

Gaelic 3

The primary language structures and how they will be used

**Course content is © Sabhal Mòr Ostaig 2016
and may not be re-used or published in any other form, for any other purpose.**

Gàidhlig 3	
Description of main language structure	What it does
The future tense of the verb 'to be': all important forms, <i>Bidh/Bithidh, Bi, Am bi, Cha bhi</i> , and relative ("s")forms with <i>a/nach</i> , e.g. <i>Bidh coinneamh ann a-nochd; Am bi thusa an sin? Cha bhi. Cha bhi mise ann, bidh mi ag obair; Carson a bhios tu ag obair a-nochd?; Cuin nach bi thu ag obair?</i>	To tell and ask about things that are going to be happening (or to say they aren't), what people are or aren't going to be doing, and to ask when, where and so on, e.g. <i>There'll be a meeting tonight; Will you be there?; No, I won't be there, I'll be working; Why will you be working tonight?; When won't you be working (i.e. When don't you work ?)</i>
<i>Tha ___ ann</i> structures, e.g. <i>Tha taigh-òsta ann; Chan eil sgoil; A bheil sgioba iomain ann?; Am bi biadh ann?; Bidh daoine gu leòr ann.</i>	To talk about what is or isn't (or will or won't be) "there", or what a certain place has or hasn't got, e.g. <i>There's a hotel there; There isn't a school; Does it have a shinty team?; Will there be food?; There'll be plenty of people there.</i>
<i>Orm/ort</i> structures reinforced in idiomatic phrases, e.g. <i>Dè tha ceàrr ort?, Dè tha ceàrr air an teilidh?; Chan eil càil ceàrr airsan; A bheil rudeigin ceàrr oirre?</i>	To tell to ask about what's wrong with people or other things, e.g. <i>What's wrong with you?; What's wrong with the telly?; There's nothing wrong with him; Is there something wrong with her?</i>
New 'S e structures based on <i>orm/ort</i> and <i>agam/agad</i> to emphasise details in phrases such as <i>Tha falt dubh oirre >'S e falt dubh a th' oirre; Tha sùilean gorma aige >'S e sùilean gorma a th' aige.</i>	To describe the colour of people's hair and eyes, with varying degrees of emphasis, e.g. <i>Her hair is black > Black is the colour of her hair; He has blue eyes > Blue is the colour of his eyes.</i>
<i>Na ___ !</i> command structures, e.g. <i>Na fosgail an doras; Na èist ri seo; Na can sin.</i>	To ask someone not to do something, e.g. <i>Don't open the door; Don't listen to this; Don't say that.</i>
The genitive case with male and female names, e.g. <i>bràthair Iain; taigh Mòraig; mac</i>	To express people's possessions as <i>John's brother; Morag's house; Murdo's son.</i>

<i>Mhurchaidh.</i>	
<i>Cò ris a tha/bhios __ coltach?</i> structures, e.g. <i>Cò ris a tha Seumas coltach?; Cò ris a bhios am baile sin coltach?; Cò ris a tha d' obair coltach?</i>	To tell and ask about what something is or will be like; or who or what someone is like, e.g. <i>What/Who is Jim like?; What'll that town be like?; What's your work like?</i>
<i>Coltach ri __</i> structures with known tenses of the verb 'to be', e.g. <i>Tha Iain coltach ri Dòmhnall a bhràthair; Chan eil an t-Òban coltach ris a' Ghearasdan; Am bi Vancouver coltach ri Toronto?</i>	To describe things as being like or unlike one another, and to ask whether they are or will be, e.g. <i>Iain is like his brother Donald; Oban isn't like Fort William; Will Vancouver be like Toronto?</i>
<i>Seann, droch, deagh</i> structures, e.g. <i>droch bheachd; deagh dhuine, seann chàr.</i>	A different way of saying something is good, bad or old, e.g. <i>bad idea; good man; old car.</i>
<i>Bi</i> structures to form the habitual tense, based on reinforcing future tense forms of verb 'to be', e.g. <i>Am bi thu a' snàmh?; Bidh mise a' coiseachd a h-uile latha; Cuin a bhios sibh a' gabhail ur dìnnear?</i>	To tell and ask about what people usually/ normally do, with reference to pastimes, hobbies and other activities, e.g. <i>Do you swim?; I walk every day; When do you normally have your dinner?</i>
Prepositional pronouns based on the preposition <i>ri</i> (all variants <i>rium, riut, ris, rithe, rinn, ribh, riutha</i>) with, e.g. <i>Chan eil iad ag èisteachd ris; Am bi i a' bruidhinn rinn?; Cò bhios ann còmhla riut?</i>	To tell and ask about who people are listening to, talking to or who they are with, e.g. <i>They're not listening to him; Will she be talking to us?; Who will be there with you?</i>
<i>Cuin, Carson, Dè, Ciamar, Cò</i> and <i>Càite</i> structures with known tenses of the verb 'to be', e.g. <i>Cuin a bhios tu a' ruith?; Carson a bhios thu a' ruith? Cò bhios a' ruith còmhla riut? Càite am bi thu a' ruith?</i>	To ask how, what, when, who, why and where things happen or will happen, e.g. <i>When will/ do you run?; Why do you run?; Who runs/will run with you?; Where do/will you run?</i>
<i>Gu bheil, nach eil, gum bi, nach bi</i> linking structures of the verb 'to be' in all known tenses, e.g. <i>Tha mi a' smaoin eachadh gum bi an t-uisge ann feasgar; Tha iad ag ràdh gu bheil Anna ag obair anns a' chafaidh anis; Tha a h-uile duine ag ràdh nach bi an sgioba math am-bliadhna.</i>	To add clauses like "I think (that)" or "Someone said (that)" to statements such as "someone is doing/is going to do something", e.g. <i>I think (that) it's going to rain this afternoon; They say (that) Anna works in the cafe now; Everyone says (that) the team won't be good this year.</i>