

Gaelic 6

The primary language structures and how they will be used

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Gàidhlig 6	
Description of main language structure	What it does
Past tense structures of regular verbs: all important forms, e.g. <i>Chluich; An do chluich?; Cha do chluich; Nach do chluich?; a chluich/nach do chluich; gun do/nach do chluich; Cuin/Ciamar/Cò/Dè/Carson a chluich?; Càite an do chluich?</i>	To talk and ask about past events in terms of what people did, or didn't do, rather than what they 'were doing', e.g. <i>I played; She didn't play; Did they play?; Didn't he play?; which someone played; which someone didn't play; that someone played; that someone didn't play; When/Where/Why/How/What did they play?; Who played?;</i>
Past tense structures of irregular verbs: all important forms, e.g. <i>Chunnaic; Am faca?; Chan fhaca; Nach fhaca?; a chunnaic/nach fhaca; gum faca; nach fhaca; Cuin/Ciamar/Cò/Dè/Carson a chunnaic?; Càite am faca?.</i>	To talk and ask about past events (for some Gaelic 'doing' words that don't follow the usual patterns) in terms of what people did, or didn't do, e.g. <i>I saw; She didn't see; Did they see?; Didn't he see?; which someone saw; which someone didn't see; that someone saw; that someone didn't see; When/Where/Why/How/What did they see?; Who saw?</i>
<i>An __ agam/agad</i> possession structure, e.g. <i>na leabhraichean aige; an càr agad; am prògram aice.</i>	A new way to express possession of material objects, e.g. <i>his books; your car, her programme, rather than abstract possessions with mo/do, e.g. my brother, his imagination; their arms.</i>
<i>Cha __ ach</i> structures, e.g. <i>Cha do leugh mi ach aon de na leabhraichean aige, Chan eil agam ach dà not; Cha do dh'ith e càil fad an latha ach a bhracaist.</i>	To say "only" or "nothing but", e.g. <i>I only read one of his books, I only have £2, He ate nothing all day but his breakfast.</i>
Numbering structures 11–20, e.g. <i>aon mhionaid deug; dà mhionaid dheug; trì mionaidean deug.</i>	To say there are numbers of things from 11-20, e.g. <i>eleven minutes, twelve minutes, thirteen minutes.</i>

The genitive case with plural nouns, e.g.
clas nam balach; bùth nam pàipearan;
Prògram nan Leabhraichean.

To express possession as “someone’s something”
or “something belonging to someone/something”
where there is more than one of thing in
possession, e.g. *the boys’ class (the class of the
boys), the paper shop (the shop of the papers), the
book program (the program of the books).*