

# Ceumannan Blue – Vocabulary Booklet

## S1 & S2GL Gaelic Learners

**fac-lair mòr**  
Gàidhlig gu Beurla



## Meeting People

### A' coinneachadh ri daoine

Hai!/Hallò!  
Madainn mhath!  
Feasgar math!  
Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?  
Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?  
Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?\*Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh fhèin?\*Is mise...  
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' orm.  
An e seo...?  
An e sin...?  
An e ... an t-ainm a th' ort?  
'S e seo...  
'S e sin...  
Chan e seo...  
Chan e sin...  
Seadh.  
Sin thu!  
Sin sibh!\*Maighstir Ros

### Meeting and greeting people

Hi!/Hello!  
Good morning!  
Good afternoon!  
What's your name? (singular)  
What's your name?  
What's your name?  
What's your name?  
I am...  
My name is...  
Is this...?  
Is that...?  
Is your name...?  
This is...  
That is...  
This is not...  
That is not...  
Uh-huh.  
There you are!  
There you are!  
Mr Ross

## First Names

### Ainmean ghilleann

Alasdair  
Aonghas  
Cailean  
Calum  
Daibhidh  
Dòmhnall  
Iain  
Màrtainn  
Murchadh  
Pàdraig  
Pòl  
Ruairidh  
Seòras  
Seumas

### Boys' names

Alexander  
Angus  
Colin  
Malcolm  
David  
Donald  
John  
Martin  
Murdo  
Patrick  
Paul  
Roderick  
George  
James

### Ainmean nigheanan

Anna  
Catrìona  
Ceitidh  
Ealasaid  
Eilidh  
Mairead  
Màiri  
Mòrag  
Raonaid  
Seonag  
Seònaid  
Sine

### Girls' names

Anne  
Catherine  
Katie  
Elizabeth  
Helen  
Margaret  
Mary  
Marion  
Rachel  
Joan  
Janet  
Jean/Jane

## Surnames

### Sloinnidhean

Caimbeul/Chaimbeul\*\*  
Greumach/Ghreumach\*\*  
Mac-a-phì/Nic-a-phì\*\*  
MacAoidh/NicAoidh\*\*  
MacDhòmhnaill/NicDhòmhnaill\*\*  
MacLeòid/NicLeòid\*\*  
MacRath/NicRath\*\*  
Moireach/Mhoireach\*\*  
Robasdan  
Ros  
Rothach  
Stiùbhart

### Surnames

Campbell  
Graham  
MacPhee  
MacKay  
MacDonald  
MacLeod  
MacRae  
Murray  
Robertson  
Ross  
Munro  
Stewart

## How are you? + Replies

### A' coinneachadh ri daoine

sgoil, an sgoil (f)  
Ciamar a tha thu?  
Ciamar a tha thu fhèin?  
Ciamar a tha sibh?\*Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?\*Ciamar a tha...?  
Dè do chor?  
Dè tha dol?  
Tha gu math.  
Chan eil dona.  
tapadh leat  
tapadh leibh\*  
Chan eil mi gu math.  
cho tinn ri cù  
Tha e...  
Tha i...  
Tha gu dòigheil.  
Cor math.  
Chan eil mòran.  
'S fhada bhon uair sin!  
Mar sin leat!  
Mar sin leibh!\*Tìoraidh!  
Tìoraidh an-dràsta!  
Obh, obh!

### Meeting and greeting people

school, the school  
How are you?  
How are *you*?  
How are you?  
How are *you*?  
How is/are...?  
How are you?  
What's happening?  
Fine.  
Not bad.  
thank you (singular)  
thank you (polite/plural)  
I'm not well.  
as sick as a dog  
He is...  
She is...  
Fine.  
Good. (as an answer to Dè do chor?)  
Not much.  
Long time no see!  
Goodbye!  
Goodbye!  
Cheerio!  
Cheerio for now!  
Oh dear!

## Ask & tell your age

### **Àireamhan agus aois**

an-diugh  
Cia mheud?  
Dè an aois a tha thu?  
Dè an aois a tha sibh?\*Dè an aois a tha thu fhèin?  
Dè an aois a tha sibh fhèin?\*Dè an aois a tha e?  
Dè an aois a tha i?  
...bliadhna a dh'aois  
a' dèanamh  
'S math a rinn thu!  
Meal do naidheachd!  
Mealaibh ur naidheachd!\*Chan e do ghnothach a th' ann!  
Coma leat!  
Cha tig an aois leatha fhèin!

0	neoni
1	aon
2	dhà dà (two things)
3	trì
4	ceithir
5	còig
6	sia
7	seachd
8	ochd
9	naoi
10	deich
11	aon-deug
12	dhà-dheug
13	trì-deug
14	ceithir-deug
15	còig-deug
16	sia-deug
17	seachd-deug
18	ochd-deug
19	naoi-deug
20	fichead

### **Numbers and age**

today  
How many?  
What age are you?  
What age are you?  
What age are *you*?  
What age are *you*?  
What age is he?  
What age is she?  
...years old  
making/doing  
Well done!  
Congratulations!  
Congratulations!  
It's none of your business!  
Never mind!  
Age doesn't come alone!

21	fichead 's a h-aon
22	fichead 's a dhà
30	trithead
33	trithead 's a trì
40	ceathrad
44	ceathrad 's a ceithir
50	caogad
55	caogad 's a còig
60	seasgad
66	seasgad 's a sia
70	seachdad
77	seachdad 's a seachd
80	ochdad
88	ochdad 's a h-ochd
90	naochad
99	naochad 's a naoi
100	ceud

## Commands + Requests

### **Cànan a' chlas**

Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag?  
Am faod mi peansail fhaighinn?  
anns a' chlas  
Bi modhail!  
Bithibh modhail!\*

Bi sàmhach!  
Bithibh sàmhach!\*

Bruidhinn Gàidhlig!  
Bruidhnibh Gàidhlig\*  
Chan eil fhios agam.  
Chan fhaod.  
Cuir dhìot do sheacaid!  
Cuiribh dhibh ur seacaidean!\*

Cuir ort do sheacaid!  
Cuiribh oirbh ur seacaidean!\*

Cuir suas do làmh!  
Cuiribh suas ur làmhan!\*

Cuir air...!  
Cuiribh air...!\*

Cuir air falbh...!  
Cuiribh air falbh...!\*

Cuir dheth...!  
Cuiribh dheth...!\*

Dè nì mi a-nise?  
dealbh, an dealbh (m), dealbhan  
Dèan dealbh!  
Dèanaibh dealbh!\*

Dèan seo!  
Dèanaibh seo!\*

doras, an doras(m)  
Dùin an doras!  
Dùinibh an doras!\*

Èist!  
Èistibh!\*

Faigh fios!  
Faodaidh.  
Faodaidh tu falbh.  
Faodaidh sibh falbh.\*  
Fosgail an uinneag!

### **Classroom language**

May I go to the toilet?  
May I have a pencil?  
in class  
Behave!  
Behave!  
Be quiet!  
Be quiet!  
Talk Gaelic!  
Talk Gaelic!  
I don't know.  
No, you may not.  
Take off your jacket!  
Take off your jackets!  
Put on your jacket!  
Put on your jackets!  
Put up your hand!  
Put up your hands!  
Put on...!  
Put on...!  
Put away...!  
Put away...!  
Put off...!  
Put off...!

What will I do now?  
picture, the picture, pictures  
Draw a picture!  
Draw a picture!  
Do this!  
Do this!  
door, the door  
Shut the door!  
Shut the door!  
Listen!  
Listen!  
Get information!  
Yes, you may.  
You may go.  
You may go.  
Open the window!

## More commands

Fosglaibh an uinneag!*	Open the window!
Fuirich mionaid!	Wait a minute!
Fuirichibh mionaid!*	Wait a minute!
Gabh mo leisgeul!	Excuse me!
Gabhaibh mo leisgeul!*	Excuse me!
Glè mhath!	Very good!
Greas ort!	Hurry up!
Greasaibh oirbh!*	Hurry up!
leabhar, an leabhar (m), leabhraichean	book, the book, books
Leugh!	Read!
Leughaidh!*	Read!
litir, an litir (f)	letter, the letter
mas e do thoil e	please
mas e ur toil e*	please
Mach à seo!	out of here!
Na...!	Don't...!
a-nise	now
a-rithist	again
obair-dachaigh	homework
peann, am peann (m)	pen, the pen
'S math a rinn thu!	Well done!
'S math a rinn sibh!*	Well done!
Seall!	Look!
Seallaibh!*	Look!
Seas!	Stand up!
Seasaibh!*	Stand up!
Seo!	Here!
Sgrìobh!	Write!
Sgròbhaibh!*	Write!
Suidh!	Sit!
Suidhibh!*	Sit!
Suidhibh ri taobh...!*	Sit beside...!
Suidh sìos!	Sit down!
Suidhibh sìos!*	Sit down!
Tha mi deiseil.	I'm finished.
Tha mi duilich.	I'm sorry.
Tha seo doirbh.	This is difficult.
Thalla!	Go away!
Thallaibh!*	Go away!
Thig a-steach!	Come in!
Thigibh a-steach!*	Come in!
Thoir a-mach do leabhraichean!	Take out your books!
Thoiribh a-mach ur leabhraichean!*	Take out your books!
uinneag, an uinneag (f)	window, the window



## Ask + tell where you live

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?  
Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?\*

Càit a bheil thu fhèin a' fuireach?  
Càit a bheil sibh fhèin a' fuireach?\*

A bheil thu a' fuireach...?  
A bheil sibh a' fuireach...?\*

Tha mi a' fuireach...  
Chan eil mi a' fuireach...  
Càit a bheil Iain a' fuireach?  
Tha Iain a' fuireach...  
Chan eil Iain a' fuireach...  
ann an  
ann am  
anns an  
anns na  
anns a'

### **Ainmean àite**

Alba  
na h-Alba  
ceann a tuath  
ceann a deas  
taobh sear  
taobh siar

Where do you live?  
Where do you live?  
Where do *you* live?  
Where do *you* live?  
Do you live...?  
Do you live...?  
I live...  
I don't live...  
Where does Iain live?  
Iain lives...  
Iain doesn't live...  
in  
in  
in the  
in the  
in the

### **Place names**

Scotland  
of Scotland  
north (end)  
south (end)  
east (side)  
west (side)

## Place-names

### **Bailtean mòra**

Dùn Dèagh, ann an Dùn Dèagh  
Dùn Èideann, ann an Dùn Èideann  
Glaschu, ann an Glaschu  
Inbhir Nis, ann an Inbhir Nis  
Obar Dheathain, ann an Obar Dheathain  
Peairt, ann am Peairt  
Sruighlea, ann an Sruighlea

### **Bailtean**

Alanais, ann an Alanais  
Albha, ann an Albha  
Baile Dhubhthaich, ann am Baile Dhubhthaich  
Am Blàran Odhar, anns a' Bhlàran Odhar  
Cille Bhrìghde an Ear,  
ann an Cille Bhrìghde an Ear

### **Cities**

Dundee, in Dundee  
Edinburgh, in Edinburgh  
Glasgow, in Glasgow  
Inverness, in Inverness  
Aberdeen, in Aberdeen  
Perth, in Perth  
Stirling, in Stirling

### **Towns/villages**

Alness, in Alness  
Alva, in Alva  
Tain, in Tain  
Bettyhill, in Bettyhill  
East Kilbride  
in East Kilbride

## More place-names

Cille Mheàrnaig, ann an Cille Mheàrnaig  
Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh,  
ann an Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh  
Dùn Omhain, ann an Dùn Omhain  
An Gearasdan, anns a' Ghearasdan  
Geàrrloch, ann an Geàrrloch  
Goillspidh, ann an Goillspidh  
Inbhir Pheofharain,  
ann an Inbhir Pheofharain  
Inbhir Ùige, ann an Inbhir Ùige  
Malaig, ann am Malaig  
An t-Òban, anns an Òban  
Obar Pheallaidh, ann an Obar Pheallaidh  
Am Ploc, anns a' Phloc  
Port Rìgh, ann am Port Rìgh  
Steòrnabhagh, ann an Steòrnabhagh  
Tobar Mhoire, ann an Tobar Mhoire  
Ulapul, ann an Ulapul

### **Eileanan**

An t-Eilean Sgitheanach,  
anns an Eilean Sgitheanach  
Arcaibh, ann an Arcaibh  
Barraigh, ann am Barraigh  
Beinn na Fadhla, ann am Beinn na Fadhla  
Ìle, ann an Ìle  
Leòdhas, ann an Leòdhas  
Muile, ann am Muile  
Na Hearadh, anns na Hearadh  
Sealtainn, ann an Sealtainn  
Tiriodh, ann an Tiriodh  
Uibhist, ann an Uibhist  
Uibhist a Tuath, ann an Uibhist a Tuath  
Uibhist a Deas, ann an Uibhist a Deas

### **Sgìrean**

Àird nam Murchan, ann an Àird nam Murchan  
Gallaibh, ann an Gallaibh

Kilmarnock, in Kilmarnock  
Kingussie,  
in Kingussie  
Dunoon  
Fort William, in Fort William  
Gairloch, in Gairloch  
Golspie, in Golspie  
Dingwall,  
in Dingwall  
Wick, in Wick  
Mallaig, in Mallaig  
Oban, in Oban  
Aberfeldy, in Aberfeldy  
Plockton, in Plockton  
Portree, in Portree  
Stornoway, in Stornoway  
Tobermory, in Tobermory  
Ullapool, in Ullapool

### **Islands**

Isle of Skye,  
in the Isle of Skye  
Orkney, in Orkney  
Barra, in Barra  
Benbecula, in Benbecula  
Islay, in Islay  
Lewis, in Lewis  
Mull, in Mull  
Harris, in Harris  
Shetland, in Shetland  
Tiree, in Tiree  
Uist, in Uist  
North Uist, in North Uist  
South Uist, in South Uist

### **Areas**

Ardnamurchan, in Ardnamurchan  
Caithness, in Caithness



## Describing places

### **Cò ris a tha e coltach?**

Cò ris a tha e coltach?

Tha e...

Chan eil e...

baile, am baile (m), bailtean

baile beag

baile mòr

eilean, an t-eilean (m), eileanan

air an dùthaich

meadhan a' bhaile

beag

brèagha

càirdeil

faisg air

grànda

gu math

inntinneach

mòr

sàmhach

snog

trang

uabhasach

idir

ach

cuideachd

### **Describing things**

What is it like?

It is...

It is not...

village/town, the villages/towns, villages/towns

small village/town

city/big town

island, the island, islands

in the country

town centre

small

lovely/beautiful

friendly

near to

ugly

quite

interesting

big

quiet

nice

busy

very/terribly

at all

but

as well/also

**Cò tha a' fuireach ann an Dùn Dèagh?**

Who lives in Dundee?

**Dè an aois a tha Mòrag?**

What age is Mòrag?

**Càit a bheil Seonag a' fuireach?**

Where does Joan live?

**Cò tha a' fuireach ann am Muile?**

Who lives in Mull?

**Cò tha fichead?**

Who is twenty?

**A bheil Sìne a' fuireach ann an Glaschu?**

Does Jean live in Glasgow?

**A bheil Sruighlea trang?**

Is Stirling busy?

## Days of the week

# Làithean na seachdain



## Months

## Na Mìosan



## Talking about your date of birth

### **Faclan feumail**

Here's another way of talking about your birthday:

**Rugadh mi...** I was born...

**Rugadh mi anns a' Mhàrt.** I was born in March.

**Rugadh mi air Diciadain 30 an Giblean.** I was born on Wednesday, 30th April.

You can also use this to say where you were born.

**Rugadh mi ann an Inbhir Nis, ach tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu.**

I was born in Inverness, but I live in Glasgow.

## Talking about your birthday

To ask someone when his/her birthday is, you say: **Cuin a tha do cho-là-breith ann?**

To say in which month your birthday is, you say:

**Tha mo cho-là-breith anns...** (followed by the month)

Mar eisimpleir:

**Tha mo cho-là-breith anns a' Mhàrt.**

## Writing the date

### **A' sgrìobhadh na deit:**

Writing the date in Gaelic is easy.

Mar eisimpleir:

**Disathairne 21 an Dàmhair**

**Dimàirt 15 am Faoilleach**

**Diardaoin 8 an t-Sultain**



## School subjects

### Cuspairean-sgoile



Beurla



Creideamh



Cruinn-eòlas



Eaconamas Dachaigh



Cèl



Fraingis



Gearmailtis



Nuadh-eòlas



Spòrs



Coimpiutaireachd



Ealain



Teicneòlas



Matamataig



Saidheans



Eachdraidh



Gàidhlig



Eòlas Pearsanta is Sòisealta

To say that you like something you say:  
**Is toigh leam...** followed by the thing(s) you like.

To say that you don't like something you say:  
**Cha toigh leam...** followed by the thing(s) you don't like.

To find out if someone likes something you ask:  
**An toigh leat...?** followed by the thing(s) you are asking about.

## Likes + Dislikes

**An toigh leat/leibh...? Do you like...**

**...Fraingis ...seòclaid?**

**...Glaschu ...EastEnders?**

**Mar eisimpleir: An toigh leat Fraingis?**

**Dè ... as toigh leat/leibh?**

**What ...do you like?**

**Dè ... nach toigh leat/leibh?**

**What ... don't you like?**

**... an ceòl**

**music**

**...an cuspair**

**subject**

**... an sgioba ball-coise**

**football team**

**... am prògram TBh**

**TV programme**

**Mar eisimpleir: Dè an sgioba ball-coise as toigh leat?**

**Dè do bheachd air...?**

**What's your opinion of...?**

**Carson?**

**Why?**

**airson/oir**

**because**

**Tha e/i...**

**It is...**

**Chan eil e/i...**

**It isn't...**

**Tha/Chan eil iad...**

**They are/aren't...**

**math**

**good**

**dona**

**bad**

**furasta**

**easy**

**doirbh**

**difficult**

**inntinneach**

**interesting**

**tioram**

**dry/dull**

**sgoinneil**

**fantastic**

**math dha-rìribh**

**excellent**

**èibhinn**

**funny**

**feumail**

**useful**

**ceart gu leòr**

**ok**

**Cha d' fhiach Spòrs.**

**PE is useless.**

**Tha mi math air Ealain.**

**I'm good at Art.**

**Chan eil mi math air.**

**I'm not good at it.**

**Tha mi sgìth dheth.**

**I'm fed up of it.**

**Is toigh/Cha toigh leam an tidsear.**

**I like/don't like the teacher.**

**Tha an tidsear snog.**

**The teacher is nice.**

**Tha an tidsear crosta.**

**The teacher is cross.**

**Is beag orm Beurla.**

**I hate English.**

**Is lugha orm Coimpiutaireachd.**

**I detest Computing.**

**Tha ... a' còrdadh rium.**

**I enjoy...**

**nas mò**

**either**

**no**

**or**

**co-dhiù**

**anyway**



## School subjects + Giving opinions

### Cuspairean-sgoile

Beurla (f)  
Ceòl (m)  
Coimpiutaireachd (f)  
Creideamh (m)  
Cruinn-eòlas (m)  
Eachdraidh (f)  
Eaconamas Dachaigh (m)  
Ealain (f)  
Eòlas Pearsanta is Sòisealta (m)  
Fraingis (f)  
Gàidhlig (f)  
Gearmailtis (f)  
Matamataig (m)  
Nuadh-eòlas (m)  
Saidheans (m)  
Spòrs (f)  
Teicneòlas (m)

### School subjects

English  
Music  
Computing  
Religious Education  
Geography  
History  
Home Economics  
Art  
Personal and Social Education  
French  
Gaelic  
German  
Maths  
Modern Studies  
Science  
PE  
Technology

Dè do bheachd air...?

Nam bheachd

Nam bheachd fhèin

An toigh leat...?

An toigh leibh...?\*

Is toigh leam...

Cha toigh leam...

Is toigh/Is toigh l'.

Cha toigh/Cha toigh l'.

An caomh leat...?

An caomh leibh...?\*

Is caomh leam...

Cha chaomh leam...

Is caomh leam.

Cha chaomh.

Dè na cuspairean as toigh leat?

Dè na cuspairean as toigh leibh?\*

Dè na cur-seachadan as toigh leat?

Dè na cur-seachadan as toigh leibh?\*

Is beag orm...

Is lugha orm...

Tha gràin agam air...

Carson?

your opinion of...?

my opinion

in my own opinion

Do you like...?

Do you like...?

I like...

I don't like...

Yes. (I like it.)

No. (I don't like it.)

Do you like...? (Lewis)

Do you like...?(Lewis)

I like... (Lewis)

I don't like...(Lewis)

Yes. (I like it.) (Lewis)

No. (I don't like it.) (Lewis)

What subjects do you like?

What subjects do you like?

What pastimes do you like?

What pastimes do you like?

I hate...

I detest...

I hate...

Why?

## More opinions

Tha ... a' còrdadh rium.	I enjoy...
Chan eil ... a' còrdadh rium.	I don't enjoy...
airson	because/for
oir	because
Tha e/i...	It is...
Chan eil e/i...	It isn't...
Tha iad...	They are...
Chan eil iad...	They aren't ...
beagan	a little
càirdeil	friendly
caran	a bit
ceart gu leòr	ok
cho	so
co-dhiù	anyway
doirbh	difficult
dona	bad

èibhinn	funny
fada ro dhoirbh	far too difficult
feumail	useful
fìor	truly/really
furasta	easy
glè	very
gòrach	silly
grod	horrible
gu math	quite
idir	at all
inntinneach	interesting
math	good
math dha-rìribh	excellent
mòran	many/much
ro	too
sgoinneil	fantastic
tioram	dry/boring
uabhasach	terrible/terribly/really
Tha Spòrs sgoinneil.	PE is great.
Tha mi math air...	I am good at...
Chan eil mi math air.	I'm not good at it.
Tha mi sgìth dheth/dhi.	I'm fed up of it.
Tha mi seachd searbh sgìth dheth.	I'm absolutely fed up of it.
Is toigh leam an tidsear.	I like the teacher.
Cha toigh leam an tidsear.	I don't like the teacher.
Tha an tidsear snog.	The teacher is nice.
Tha an tidsear crosta.	The teacher is cross.
Tha na sgoilearan eile càirdeil.	The other pupils are friendly.
Tha cus obair-dachaigh ann.	There's too much homework.

## Time

An uair	The time
Tha e...	It is...
uair	one o'clock
dà uair	two o'clock
trì uairean	three o'clock
ceithir uairean	four o'clock
còig uairean	five o'clock
sia uairean	six o'clock
seachd uairean	seven o'clock
ochd uairean	eight o'clock
naoi uairean	nine o'clock
deich uairean	ten o'clock
aon uair deug	eleven o'clock
dà uair dheug	twelve o'clock

Dè an uair a tha e?

Tha e...

Tha e uair.  
Tha e trì uairean.

Notice that you don't need the word **aon** to say one o'clock.  
**anns a' mhadainn** is used to say *am* in Gaelic. **feasgar** is used for *pm*.

Tha e trì uairean anns a' mhadainn. Tha mi sgèth!  
It's three o'clock in the morning. I'm tired!

mionaid	minute	an dèidh	past
mionaidean	minutes	gu	to
leth-uair	half		
cairteal	quarter		

Tha e... followed by the time in minutes and hours.

Tha e deich mionaidean an dèidh còig. It's ten minutes past five.

Tha e cairteal gu trì. It's quarter to three.

Tha e leth-uair an dèidh dhà. It's half past two.

Although you would say **dà uair**, you use **dhà** after **gu** or **an dèidh**.

Tha e còig mionaidean gu dhà. It's five minutes to two.

Tha e leth-uair an dèidh dhà. It's half past two.

Notice you don't need the word **uair** or **uairean** here.

mu shia uairean	about six o'clock
mu chairteal gu trì	about quarter to three
mu naoi uairean	about nine o'clock

## Colours

### **Dè an dath a th' air?**

#### **Dathan**

buidhe  
dearg  
donn  
dubh  
geal  
glas  
gorm  
liath  
orains  
pinc  
purpaidh  
ruadh  
uaine

### **What colour is it?**

#### **Colours**

yellow  
red  
brown  
black  
white  
grey  
blue  
light blue/grey hair  
orange  
pink  
purple  
reddish-brown/red hair  
green

## Familiar sayings and phrases

### **Samhlaidhean is Abairtean**

cho geal ri gruth  
cho dubh ri gual  
cho gorm ri fear  
cho donn ri cnò  
cho mòr ri beinn  
cho trang ri seillean  
dearg amadan  
dubh chàineadh  
Nach buidhe dhut!  
cuideachd  
mo bheachd  
nam bheachd

### **Similes and Expressions**

as white as crowdie (a sheet)  
as black as coal  
as blue (green) as the grass  
as brown as a nut  
as big as a mountain  
as busy as a bee  
red fool/total idiot  
fierce criticism  
Aren't you lucky!  
also, too  
my opinion  
in my opinion

## Personal items

### Dè tha nad bhaga?

Dè tha anns a' bhaga?  
Anns a' bhaga, tha...  
anns a' chlas  
mo/m'  
do/d'  
nam bhaga  
nad bhaga  
na bhaga  
na бага  
àireamhair, an t-àireamhair (m)  
aodach-spòrs, an t-aodach-spòrs (m)  
baga, am бага (m)  
botal uisge, am botal uisge (m)  
fòn-làimhe, am fòn-làimhe (m)  
freagairt, an fhreagairt (f), freagairtean  
leabhar, an leabhar (m), leabhraichean  
leabhar-sgrìobhaidh, an leabhar-sgrìobhaidh (m)  
peann, am peann (m), pinn  
peansail, am peansail (m), peansailean  
planair, am planair (m), planailean  
poca-peansail, am poca-peansail (m)  
rubair, an rubair (m), rubairean  
rùilear, an rùilear (m), rùilearan  
sporan, an sporan (m)

### What's in your bag?

What is in the bag?  
In the bag, there is...  
in the class  
my  
your  
in my bag  
in your bag  
in his bag  
in her bag  
calculator, the calculator  
sports kit, the sports kit  
bag, the bag  
bottle of water, the bottle of water  
mobile phone, the mobile phone  
answer, the answer, answers  
book, the book, books  
jotter, the jotter  
pen, the pen, pens  
pencil, the pencil, pencils  
planner, the planner, planners  
pencil case, the pencil case  
rubber, the rubber, rubbers  
ruler, the ruler, rulers  
purse/wallet, the purse/wallet

Dè tha seo?  
Dè tha sin?  
Seo...  
Sin...  
Dè th' ann?  
An e ... a th' ann?  
'S e ... a th' ann.  
Chan e ... a th' ann.  
ceart  
ceàrr

What's this?  
What's that?  
This is...  
That is...  
What is it?  
Is it a...?  
It is a...  
It's not a...  
correct/right  
wrong

## Grammar

To say that something is mine you say **mo** or **m'**, followed by the thing that you are talking about: **mo pheansail**.

To say that something is yours, you say **do** or **d'**, followed by the thing that you are talking about: **do pheann**.

<b>peann</b>	a pen	<b>mo pheann</b>	my pen
<b>àireamhair</b>	a calculator	<b>m' àireamhair</b>	my calculator
<b>rùilear</b>	a ruler	<b>mo rùilear</b>	my ruler

You will see that **mo** is shortened to **m'** before a vowel or vowel sound.

If the noun following begins with an *f*, **mo** is shortened to **m'** and an *h* is added to the noun: **m' fhòn-làimhe**.

<b>na + mo</b>	= <b>nam bhaga</b>	in my bag
<b>na + mo</b>	= <b>nam bheachd</b>	in my opinion
<b>na + a</b>	= <b>na bhaga</b>	in his bag
<b>na + a</b>	= <b>na бага</b>	in her bag

Gaelic may have no word for *a*, but it has more than one word for *the*. The word *the* in English is called the definite article.

Mar eisimpleir: **am peann** the pen **an rùilear** the ruler

Choosing which *the* to use in Gaelic before a noun depends on:

- whether the noun is feminine or masculine
- whether the noun is singular or plural
- which letter the noun starts with.

The classroom objects you have been learning in this unit are all singular and masculine. Below are three words for *the* to use with masculine nouns.

<b>am</b>	for nouns starting with <i>b, f, m, p</i>	→	<b>am peansail</b>	the pencil
<b>an t-</b>	for nouns starting with vowels	→	<b>an t-aodach</b>	the clothes
<b>an</b>	for nouns starting with any other letter	→	<b>an leabhar</b>	the book

If the noun is feminine, the word for *the* will be:

<b>a'</b>	for nouns starting with <i>b, c, g, m, p</i>	→	<b>a' bhròg</b>	the shoe
<b>an (+h)</b>	for nouns starting with <i>f</i>	→	<b>an fhreagairt</b>	the answer
<b>an t-</b>	for nouns starting with <i>sl, sn, sr, s + vowel</i>	→	<b>an t-sràid</b>	the street
<b>an</b>	for nouns starting with any other letter	→	<b>an uinneag</b>	the window

If the noun is plural, the word for *the* will be: **na**

**na brògan** **na miotagan**

For more see **Ceumannan càinain** page 347.



# Fiosrachadh Pearsanta

(Personal Information)

## **Fiosrachadh Pearsanta**

**Information should include:**

- **Your name & surname**
- **Your age**
- **Where you live and a short description of the area**
- **Something you like & why**
- **Something you dislike & why**
- **Any other relevant information**

# Help Sheet for Personal Profile

- 'S toigh leam ... - I like ...
- Cha toigh leam ... - I don't like ...
- oir - because
- agus - and
- tha e / i ... - it is ... (masculine (he) / feminine (she))
- tha iad ... - they are ... (... + adjective)

THINGS YOU MAY LIKE OR DISLIKE	REASONS +	REASONS -
<b>ball-coise</b> = football	<b>math</b> = good	<b>grod</b> = rubbish
<b>mo thidsear</b> = my teacher	<b>snog</b> = nice	<b>crosta</b> = grumpy
<b>coin</b> = dogs	<b>càirdeil</b> = friendly	<b>fiadhaich</b> = wild
<b>glasraich</b> = vegetables	<b>blasta</b> = tasty	<b>tioram</b> = dull / boring
<b>ceòl rap</b> = rap music	<b>brèagha</b> = beautiful	<b>grànda</b> = ugly

## REMEMBER THE COMPUTER SHORTCUTS

**Ctrl** + **@** **@** is how you get the back to front high apostrophe – ’

Hold down **Ctrl** with your thumb and then press the button below **Esc** with your finger, release them both and then select any vowel to get a sràic, i.e. à è ì ò ù

# Ceumannan Green – Vocab. Booklet

## S2 Gaelic Learners



## Pronunciation

bh	=	'v' sound (silent if in middle of word like – Inbhir Nis)
ch	=	'ch' as in 'loch'
dh	=	'g' or 'y' (if it comes before 'i' or 'e' = 'y', if 'a', 'o' or 'u' = 'g')
fh	=	silent = no sound
gh	=	'g' or 'y' (if it comes before 'i' or 'e' = 'y', if 'a', 'o' or 'u' = 'g')
l	=	<b>no 'h' can be added</b>
mh	=	'v' sound
n	=	no 'h' can be added
ph	=	'f' sound as in English
r	=	<b>no 'h' can be added</b>
sh	=	'h' sound ('si' + 'se' = 'sh' sound, 'sa', 'so' + 'su' = 's')
th	=	'h' sound

Other letters that can be tricky to say until you get used to them are:

- when 's' is followed by a slender vowel, i or e, it sounds like 'sh', as in the names 'Sean' or 'Sian'
- when 'sr' come together, it sounds like there is a 't' in the middle
- when 'r' and 't' come together, it sounds like there is a 'sh' in the middle, as in the english word 'burst'
- 'i' sounds like 'ee' in Gaelic and 'e' sounds like the 'e' in 'egg'
- the grave accent à, è, ì, ò ù found only on vowels in Gaelic, makes the vowel sound longer
- broad vowels are 'a', 'o' and 'u', slender vowels are 'i' and 'e' and the spelling rule is 'broad to broad, slender to slender'. This means there must be either a broad or a slender vowel on each side of a consonant, for e.g. - sliseagan
- 'ir' at the end of a word can often be pronounced as 'th'
- 'aid' and 't' with a slender vowel is usually pronounced as 'itch'

## Grammar – Masculine, Feminine or plural

In Gaelic all nouns (things) are either masculine or feminine - even a pencil or a window! When you use an adjective to describe a noun, the adjective usually comes after the noun. Remember:

**Madainn mhath!** Good morning! **Feasgar math!** Good afternoon!

If the noun is feminine, the sound and spelling of the adjective can change.

Mar eisimpleir:

**Masculine nouns:**

**Calum beag** little Calum  
**geansaidh mòr** a big jumper

**Feminine nouns:**

**Anna bheag** little Anna  
**lèine mhòr** a big shirt

This is another example of lenition. Remember the rules you learned about lenition in Modal 2?

Colours are adjectives too and therefore, the same rules apply. Mar eisimpleir:

**geansaidh dearg** a red jumper **lèine dhearg** a red shirt

Therefore, we can tell that the word **lèine** is feminine and that **geansaidh** is masculine.

## Say what you or someone else is wearing

### **Dè an t-aodach a th' ort?**

A bheil briogais ghlas ort?

Tha ad gheal air Eilidh.

Tha còta uaine air.

### **What clothes are you wearing?**

Are you wearing grey trousers?

Helen is wearing a white hat.

He is wearing a green coat.

Tha geansaidh buidhe oirre.

Tha lèine ghorm orm.

Tha seacaid dhearg air lain.

Tha thu spaideil!

She is wearing a yellow jumper.

I am wearing a blue shirt.

Iain is wearing a red jacket.

You look smart!

### **Dè an t-aodach a th' ort?** What clothes are you wearing?

When you reply, you say: **Tha lèine ghorm orm.** I am wearing a blue shirt.

You could also ask a friend the question:

**A bheil briogais ghlas ort?** Are you wearing grey trousers?

He/she might reply:

**Chan eil. Tha briogais dhubh orm.** No. I am wearing black trousers.

If you want to talk about what other people are wearing you say:

**Tha còta uaine air.** He is wearing a green coat.

**Tha geansaidh buidhe oirre.** She is wearing a yellow jumper.

If you want to use the person's name, you say:

**Tha seacaid dhearg air Iain. Tha ad gheal air Eilidh.**

For more work and other examples of this see **Ceumannan cànan** page 349.

## Clothes

### Aodach

ad, an ad (f)

aodach, an t-aodach (m)

bòtannan

briogais, a' bhriogais (f)

bròg, a' bhròg (f), brògan

brògan-spòrs

còta, an còta (m)

dreasa, an dreasa (f)

drathais, an drathais (f)

geansaidh, an geansaidh(m), geansaidhean

lèine, an lèine (f)

lèine-T, an lèine-T (f)

miotag, a' mhiotag (f), miotagan

seacaid, an t-seacaid (f), seacaidean

sgarfa, an sgarfa (m)

sgiorta, an sgiorta (f)

stocainn, an stocainn (f), stocainnean

taidh, an taidh (f)

### Clothes

hat, the hat

clothes, the clothes

boots

trousers, the trousers

shoe, the shoe, shoes

trainers

coat, the coat

dress, the dress

pants, the pants

jumper, the jumper, jumpers

shirt, the shirt

T-shirt, the T-shirt

glove, the glove, gloves

jacket, the jacket, jackets

scarf, the scarf

skirt, the skirt

sock, the sock, the socks

tie, the tie



## Family

### An Teaghlach



athair



màthair



bràthair



piuthar



seanair



seanmhair

You don't need the plural words unless you are talking about three or more people or things. Remember, also the number **dà** can change the next word.

Mar eisimpleir:

stocainn

dà stocainn

tì stocainnean

ceithir stocainnean

bràthair

dà bhràthair

tì bràithrean

ceithir bràithrean

piuthar

dà phiuthar

tì peathraichean

ceithir peathraichean

To ask if someone has something, you say:

**A bheil ... agad?**

If you are speaking to more than one person, or being polite, you use **agaibh** instead.

**A bheil piuthar no bràthair agad?**

Do you have a sister or brother?

**A bheil peansail agaibh?**

Do you have a pencil?

To say that you do or don't have something, you say:

**Tha ... agam.**

**Chan eil ... agam.**

**Tha piuthar agam, ach chan eil bràthair agam.**

I have a sister, but I don't have a brother.

**Chan eil peansail agam. Tha peann agam.**

I don't have a pencil. I have a pen.

## Describing family members

**Cò ris a tha do bhràthair coltach?**

**Chan eil e laghach idir. Tha e mòr agus crosta. Cha toigh leam e.**

**He's not nice at all. He's big and bad tempered. I don't like him.**

**If you want to say someone is like someone else, you use: coltach ri...**

**Tha mo bhràthair coltach ri m' athair.**

**What is your brother like?**

**My brother is like my dad.**

**Tha mo phiuthar coltach rium fhèin.**

**My sister is like me.**

grod

rotten/horrible

laghach

nice/good natured

caol

thin

reamhar

plump

àrd

tall

modhail

well-behaved/polite

mì-mhodhail

badly-behaved/rude

gòrach

silly

leisg

lazy

To say what someone is called:

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air.

His name is...

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' oirre.

Her name is...

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air m' athair.

My dad's name is...

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air mo phiuthar.

My sister's name is....

Seo mo bhràthair. 'S e Calum an t-ainm a th' air.

Seo mo phiuthar. 'S e Sìne an t-ainm a th' oirre.

Seo mo mhàthair.

This is my mum.

An e sin d' athair?

Is that your dad?

Dè an t-ainm a th' air do bhràthair?

What's your brother's name?

Dè an t-ainm a th' air do phiuthar?

What's your sister's name?

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air/oirre.

His/her name is...

Cò ris a tha i/e coltach?

What's he/she like?

A bheil e laghach?

Is he nice?

A bheil i crosta?

Is she cross?

uaireannan

sometimes

mar as trice

usually

leas-athair

stepfather

leas-mhàthair

stepmother

leas-bhràthair

stepbrother

leas-phiuthar

stepsister

### Peataichean



cat



cù



piaseag



cuilean



coineanach



each



gearra-mhuc



eun



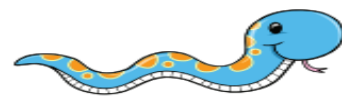
iasg



uan



luch



nathair

## Describing People

# Cò ris a tha thu coltach?

To describe hair colour you can use the words:

**bàn** blonde      **ruadh** red      **donn** brown  
**dubh** black      **liath** grey

To say what colour of hair you have you say:

**Tha falt ... orm.** I have ... hair.

To say what colour of hair someone else has:

**Tha falt bàn air Seumas.** James has blonde hair

**Tha falt donn air Anna.** Anna has brown hair.

**Tha falt dubh air.** He has black hair.

**Tha falt ruadh oirre.** She has red hair.

You may also want to give more detail:

**Tha falt fada bàn orm.** I have long blonde hair.

Extra describing words, like **fada**, come before the colour.

**curlach/dualach** curly

**direach** straight

**goirid** short

**fada** long

To say what colour of eyes you have, you say:

**Tha sùilean ... agam.** I have ... eyes.

**Tha sùilean donna agam.** I have brown eyes.

**Tha sùilean uaine agam.** I have green eyes.

To say what colour of eyes someone else has, you say:

**Tha sùilean gorma aig Seumas.** James has blue eyes.

**Tha sùilean gorma aige.** He has blue eyes.

**Tha sùilean glasa aig Anna.** Anna has grey eyes.

**Tha sùilean glasa aice.** She has grey eyes.

You will notice that an **-a** has been added to the end of most of the colours. This happens with some adjectives after a plural noun:

**sùil ghorm** a blue eye

**sùilean gorma** blue eyes

**speuclairean** glasses

**feusag** beard

**stais** moustache

Mar eisimpleir:

**Tha speuclairean agus falt bàn oirre.**

She has glasses and blonde hair.

**Tha feusag dhubh air.**

He has a black beard.

## Prepositions with pronouns

### 13. Prepositional Pronouns: orm, ort, air, oirre, oirbh

You used the words **orm**, **ort**, **air**, **oirre** and **oirbh** in **Modal 3 Aonad 1** when you talked about people's clothes. These words are called prepositional pronouns. You have already used them.

A prepositional pronoun is a word made up of one preposition – little words like: *on, at, in, with, to ...* and a pronoun. We dealt with personal pronouns before in Section 5.

Look at the information box.

The prepositional pronouns you used when talking about the clothes you are wearing are made up by adding the preposition **air** (on) to the different pronouns. Words like these are real time-savers. Instead of having to write two words, you only have to write one. So if you want to say you have a coat on, instead of

**Tha còta air mi** you would say **Tha còta orm.**

You will come across other prepositional pronouns throughout **Ceumannan**.

You will soon start to spot them yourself.

#### Personal Pronouns

mi	I/me
thu	you
e	he
i	she
sinn	we
sibh (polite/plural)	you
iad	they/them

Preposition	+	Pronoun	=	Prepositional pronoun	Example
air (on)	+	mi (me)	=	orm (on me)	Tha còta orm. (I have a coat on.)
air (on)	+	thu (you)	=	ort (on you)	A bheil còta ort? (Do you have a coat on?)
air (on)	+	e (he)	=	air (on him)	Tha còta air. (He has a coat on.)
air (on)	+	i (she)	=	oirre (on her)	Tha còta oirre. (She has a coat on.)
air (on)	+	sinn (we)	=	oirnn (on us)	Tha còtaichean oirnn. (We have coats on.)
air (on)	+	sibh (you – plural/polite)	=	oirbh (on you)	A bheil còta oirbh? (Do you have a coat on?)
air (on)	+	iad (they)	=	orra (on them)	Tha còtaichean orra. (They have coats on.)

Now complete exercises 13a + 13b on P353 of Blue Ceumannan



## Ask + tell where you work

### Càit a bheil thu ag obair?

Càit a bheil thu ag obair?



Tha mi ag obair ann an ospadal.



neach-bùtha



dotair



nurs



tidsear



meacanaig



ministear



còcaire



rùnaire



poileas



draibhear



iasgair



croitear

### Càit a bheil thu ag obair?

Tha mi ag obair ann am bùth.  
 ospadal, an t-ospadal (m)  
 ionad-slàinte, an t-ionad-slàinte  
 sgoil, an sgoil (f)  
 garaids, a' gharaid (f)  
 eaglais, an eaglais (f)  
 taigh-bìdh, an taigh-bìdh (m)  
 oifis, an oifis (f)

stèisean, an stèisean (m)  
 ann an stèisean a' phoileis  
 rathad, an rathad (m)  
 bàta, am bàta (m)  
 croit, a' chroit (f)  
 Tha mi gun obair.

### Where do you work?

I work in a shop.  
 hospital, the hospital  
 health centre, the health centre  
 school, the school  
 garage, the garage  
 church, the church  
 restaurant, the restaurant  
 office, the office

station, the station  
 in the police station  
 road, the road  
 boat, the boat  
 croft, the croft  
 I'm unemployed.

## Jobs

To find out what job someone has, you ask: **Dè an obair a th' agad/agaibh?**

To say what job you do, you say:

**'S e ... a th' annam. 'S e nurs a th' annam.** I'm a nurse.

**An e ... a th' annad? An e rùnaire a th' annad?** Are you a secretary?

The polite/plural form is **annaibh** – it ends like **sibh**.

**An e tidsear a th' annaibh?**

To say what job someone else does, you say:

**'S e ... a th' ann.** He is a ... **'S e ... a th' innte.** She is a...

**'S e croitear a th' ann.** He is a crofter. **'S e poileas a th' innte.** She is a police officer.

### **Dè an obair a th' agad?**

obair, an obair (f)

An e ... a th' annad/annaibh?\*

'S e ... a th' annam.

'S e ... a th' ann.

'S e ... a th' innte.

còcaire, an còcaire (m)

croitear, an croitear (m)

dotair, an dotair (m)

dràibhear, an dràibhear (m)

iasgair, an t-iasgair (m)

meacanaig, am meacanaig (m)

ministear, am ministear (m)

neach-bùtha, an neach-bùtha (m)

nurs, an nurs (m)

poileas, am poileas (m)

rùnaire, an rùnaire (m)

tidsear, an tidsear (m)

### **What job do you have?**

job, the job

Are you a...?

I'm a...

He's a...

She's a...

cook/chef, the cook/chef

crofter, the crofter

doctor, the doctor

driver, the driver

fisherman, the fisherman

mechanic, the mechanic

minister, the minister

shop assistant, the shop assistant

nurse, the nurse

police officer, the police officer

secretary, the secretary

teacher, the teacher



## Drink

### Deochan



tì



cofaidh



uisge



sùgh orainseir



sùgh liomaid



sùgh ubhail



còc



bainne



seòclaid theth

To find out what someone wants, you ask:

**Dè tha thu/sibh ag iarraidh?**

To find out if someone wants something in particular, you ask:

**A bheil thu/sibh ag iarraidh...?**

Mar eisimpleir:

**A bheil thu/sibh ag iarraidh deoch?**

**A bheil sibh ag iarraidh cofaidh?**

**Chan eil mi ag iarraidh cofaidh.**

**Tha mi ag iarraidh tì.**

**Do you want a drink?**

**Do you want coffee?**

**I don't want coffee.**

**I want tea.**

To find out if someone is thirsty, you ask:

**A bheil am pathadh ort/oirbh?** Are you thirsty?

To say you are thirsty or not, you say:

**Tha am pathadh orm.** I am thirsty.

**Chan eil am pathadh orm.** I am not thirsty.

You have used the words **orm**, **ort** and **oirbh** many times before.

Mar eisimpleir:

**Tha seacaid orm.** An e lain an t-ainm a th' **ort**? A bheil brògan **oirbh**?

Using what you have learned before, think about how you would say the following:

Is she thirsty?

Is he thirsty?

She is thirsty.

He is thirsty

She isn't thirsty

He isn't thirsty

Discuss your answers with your partner.

## Food

### Biadh



feòil



buntàta



iasg



cearc



aran donn



aran geal



tost



càise



uighean



sailead



brot



ìm



cèic



piotsa



sliseagan



paidh ubhail



currain



uinneanan



ubhal



orainsear



peur



briosgaid



suiteis



coiridh



isbeanan



reòiteag



silidh



uachdar



glasraich



measan



ceapaire

## Food

To find out if someone is hungry, you ask:

**A bheil an t-acras ort/oirbh?**      Are you hungry?

To say whether you are hungry or not, you say:

**Tha/chan eil an t-acras orm.**      I am/am not hungry.

### **Faclan feumail**

math dhut

blasta

anns na bùthan

fallain

saor

beag-shaill

prìs mhath

Abair bargan!

Am biadh/an deoch as  
fheàrr san t-saoghal!

good for you

tasty

in the shops

healthy

cheap

low fat

good price

What a bargain!

The best food/drink in the world!

### **Faclan feumail**

A bheil sibh ag iarraidh...?

Dè tha sibh ag iarraidh?

Tha mi ag iarraidh...

An toigh leibh am biadh?

Is toigh leam...

Cha toigh leam...

Bu toigh leam...

Am faigh mi...?

A bheil ... agaibh?

Tha ... agam.

Chan eil ... agam.

Tha mi duilich.

ceart gu leòr

A bheil am biadh a' còrdadh ribh?

Tha an t-iasg math.

Tha an còcaire sgoinneil.

blasta

grod

Euch!

An robh sin math?

Bha e fìor mhath.

Cha robh e math idir.

Mòran taing!

Mar sin leibh!

Do you want...?

What do you want?

I want...

Do you like the food?

I like...

I don't like...

I would like...

May I get...?

Do you have any...?

I have...

I don't have any...

I'm sorry.

OK

Are you enjoying the food?

The fish is good.

The chef is great.

tasty

horrible

Yuck!

Was that good?

It was really good.

That wasn't good at all.

Many thanks!

Goodbye!



## Money

### Airgead



sgillinn



dà sgillinn



còig sgillinn



deich sgillinn



fichead sgillinn



caogad sgillinn/  
leth-cheud sgillinn



not



dà not



còig notaichean



deich notaichean



fichead not



caogad/leth-cheud not

### Prisean

Dealing with money and prices in Gaelic is easy if you already know the numbers.

Remember when you are talking about one of something, you don't need the word **aon**. So, for 1p and £1 you just say **sgillinn** and **not**. This is the same as **uair** for one o'clock.

#### Àireamhan

When using numbers after ten for a number of items, the item you are counting goes in the middle of the number - whether it's pounds, hours, pence, cats, dogs, brothers, biscuits or bananas!

Mar eisimpleir:

dà uair dheug

twelve o'clock

còig sgillinn deug

15p

fichead not 's a sia

£26

caogad cat 's a còig

fifty five cats

trì bràithrean deug

thirteen brothers

ceathrad banana 's a ceithir

forty four bananas

naochad briosgaid 's a trì

ninety three biscuits

## Money

### Faclan feumail

### Prìsean

	Pence	Pounds
1	sgillinn	not
2	dà sgillinn	dà not
3	trì sgillinn	trì notaichean
5	còig sgillinn	còig notaichean
10	deich sgillinn	deich notaichean
11	aon sgillinn deug	aon not deug
12	dà sgillinn dheug	dà not dheug
15	còig sgillinn deug	còig notaichean deug
20	fichead sgillinn	fichead not
25	fichead sgillinn 's a còig	fichead not 's a còig
30	trithead sgillinn	trithead not
47	ceathrad sgillinn 's a seachd	ceathrad not 's a seachd
50	caogad sgillinn	caogad not
73	seachdad sgillinn 's a trì	seachdad not 's a trì
100	-	ceud not

If you want to find out how much something costs you ask:

**Dè phrìs a tha...?**

or

**Dè na tha...?**

Mar eisimpleir:

**Dè phrìs a tha am bainne?**

or

**Dè na tha am bainne?**

What price is the milk?

How much is the milk?

To say what how much something costs, you say:

**Tha e...** (followed by the price)

Mar eisimpleir:

**Tha e deich notaichean.**

It's £10.

**Tha iad dà not.**

They are £2.

**Tha briosaidean ochdad sgillinn.**

Biscuits are 80p.



## Faclan feumail

Tha ... agam.

Chan eil ... agam.

Tha mi duilich.

A bheil sibh ag iarraidh...?

ceart gu leòr

Am faigh mi...?

Cia mheud?

Seo ma-thà!

idir

Dè na tha sin a-nis?

Tha sin...

Dè?

Obh, obh!

Tha sin daor!

Tha sin saor!

Chan eil airgead gu leòr agam.

Dè fhuair thu?

Fhuair mi...

Dè phrìs a bha e?

Dè na bha e?

Chan eil sgillinn ruadh agam a-nis!

Mòran taing!

'S e ur beatha!

I have...

I don't have any...

I'm sorry.

Do you want...?

OK

Can I get...?

How many?

Here you go!

at all

How much is that now?

That's...

What?

Oh dear!

That's expensive!

That's cheap!

I don't have enough money.

What did you get?

I got...

What price was it?

How much was it?

I haven't a penny now!

Many thanks!

You're welcome!