

## Caibideil 3

A little reminder –  
We really should pay the piper



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This week we will learn ...

- Sean fhacal
- The verbal noun construction and how to say you (or anybody) is doing something
- Vocabulary:
  - The body (Speaking our language, p 62)
  - Family
- Rummaging around the preposition box – “ann”
- Song - “Nuair a bha mi Òg” by Màiri Mhòr nan Òran.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWYtYYXzDFo>
- Dualchas nan Gàidheil – **Gaelic culture presentation**

**Sean fhacal an latha: “Old Word” of the Day**

Beagan is beagan,  
mar a dh’ith an cat an sgadan.

- Little by little, as the cat ate the herring.



Which might be a useful approach to remember as we learn Gaelic ... beag air beag ...  
beagan is beagan.

This week we're going to expand our ability to express ourselves in Gaelic.

We've already seen in a couple different instances how we can say where we live or whether we understand something

Tha mi a' tuigsinn – I understand

Tha mi a' fuireach – I live (as in to *reside* or  *dwell*)

This leads us into ...

### The progressive verb –

We've already learned how "aig" can be used to express possession

Tha taigh agam – I have a house

Tha cù agam – I have a dog

But the preposition 'aig' has a different use. It is used to form what in English is called the progressive – the -ing -- form of the verb, as in the English ...

- I am running
- I am speaking

Since there is no present tense in Gaelic, this form is used also to express present action (much like in English).

- **Tha** mi a' ruith – I'm running
- **Tha** mi a' bruidhinn – I'm speaking

This form is convenient for the Gaelic learner because we can easily shift from the present tense to the past tense by using the present tense and the past tense of the verb *to be* (we learned the past tense in week 2).

- **Bha** mi a' ruith. – I was running
- **Bha** mi a' bruidhinn – I was speaking

Every verb in Gaelic has a form of a verbal noun. This is a noun/verb that sometimes serves as a "verb" and sometimes as a noun.

In the following examples, a' is the contracted form of aig ... this contraction is used when the verbal noun begins with a consonant:

As in

Tha mi a' ruith – I am running

Tha mi a' tuigsinn – I am seeing

Tha mi ag òl – I am drinking

The syntax for the sentence in its basic structure is

To be	Subject (person, place, or thing doing the action)	Verbal noun	Object of the verb (if there is one)
Tha	Alasdair	a' seinn	an òran
Alasdair is singing the song			
Bha	na balaich	a' cluich	ball-coise
The boys were playing soccer			
Tha	mi	a' leughadh	an leabhar
I was reading a book			

Bha	Màiri	a' sgrìobhadh	litir
Mary was writing a letter			
An robh	iad	a' togail	taigh?
Were they building (raising) a house?			
Bha	e	a' snàmh	
He was swimming			

Of course, there is a lot more to learn, but you can see from this that once we 'get' this form, a whole world of expression in Gaelic opens up for us. (Our only limitation is our vocabulary.)



### Some verbal nouns

a' fuireach -	Staying, living (dwelling)
a' dol	Going
a' tighinn	Coming

a' cluinntinn	Hearing
ag ràdh / a' ràdh **	Saying
a' seinn	Singing
a' cluich	Playing
a' dèanamh	Doing
a' faicinn	Seeing
a' faighinn	Getting
a' toirt do	Giving
a' toirt bho	Taking
a' bruidhinn	Speaking
a' tuigsinn	Understanding
a' togail	Lifting, building (as in, a building)
a' ruith	Running
a' leughadh	Reading
ag òl *	Drinking
ag ithe *	Eating
a' coiseachd	walking

### Notes:

\*One thing you might notice is that when the verbal noun begins with a vowel, the particle “aig” is more fully voiced in the form of “ag”.

\*\* (Ràdh is a little ambiguous – perhaps because “r” is realized as being half-way between a vowel and a consonant – you’ll hear it spoken and written both ways.)

\*\*\* Though we translate this structure as the progressive in English, syntactically, it is a little different. In English, the ‘to be’ serves as an auxiliary – or ‘helping – verb.

- He is running.
- She is singing.

In both these cases, the complete verb is thus:

- is running
- is singing

In Gaelic, however, the structure is a little different because of the ‘aig’ (a’) – literally

- Tha Màiri **a’** ruith – Mary is at running
- Tha Calum **ag** ithe – Calum is at eating

This is similar to the English-language variation that you might have heard in movies or if you’ve lived in certain parts of the United States:

- I’m a coming
- She’s a reading

In 1968, as a matter of fact, Sam & Dave immortalized the form in the hit song, “Hold On! I’m a Comin’” (<https://secondhandsongs.com/performance/2974/versions> )

This doesn’t make much difference now, but it might be useful to keep this distinction in mind because it does influence how we structure and form the sentences. Briefly, it will be helpful to keep in mind that the verbal noun here is not totally and only a

verb – it is also a noun, and so when we say we’re doing something, we are saying something like *we’re at the doing of something ...*

### Exercises:

He is reading a book  
 The man is drinking  
 The woman is eating dinner  
 He is walking in the park  
 She understands the teacher  
 They are speaking Gaelic  
 They are building a hospital  
 They are running in a race  
 Mary is singing a song  
 I live in California  
 I am coming to class  
 I am going to Scotland  
 He is making dinner (dèanamh )  
 The children are playing soccer  
 They see the moon

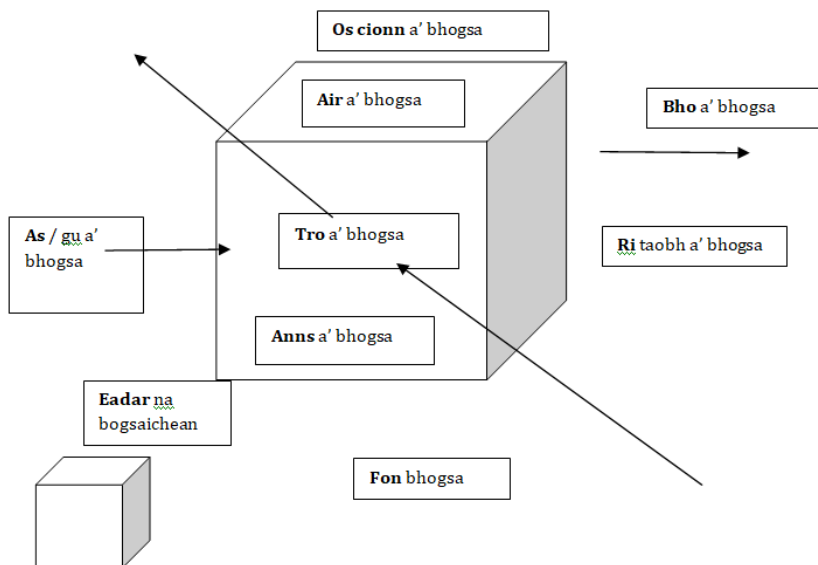
### Vocabulary for this exercise:

Book = leabhar  
 Class = clas  
 Dinner = dìnnear  
 Hospital = ospadal  
 Moon – gealach, a’ ghealach  
 Park = Pàirc, anns a’ phàirc  
 Race = rèis  
 Soccer = ball-coise  
 Song = òran  
 Teacher = neach-teagaisg, tidsear

### Rummaging around the Preposition Box: ann

This illustration is by no means complete – either for Gaelic or English – but it serves as a reminder of just what that pesky creature, the preposition, is.

### The preposition box:



The word **ann** has a few different uses in Gaelic and is expressed in a few different ways.

1. First, it means simply “in” and is combined with “an” or “am”:

Tha cat *ann an* taigh. – A cat is in a house.

Tha airgead *ann am* бага. – Money is in a bag.

Note what happens when the noun begins with **b, f, m, p**, which we know by the device, **Bowl (of) Fluffy Mashed Potatoes**.



The “ann an” becomes “ann **am**” – this is typical of treatment of the article of masculine nouns that begin with these letters (b, f, m, p).

Tha cèic *ann am* bogsa. – A cake is in a box.

Tha gliocas *ann am* boireannach.\* Wisdom is in a woman. (A woman is wise.)

\*Grammatically, “*boireannach*” – woman – is masculine, though only grammatically - of course, Gaels know the difference between boys and girls!

When the meaning is *in the* (something), the “ann” becomes ‘**anns**’ as in ...

Tha airgead **anns** a' bhaga. Money is in **the** bag.

Tha cèic **anns** a' bhogsa – A cake is in **the** box.

Tha cat **anns** an taigh. – A cat is in **the** house.

Tha gliocas **anns** a' bhoireannach. Wisdom is in the woman. (The woman is wise.)

And to be even-handed, we could say,

Tha gliocas **anns** an duine. Wisdom in the man. (The man is wise.)

(Perhaps you've noticed how "the" changes its form in the above examples. We won't explain that now, but be prepared for a complete explanation at a later date.)

2. "Ann" is used to express what in English is called the "expletive construction" – the "**there is ...**" or "**there are ...**" form.

Tha duine **ann** aig an doras. – **There is** a man at the door.

Tha cat **ann** anns an taigh. **There is** a cat in the house.

Tha cèic **ann** anns a' bhogsa. **There is** a cake in the box.

Or, to illustrate using the sentences above:

Tha airgead **ann** anns a' bhaga. **There is** money is in **the** bag.

Tha cèic **ann** anns a' bhogsa – **There is** a cake is in **the** box.

Tha cat **ann** anns an taigh. – **There is** a cat is in the house.

Tha gliocas **ann** anns a' bhoireannach. **There is** wisdom in the woman. (The woman is wise.)

Tha gliocas **ann** anns an duine. **There is** wisdom in the man. (The man is wise.)

Note how this "**ann**" is different (has a different meaning) than and can combine with the "ann an/am/a" that communicates "in a" or "in the."

### 3. **A/Do** (*to*)

**A/Do** lenites the following word:

a (*to*) + Barraigh (*Barra*) → a Bharraigh (*to Barra*).

If the following word begins with a vowel, **dh'** is inserted before the word:

a (*to*) + Inbhir Nis (*Inverness*) → a dh'Inbhir Nis (*to Inverness*)

Often **a** is formally written as **do**:

do Ghlaschu (*to Glasgow*)

do dh'Ìle (*to Islay*)



If the word following **a** or **do** is *the*, then **a** or **do** combine with *the* (**an**) in the word **dhan** (*to the*):

**dhan** oifis/**to the** office

Sometimes the word after **dhan** is lenited:

cidsin (*kitchen*)

but **dhan** chidsin (**to the** kitchen)

This happens if the word begins with **b, c, f, g, m** or **p**.

#### 4. **Ann** (*in*)

**Ann am** and **ann an** means both *in* and *in a*:

ann am bàr *in a bar*

ann an Ìle *in Islay*

**Ann am** is used if the following words begin with **b, f, m** or **p**:

ann am Pàislig *in Paisley*

Otherwise **ann an** is used:

ann an oifis *in an office*

To express *in the*, Gaelic uses **anns** followed by *the*:

anns **an** taigh-òsta *in the hotel*

anns **an** oifis *in the office*

If the noun starts with **f**, it is lenited:

anns **an** fheur *in the grass*

If the noun begins with **b, c, g, m** or **p**, *the* becomes **a'**, and the noun is lenited:

anns **a'** bhàr *in the bar*

anns **a'** chidsin *in the kitchen*

**Anns** is often reduced to **s**:

**san** oifis **in** the office

**sa** chidsin **in** the kitchen

Where Gaelic place names include the word for *the*, **anns** is used to express *in*:

anns an Eilean Sgitheanach *in the Isle of Skye/in Skye*

anns an Òban *in Oban*

Try translating the following sentences into Gaelic:

### Exercises

Translate into Gaelic:

- There is a man at the door.
- There is a cat in the room.
- There is a cow in the field.
- There is a dog in the yard.
- There is a bowl in the kitchen.

### Additional vocabulary

Cow = bò

Yard = gàrradh

Room = rùm

Field = achadh

Bowl = bobhla

Kitchen = cidsin

### Another use for **ann**

3. So, far, we haven't strayed too far from what might be considered "English" usage, but there is another usage or meaning of "ann" that might strike the English-speaking learner of Gaelic as a bit odd, and that is, using "ann" to express that one thing **is** another.

We'll explore this idea further in another section on the 'assertive' verb 'to be,' but for now, let's take a look at how the preposition (and its prepositional pronoun) is used in this instance:

'S e duine mòr a th' **ann**.

Translation: He is a big man.

More Literally: It is a big man that is **in him**.

'S e tidsear math a th' **inn**te.\*

Translation: She is a good teacher.

More Literally: It is a good teacher that is **in her**.

We could phrase the above as

'S e tidsear math a tha **ann am** Màiri.

Translation: Mary is a good teacher.

More Literally: It is a good teacher that is **in Mary**.

\*inn

te = prepositional pronoun for "in her"

You'll see from this that Gaelic sometimes avoids saying that one thing **is** another. Instead, we often express what in English is considered *identity* by saying that one 'thing' is **in** another 'thing' (or perhaps, the *quality* of something is **in** another thing).

(And again, I'm afraid, I'll have to say, we won't go into this in full now, but be prepared for a complete explanation at a later date.)

### The prepositional pronoun for **ann**:

As we've seen above, like other prepositions, *ann* is used to form an amalgam of prepositional pronouns.

Anam – in me	Annainn = in us
Annad = in you	Annaibh = in you (plural & formal)
Ann = in him / it	Annta = in them

Innte = in her / it	
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**Now, let's put these together.**

Remember, the form is

'S e sean-sheanair a th' ann / It is a great-grandfather that is **in him**

'S I sean-sheanmhair a th' innte / It is a great-grandmother that is **in her**

Insert the appropriate prepositional pronoun

'S e athair a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e màthair a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e seanmhair a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e seanair a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e piuthar a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e bràthair a th' \_\_\_\_\_

'S e caraidean a th' \_\_\_\_\_

And now, you're speaking to your father:

'S e athair math a th' \_\_\_\_\_ (in you)

To your friends:

'S e caraidean matha a th' \_\_\_\_\_ (in you, plural)

To your family:

'S e teaghlach dlùth a th' \_\_\_\_\_ (in us)

Now, say what somebody whose name you know is ... this time you will also use the prepositional pronouns for aig + that denote possession. The form is:

Mary is my sister / 'S e piuthar agam a tha ann am Màiri\*

Now, you try:

- Seumas is my brother
- Tom is my father

- Isabel is my mother

\*Remember the B F M P rule – (bowl of fluffy mashed potatoes)

## Faclan ùra (new words)

Talking about the body

### A' bruidhinn mun bhodhaig

#### AN CEANN – THE HEAD

The following are names of parts of the head. You will have met some of them before. Others will be new to you.

**aodann** or **aghaidh** – face

**mala** or **malaith**, **mailghean** – eyebrow, eyebrows

**maol** – forehead

**sùil**, **sùilean** – eye, eyes

**rosg**, **rosgan** – eyelash, eyelashes

**falt** or **gruag** – hair

**cluas**, **cluasan** – ear, ears

**sròn** – nose

**gruaidh**, **gruaidhean** – cheek, cheeks

**beul** – mouth

**bile**, **bilean** or **lip**, **lipean** – lip, lips

**fiacail**, **fiacalan** – tooth, teeth

**teanga** – tongue

**smiogaid** – chin

#### A' BHODHAIG – THE BODY

The following are the names of the main parts of the body:

**amhaich** – throat or neck

**gualainn**, **gualainnean** – shoulder, shoulders

**druim** – back

**broilleach** – chest

**gàirdean**, **gàirdeanan** – arm, arms

**uilinn**, **uilinnean** – elbow, elbows

**meadhan** – waist

**brù**, **mionach** or **stamag** – belly or stomach

**làmh**, **làmhnan** – hand, hands

**caol an dùirn**, **caoil nan dòrn** – wrist, wrists

**corràg**, **corràgan**, or **meur**, **meuran** – finger, fingers

**òrdag**, **òrdagan** – thumb, thumbs, or big toe, big toes

**cruachann** – hip

**tòn** or **màs** – bottom, buttocks

**taobh** – side

**sliasaid**, **sliasaidean** – thigh, thighs

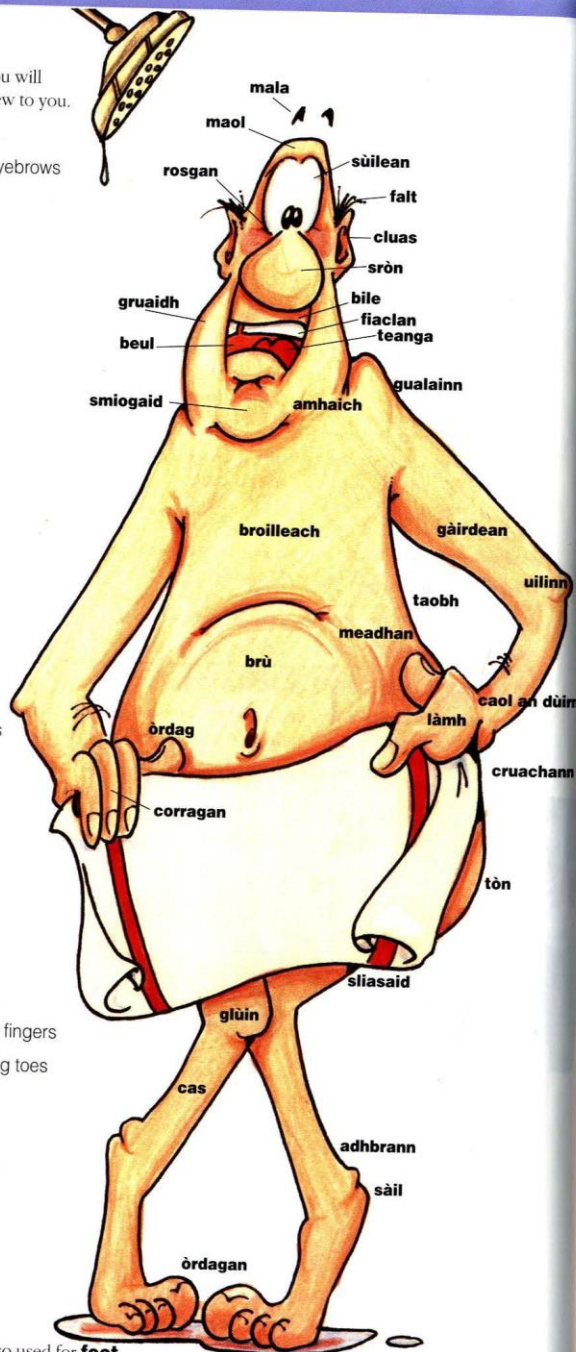
**glùin**, **glùinean** – knee, knees

**cas**, **casan** – leg, legs or foot, feet

**adhbrann**, **adhbrannan** – ankle, ankles

**sàil**, **sàilean** – heel, heels

Note: **troigh** is also used for **foot**.



## Teaghlach 's càraidean

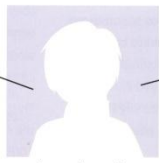
### Teaghlach is caraidean • Family and friends

Chan eil a h-uile teaghlach den aon mheud. Tha cuid de chloinn a' fuireach còmhla ri dìreach aon phàrant no neach-cùraim. Tha teaghlaidhean mòra aig cuid, le mòran chàirdean. Tha sean-phàrantan, uncallean, antaidhean is co-oghaichean uile nam pàirt den teaghlach fharsaing.

Families come in many sizes. Some children live with just one parent or carer. Some have large families, with many relatives. Grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins are all members of your extended family.



athair (m) agus màthair (f)  
father and mother



piuthar (f)  
sister



bràthair (m)  
brother



seanmhair (f) agus seanair (m)  
grandmother and grandfather



sean-seanair (m) agus  
sean-seanmhair (f)  
great-grandfather  
and great-grandmother



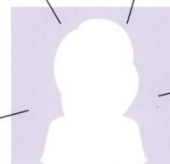
oide (m) agus màthair (f)  
stepfather and mother



uncail (m) agus antaidh (f)  
uncle and aunt



an caraid as fheàrr (m)  
best friend



leth-bhràthair (m)  
agus leth-piuthar (f)  
stepbrother and stepsister



co-oghaichean (m)  
cousins



caraidean (m)  
friends



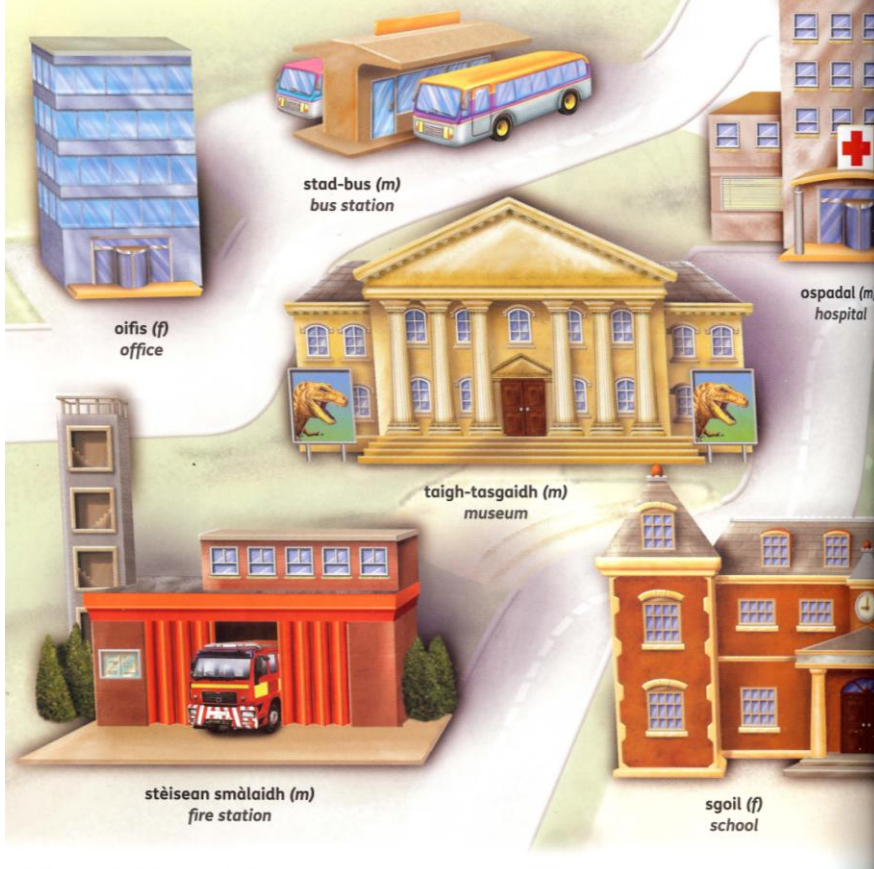
## Àiteachan anns a' bhaile (places in the city)

### Bailtean is bailtean-mòra • Towns and cities

Ann an teis-meadhan ar bailtean agus ar bailtean mòra tha oifisean, taighean-tasgaidh agus bancaichean. Is iadsan cuid de na togalaichean as motha air an t-saoghal. Aig oir a-muigh a' bhaile tha an iomall-baile, far a bheil a' mhòr-chuid de dhaoine a' còmhnaidh.

*In the centre of our towns and cities are offices, museums, and banks. They are some of the largest buildings in the world.*

*On the outskirts are the suburbs, where most people live.*





## Dialogue

Dòmhnall MacAsgaill and his wife Ealasaid are in the departure lounge of Stornoway Airport.

Dòmhnall starts a conversation with a couple who are also awaiting their flight.

01. Dòmhnall: Tha i fuar.
02. Alasdair: Gu dearbh. Tha i glè fhuar.
03. Dòmhnall: Cò às a tha sibh?
04. Alasdair: Tha mi à Barraigh. Tha sinn **a' tighinn** dhachaigh an-dràsda.
05. Dòmhnall: Tha sinne **a' dol** a Ghlaschu. Seo Ealasaid, mo bhean.
06. Ealasaid: Ciamar a tha sibh?
07. Alasdair: Tha gu math, tapadh leibh. Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?
08. Dòmhnall: Tha mi sgìth ach meadhanach math.
09. Alasdair: Seo mo bhean, Seonag.
10. Seonag: Hallo. A bheil sibhse **a' dol** a Bharraigh?
11. Ealasaid: Chan eil. Tha sinn **a' dol** a Ghlaschu. Tha Dòmhnall **ag obair** ann an Glaschu agus tha e **a' dol** dhan oifis an-diugh.
12. Seonag: Tha mi fhèin agus mo chèile **ag obair** ann an taigh-òsda ann am Barraigh. Tha mise **ag obair** anns a' bhàr agus tha Alasdair **ag obair** anns a' chidsin. Tha e **a' dèanamh** am biadh. Tha an taigh-òsda anns a' Bhàgh a Tuath.
13. Ealasaid: Glè mhath, gu dearbh. Agus càit' a bheil sibh **a' fuireach**?
14. Seonag: Tha sinn a' fuireach anns an taigh-òsda. Càit' a bheil sibh fhèin **a' fuireach**? A bheil sibh **a' fuireach** ann an Glaschu fhèin?
15. Ealasaid: Chan eil. Tha sinn **a' fuireach** ann am Pàislig.
16. Seonag: A bheil e snog?
17. Ealasaid: Och tha. Tha e glè shnog.
18. Seonag: Càite a bheil thu **ag obair**?
19. Ealasaid: Tha mise **ag obair** anns an talla-bhaile, agus tha Dòmhnall **ag obair** ann an mòr-bhùth.
20. Seonag: Tha an turas fada. Nach eil an t-acras oirbh?
21. Ealasaid: Tha sinn **ag ithe** dìnnear air a' phlèan.
22. Dòmhnall (gu Alasdair): Agus tha sinn **ag òl** beagan uisge-beatha cuideachd!
23. Alasdair: A bheil thu **a' coimhead** air ball-coise aig an taigh?
24. Dòmhnall: Tha gu dearbh! Agus bho àm gu àm tha mi agus am bràthair agam agus càraid agam **a' dol** a lann-cluiche!
25. Seonag: Bha mi agus a' phiuthar agam a' dol a Ghlaschu an uiridh, agus bha sinn **a' faicinn** an ealain anns an taigh-tasgaidh.
26. Ealasaid: Tha a' mhàthair agus athair agam **a' dol** a taigh-tasgaidh, ach deireadh na seachain, tha sinn **a' dol** dhan taigh-dealbh agus tha sinn a' coimhead air film.
27. Seonag (gu Ealasaid): A bheil leabhar agaibh?
28. Ealasaid: Tha. Tha leabhar agam. Tha mi **a' leughadh** an leabhar air a' phlèan.

29. Dòmhnall: Tha mi fhèin **ag èisteachd** ri ceòl  
 30. Alasdair: A Sheonag! Tha mi **a' cluinntinn** rudeigin.  
 31. Dòmhnall: Alasdair, a bheil thu **a' faicinn** a' phlèan a Bharraigh?  
 32. Alasdair: Tha! Tha am plèan ann.  
 33. Ealasaid: Obh obh, a Sheonag. Tha e beag!  
 34. Seonag: Tha. Tha e glè bheag ach tha 's e plèan math a th' ann.  
 35. Ealasaid: Uill, teoraidh!  
 36. Seonag: Mar sin leat.

### VOCABULARY:

01. Dòmhnall: Tha i fuar.	It is cold.
02. Alasdair: Gu dearbh. Tha i glè fhuar.	Indeed. It is very cold.
03. Dòmhnall: Cò às a tha sibh?	Where are you from?
04. Alasdair: Tha mi à Barraigh. Tha sinn <b>a' tighinn</b> dhachaigh an-dràsda.	I am from Barra. We are coming home now.
05. Dòmhnall: Tha sinne <b>a' dol</b> a Ghlaschu. Seo Ealasaid, mo bhean.	We are going to Glasgow. This is Ealasaid, my wife.
06. Ealasaid: Ciamar a tha sibh?	How are you?
07. Alasdair: Tha gu math, tapadh leibh. Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?	Very well, thank you. How you you yourself?
08. Dòmhnall: Tha mi sgèth ach meadhanach math.	I'm tired, but alright.
09. Alasdair: Seo mo bhean, Seonag.	This is my wife, Seonag.
10. Seonag: Hallo. A bheil sibhse <b>a' dol</b> a Bharraigh?	Hello. Are <b>you</b> going to Barra?
11. Ealasaid: Chan eil. Tha sinn <b>a' dol</b> a Ghlaschu. Tha Dòmhnall <b>ag obair</b> ann an Glaschu agus tha e <b>a' dol</b> dhan oifis an-diugh.	No. we are going to Glasgow. Dòmhnall works in Glasgow and he is going to the office today.
12. Seonag: Tha mi fhèin agus mo chèile <b>ag obair</b> ann an taigh-òsda ann am Barraigh. Tha mise <b>ag obair</b> anns a' bhàr agus tha Alasdair <b>ag obair</b> anns a' chidsin. Tha e <b>a' dèanamh</b> am biadh. Tha an taigh-òsda anns a' Bhàgh a Tuath.	My husband and I work in a hotel in Barra. I work in the bar and Alasdair works in the kitchen. He makes (cooks) the food. The hotel is in Northbay.
13. Ealasaid: Glè mhath, gu dearbh. Agus càit' a bheil sibh <b>a' fuireach</b> ?	Very good indeed. And where do you live?
14. Seonag: Tha sinn a' fuireach anns an taigh-òsda. Càit' a bheil sibh fhèin <b>a' fuireach</b> ? A bheil sibh <b>a' fuireach</b> ann an Glaschu fhèin?	We live in the hotel. Where do you ourselves live? Do you live in Glasgow itself?

15. Ealasaid: Chan eil. Tha sinn <b>a' fuireach</b> ann am Pàislig.	No. We live in Paisley.
16. Seonag: A bheil e snog?	Is it nice?
17. Ealasaid: Och tha. Tha e glè shnog.	O, yes. It is very nice.
18. Seonag: Càite a bheil thu <b>ag obair</b> ?	Where do you work?
19. Ealasaid: Tha mise <b>ag obair</b> anns an talla-bhaile, agus tha Dòmhnall <b>ag obair</b> ann an mòr-bhùth.	I work in the town hall, and Dòmhnall works in a market.
20. Seonag: Tha an turas fada. Nach eil an t-acras oirbh?	The trip is long. Aren't you hungry?
21. Ealasaid: Tha sinn <b>ag ithe</b> dìnnear air a' phlèan.	We are eating dinner on the plane.
22. Dòmhnall (gu Alasdair): Agus tha sinn <b>ag òl</b> beagan uisge-beatha cuideachd!	And we are drinking Scotch too!
23. Alasdair: A bheil thu <b>a' coimhead</b> air ball-coise aig an taigh?	Do you watch football at home?
24. Dòmhnall: Tha gu dearbh! Agus bho àm gu àm tha mi agus am bràthair agam agus càraid agam <b>a' dol</b> a lann-cluiche!	Oh, yes! And sometimes I and my brother and a friend go to the stadium!
25. Seonag: Bha mi agus a' phiuthar agam <b>a' dol</b> a Ghlaschu an uiridh, agus bha sinn <b>a' faicinn</b> an ealain anns an taigh-tasgaidh.	I and my sister went to Glasgow last year, and we saw the art in the museum.
26. Ealasaid: Tha a' mhàthair agus athair agam <b>a' dol</b> a taigh-tasgaidh, ach deireadh na seachain, tha sinn <b>a' dol</b> dhan taigh-dealbh agus tha sinn a' coimhead air film	My mother and father go to the museum, but on weekends, we go the cinema and watch a movie.
27. Seonag (gu Ealasaid): A bheil leabhar agaibh?	Do you have a book?
28. Ealasaid: Tha. Tha leabhar agam. Tha mi <b>a' leughadh</b> an leabhar air a' phlèan.	Yes. I have a book. I am reading the book on the plane.
29. Dòmhnall: Tha mi fhèin <b>ag èisteachd</b> ri ceòl	I listen to music.
30. Alasdair: A Sheonag! Tha mi <b>a' cluinntinn</b> rudeigin.	Seonag! I hear something.
31. Dòmhnall: Alasdair, a bheil thu <b>a' faicinn</b> a' phlèan a Bharraigh?	Alasdair, do you see the plane to Barra?
32. Alasdair: Tha! Tha am plèan ann.	Yes! There is the plane.
33. Ealasaid: Obh obh, a Sheonag. Tha e beag!	O, Seonag. It is small.
34. Seonag: Tha. Tha e glè bheag ach tha 's e plèan math a th' ann.	Yes. It is very small but it is a good plane.
35. Ealasaid: Uill, teoraidh!	Well, cheerio!
36. Seonag: Mar sin leat.	You too.

**Còmhradh (conversation)**

1. A bheil thu a' dol a Ghlaschu an-diugh?
2. A bheil thu a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig?
3. An robh thu ag obair an-diugh?
4. Càit' a bheil thu a' fuireach an-dràsda?
5. An robh thu glè thoilichte an-diugh?
6. An robh thu uabhasach sgìth an-dè?
7. A bheil thu a' dol dhan taigh-òsda a-nochd?
8. Càit' a bheil thu ag obair?
9. A bheil thu a' dol a dh'Alba Nuaidh an-diugh?
10. A bheil thu a' dol dhan oifis?
11. Càit' a bheil thu a' dol an-diugh?
12. Nach eil thu a' dol dha'n eaglais an-diugh?
13. An robh thu ag ithe dìnnear?
14. A bheil thu a' faicinn cat?
15. Càite às a tha thu a' tighinn?
16. Càite a bheil thu ag obair?
17. A bheil thu ag èisteachd ri ceòl?
18. A bheil thu a' cluich ball-coise?
19. A bheil thu a' seinn aig a' chèilidh?
20. A bheil thu ag ithe taigeis?
21. A bheil thu ag òl uisge-beatha?
22. A bheil thu a' dèanamh dìnnear anns an oidhche?
23. An robh thu a' faicinn an cu anns a' phàirc?
24. An robh thu a' faighinn càr ùr an-dè?
25. A bheil thu a toirt do làmh dhomh? (dhomh = to me, for me)
26. An robh thu a' faighinn tiodhlaic bhuam? (bhuam = from me)
27. A bheil thu a' bruidhinn a' Ghàidhlig?
28. A bheil thu a' tuigsinn a' Ghàidhlig?
29. An robh iad a' togail taigh ùr?
30. A bheil na balaich a' ruith anns a' phàirc?
31. An robh thu a' leughadh *Moby Dick*?
32. An robh thu a' coiseachd air an tràigh?

A little reminder –  
We really should pay the piper



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