Try putting tip of tongue behind lower teeth. |
| d slender | : | like 'd' in 'duke', with tongue behind upper teeth. |
| f broad | : | lips very slack, front upper teeth inside lower lip. Almost like 'fw'. |
| f slender | : | lips very tight, front upper teeth outside lower lip. Rather like 'f' in five. |
| g broad | : | similar to English 'g' in 'got'. |
| g slender | : | almost like 'gy'. Tongue well forward. |
| l broad | : | similar to English 'l' in 'love'. |
| l slender | : | 'ly' sound. Like 'l' in value. |

m broad	: almost like 'mw'.
m slender	: similar to English 'm'.
n broad	: similar to English 'n' in 'fun'.
n slender	: like 'n' in 'new'.
p broad	: lips very slack.
p slender	: lips very tight.
r broad	: like English 'r' in 'run' but broader. Initial 'r' nearly always broad.
r slender	: impossible to describe. Like a cross between an 'r' and a 'z'.
s broad	: like English 's' in 'sad'.
s slender	: like English 'sh'.
t broad	: like English 't' in 'too', but broader. Put tip of tongue behind lower front teeth.
t slender	: 'tch' sound, as in 'tune'.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS

(Consonants followed by a 'h'. The sound is changed.
For further explanation, see page 67.)

bh mh	} broad : like 'w' ('v' in Munster)
bh mh	
bh mh	} slender : like 'v'

ch	broad :	not in English. As in 'loch'.
ch	slender :	rather like 'h' in 'hue'.
dh	}	broad :
gh		
		1. Initial:— Not in English. A guttural sound at the back of the throat.
		2. In middle of word:— silent.
		3. End of word, -adh = 'oo' as in 'fool'.

dh gh	} slender : like a 'y'
fh	
ph	: like 'f'
sh th	} broad : like 'h' in 'How'.
sh th	
sh th	} slender : like 'h' in 'humid'.

ECLIPSE (see page 67)

This involves replacing an initial letter with another
sound. The original letter is written but not spoken.

páirc (park) — a field

i bpáirc (ih bark) — in a field

exception: in eclipsed 'ng' both letters are
pronounced.

ACCENT

In all dialects the accent is usually on the first syllable.
In Munster it is sometimes on the second or third.
We have underlined the syllable to be stressed.

FADA

The *fada* (= long) is the accent like the French acute (') over a vowel. It makes the vowel long, and sometimes indicates stress.

SOME VOWELS

ea is pronounced like a short 'ah'

é is pronounced like 'ay' in 'say'

í
aoi } is pronounced like 'ee' in 'see'

NA CEACHTANNA

The Lessons

NOW BEGIN!

1



Dia duit.
(Jee-ah ditch)
Hello.

Fáilte.
(fwal-tche)
Welcome.

2



Dia is Muire duit.
(Jee-ah iss Mwer-ah ditch)
Hello (reply).

3

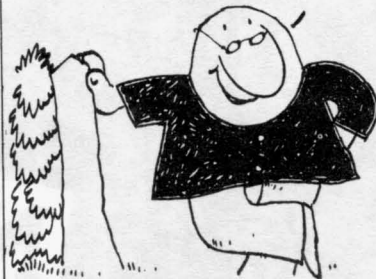
Cad é mar tá tú?
(cad ay mar taw too)
How are you?



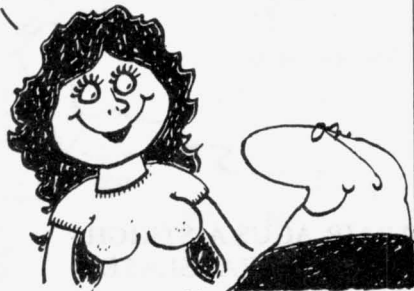
12

4

Go maith, go raibh maith agat.
(guh moyh, guh roe moyh agat)
Well, thank you.



- 5 Go measartha, go raibh maith agat.
(guh mass-ar-ha, guh roe moyh agat.)
Fair, thanks.



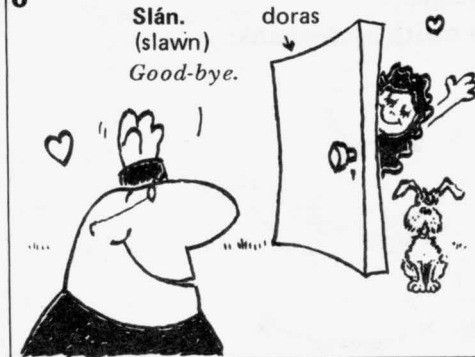
- 6 Imigh leat, a dhiabhail.
(im-ee lyat, a yeaw-il)
Take yourself off, you devil.



- 7 Tar isteach.
(tar iss-tchah)
Come in.



- 8 Slán.
(slawn)
Good-bye.

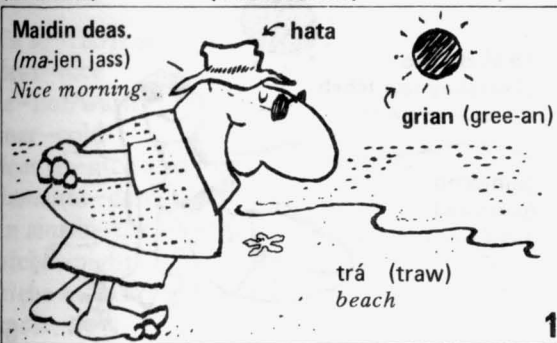


Cad é mar—how
maith—good
go maith—well
go holc—bad(ly)
go measartha—fairly well
tar—come
téigh—go
imigh—go (away)
imigh leat—take yourself off
slán—goodbye
isteach—in
amach—out
Dia duit—hello
go raibh maith agat—thanks

**ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/
SAY AND TRANSLATE**

Fáilte
Tar isteach
Cad é mar tá tú?
Go measartha
Dia duit
Imigh leat
Téigh isteach
Téigh amach
Imigh amach
Tar amach
Slán

Maidin deas.
(ma-jen jass)
Nice morning.



2



Tá sé go breá.
(Taw shay guh brow)
It's fine.



3

Tá, cinnte.
(Taw, kinn-tche)
It is, indeed.



4

Tá sé ag cur anois.
(Taw shay ag kur an-ish)
It's raining now.



Tá sé damanta fuar.
(Taw shay dam-an-ta fuar)
It is damnably cold.

léine
shirt



an fharraige
(an ar-ig-e)
the sea

5

Tá sé deas te.
(Taw shay jass tcheh)
It's nice and hot.

gaineamh
(gan-yew)
sand



Tá sé scamallach
(Taw shay skam-al-ah)
It's cloudy.

16

8 Oíche mhaith anois.
(ee-heh woyh an-ish)
Good night now.



Tá sé—He/it is
deas—nice
te—hot/warm
fuar—cold
deas te—nice and hot
damanta—damnably
an aimsir—the weather
oíche—night
oíche mhaith—good night
anois—now

**ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/
SAY AND TRANSLATE**

- Tá sé deas te
- Tá sé te
- Oíche mhaith
- Tá sé fuar anois
- Tá sé fuar
- Tá an fharraige deas te
- Cad é mar tá tú?
- Tá sé ag cur

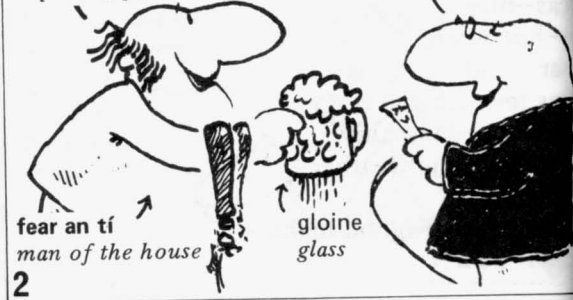
Ceacht a Trí
(Lesson 3)

SA TEACH TÁBHAIRNE
(In the Pub)

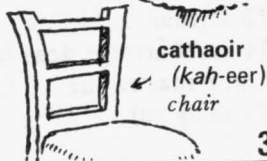
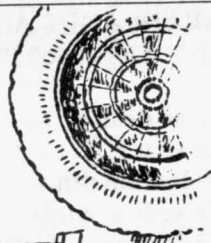


Punt, le do thoil.
(punt, leh duh hull)
A pound, please.

Go raibh maith agat.
(guh roe moyh agat)
Thanks.

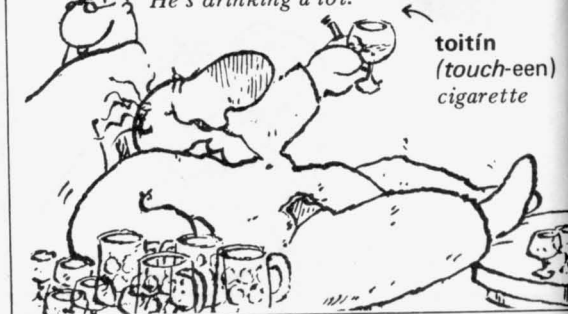


Tá an bheoir iontach deas.
(Taw an veore een-tach jass)
The beer's
very nice.



3

4 Tá sé ag ól cuid mhór.
(Taw shay ag awl kuj wore)
He's drinking a lot.



Tá an tine te agus tá mé compordach.
(Taw an *chin-ee* tcheh agus taw may *kump-ord-ach*)
The fire's hot and I'm comfortable.



5

toit (touch)
smoke

Pionta eile, le do thoil.
(pinn-ta ella, lej duj hull)
Another pint, please.



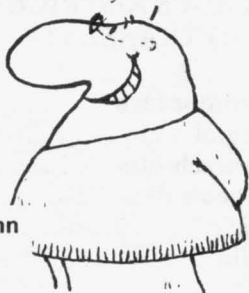
6

7



cailín deas
(*kayl-een jass*)
nice girl

Tá sí iontach deas.
(Taw shee *een-tach jass*)
She's very nice.



muc sheobhaineach fhireann
(*muck hove-in-ach irr-en*)
male chauvinist pig.

8

srón
(*srone*)
nose

Há! Há! Tá sé ólta
(Taw shay *awl-ta*)
Ha! Ha! He's drunk



urlár
(*ur-lar*)
floor



19

tine—fire

Tá mé—I am

Tá sí—She is

compordach—comfortable

eile—other/another (comes after
the noun)

agus—and

le do thoil—please

iontach (adjective)—very

beoir—beer

pionta—a pint

punt—a pound

ag ól—drinking

ólta—drunk

cuid mhór—a lot

saor—cheap

daor—dear

Note:

beoir—beer

an bheoir—the beer
(**beoir** is feminine)

UIMHREACHA/NUMBERS

A. Counting

1. a haon

2. a dó

3. a trí

4. a ceathair

5. a cúig

6. a sé

B. Counting Things

pionta (amháin)

dhá phionta

trí phionta

ceithre phionta

cúig phionta

sé phionta

Notice how the numbers 2-6 affect the words following them. (See pages 64 & 67.)

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Tá sí compordach

Tá mé ag ól

Tá sé iontach ólta

Tá an bheoir deas

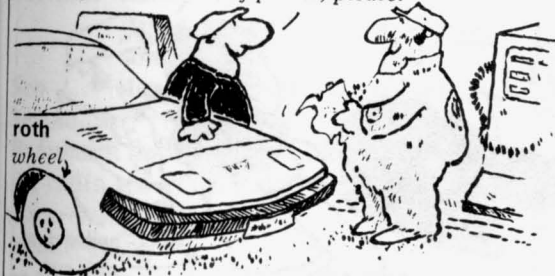
pionta eile

cailín eile

Ceacht a Ceathair
(Lesson 4)

AN CARR
(The Car)

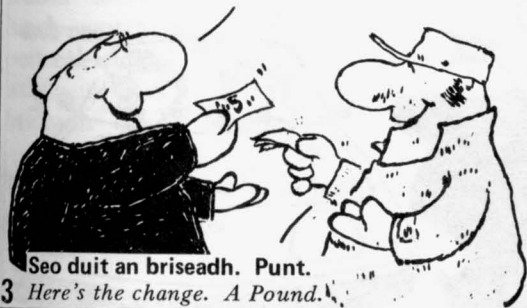
- 1 Luach ceithre phunt de pheitreal, le do thoil.
Four pounds worth of petrol, please.



Tá an peitreal istigh. Ceithre phunt, le do thoil.
The petrol is in. Four pounds please.



Seo duit. Cúig phunt.
Here you are. Five pounds.



Ba mhaith liom uisce freisin.
I'd like water too.



5

Seo an t-uisce. Maith go leor?
Here's the water. O.K.?



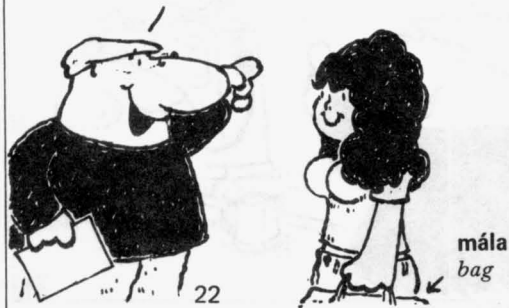
6

Tá an cailín seo ag dul go Cill Áirne.
This girl's going to Killarney.



7

Tá mé ag dul go Luimneach.
I'm going to Limerick.



22

8

Tá garda ag teacht go dtí an carr.
A guard (policeman) is coming to the car.



galún—gallon

Seo duit—Here's/Here you are
(handing something to
somebody)

Seo . . . —Here is . . . (showing something)

Seo an carr—Here's the car

Ba mhaith liom—I would like

An cailín seo—This girl

uisce—water

ag dul—going

ag teacht—coming

go —to

go dtí —to

freisin—too/also

luach—worth/value

peitreal—petrol

istigh—in(side)

briseadh—change (money)

There's no word for 'a' in Irish.

cailín—girl/a girl

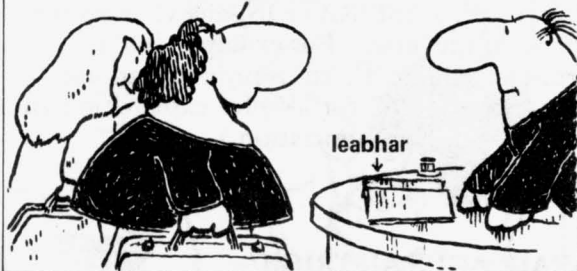
Sometimes you'll see a 'h' after the first letter of a word, e.g. **dhá ghalún, ceithre phunt**. This is called **ASPIRATION**, and changes the sound of the letter. For example, 'ph' is pronounced like 'f', 'th' is pronounced like 'h'. (See page 67 for a fuller explanation and pages 7/8 for pronunciation.)

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Tá sé ag dul go dtí an carr
dhá phunt, trí phunt
ceithre phunt, cúig phunt
an carr seo
seo an garda
seo an cailín
seo duit
Ba mhaith liom uisce

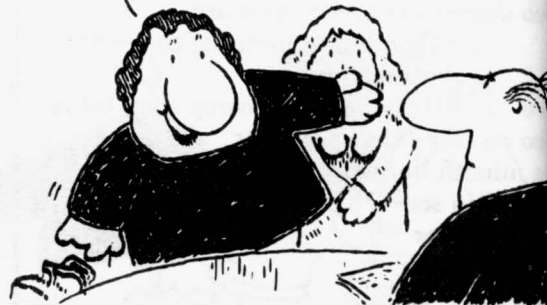
1

Thángamar ó Luimneach.
We came from Limerick.



2

Ba mhaith linn fanacht anseo anocht.
We would like to stay here tonight.



5

Ba mhaith
They would



clog

Tá sibh mall.
You are late.

3



24

Dar Dia, nílimid. Táimid luath.
By God, we aren't. We're early.

4



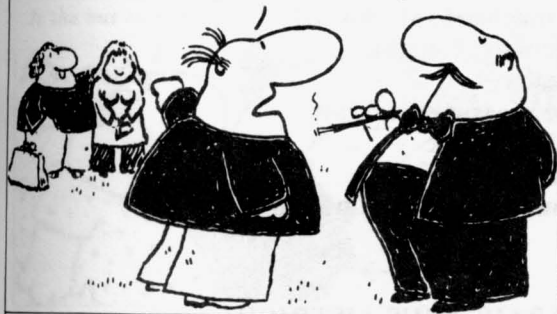
7

Ar m
Would



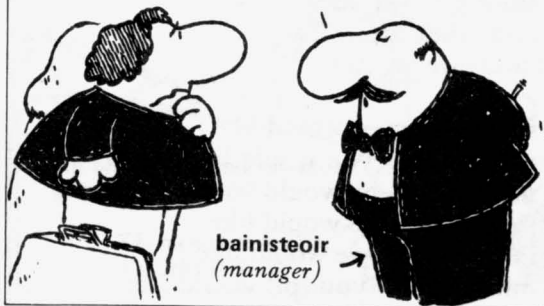
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Ba mhaith leo leaba agus bricfeasta.
They would like bed and breakfast.



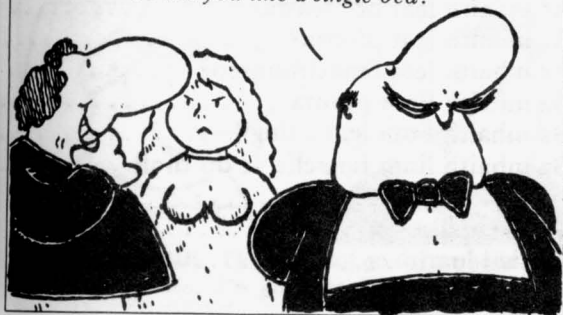
6

Sin cúig phunt is fiche an duine.
That's twenty-five pounds each.



7

Ar mhaith libh leaba singil?
Would you like a single bed?



8

cúirtíní

Anois tá siad ina lúí.
Now they are in bed.



Táimid—we are
Tá sibh—you (pl) are
Tá siad—they are
Nílimid—we are not

Ba mhaith liom—I would like
Ba mhaith leat—you would like
Ba mhaith leis—he would like
Ba mhaith léi—she would like
Ba mhaith linn—we would like
Ba mhaith libh—you (pl) would like
Ba mhaith leo—they would like
Ar mhaith leat . . . ? —would you like . . . ?
Ar mhaith libh . . . ? —would you (pl)
like . . . ?

ANSWER

Yes—Ba mhaith
No—Níor mhaith

Teach ósta—hotel
ó—from
mall—late

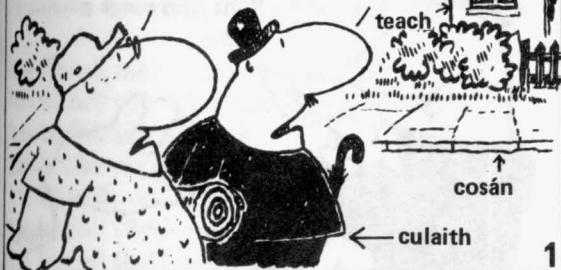
luath—early
fanacht—to stay(wait)
anocht—tonight
leaba—bed
bricfeasta—breakfast
anseo—here
duine—a person
punt an duine—a pound each

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Ar mhaith leat bricfeasta?
Ar mhaith leat pionta?
Ar mhaith leat fanacht anseo?
Ba mhaith liom pionta
Ba mhaith liom leaba singil
Ba mhaith liom fanacht, le do thoil
.....
Tá mé mall
Tá siad luath

An bhfuil an bus ag teacht?
Is the bus coming?

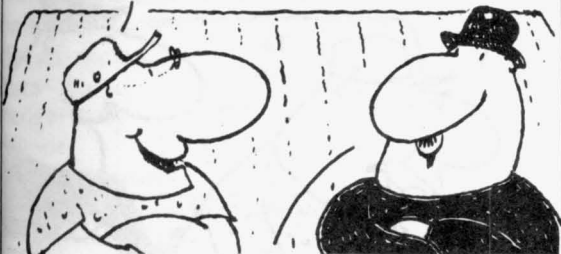
Níl. Tá an bus mall.
No. The bus is late.



1

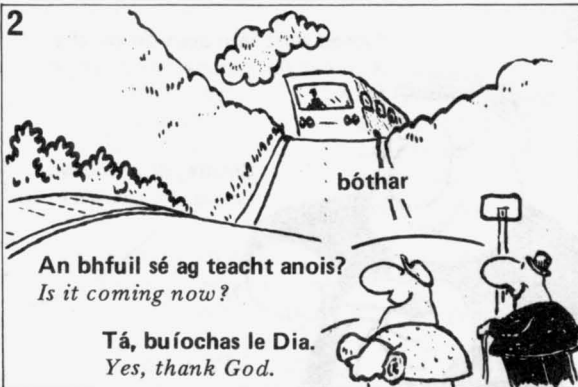
An bhfuil tú ag dul go dtí an trá?
Are you going to the beach?

Níl. Tá mé ag dul go dtí an baile mór.
No. I'm going to the town.



3

2



An bhfuil sé ag teacht anois?
Is it coming now?

Tá, buíochas le Dia.
Yes, thank God.

Ticéad go dtí an trá, agus ticéad go dtí an baile mór.
A ticket to the beach, and a ticket to the town.



Go raibh maith agat.
Thanks.

4

27

5

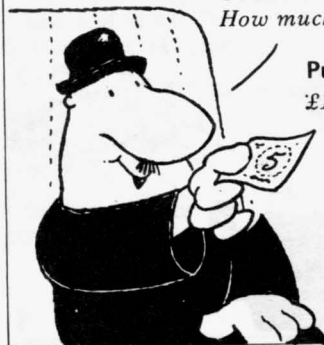
Ticéad duit féin agus do do chara?
A ticket for yourself and for your friend?



Cinnté, dhá thicéad.
Certainly, two tickets.

6

Cé mhéad?
How much?



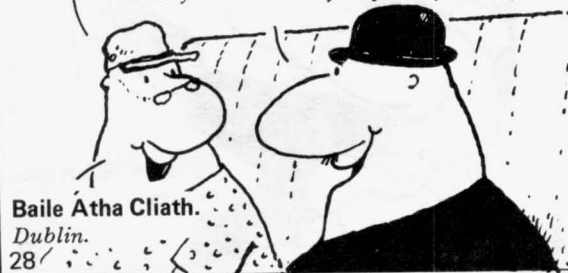
Punt agus caoga pingin.
£1.50



7

Cérb as duit?
Where are you from?

Doire. Cérb as duit féin?
Derry. Where are you from yourself?



Baile Átha Cliath.

Dublin.

28

An bhfuil mé ar an bhus cheart?
Am I on the right bus?



Tá.
Yes.

8

In Irish, to say *YES* or *NO*, you repeat the verb. In this case, 'Tá' (Yes) and 'Níl' (No).

- An bhfuil mé? —Am I?
An bhfuil tú? —Are you?
An bhfuil sé? —Is he?
An bhfuil sí? —Is she?
An bhfuilimid? —Are we?
An bhfuil sibh? —Are you (pl.)?
An bhfuil siad? —Are they?

Buíochas le Dia—Thank God
baile mór—town
ticéad—ticket
cara—friend
caoga—fifty
nó—or
pingin—a penny
cérb as duit? —where are you from?
ar—on
ceart—right/correct

A. Counting

7. a seacht
8. a hocht
9. a naoi
10. a deich

B. Counting Things

- seacht bpunt
ocht bpunt
naoi bpunt
deich bpunt

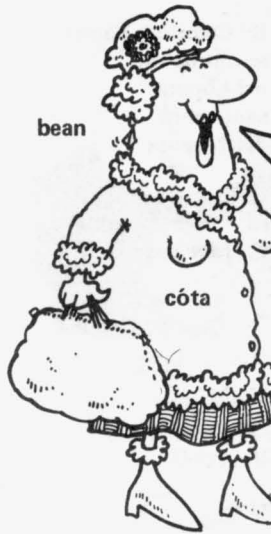
Seven to ten *eclipse*. The 'p' in punt is not pronounced when eclipsed. 'Eight pounds' is pronounced 'ocht bunt'. (See page 67.)

ANSWER 'YES' and 'NO'

- An bhfuil mé mall?
An bhfuil sibh luath?
An bhfuil tú sa leaba?
An bhfuil sé anseo?
An bhfuil sé ag teacht?

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/
SAY AND TRANSLATE

- Cé mhéad?
Tá an bus ag teacht
Cérb as duit?
Tá sé ar an bhus cheart



subh (jam)



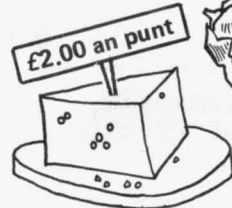
30

Ba mhaith liom ...
I would like ...

Tabhair dom ...
Give me ...

cáis
punt ime
pionta bainne
dhá phunt siúcra
cúpla úll
mála prátaí
meacain dearga
builín aráin
bosca uibheacha
canna anraith
canna bradáin ...

... le do thoil
(please)



cáis (cheese)



bradán (salmon)



cabáiste



bananaí

An bhfuil gallúnach agat?
Have you soap?



salach
dirty





Bainne
(milk)



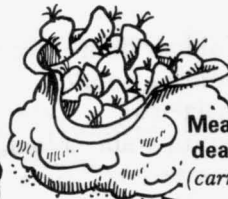
Ulla
(apples)



(sugar)



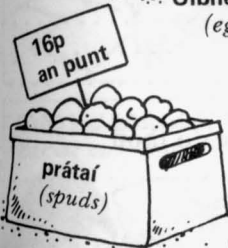
Piseanna
(peas)



Meacain
dearga
(carrots)



Uibheacha
(eggs)



prátaí
(spuds)

Haí, a dhuine, an bhfuil
toitíní agat?
Hey man, have you cigarettes?



Arán
bread



oráistí

20 pingin an
ceann

Punt ochtó is a
naoi bpingin an
bosca. Rud ar
bith eile?
*£1.89 per packet.
Anything else?*



anraith
(soup)



bróga (shoes)



stocaí (socks)



Síocháin
Peace

Tabhair dom—give me
punt—a pound
mála—bag
builín aráin—a loaf of bread
bosca—box
canna—tin
cúpla—a couple of (takes singular)
cúpla úll—a couple of apples
 Numbers also take the singular
cúig úll, dhá ubh
 . . . **an ceann** — . . . each
bean—woman
an bhean—the woman ('bean' is feminine)
duine—person
rud ar bith—anything
ochtó—eighty

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Tabhair dom builín aráin
Tabhair dom dhá phunt prátaí

Tabhair dom bosca toitíní
Tabhair dom siúcra
Le do thoil
An bhfuil úlla agat?
An bhfuil bainne agat?
An bhfuil cóta agat?
Rud ar bith eile?
Ba mhaith liom cúpla úll, le do thoil

FREAGAIR/ANSWER

An bhfuil oráistí agat?
 (See page 29.)
An bhfuil toitín (singular) agat?

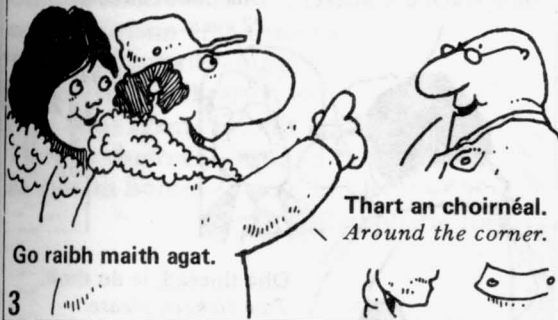
Ar mhaith leat toitín?
 (See page 26.)
Ar mhaith leat bainne?

Táimid ag dul amach anocht.
We're going out tonight.

1



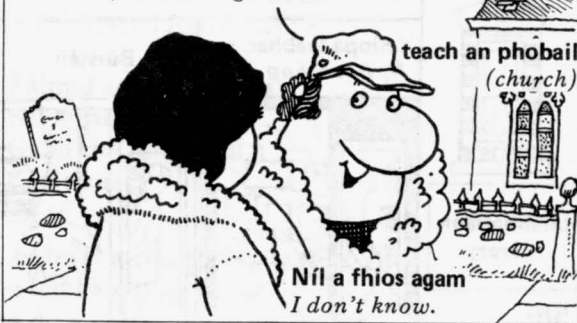
Gabh mo leithscéal. Cá bhfuil an phictiúrlann?
Excuse me. Where is the cinema?



Go raibh maith agat.

3

2 Ar mhaith leat dul go dtí an phictiúrlann?
Would you like to go to the cinema?

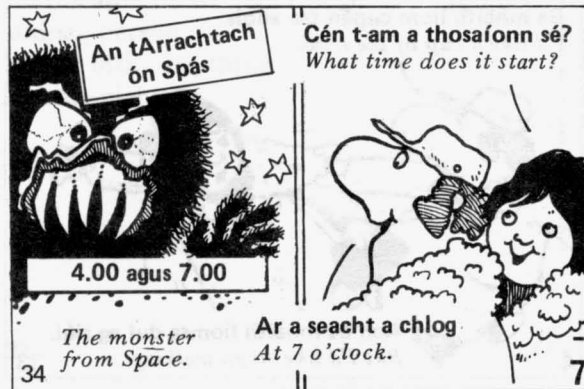
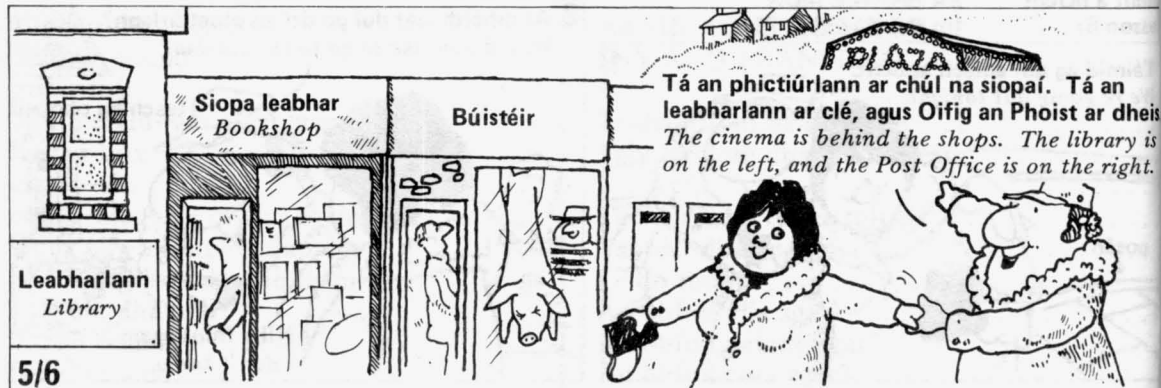


Ba mhaith liom cupán tae anois.
I'd like a cup of tea now.



4

33



Cé mhéad atá...
Cén t-am? —W
Cén t-am é? —
Cá bhfuil—Wh
Cupán tae—a c
a chlog—o'clock
Tá sé a haon d
Tá sé a dó dhé
Gabh mo leiths
leithreas—toile
Oifig an Phoist
an Phictiúrlann
Teach an Phob
Leabharlann—I
Níl a fhios agan
Thart an choirn
Ba mhaith liom

af. Tá an
hoist ar dheis.
The library is
on the right.



8
n ceann.

leithreas



do thoil.
Please.

Cé mhéad atá ar . . . ? —How much is . . . ?
Cén t-am? —What time?
Cén t-am é? —What time is it? (See p.65.)
Cá bhfuil—Where is . . . ?
Cupán tae—a cup of tea
a chlog—o'clock
Tá sé a haon déag a chlog—It's 11 o'clock
Tá sé a dó dhéag a chlog—It's 12 o'clock
Gabh mo leithscéal—Excuse me
leithreas—toilet
Oifig an Phoist—the Post Office
an Phictiúrlann—the Cinema
Teach an Phobail—church
Leabharlann—Library
Níl a fhios agam—I don't know
Thart an choirnéal—around the corner
Ba mhaith liomsa—I would like
(emphatic form)

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Táimid ag siúl anocht
Níl a fhios agam
Gabh mo leithscéal
Cén t-am é?
Tá sé

a hocht a chlog (See page 65.)
a naoi a chlog
a dó a chlog
a cúig a chlog

Cé mhéad atá ar . . .
bhuilín araín?
mhála prátaí?
phionta bainne?

Cá bhfuil . . .
Oifig an Phoist?
an Leabharlann?
an Leithreas?

Cá bhfuil tú ag obair?
Where are you working?



Tá mé ag obair sa mhonarcha.
I'm working in the factory.



crann

1

Tá mé ag fáil nócha punt sa tseachtain.
I'm getting £90 a week.

crann eile

bruscar
(rubbish)

cosán
(path)



suíochán
(seat)

An bhfuil cuid mhór daoine
ag obair ansin?
*Are there a lot of people
working there?*



madra

Tá. Dhá chéad.
Yes. Two hundred.

éan

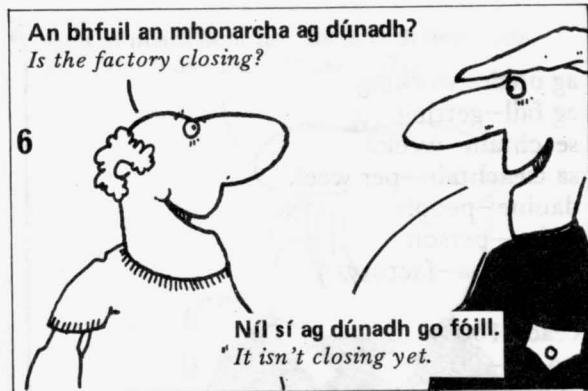
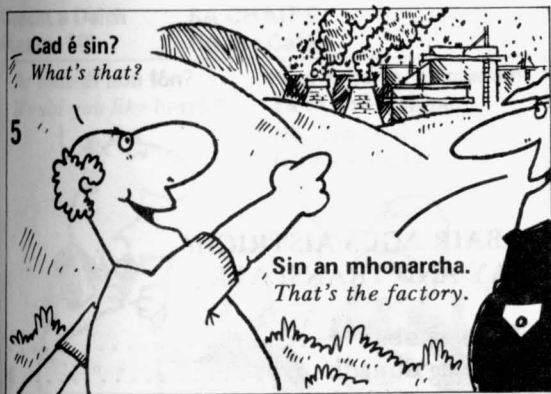
36

3

Cá bhfuil tú ag dul anois?
Where are you going now?



Tá mé ag dul abhaile.
I'm going home.



ag obair—working
 ag fáil—getting
 seachtain—week
 sa tseachtain—per week
 daoine—people
 duine—person
 monarcha—factory
 sa—in the
 céad—100
 nócha—90
 abhaile—home(wards)
 cad é sin—what's that
 ag dúnadh—closing
 go fóill—yet
 Tá an t-ádh leat—you're lucky
 go díreach—indeed
 madra—dog
 Tá mise—*emphatic form of* Tá mé (I am)
 Slán—Goodbye

ABair agus aistrigh/ Say and Translate

Tá sé ag obair
 Tá sé ag dúnadh
 Tá mé ag fáil céad punt
 Tá mise ag obair
 Cad é sin?
 Sin an madra
 Tá sé ag dul abhaile
 Cá bhfuil tú ag obair?

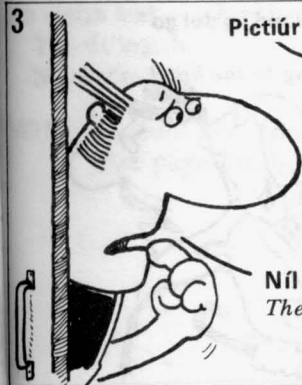
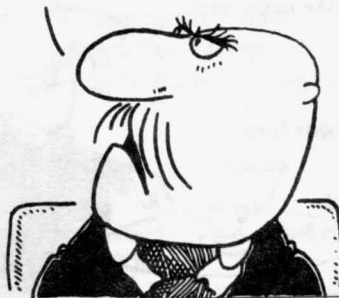
 Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?

1 Ar mhaith libh lón?
Would you like lunch?

Níor mhaith, a amadáin.
Tá sé a sé a chlog.
*No, you fool.
It's six o'clock.*



2 Agus ní maith liom tae. Ba mhaith liom caife.
And I don't like tea. I'd like coffee.



Pictiúr

Níl an caife réidh go fóill.
The coffee isn't ready yet.



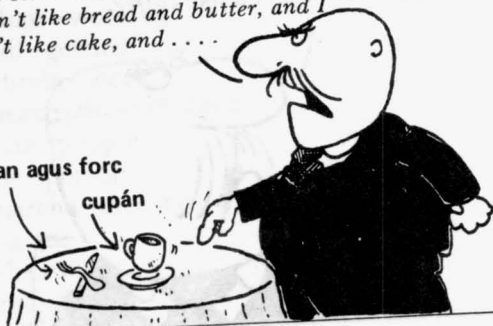
Níl sé réidh? Nílimid ag teacht anseo arís.
It isn't ready? We're not coming here again.

Ní maith liom arán agus im, agus ní maith
liom císte milis, agus . . .
*I don't like bread and butter, and I
don't like cake, and . . .*

5

scian agus forc

cupán



Ní maith leis anraith
agus ní maith léi
arán tósta, agus . . .
*He doesn't like soup
and she doesn't
like toast, and . . .*

1. siúcra
2. babhla
3. spúnóg
4. piobar
5. salann
6. crúiscín



An maith leat rud ar bith?
Do you like anything?

7



Ní maith! Nílimid ag ithe anseo.
No! We're not eating here.

40

Táimid ag imeacht. Táimid ag dul go
dtí an teach ósta.
We're going. We're going to the hotel.



Is maith liom—I like
 Is maith leat—you like
 Is maith leis—he/it likes
 Is maith léi—she/it likes
 Is maith linn—we like
 Is maith libh—you (pl) like
 Is maith leo—they like
 Ní maith liom—I don't like
 An maith leat . . . ? —Do you like . . . ?
 Yes—Is maith
 No—Ní maith

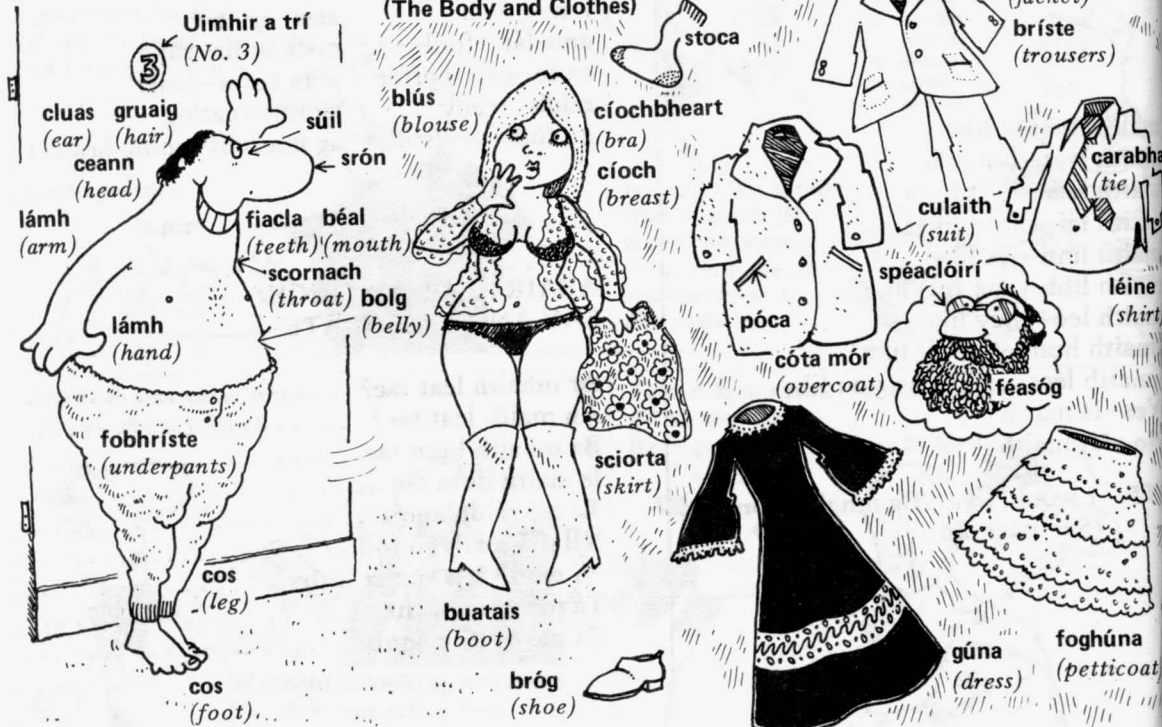
NOTE: I would *like* (Ba mhaith liom)
 (See page 26.)

lón—lunch	arís—again
amadán—fool	císte milis—cake
caife—café/coffee	arán tósta—toast
réidh—ready	ag ithe—eating
go fóill—yet/still	ag imeacht—going (away)

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Ar mhaith leat tae?
 An maith leat tae?
 Ba mhaith liom tae
 Is maith liom tae
 Tá mé réidh anois
 Níl mé réidh go fóill
 Ní maith leis rud ar bith
 Tá mé ag imeacht
 Tá mé ag ithe anois

Ceacht a hAon Déag (Lesson 11) AN CORP AGUS ÉADAÍ (The Body and Clothes)



Tá lámh ag
I've got a h

Tá bríste a
He's got tr

Tá cíoch agat.
You've got a breast.*

* Muc
fhir
Male



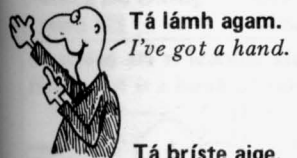
casóg
(jacket)
bríste
(trousers)

carabhat
(tie)

léine
(shirt)

féasóg

gúna
(dress)
foghúna
(petticoat)



Tá lámh agam.
I've got a hand.



Tá bríste aige.
He's got trousers.

Tá cíoch agat.
You've got a breast.*



* Muc sheobhaineach
fhireann
Male chauvinist pig



Tá cos aici.
She's got a leg.



Níl sciorta aici
agus níl léine
aige.
She hasn't got a
skirt and he hasn't
got a shirt.



Tá píopa mór agam.
I've got a big pipe.



teach
tábhairne



pótaire
(drunkard)

Níl ciall ar bith
agat.
You haven't
any sense.



Tá éadaí agam—I have clothes
 Tá éadaí agat—you have clothes
 Tá éadaí aige—he has clothes
 Tá éadaí aici—she has clothes
 Tá éadaí againn—we have clothes
 Tá éadaí agaibh—you (pl) have clothes
 Tá éadaí acu—they have clothes

Níl bríste agam—I don't have trousers
 An bhfuil cóta agat? —Have you a coat?

Yes—Tá

No—Níl

There is no verb “To Have” in Irish.
 We use the construction **Tá . . . ag**
 “**Tá peann ag Seán**” means “Seán has a pen”
 (lit. “There is a pen at Seán”).

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Tá gruaig agam
 Níl cóta mór agam
 An bhfuil léine agat?
 An bhfuil ciall agat?
 Tá ceann mór aige
 Tá píopa aici
 An bhfuil culaith aige?
 Níl fiacra againn

Cé mhéad atá ar leabhar stampaí?

How much is a book of stamps?



Dhá phunt caoga pingin.

Two pounds and fifty pence.

2

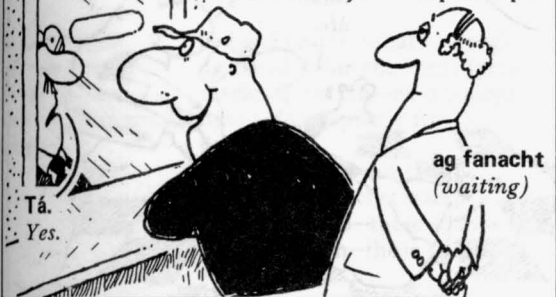
Tabhair dom stampla tríocha
pingin agus stampla fiche pingin.
Give me a 30p stamp and a 20p
stamp.



3

Agus an bhfuil stampla deich
bpingin agat?

And have you a 10p stamp?



ag fanacht
(waiting)

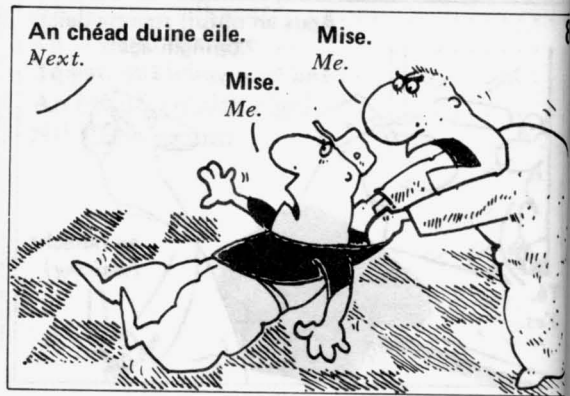
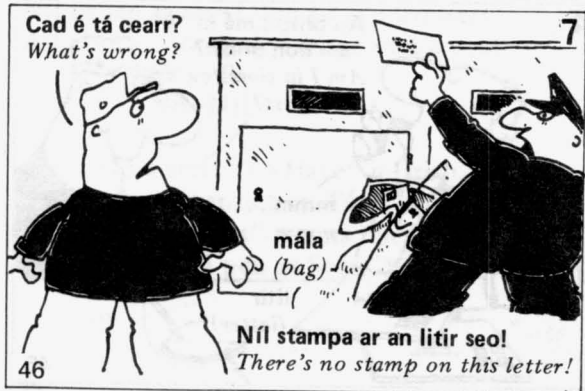
4

An bhfuil mé in
am don phost?

Am I in time for
the post?



mmm ... tá.
mmm ... yes.



fiche—20
 tríocha—30
 daichead—40
 caoga—50
 seasca—60
 seachtó—70
 ochtó—80
 nócha—90
 céad—100

These numbers take the singular,
 and don't affect the noun

seachtó punt—£70

leabhar—book
 stampa—stamp
 in am—in time
 ceart—right/correct
 deas—nice

cad é tá cearr?—what's wrong?
 an chéad duine eile—next (person)
 an chéad rud eile—next (thing)
 mise—me (emphatic form)
 litir—letter
 an stampa seo—this stamp
 an stampa sin—that stamp
 na stampaí seo—these stamps
 na stampaí sin—those stamps

Adjectives in Irish are plural if the noun is plural.

stampa mór—a big stamp
 duine beag—a small person

stampaí móra—big stamps
 na daoine beaga—the little
 people (fairies)

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Cé mhéad atá ar stampa?

Cé mhéad atá ar an leabhar seo?

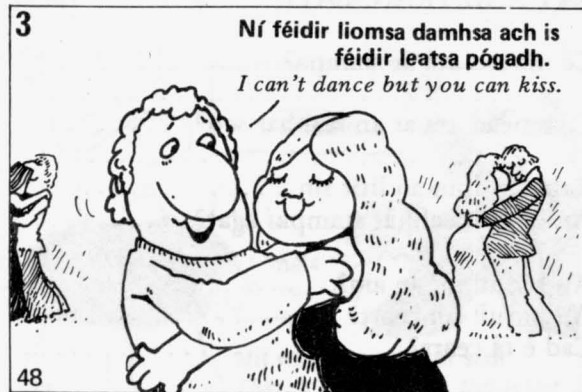
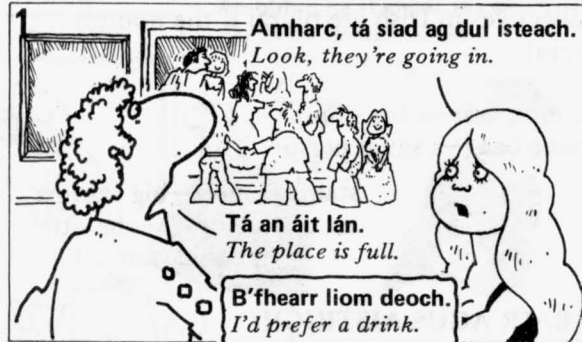
Tabhair dom an litir sin

An bhfuil leabhar stampaí agat?

An bhfuil mé in am?

An bhfuil sin ceart?

Cad é tá cearr?





teach go gasta.
quickly.

5 Ní féidir liom damhsa níos mó.
I can't dance any more.



Beidh deoch againn mar sin.
We'll have a drink then.



hsa eile againn?
other dance?

Is fearr leo bheith ag damhsa.
They prefer (to be) dancing.



Ní bheidh siad sásta ach is cuma.
They won't be pleased but it doesn't matter.



O, gabh mo leithscéal —
BEAR an bhfuil tú maith go leor?
Oh, excuse me — are you all right?

6



An mbeidh deoch eile agat?
Will you have another drink?

Beidh, cinnte.
Yes indeed.

Amharc—look

áit—place

lán—full

deoch—drink

daor—dear

go gasta—quickly

damhsa—dance

póg—kiss

pógadh—to kiss

níos mó—more/any more

maith go leor—all right

sásta—happy/satisfied

Is cuma—it doesn't matter

Is cuma liom—I don't care

cinnte—surely, indeed

beidh—will be (future of *tá*)

Beidh mé/tú/sé/sí/sibh/siad—

I/you/he/she/it/you/they will be

(***beimid**—we will be)

Tá pionta agam—I have a pint

(See page 44.)

Beidh pionta agam—I'll have a pint

an mbeidh tú?—will you be?

ní bheidh mé—I won't be

Yes—**beidh**;

No—**ní bheidh**.

Is féidir liom—I can

Is féidir leis—he can

liom, leat etc. (See p.4)

An féidir leat . . . ? — Can you . . .

Ní féidir liom . . . — I cannot . . .

Yes—**Is féidir**

No—**Ní féidir**

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/

SAY AND TRANSLATE

Tá mé ag dul isteach

An mbeidh deoch agat? Beidh

.

Tá an áit seo iontach daor

.

Ní féidir liom damhsa

Ní bheidh sí sásta

An bhfuil an deoch maith go leor?

1
Ar thosaigh an fhleá go fóill?
Has the party started yet?



Thosaigh.
Tá gach duine
ólta.
*Yes.
Everybody's drunk.*

2
Ar thosaigh sibh go luath?
Did you start early?



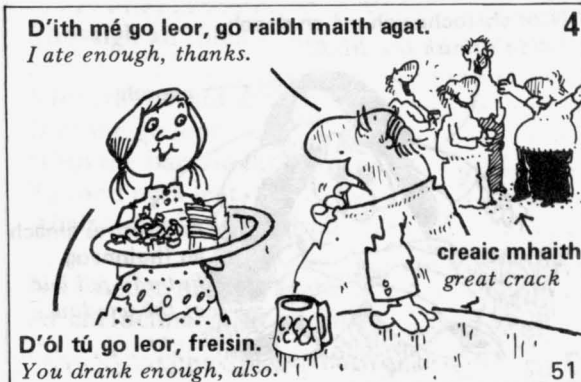
‘hosaigh mise ar maidin!
I started in the morning!

3
Ar ith tú rud ar bith?
Did you eat anything?



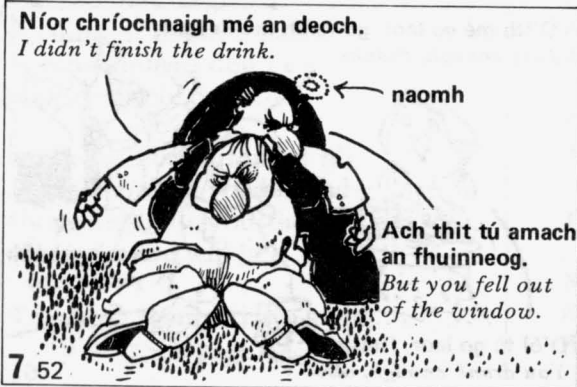
Níor ith go fóill.
Not yet.

4
D’ith mé go leor, go raibh maith agat.
I ate enough, thanks.



creaic mhaith
great crack

D’ól tú go leor, freisin.
You drank enough, also.



THE PAST

tosaigh—start
tit—fall
críochnaigh—finish
ól—drink
ith—eat

To form the
ASPIRATE t
with a vowel.
Note. Negati
(with a vowel)
níor chríochnaigh
níor ól mé—I
Ar thit tú?—
Ar ith tú?—D

Note. There i
D'ólamar, d'it
(See page 68.)

Abair sin arís ar maidin.
Say that again in the morning.



THE PAST TENSE

tosaigh—start	thosaigh mé—I started
tit—fall	thit mé—I fell
chríochnaigh—finish	chríochnaigh mé—I finished
ól—drink	d'ól mé—I drank
ith—eat	d'ith mé—I ate

To form the PAST TENSE in Irish, simply ASPIRATE the ORDER FORM (if it begins with a vowel, prefix *d'*)

Note. Negative is '**níor**'. Question is '**Ar**'. (with a vowel, drop the *d'*)

níor chríochnaigh mé—I didn't finish

níor ól mé—I didn't drink

Ar thit tú? —Did you fall?

Ar ith tú? —Did you eat?

Note. There is a special form for 'we':
D'ólamar, d'itheamar.
 (See page 68.)

fleá—party
 gach duine—everybody
 go luath—early
 ar maidin—in the morning/
 this morning
 go leor—enough

barraíocht—too much
 go léir—all
 grá—love
 arís—again
 fuinneog—window
 an fhuinneog—the window

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/ SAY AND TRANSLATE

Ar thosaigh sibh go fóill?

Thosaigh an fhleá ar maidin

Níor ith mé rud ar bith

D'ól mé go leor

D'ith mé barraíocht

Tá mé i ngrá leat

Abair sin arís, le do thoil

Níl Gaeilge mhaith agam

Ar chríochnaigh tú go fóill

Ceacht a Cúig Déag (Lesson 15) Cois na Farraise
(At the Seaside)

Téim cois na farraise gach bliain.
I go to the seaside every year.



Bíonn sé i gcónaí mar an gcéanna.

It's always the same.

Ólaim cúpla pionta.

I drink a couple of pints.



3 Déanann Máire gach rud.
Máire does everything.



54

Tosaíonn Máire ag troid liom.
Máire starts fighting with me.

falsóir
(lazybones)



4

5 Titeann Liam isteach san uisce.
Liam falls into the water.



Tosaíonn Síle ag caoineadh.
Síle starts crying.

Briseann Liam a chos.
Liam breaks his leg.



6. * Síle starts crying.

Bíonn sé i gcónaí ag cur.
It's always raining.

Bíonn Síle i gcónaí ag
caoineadh.
Síle's always crying.



Téimid abhaile sa deireadh.
We go home in the end.

Buíochas le Dia.
Thank God.



THE PRESENT TENSE

To say 'I begin', 'I break', etc. add an *'-im'* sound to the order form.

To say 'you begin', 'he begins', etc. add an *'-an'*, sound and *'tú/sé'* etc.

To say, 'we begin', 'we break', etc. add an *'-imidge'* sound. (of course, there are several ways of spelling all of these.)

Tóg—lift

Tógaim—I lift

Tógann sé—he lifts

Cuir—put

Cuirim—I put

Cuireann sé—he puts

Tosaigh—start

Tosaím—I start

Tosaíonn sé—he starts

Imigh—go away

Imim—I go away

Imíonn sé—he goes away

Tógaimid—we lift

Cuirimid—we put

Tosaímid—we start

Imímid—we go away

Negative—I don't go, etc.

ní théim

Question—Do you go? etc.

an dtéann tú?

cois na farraige—(to/at) the seaside

bliain—year

mar an gcéanna—the same

i gcónaí—always

Tá se—He/it is (now)

Bíonn sé—He/it is (habitually)

barraíocht—too much

rud ar bith—anything/nothing

dinnéar—dinner

ag troid—fighting

ag caoineadh—crying

ag cur—putting/raining

uisce—water

a—his

Rachaimid faoin tuath amárach.

We'll go into the countryside tomorrow.

An dtiocfaidh seisean?
Will he come?

Tiocfaidh.
Yes.
(He will)

2



Feicfidh mé caoirigh den chéad uair.

*I'll see sheep
for the first
time.*

Feicfidh.
Yes.

An bhfeicfidh?
Will you?

3



Feicimid na sléibhte,
agus coill agus loch.
*We'll see the mountains,
and a wood, and a lake.*

4



Feicfidh mé na páirceanna.

I'll see the fields.

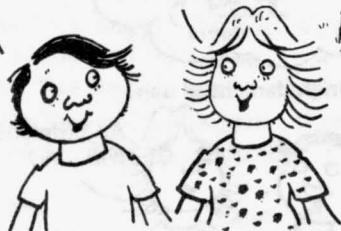
Rachaidh mise isteach sa pháirc.
I'll go into the field.

Tiocfaidh an feirmeoir.
The farmer will come.

Rachaidh mise anois.
I'll go now.

Fan bomaite, tiocfaidh mise leat.
Wait a minute, I'll come with you.

5



An dtiocfaidh síse linn?
Will she come with us?

cosc ar pháirceáil
(no parking)



Ní thiocfaidh,
mo bhrón.

6 No, alas.

7 Cén uair a thiocfaimid go dtí an barr?
When will we come to the top?

Sasanach
(Englishman)



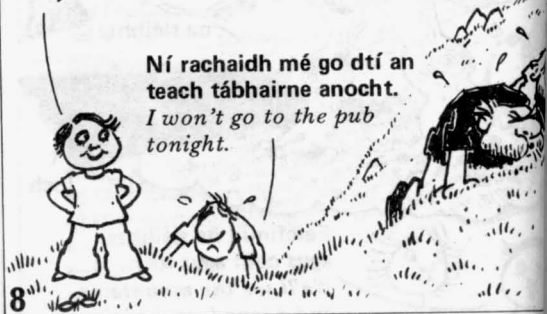
Uair an chloig eile.
Another hour.



58

Ní thiocfaidh siad anseo arís.
They won't come here again.

Ní rachaidh mé go dtí an
teach tábhairne anocht.
*I won't go to the pub
tonight.*



8

THE FUTURE TENSE

Basically, add a *-bee* sound to the ORDER FORM.

Tóg—lift

Tógfaidh mé—I will lift

Cuir—put

Cuirfidh mé—I will put

Ceannaigh—buy

Ceannóidh mé—I will buy

Imigh—go away

Imeoidh mé—I will go away

Question : An dtógfaidh tú?—will you lift?

Negative : Ní thógfaidh mé—I won't lift

The following
are irregular:

rachaidh mé—I will go

rachaimid—we will go

tiocfaidh mé—I will come

tiocfaimid—we will come

feicfidh mé—I will see

feicfimid—we will see

faoin tuath—(in)to the countryside

caora—sheep (singular)

caoirigh—sheep (plural)

amárach—tomorrow

fan bomaite—wait a minute

barr—top

uair—time/hour

uair an chloig—hour

den chéad uair—for the first time

ABAIR AGUS AISTRIGH/

SAY AND TRANSLATE

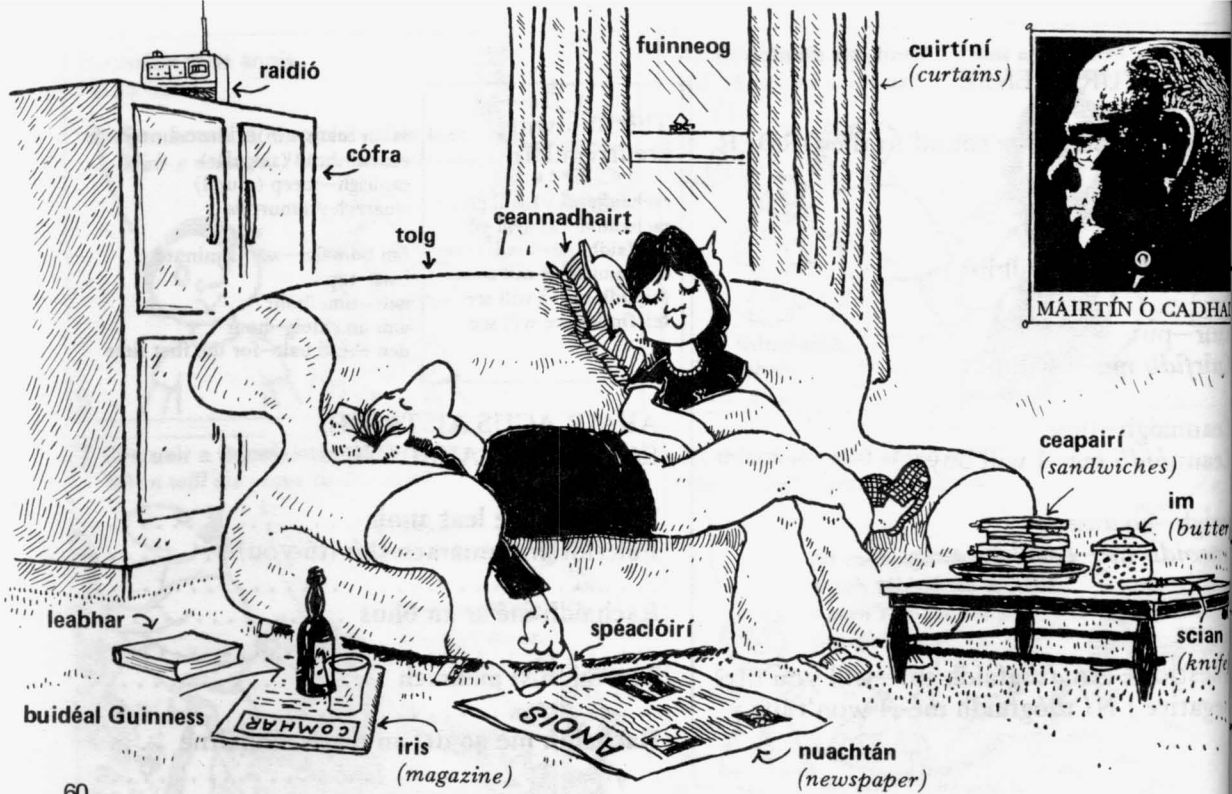
Tiocfaidh mé leat anois

Feicfidh mé amárach thú (tú-you)

Rachaidh mé ar an bhus

Tiocfaidh sí amárach

Rachaidh mé go dtí an teach tábhairne



BAIN TRIAIL AS DO
DÉAN CUR SÍOS AR

balla
(wall)

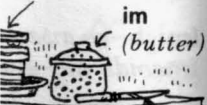
MÁIRTÍN Ó CADHA

Ceacht a Seacht Déag (In t
Sa Seomra Cónaí (In t



MÁIRTÍN Ó CADHAIN

ceapairí
(sandwiches)



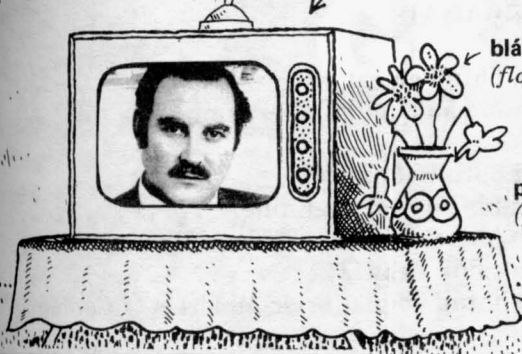
im
(butter)

scian
(knife)

BAIN TRIAIL AS DO CHUID GAELIGE DÉAN CUR SÍOS AR AN PHICTIÚR SEO

balla
(wall)

clár teilifíse
(TV programme)



bláthanna
(flowers)

plocóid
(plug)

Ceacht a Seacht Déag (Lesson 17) Sa Seomra Cónaí (In the Living-room)



cat

cuileog
(fly)



Féilire

scáthán
(mirror)

clog



gual
(coal)

tine
(fire)

Cé tá ar an teilifís anocht?

Proinsias Mac Aonghusa atá ar an teilifís.

Cá bhfuil an nuachtán?

Tá an nuachtán ar an urlár.

Cad tá sa nuachtán?

Nuacht!

Cad tá na páistí ag déanamh?

Tá siad ina luí.

FREAGAIR

Cá bhfuil an cat

Cad tá an bheirt á dhéanamh ar an tolg?

Cá bhfuil "Comhar"?

An bhfuil gual ar an tine?

An bhfuil pláta ar an mbord?

An cailín deas í?

Cá bhfuil an pictiúr de Mháirtín Ó Cadhain?

An bhfuil an fear ar meisce?

An bhfuil sé ina luí?

Ar ith siad?

An bhfuil an cat ag ithe?

An mbeidh siad ag dul a luí?

GRAMADACH

Grammar

Uimhreacha

Numbers

COUNTING

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a haon | 20. fiche |
| 2. a dó | 30. tríocha |
| 3. a trí | 40. daichead |
| 4. a ceathair | 50. caoga |
| 5. a cúig | 60. seasca |
| 6. a sé | 70. seachtó |
| 7. a seacht | 80. ochtó |
| 8. a hocht | 90. nócha |
| 9. a naoi | 100. céad |
| 10. a deich | 1,000. míle |
| 11. a haon déag | 1,000,000. milliún |
| 12. a dó dhéag | |
| 13. a trí déag | £25 — cúig phunt is fiche |
| 14. a ceathair déag | |
| 15. a cúig déag | |
| 16. a sé déag | |
| 17. a seacht déag | |
| 18. a hocht déag | |
| 19. a naoi déag | |

COUNTING THINGS

pionta amháin
dhá phionta
trí phionta
ceithre phionta
cúig phionta
sé phionta
seacht bpionta
ocht bpionta
naoi bpionta
deich bpionta
aon phionta dhéag
dhá phionta dhéag
trí phionta dhéag
ceithre phionta dhéag
cúig phionta dhéag
sé phionta dhéag
seacht bpionta dhéag
ocht bpionta dhéag
naoi bpionta dhéag

COUNTING PEOPLE

fear amháin
beirt fhear
triúr fear
ceathrar fear
cúigear fear
seisear fear
seachtar fear
ocht fear
naonúr fear
deichniúr fear
aon fhear déag
dáréag fear
trí fhear déag
ceithre fhear déag
cúig fhear déag
sé fhear déag
seacht bhfear déag
ocht bhfear déag
naoi bhfear déag

AntAm

The Time

It is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. one o'clock | — Tá sé a haon a chlog |
| 2. two o'clock | — Tá sé a dó a chlog |
| 3. three o'clock | — Tá sé a trí a chlog |
| 4. four o'clock | — Tá sé a ceathair a chlog |
| 5. five o'clock | — Tá sé a cúig a chlog |
| 6. six o'clock | — Tá sé a sé a chlog |
| 7. seven o'clock | — Tá sé a seacht a chlog |
| 8. eight o'clock | — Tá sé a hocht a chlog |
| 9. nine o'clock | — Tá sé a naoi a chlog |
| 10. ten o'clock | — Tá sé a deich a chlog |
| 11. eleven o'clock | — Tá sé a haon déag a chlog |
| 12. twelve o'clock | — Tá sé a dó dhéag a chlog |

Other useful words

minute—nóiméad/bomaite; mid-day—meán lae;
mid-night—meán oíche; in the morning—ar maidin;
in the afternoon—tráthnóna; at night—san oíche.

to: chun/go dtí

after: tar éis/i ndiaidh

5—cúig; 10—deich; 15—ceathrú (quarter); 20—fiche;
25—fiche a cúig; half past—leath i ndiaidh or leathuair
tar éis.

- | | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2.30 | — Tá sé leathuair tar éis a dó |
| 3.15 | — Tá sé ceathrú tar éis a trí |
| 7.45 | — Tá sé ceathrú chun a hocht |
| 5.05 | — Tá sé cúig tar éis a cúig |

At six o'clock — *ar* a sé a chlog;

At 7.10 — *ar* a deich tar éis a seacht.

How to ask:

What's the time? — Cén t-am é?

or — Cad é an t-am atá sé?

Questions

WHERE IS/ARE Cá bhfuil

Cá bhfuil mé anois? Where am I now?

WHERE WAS/WERE Cá raibh

Cá raibh tú inné? Where were you yesterday?

HOW Cad é mar (a)/conas (a)

Cad é mar a tháinig tú? How did you come?

Cad é mar a rinne tú sin? How did you do that?

Cad é mar atá tú? How are you?

WHAT Cad/Cad é

Cad é sin? What's that?

Cad é an t-ainm atá ort? What's your name?

WHEN Cén uair (a)

Cén uair a thosaigh tú? When did you start?

HOW MUCH/HOW MANY Cé mhéad

Cé mhéad sin? How much is that?

Cé mhéad atá anseo? How many are there?

WHY Cén fáth/cad chuige

Cad chuige sin? Why's that?

Adjectives and Adverbs

Put the adjective AFTER the noun

fear mór—a big man

After a feminine noun, aspirate

girseach dheas—a nice girl

Make an adverb by putting 'go' in front of the adjective

carr gasta—a fast car (adjective)

rith sé go gasta—he ran quickly (adverb)

You're supposed to put adjectives in the plural and genitive if the noun is in the plural or genitive. This is not necessary for basic communication and very complicated. Ignore it for the moment.

Aspiration and Eclipse

Séimhiú agus Urú

One of the most confusing things for learners of Irish is the way the *beginnings* of words change. There are two kinds of change, aspiration and eclipse. Learn these basic rules and pick up the rest. You will usually be understood even if you get the grammar wrong.

ASPIRATION involves putting a 'h' after a consonant. This changes the sound of the consonant. See page 8.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION

- A. Verbs
 - a. past tense
 - b. after ní (negative)
- B. Nouns
 - a. after mo (my), do (your), a (his)
 - b. feminine nouns after an
 - c. masculine nouns in genitive after an
 - d. after numbers: 2 - 6 (objects)
beirt (two people)
chéad (first)
 - e. after prepositions, except ag, as, go, i
 - f. after a (addressing somebody)
 - g. after (past tense of is) ba, níor, ar, nár
- C. Adjectives after feminine nouns (more or less)

RULES FOR ECLIPSE

This involves replacing a letter with another one. Only the new letter is pronounced (exception 'ng').

p is eclipsed by b
t is eclipsed by d
c is eclipsed by g
f is eclipsed by bh
vowels are eclipsed by n-

VERBS are eclipsed after an, nach, go (that), cá (where), sula (before), mura (if not).

NOUNS are eclipsed after

- A. the numbers 7-10 (objects)
- B. after the preposition i (in)
- C. after ár (our), bhur (your pl.)
a (their)
- D. after na (the) genitive plural
seomra na mban — the women's room

Preposition & AN

In Ulster Irish, simple preposition + an ASPIRATE
In Connacht and Munster Irish, they ECLIPSE
/except don (to/for the); den (of the); sa (in the)
—These Aspirate./

Verbs

If you glance at a dictionary, you will see that there are two main forms of the verb in Irish:

- A. The Order Form (Imperative)
- B. The Verbal Noun

In most languages, the tenses are built on the infinitive. In Irish they are based on the Order Form.

The Verbal Noun supplies 1/the infinitive (e.g. to do)
2/the -ing form (e.g. doing)

THE PAST TENSE

The Past Tense is formed by aspirating the Order Form

Tosaigh—begin

Thosaigh mé—I began

Words beginning with a vowel or *fh* have a *d* prefixed

ith—eat

d'ith mé—I ate

Negative: *Níor thóg sé*—He didn't lift

Question: *Ar thóg sé?* —Did he lift?

Negative Question: *Nár thóg sé?* —Didn't he lift?

Also: *murar*—if not; *sular*—before

NOTE: *d'ith mé, níor ith mé, ar ith tú*, etc.

There is a special form for 'we' in the past tense. It is pronounced — *amar*, and spelt four different ways. (Verbs are divided into two CONJUGATIONS, and each Conjugation has two main groups.)

1st Conjugation : one-syllable verbs

- A. Broad e.g. *tóg*—lift (broad refers to the last vowel)
- B. Slender e.g. *cuir*—put
Thógamar—we lifted
Chuireamar—we put

2nd Conjugation : two-syllable verbs

- A. e.g. *ceannaigh*—buy
- B. e.g. *bailigh*—gather

There are two stages with these:

- 1/ The endings are lost
- 2/ New tense endings are added

- A. *Cheannaíomar*—we bought
- B. *Bhailíomar*—we gathered

THE PRESENT TENSE

Each of the endings of the PRESENT TENSE has four different spellings.

I lift, sit, throw, etc. add *-im* sound to ORDER FORM
We lift, etc. add *-imidge* sound

For you, he, she, it, you(pl), they, add *-an* sound plus *tú/sé/sí/sibh/siad*.

For spellings, see table.

THE FUTURE TENSE

Again, four spellings for each ending.

The basic ending is a *-hee* sound plus *mé/tú/sé/sí/sibh/siad*.

We will lift, etc. add *-himidge*

For spellings see table.

NEGATIVE, PRESENT and FUTURE

ní (aspirates) *ní cheannóidh mé sin*—I won't buy that
an (eclipses) *an gceannóidh tú é?* —Will you buy it?

YES and NO

There are no two words in IRISH corresponding to 'Yes' and 'No'. You answer the verb in the same tense.

For example, if someone asks you: *Ar tháinig tú Dé Luain?* (Did you come on Monday?)

Yes is *Tháinig*

No is *Níor tháinig*

If someone says: *An bhfuil tú tinn?* (Are you sick?)

Yes is *Tá*.

No is *Níl*.

REGULAR VERBS	1st CONJ Broad e.g. Tóg (-lift)	Slender e.g. Cuir (-put)	2nd CONJ Broad e.g. Ceannaigh (-buy)	Slender e.g. Bailigh (-gather)
PAST (lifted) I etc. ! aspirate! We <u>Autonomous</u> : was lifted ! aspirated!	Thóg mé/tú/sé/sí sibh/siad Thógamar Tógadh	Chuir mé/tú/sé/sí sibh/siad Chuireamar Cuireadh	Cheannaigh mé/tú/sé sí/sibh/siad Cheannaíomar Ceannaíodh	Bhailigh mé/tú/sé/sí sibh/siad Bhailíomar Bailíodh
PRESENT (lifts) I You etc. We <u>Autonomous</u> : is lifted, etc.	-aim Tógann tú/sé/sí sibh/siad -aimid -tar	-im Cuireann tú/sé/sí sibh/siad -imid -tear	-aím Ceannaíonn tú/sé/sí sibh/siad -aímid -aítear	-ím Bailíonn tú/sé/sí sibh/siad -ímid -ítear
FUTURE I, etc. (will lift) We <u>Autonomous</u> : will be lifted, etc.	Tógfaidh mé/tú sé/sí/sibh/siad -faimid -far	Cuirfidh mé/tú sé/sí/sibh/siad -fimid -fear	Ceannóidh mé/tú sé/sí/sibh/siad -óimid -ófar	Baileoidh mé/tú/ sé/sí/sibh/siad -eoimid -eofar

With PAST TENSE use: níor (negative); ar (question); nár (negative question); gur (that);
(all aspirate)

With other tenses use: ní an nach go
(ní aspirates, the rest eclipse)

IRREGULAR VERBS	PAST	(DEPENDENT FORM)	PRESENT	FUTURE	VERBAL NOUN
Téigh (-go)	Chuaigh sé	ní dheachaigh sé	Téann sé	Rachaidh sé	(ag) dul
Tar (-come)	Tháinig sé	níor tháinig sé	Tagann sé	Tiocfaidh sé	(ag) teacht
Déan (-make/do)	Rinne sé	ní dhearna sé	Déanann sé	Déanfaidh sé	(ag) déanamh
Tabhair (-give)	Thug sé	níor thug sé	Tugann sé	Tabharfaidh sé	(ag) tabhairt
Faigh (-get)	Fuair sé	ní bhfuair sé	Faigheann sé	Gheobhaidh sé (ní bhfaighidh sé)	(ag) fáil
Feic (-see)	Chonaic sé	ní fhaca sé	Feiceann sé	Feicfidh sé	(ag) feiceáil
Ith (-eat)	D'ith sé	níor ith sé	Itheann sé	Íosfaidh sé	(ag) ithe
Cluin/clois (-hear)	Chuala sé	níor chuala sé	Cluineann sé Cloiseann sé	Cluinfidh sé Cloisfidh sé	(ag) cluinstin (ag) cloisteáil
Abair (-say)	Dúirt sé	ní dúirt sé	Déarfaidh sé	Deir sé	(ag) rá
Beir (ar) (-catch hold of)	Rug sé (ar)	níor rug sé (ar)	Beireann sé (ar)	Béarfaidh sé (ar)	(ag) breith (ar)
Bí (-be)	Bhí sé	ní raibh sé	Tá sé	Beidh sé	bheith

Neg: Níl sé
Q: An bhfuil sé?

Present Habitual
Bíonn sé

The Verbal Noun

This is a noun made from a verb. It is an important form, and can be made in about fourteen different ways. Pick them up as you go along. The most common way of forming the verbal noun is to add an -oo sound to the stem. The following list gives some of the most important verbal nouns:

ORDER FORM

VERBAL NOUN

bris (break)	(ag) briseadh (breaking)
stop (stop)	(ag) stopadh
gearr (cut)	(ag) gearradh
caoin (cry)	(ag) caoineadh
cruinnigh (gather)	(ag) cruinniú
socraigh (arrange)	(ag) sochrú
críochnaigh (finish)	(ag) críochnú
cuidigh (help)	(ag) cuidiú
caith (throw, spend, wear)	(ag) caitheamh
smaoinigh (think)	(ag) smaoineamh
déan (make/do)	(ag) déanamh

léigh (read)	(ag) léamh
tabhair (give)	(ag) tabhairt
bain (cut/take)	(ag) baint
labhair (speak)	(ag) labhairt
oscail (open)	(ag) oscailt
imir (play)	(ag) imirt
tiomáin (drive)	(ag) tiomáint
fág (leave)	(ag) fágáil
tóg (lift)	(ag) tógáil
imigh (go away)	(ag) imeacht
fan (stay/wait)	(ag) fanacht
ceannaigh (buy)	(ag) ceannach
tar (come)	(ag) teacht
fai gh (get)	(ag) fáil
ith (eat)	(ag) ithe
téigh (go)	(ag) dul
abair (say)	(ag) rá
iarr (ask)	(ag) iarraidh
inis (tell)	(ag) insint
tosaigh (begin)	(ag) tosú

Some verbs do not change at all:
rith (run); ól (drink); fás (grow); scríobh (write);
troid (fight); foghlaim (learn).

THE GENITIVE

This is a special form of the noun meaning 'of the'
e.g. teach — house

fear

fear *an tí*—the man of the house

No matter how long you study Irish, the genitive will give you trouble. At this stage, aim to pick them up as you go along.

You have already met some in this book.

im—butter

punt *ime*—a pound of butter

arán—bread

builín *aráin*—a loaf of bread

bradán—salmon

canna *bradáin*—a tin of salmon

nuacht—news

páipéar *nuachta*—a newspaper

an post—the post

fear *an phoist*—the postman

Genitives are formed in several different ways. Some become slender, some add -e, some add -a, some don't change.

THE ARTICLE WITH THE GENITIVE

With masculine nouns use *an* (aspirating) e.g. fear *an phoist*

With feminine nouns use *na* e.g. cois *na farraige*—the seaside

Here are some important genitives. Learn them.

an oíche—the night

lár *na hoíche*—the middle of the night

an t-airgead—the money

mo chuid airgid—my (share of) money

an bóthar—the road

trasna *an bhóthair*—across the road

tamall—a while

i ndiaidh *tamaill*—after a while

an scoil—the school

chun *na scoile*—to school

obair—work

mo chuid oibre—my work

gruaig—hair

mo chuid gruaige—my hair

fearthainn—rain

ag cur fearthainne—raining

fiacail—tooth

tinneas *fiacaile*—toothache

seachtain—week

deireadh seachtaine—week-end

báisteach—rain

ag cur báistí—raining

fuil—blood

ag cur fola—bleeding

an bhliain—the year

tús *na bliana*—the beginning of the year

feoil—meat

píosa *feola*—a piece of meat

cara—friend

teach *mo charad*—my friend's house

an chathair—the city

lár *na cathrach*—the city centre

An Nollaig—Christmas

Oíche Nollag—Christmas Eve

Some Plurals

There are as many ways of forming plurals as Verbal Nouns. Pick them up as you go along also. Here are some important ones.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
(an) duine (person)	(na) daoine
rud (thing)	rudai
cara (friend)	cairde
siopa (shop)	siopaí
práta (potato)	prátaí
bean (woman)	mná
cailín (girl)	cailíní
buachaill (boy)	buachaillí
páiste (child)	páistí
lámh (hand/arm)	lámha
fear (man)	fir
ceann (head/one)	cinn
milseán (sweet)	milseáin
am (time)	amanna (sometimes)
áit (place)	áiteanna
páirc (field)	páirceanna

ceacht (lesson)
 lá (day)
 oíche (night)
 bliain (year)
 míle (mile/thousand)
 céad (hundred)
 sliabh (mountain)

ceachtanna
 laethanta
 oícheanta
 blianta
 mílte
 céadta
 sléibhte

THE ARTICLE

Use **an** with the singular and **na** with the plural
 (na with fem. genitive singular)

an aspirates feminine nouns, and masculine nouns in the genitive

(*an bhean*—the woman; *hata an fhir*—the man's hat)

It prefixes **t-** to masculine nouns beginning with a vowel [e.g. *an t-urlár*; but: *ar an urlár*

ag glanadh an urláir (genitive)]

na normally does not affect nouns

(prefixes **h** to vowels: *na húlla* — the apples)

but eclipses the genitive plural

(*seomra na mban*—the women's room)

Prepositions

In Irish, simple prepositions combine with pronouns to make a single word:

ar (on) and mé (me) becomes orm

	ar(on)	le(with)	ag(at)	do(to/for)
me	orm	liom	agam	dom
you	ort	leat	agat	duit
him/it	air	leis	aige	dó
her/it	uirthi	léi	aici	di
us	orainn	linn	againn	dúinn
you(pl)	oraibh	libh	agaibh	daoibh
them	orthu	leo	acu	dóibh

See the pattern? All but the 3rd person plural and 3rd singular masculine follow it.

SOME IDIOMS WITH PREPOSITIONS

1. Is maith le — like
Is maith liom tae — I like tea
2. Ba mhaith le — would like
Ba mhaith liom pionta — I'd like a pint
3. Is féidir le — can
Is féidir liom siúl — I can walk
4. Tá . . . ag — have
Tá airgead agam — I have money
5. Tá ocras orm — I'm hungry
Feelings and emotions e.g. tart—thirst;
fearg—anger; eagla—fear; brón—sorrow;
áthas—joy; tuirse—tiredness, use this
construction.
6. This construction obtains for illnesses also.
Tá slaghdán orm — I have a cold
7. Tabhair do — give (to)
Tabhair dom an peann — Give me the pen
8. Tabhair do — bring
Tabhair leat é — take it with you

FOCLÓIR

Gaeilge-Béarla

IRISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

b.—feminine
pl.—plural
irr. vb.—irregular verb
 (see p. 71)
vb.—verb
vb. n.—verbal noun

A

abair—say (*irr. vb.*)
abhaile—home(wards) see **baile**
ach—but
ád**h**—luck
ád**h mór**—good luck/goodbye
ag—at
agam—at me, **agat**—at you,
aige—at him/it, **aici**—at her/it,
againn—at us, **agaibh**—at you,
acu—at them
ag—prefix to verbal nouns (-ing);
ag ól—drinking
ag: tá . . . ag (have)
agus—and
aimsir—weather
aistrigh—translate
áit b.—place
am—time
Cén t-am é?—What time is it?
in am—in time

amach—out (moving)
amadán—fool
a amadán—you fool
amárach—tomorrow
an—the (singular)
an—per/each
punt an duine—a pound per person (each)
an (with verbs) question
An bhfuil tú?—Are you?
anlann—sauce
anocht—tonight
anois—now
anraith—soup
anseo—here
ansin—there/then
aon—one/any
a haon (number) one
ar—on
ar clé—to the left; **ar chúl**—behind
ar dheis—to the right

arán—bread
 bailín aráin—a loaf of bread;
 arán tósta—toast
arís—again
as—from
 amach as—out of

B

ba—past tense of is (irr. vb.)
babhla—bowl
baile—home
 sa bhaile—at home; chun an bhaile
 (abhaile)—home(wards)
baile—town(land)
 baile mór—town
bainisteoir—manager
bainne—milk
balla—wall
banana—banana
barr—top
barraíocht *b.*—too much
beag—small
béal—mouth
bean *b.*—woman pl. mná
beár—bar
beidh—fut. of tá (irr. vb.)
beoir *b.*—beer
bheith—to be

bíonn—pres. hab. of tá (irr. vb.)
bith: ar bith—any
blaincéad—blanket
bláth—flower pl. -anna
bliain *b.*—year
blús—blouse
bó *b.*—cow
bolg—belly
bomaite—minute
bord—table
bosca—box
bradán—salmon
(go) breá—fine
bricfeasta—breakfast
briseadh—change
bríste—trousers
bróg *b.*—shoe pl. -a
brón—sorrow
 mo bhrón—alas
bruscar—rubbish
buatais *b.*—boot, pl. -í
buidéal—bottle
builín—loaf
 bailín aráin—a loaf of bread
buíochas le Dia—thanks be to God
búistéir—butcher
bus—bus

C

cá—where
 cá bhfuil?—where is?
cabáiste—cabbage
cad é—what
 cad é sin?—what's that?
cad é mar—how
caife—café/coffee
cailín—girl
cairde: pl. of cara
cáis *b.*—cheese
canna—tin/can
caoga—fifty
ag caoineadh—crying
caora *b.*—sheep, pl. caoirigh
cara—friend, pl. cairde
carabhat—tie
carr—car
casóg *b.*—jacket
cat—cat
cathaoir *b.*—chair
cé—who
 Cé sin?—Who's that?
cé mhéad—how much/many (singular)
 Cé mhéad atá ar . . . ?—How much is . . . ?
céad—a hundred (singular)
an chéad—the first (aspirates)
ceann—head/one
 mo cheann—my head
 ceann amháin—one; dhá cheann—two

an ceann sin—that one
 (=each) **punt an ceann**—a pound each
céanna—same
mar an gcéanna—the same (way)
ceannadhairt b.—pillow
ceapaire—sandwich pl. **ceapairí**
cearr—wrong
ceart—correct/right
(a) ceathair—(number) four
ceithre—four (objects) (aspirates)
cén t-am?—what time?
cén uair?—when?
cérb as duit?—where are you from?
an chéad—first
an chéad duine eile!—next! (person)
den chéad uair—for the first time
ciarsúr—handkerchief
cinnte—surely/indeed
cióch b.—breast
cióchbheart—bra
ciste milis—cake
clár—programme. **clár tellifíse**—T. V.
 programme
ar clé—to the left
clog—clock/bell
a chlog—o'clock
uair an chloig—an hour
cluas b.—car
cófra—cupboard
coill b.—wood

coirnéal—corner
cois—beside
cois na farraige—(to/at) the seaside
compordach—comfortable
i gcónaí—always
corp—body
cos b.—foot/leg pl. **a**
cosán—footpath
cóta—coat.
cóta mór—overcoat
crann—tree
creaic b.—crack/good company
críochnaigh—finish
crúiscín—jug
cuid b.—share/portion
cuid mhór—a lot
mo chuid airgid—my (share of) money
cúig—five (aspirates) **a cúig**—(number) five
cuileog b.—fly
cuir—put
ag cur—raining
cuirteíní—curtains
ar chúl—behind
culaith b.—a suit (of clothes)
cuma: is cuma—it doesn't matter
is cuma liom—I don't care
cupán—cup
cúpla—a couple (singular)

D

daichead—forty
damanta—damned
damhsa—dance; **ag damhsa**—dancing
daoine—people, sing. **duine**
daor—dear
dar Dia!—by God!
ag déanamh—doing vb. n. of **déan** (irr. vb.)
déanann—present tense of **déan** (do/make)
 (irr. vb.)
dearg—red
deas—nice
deich—ten (eclipses): **a deich**—(number) ten
sa deireadh—in the end/at last
deoch b.—a drink
dhá—two (objects) (aspirates): **a dó**—
 (number) two
Dia—God
Dia duit—Hello : answer:—
Dia is Muire duit.
Buíochas le Dia—Thank God
dar Dia!—by God!
go díreach—exactly/indeed
do—to/for
dom—to me; **duit**—to you; **dó**—to him/it;
di—to her/it; **dúinn**—to us; **daoibh**—to
 you (pl.); **dóibh**—to them.
do—your (aspirates)
a dó—(number) two

doras—door
 duine—a person, pl. daoine
 punt an duine—a pound each (person)
 ag dul—going. vb. n. of téigh (irr. vb.)
 dún—close
 ag dúnadh—closing; dúnta—closed

E

éadaí—clothes
 éan—bird
 eile—(an)other
 pionta eile—another pint

F

faigh—get (irr. vb.)
 ag fáil—getting
 fáilte!—welcome!
 falsóir—lazybones
 fan—wait/stay
 ag fanacht—waiting
 fan bomaite—wait a minute
 farraige *b.*—sea
 cois na farraige—(to/at) the seaside
 faoi—under/about
 faoin tuath—in the countryside
 fear—man

fear an tí—the man of the house
 fearr: is fearr liom . . .—I prefer . . .
 b'fhearr liom . . .—I would prefer . . .
 féasóg *b.*—beard
 feicfidh tú—fut. of feic (see) (irr. vb.)
 féidir: is féidir liom—I can
 féilire—calendar
 féin—self/own
 mo chóta féin—my own coat
 mé féin—myself
 feirmeoir—farmer
 fiacla—teeth
 fiche—twenty
 fios—knowledge
 níl a fhios agam—I don't know
 fir—pl. of fear (man)
 fleá *b.*—party
 fobhríste—underpants
 foghúna—petticoat
 go fóill—yet/still
 forc—fork
 fosta—also
 freisin—also
 fuinneog *b.*—window

G

gabh mo leithscéal—excuse me/pardon me
 gach—every
 Gaeilge *b.*—Irish

An bhfuil Gaeilge agat?—Do you speak Irish?

gaineamh—sand
 gallúnach *b.*—soap
 garda—guard
 gasta—quick; go gasta—quickly
 gealach *b.*—moon
 geata—gate
 gloine—glass
 go (adverbial prefix)
 gasta—quick (adjective); go gasta—quickly (adverb); go maith—well
 go: go raibh maith agat—thank you
 go: (in phrases) go díreach—indeed;
 go dtí—to; go fóill—still/yet;
 go léir—all; go leor—enough
 grá—love
 i ngrá—in love
 grian *b.*—sun
 gruaig *b.*—hair
 gual—coal
 gúna—a dress

H

hata—hat

I

i gcónaí—always
im—butter
imigh—go away
 imigh leat!—take yourself off!
ag imeacht—going away
iontach (with adjective)—very
 go hiontach—wonderful
iris b.—magazine
is (agus)—and
is—one of the verbs 'to be' (irregular)
isteach—in (going)
istigh—in
ith—eat (irr. vb.)
 ag ithe—eating

L

lán—full
lámh b.—hand
lampa—lamp
le—with; **le do thoil**—please
 liom—with me; **leat**—with you;
 leis—with him/it; **léi**—with her/it;
 linn—with us; **libh**—with you (pl.);
 leo—with them
leaba b.—bed
leabhar—book; *pl. leabhair*

leabharlann b.—library
léine b.—shirt
leithreas—toilet
leithscéal—excuse
 gabh mo leithscéal—excuse me
go léir—all
go leor—enough
litir b.—letter
loch—lake
lón—lunch
luach—value/worth
luath: go luath—early
luí: ina luí—in bed (he/she/they)

M

madra—dog
maidin b.—morning
 ar maidin—in the morning/this morning
maith—good
 go maith—well
 is maith liom—I like
 ba mhaith liom—I would like
 maith go leor—all right
mála—bag
mall—late
 go mall—slowly
mar—as/because
 cad é mar...?—how...?

mar sin—then (in that case)
mar an gcéanna—the same
meacan dearga—carrots
méad:
 cé mhéad—how much/how many
 cé mhéad atá ar...?—how much is...?
measartha: go measartha—fairly well
milis—sweet
mise—emphatic form of **mé** (me)
mná—plural of **bean** (woman)
mo—my (aspirates)
monarcha b.—factory
mór—big

N

na—plural of **an** (the)
naoi—nine (eclipses); **a naoi**—(number) nine
naomh—saint
níl—(negative of **tá**)
 níl a fhios agam—I don't know
níos mó—bigger/any more
nó—or
nócha—ninety
nuachtán—newspaper

O

ó—from (aspirates)
 obair *b.*—work
 ag obair—working
 ocht—eight (eclipses)
 a hocht—(number) eight
 ochtó—eighty
 oíche *b.*—night
 oíche mhaith—good-night
 oifig *b.*—office
 Oifig an Phoist—Post Office
 ól—drink (vb.)
 ag ól—drinking; ólta—drunk
 olc—bad
 go hól—badly
 oráiste—orange
 ósta : teach ósta—hotel

P

páirc *b.*—field, pl.—eanna
 pictiúr—a picture
 pictiúrlann *b.*—cinema
 piobar—pepper
 pionta—a pint
 píopa—pipe
 píseanna—peas
 plámás—flattery
 plocóid *b.*—plug
 póca—pocket

póg (vb.)—kiss
 ag pógadh—to kiss
 pótaire—drunkard
 práta—potato; pl.—í
 punt—pound

R

rachaidh : fut. of téigh (go) (irr. vb.)
 raidió—radio
 réidh—ready
 reithe—ram
 roth—wheel
 rud—thing, pl.—aí
 rud ar bith—anything

S

sa—in the (aspirates) (san with vowels)
 salach—dirty
 salann—salt
 saor—cheap/free
 Sasanach—Englishman
 sásta—satisfied/pleased
 scamallach—cloudy
 scáthán—mirror
 scian *b.*—knife
 sciorta—skirt

scornach *b.*—throat
 sé—he/it
 sé—six (aspirates) a sé—(number) six
 seacht—seven (eclipses)
 a seacht—(number) seven
 seachtain *b.*—a week
 sa tseachtain—per week
 seachtó—seventy
 seasca—sixty
 seilf *b.*—shelf
 seisean—emphatic form of sé (he)
 seo—this/these
 na stampaí seo—these stamps
 an cailín seo—this girl
 seo—here is
 seo an t-uisce—here's the water
 seo duit—here you are
 seomra—room
 seomra cónaí—living-room
 sí—she/it
 sibh—you (pl.)
 sin—that/those
 an fear sin—that man
 na stampaí sin—those stamps
 sin—that is/there is
 sin punt—that's a pound
 singil—single
 síocháin *b.*—peace
 siopa—shop pl.—í
 sise—emphatic form of sí (she)

siúcra—sugar

siúil—walk

ag siúil—walking

slán—good-bye

slíabh—mountain; pl. sléibhte

sna—plural of sa (-in the)

spéaclóirí—glasses/spectacles

spúnóg *b.*—spoon

sráid *b.*—street

sa tsráid—in the street

srón *b.*—nose

stampa—stamp; pl. -í

stoca—sock; pl. í

stól—stool

subh *b.*—jam

súil *b.*—eye; pl. -e

suíochán—seat

T

tá—is/are (irr. vb.)

tabhair—give (irr. vb.)

tabhair dom . . . —give me . . .

tar—come (irr. vb.)

te—hot

teach—house

teach tábhairne—pub

teach ósta—hotel

teach an phobail—church

ag teacht—coming (vb. n. of tar)

(irr. vb.)

téigh—go (irr. vb.)

tháinig—came. past tense of tar (come)

(irr. vb.)

ticéad—ticket pl. ticéid

tine *b.*—fire

toil : le do thoil—please

toit *b.*—smoke

toitín—cigarette

trá *b.*—beach

(a) trí—three (aspirates)

tú—you

tusa—emphatic form of tú

U

uair *b.*—time/hour

cén uair (a) . . . —when . . .

uair an chloig—an hour

ubh *b.*—egg pl. uibheacha

uimhir *b.*—number; pl. uimhreacha

uisce—water

uisce beatha—whiskey

úll—apple pl. -a

urlár—floor

FOCLÓIR

Béarla-Gaeilge

ENGLISH-IRISH VOCABULARY

A

again—arís
alas—mo bhrón
all—go léir
all right—maith go leor
also—fosta/freisin
always—i gcónaí
and—agus (is)
another—eile
 another pint—pionta eile
any—ar bith
anymore—níos mó
anything—rud ar bith
apple—úll pl. -a
arm—lámh *b.* pl. -a
at—ag

B

bad—olc
 badly—go holc
bag—mála
banana—banana
bar—beár
beard—féasóg *b.*
because—mar
bed—leaba *b.*
 they are in bed—tá siad ina luí
 (-lying down)
beer—beoir *b.*
bell—clog
belly—bolg
behind—ar chúl
beside—cois
 beside the fire—cois na tine
big—mór
bigger—níos mó
bird—éan pl. éin
blanket—blaincéad

blouse—blús
body—corp
book—leabhar pl. leabhair
boot—buatais *b.* pl. -í
bottle—buidéal
bowl—babhla
box—bosca
bra—cíochbheart
bread—arán
breakfast—bricfeasta
breast—cíoch *b.*
bus—bus
but—ach
butcher—búistéir
by God!—dar Dia!

C

cabbage—cabáiste
café—caife
cake—ciste milis

calendar—féilire
can (tin)—canna
can (able to)—is féidir le . . .

Is féidir liom—I can
car—carr
care : I don't care—is cuma liom
carrots—meacan dearga
cat—cat
chair—cathaoir *b.*
change (noun)—briseadh
cheap—saor
cheese—cáis *b.*
church—teach an phobail
cigarette—toitín
cinema—pictiúrlann *b.*
clock—clog
o'clock—a chlog
close—dún
closing—ag dúnadh; closed—dúnta
clothes—éadaí
cloudy—scamallach
coal—gual
coat—cóta
coffee—caife
come—tar (irr. vb.)
coming—ag teacht
comfortable—compordach
corner—coirnéal
correct (right)—ceart
country(side) : in the country—faoin tuath

couple—cúpla (singular)
cow—bó *b.*
crack (good company)—creaic *b.*
crying—ag caoineadh
cup—cupán
cupboard—cófra
curtains—cuirtíní

D

damned/damnably—damanta
dance—damhsa
dancing—ag damhsa
dear (expensive)—daor
dirty—salach
do—déan (irr. vb.)
doing—ag déanamh
dog—madra
door—doras
dress (noun)—gúna
drink (verb)—ól
drinking—ag ól
drunk : he is drunk—tá sé ólta
drunkard—pótaire

E

each : a pound each—punt an duine (*people*)
punt an ceann (*things*)
ear—cluas *b.* pl. *a*
early—go luath
eat—ith (irr. vb.)
eating—ag ithe
egg—ubh *b.* pl. uibheacha
eight—ocht (eclipses)
(number) eight—a hocht
eighty—ochtó
end : in the end—sa deireadh
Englishman—Sasanach
enough—go leor
every—gach
exactly!—go díreach!
excuse me—gabh mo leithscéal
eye—súil *b.*

F

factory—monarcha *b.*
fairly well—go measartha
farmer—feirmeoir
field—páirc *b.* pl. *-anna*
fifty—caoga
fine—(go) breá
finish (verb)—críochnaigh

fire—tine *b.*
first : **the first**—an chéad (aspirates)
 for the first time—den chéad uair
five—cúig (aspirates)
 (number) five—a cúig
flattery—plámás
floor—urlár
flower—bláth pl. anna
fly (noun)—cuileog *b.*
fool—amadán
footpath—cosán
for—do (aspirates)
fork—forc
forty—daichead
four—ceithre (aspirates)
 (number) four—a ceathair
free—saor
friend—cara pl. cairde
from—ó (aspirates)
from : **where are you from?**—cérb as duit?
full—lán

G

gate—geata
get—faigh (irr. vb.)
 getting—ag fáil
girl—cailín pl. í
give—tabhair (irr. vb.) do ...
 tabhair dom ...—give me ...

glass—gloine
glasses—spéaclóirí
go—téigh (irr. vb.)
 going—ag dul
 going away/leaving—ag imeacht
go away—imigh (leat)
God—Dia
 thank God—buíochas le Dia
 by God!—dar Dia!
good—maith
good-bye—slán/ádhd mór
good luck—ádhd mór
good-night—oíche mhaith
guard—garda

H

hair—gruaig *b.*
 my hair—mo chuid gruaige
hand—lámh *b.*
handkerchief—ciarsúr
hat—hata
have—tá ... ag ...
he—sé
head—ceann
hello—Dia duit
 Answer—Dia is Muire duit
here—anseo
here is : **here's the water**—seo an t-uisce

here is (handing something)—seo duit ...
home—baile
 at home—sa bhaile
home(wards)—abhaile
hot—te
hotel—teach ósta
hour—uair (an chloig) *b.*
house—teach
how—cad é mar
how much/many—cé mhéad (singular)
hundred—céad

I

in—isteach (moving)
 istigh (inside)
in the—sa (singular) (aspirates)
 'san' with vowels
 sna (plural)
in(to) the—isteach sa (aspirates)
indeed/surely—cinnte/go díreach
Irish—Gaeilge
 An bhfuil Gaeilge agat? —**Do you speak (have) Irish?**
it—sé (masculine words) / sí (feminine words)

J

jacket—casóg *b.*
jam—subh *b.*
jug—crúiscín

L

lake—loch
lamp—lampa
last : at last—sa deireadh
late—mall
lazybones—falsóir
left—clé

to the left—ar clé
letter—litir *b.*
library—leabharlann *b.*
like : I like . . .—is maith liom . . .
I would like . . .—ba mhaith liom . . .
living-room—seomra cónaí
loaf of bread—builín aráin
(a) lot—cuid mhór/a lán
love : in love with . . .—i ngrá le . . .
luck—ádh
lunch—lón

M

magazine—iris *b.*
make—déan (irr. vb.)
making—ag déanamh
man—fear
the man of the house—fear an tí
manager—bainisteoir
many : see '(a) lot'
many : how many—cé mhéad (singular)
matter : it doesn't matter—is cuma
milk—bainne
minute—bomaite
mirror—scáthán
moon—gealach *b.*
more—níos mó
morning—maidin *b.*

in the morning—ar maidin
mountain—sliabh pl. sléibhte
mouth—béal
much : how much—cé mhéad (singular)
much : too much—barraíocht
my—mo (aspirates)
my money—mo chuid airgid

N

newspaper—nuachtán
next (person)—an chéad duine eile

nice—deas
night—oíche *b.*
good night—oíche mhaith
nine—naoi (eclipses)
(number) nine—a naoi
ninety—nócha
nose—srón *b.*
now—anois
number—uimhir *b.* pl. uimhreacha

O

o'clock—a chlog
office—oifig *b.*
Post Office—Oifig an Phoist
on—ar
one—leabhar *etc.* amháin — *one book*
(named object)
(number) a haon
ceann, ceann amháin (un-named object)
that one—an ceann sin
or—nó
orange—oráiste
other—eile
overcoat—cóta mór
out—amach (moving)
amugh (outside)
out of—amach as
own; my own; my own coat—mo chóta féin

P

pardon me—gabh mo leithscéal
party—fleá *b.*
peace—síocháin *b.*
peas—piscanna
pepper—piobar
per : **a pound per person**—punt an duine
person—duine pl. daoine
petticoat—foghúna
picture—pictiúr
pillow—ceannadhairt *b.*
pint—pionta pl. -í
pipe—píopa pl. -í
please—le do thoil
pleased—sásta
plug—plocóid *b.*
pocket—póca pl. -í
potato—práta pl. -í
portion—cuid *b.*
pound—punt
Post Office—Oifig an Phoist
prefer : **I prefer**—is fearr liom
I would prefer—b'fhearr liom
programme—clár
T.V. programme—clár teilifíse
pub—teach tábhairne
put—cuir
putting—ag cur

Q

quickly—go gasta

R

radio—raidió
raining—ag cur
ram—reithe
ready—réidh
red—dearg
right (correct)—ceart
right : to the right—ar dheis
room—seomra
rubbish—bruscar

S

saint—naomh
salmon—bradáin
same—céanna
the same (way)—mar an gcéanna
sand—gaineamh
sandwich—ceapaire pl. -rí
satisfied—sásta
sauce—anlann
say—abair (irr. vb.)
saying—ag rá
sea—farraige *b.*

seaside : **(to/at) the seaside**—cois na farraige

seat—suíochán
see—feic (irr. vb.)
seeing—ag feiceáil
self : **myself**—mé féin
seven—seacht (eclipses)
(number) seven—a seacht
seventy—scachtó
share—cuid *b.*
she—sí
sheep—caora *b.* pl. caoirigh
shelf—seilf *b.*
shirt—léine *b.*
shoe—bróg *b.* pl. -a
shop—siopa pl. -í
single—singil
six—sé (aspirates)
(number) six—a sé
sixty—seasca
skirt—sciorta
slowly—go mall
small—beag
smoke—toit *b.*
soap—gallúnach *b.*
sock—stoca pl. -í
sorrow—brón
soup—anraith
spectacles—spéaclóirí
spoon—spúnóg *b.*

stamp—stampa pl. -í

stay—fan

staying—ag fanacht

still/yet—go fóill

stool—stól

street—sráid *b.*

in the street—sa tsráid

sugar—siúcra

suit—culaith *b.*

sun—grian *b.*

surely/indeed—cinnte

sweet (adjective)—milis

T

table—bord

teeth—fiacra

television—teilifís

ten—deich (eclipses)

(number) ten—a deich

thank God—buíochas le Dia

thank you—go raibh maith agat

that—sin

that man—an fear sin

that is . . . —sin

that's a pound—sin punt

the—(singular) an

(plural) na

then—ansin

then (in that case/so)—mar sin

there—ansin

these—na . . . seo

these stamps—na stampaí seo

thing—rud pl. -aí

this—an . . . seo

this girl—an cailín seo

those—na . . . sin

those stamps—na stampaí sin

three—trí (aspirates)

(number) three—a trí

throat—scornach *b.*

ticket—ticéad

tie—carabhat

time—am/uair *b.*

what time is it?—cén t-am é?

in time—in am

tin (can)—canna

to—go (dtí)

to : give to—tabhair do . . .

toast—arán tósta

toilet—leithreas

tomorrow—amárach

tonight—anocht

too/also—fosta/freisín

too much—barraíocht

top—barr

town—baile mór

translate—aistrigh

tree—crann

trousers—bríste

twenty—fiche

two (objects)—dhá (aspirates)

(people)—beirt (aspirates)

(number)—a dó

U

under—faoi

underpants—fobhríste

V

value—luach

very—iontach

W

wait—fan

waiting—ag fanacht

wait a minute—fan bomaite

walk—siúil

walking—ag siúl

wall—balla

water—uisce

weather—aimsir *b.*

week—seachtain *b.*

welcome!—fáilte!

well—go maith

fairly well—go measartha

what—cad é
 what's that?—cad é sin?
wheel—roth
when—cén uair (a) (question)
 nuair (a)
where—cá (question) (eclipses)
 where is?—cá bhfuil . . . ?
where are you from?—cérb as duit?
whiskey—uisce beatha
who—cé
 who's that?—cé sin?
window—fuinneog *b.* pl. -a
with—le
woman—bean *b.* pl. mná
worth—luach
wonderfull—go hiontach!
wood : a wood—coill *b.*
work—obair *b.*
 working—ag obair
wrong—cearr

Y

year—bliain *b.* pl. blianta
yet—go fóill
you—tú
your—do (*aspirates*)
 —your hair—do chuid gruaige

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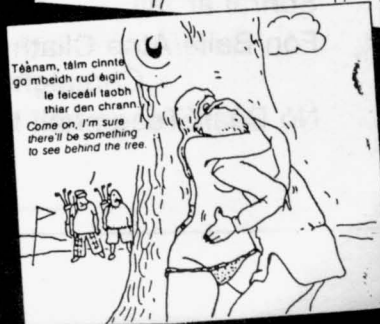
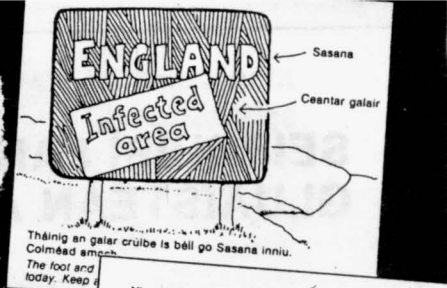
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