

Gaelic 2

The primary language structures and how they will be used

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Gàidhlig 2	
Description of main language structure	What it does
The preposition às (as a variant of <i>à</i>) to illustrate the patterns which nouns, masculine and feminine, with the definite article form following prepositions, e.g. <i>às na Stàitean Aonaichte; às na h-Eileanan an Iar; às a' Chuimrigh; às a' Chaol; às a' bhùth; às a' bhaile.</i>	To say “from”, followed by a place name, or phrase, whose first word (in its Gaelic form) is “the”, e.g. <i>from the USA; from the Western Isles; (from Wales; from Kyle), from the shop, from the village.</i>
The preposition anns (as a variant of <i>ann</i>) to reinforce the patterns which nouns, masculine and feminine, with the definite article form following prepositions, e.g. <i>anns na Stàitean Aonaichte; anns na h-Eileanan an Iar; anns a' Chaol; anns a' Chuimrigh; anns a' bhùth; anns a' bhaile.</i>	To say “in”, followed by a place name, or phrase, whose first word (in its Gaelic form) is “the”, e.g. <i>in the USA; in the Western Isles; (in Kyle; in Wales); in the shop; in the village.</i>
Prepositional pronouns based on the preposition aig (all variants <i>agam, agad, aige, aice, againn, agaibh, aca</i>) in phrases such as: <i>tha obair agam; A bheil piuthar agad?; Chan eil fios agam; Nach eil càr ùr agad?</i>	To express possession as “someone has something”, e.g. <i>I have work (i.e. I'm in work); Do you have a sister?; I haven't a clue; Don't you have a new car?</i>
Prepositional pronouns based on the preposition ann (all variants <i>annam, annad, ann, innte, annainn, annaibh, anna</i>) within the identifying structure, <i>'S e ___ a th' annam/annad/ann.</i>	To identify one thing as another, particularly people, with reference to nationality, jobs, character and personality traits, etc, e.g. <i>I am a Scot; She's a doctor; They are pests; He's an islander.</i>
<i>An e/Chan e/Nach e</i> structures to expand on the <i>'S e ___ a th' annam/annad</i> etc, e.g. <i>An e oileanach a th' annad?; Nach e Èireannach a th' ann?; Chan e dràibhear glè mhath a th' anna,</i> etc.	To ask about people's identities and to say what they are not with regard to jobs, nationality, character and personality traits, e.g. <i>Are you a student?; Isn't he a native of Ireland?; They aren't very good drivers.</i>

<p><i>Sa, san, se, ne</i> emphatic structures, e.g. <i>Tha mise toilichte; Tha cù againne; Chan e oileanaich a th' anntasan; Nach e Mòrag a th' oirrese?; Tapadh leatsa/leibhse.</i></p>	<p>To emphasise parts of a sentence which refer to people, e.g. <i>I am happy; We have a dog; They aren't students; Isn't she called Marion; Thank you.</i></p>
<p><i>Cho ___ ri ___ !</i> structure with adjectives to form comparisons, e.g. <i>Chan eil Port Rìgh cho mòr ri Steòrnabhagh; Tha Jo cho àrd ri a màthair.</i></p>	<p>To compare things by saying say that one thing is or isn't as (something) as another, e.g. <i>Portree isn't as big as Stornoway; Jo is as tall as her mother.</i></p>
<p>Counting things with numbers 1-10, e.g. <i>aon chàr, dà chàr, trì càraichean, ceithir càraichean.</i></p>	<p>To say there are numbers of things, from 1-10, e.g. <i>one car; two cars; three cars; four cars.</i></p>