

## PÀIRT 1

### Dè

### Cò

### Ùine

1. **Warm-up:** Fàilte oirbh – conversation and introduction to Gaelic words.

Tutor > learners  
Learners > tutor

5m

#### 1. Fàilte oirbh! | Welcome!

Welcome to your first Gaelic class. Gaelic can be seen and heard in many places throughout Scotland. Do you know of any words used in Scotland that originate in Gaelic?



<b>Fàilte</b> <i>fem</i>   Welcome	<b>Cèilidh</b> <i>fem</i>   Ceilidh	<b>Beinn</b> <i>f</i>   Ben
<b>Slàinte</b> <i>fem</i>   Cheers	<b>Clann</b> <i>fem</i>   Clan	<b>Uisge-beatha</b> <i>m</i>   Whisky
<b>Bùrach</b> <i>masc</i>   Bourach	<b>Gu leòr</b> <i>adv</i>   Galore	<b>Sasannach</b> <i>m</i>   Sasennach

2. **Builean Ionnsachaidh:** Read through these briefly.

Tutor > learners

2-3m

### Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I can use simple greetings.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
02	I can ask someone their name.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
03	I can give basic personal information.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
04	I can address people using their name.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
05	I can ask what people's names are.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>

3. **Aibidil na Gàidhlig:** Read through the explanation and give learners time to cross out the letters that they think are not in Gaelic. Check answers when learners are finished.

Tutor > learners  
Learner(s) > tutor

2-3m

#### 2. Aibidil na Gàidhlig | The Gaelic Alphabet

There are only 18 letters in the Gaelic language. Additional sounds are represented by combinations of these letters. Discuss this as a class and cross out the letters in the English alphabet below which are not used in Gaelic:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

4. **Abairtean:** read through the three phrases and get learners to repeat for pronunciation.

Tutor > Learners  
 Learners

5m



Madainn mhath | Good morning



Feasgar math | Good afternoon



Oidhche mhath | Good night

5. **Beannachdan – Còmhradh:** Read through the conversation with learners. Tutors can read one line at a time and learners can repeat or tutors can read the first line and learners can try to read the second line. The way this is delivered will change depending on previous knowledge of the learners. If learners are confident after reading through this once or twice, tutors can ask learners to read in pairs.

Tutor  
 Learners

10m

Learner > Learner

**3. Beannachdan | Greetings & Goodbyes**

**Còmhradh a h-Aon | Conversation One**

- Seumas:** Haidh! Madainn mhath.  
**Anndra:** Madainn mhath. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?  
**Seumas:** Is mise Seumas. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?  
**Anndra:** Haidh, a Sheumais. Is mise Anndra.  
**Seumas:** Haidh, Anndra!



6. **Mìneachadh:** Math/Mhath. Read through the explanation with learners

Tutor > learners

2-3m

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

**Math / Mhath?**



In the examples we see both **math** and **mhath** meaning 'good'. This is because Gaelic words have grammatical gender, masculine or feminine, which have an effect on adjectives which describe them. As **madainn** and **oidhche** are feminine they cause **math** 'good' to become **mhath**. As **feasgar** is masculine it does not.

**Còmhradh 2:** Read through the conversation with learners. Again, tutors can read one line at a time and learners can repeat or tutors can read the first line and learners can try to read the second line. The way this is delivered will change depending on previous knowledge of the learners.

Tutor > learners  
Learner > Learner

10m

### Còmhradh a Dhà | Conversation Two

**Emma:** Halò. Feasgar math.

**Catrìona:** Feasgar math.

**Emma:** Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?

**Catrìona:** Is mise Catrìona. Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh fhèin?

**Emma:** Halò, a Chatrìona. Is mise Emma.



7. **Mìneachadh: Ort no Oirbh.** Read through the explanation with learners. Address any questions.

Tutor > learners

2-3m

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

#### Ort no Oirbh

?

In **Còmhradh a h-Aon**, the two men used the form **ort** and in **Còmhradh a Dhà**, the two women used **oirbh** in a more formal setting.

- **Ort** is the singular form for speaking to one person.
- **Oirbh** is the plural, speaking to more than one person, or the polite form.

8. **Sibh fhèin a-nis:** Learners now use the language they have looked at in the conversations to ask and say what each person's name is in Gaelic.

Learner > Learner

10m

### Sibh fhèin a-nis | Now you

**Bruidhinn** 🗣️ - Speak to other learners in the class greeting them and asking what their name is with **Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?**, and answering with **Is mise** 'I am \_\_\_\_'. You can use the formal form **oirbh** where addressing someone senior to yourself. When returning a question add **fhèin** 'self' at the end for emphasis.

9. **Ainmean sa Ghàidhlig:** Give learners time to match the Gaelic names to their English equivalent. Check answers.

Learners

5m

**Sgrìobh** ✍️ - Can you match the Gaelic names on the left to their English equivalent on the right? What other common Gaelic names can you add to the list?

Learners > learners

Learners > Tutors

Raonaid	Mary	Seòras	Donald
Seumas	John	Seonag	George
Iain	Rachel	Dòmhnall	Helen
Màiri	James	Eilidh	Joan

10. **Vocative Case:** Read through the examples of the vocative case and see if learners notice the change. Some learners may already be familiar with this grammar point. Get learners to repeat the sounds.

Tutor > Learners

5m

Learners



Halò, a Sheumais!

Feasgar math,  
 a Chatrìona!



A mhàthair!

A ghràidh!

**Mìneachadh:** Read through the explanation with learners and draw their attention to the further explanation in **1A Duilleag Mìneachaidh**.

**MÌNEACHADH** | EXPLANATION:  
**Tuiseal Gairmeach** | Vocative Case

?

People's names change when we are talking directly to them. This is the Vocative Case.

- Male names: lenite (soften their initial consonant, shown by adding an **h**) and slenderise (shown by an **i** before the final consonant)
- Female names: lenite only (soften their initial consonant, shown by adding an **h**)

There are some other rules we need to learn and remember in the Vocative Case. Go to the **1A Duilleag Mìneachaidh** to learn more.

5m

11. **Free practice – Duilleag-Obrach – Eacarsaich 1**

Tutor > learners

15m

Learners

If learners need more time and practice with the vocative case, this exercise in the Worksheet can work well.

### 1. An Tuiseal Gairmeach | The Vocative Case

Put the following names into the vocative case, as if you were speaking to someone with that name. Use a variety of the different greetings we have learned:

Beannachd leat	Madainn mhath	Feasgar math
Sin thu	Oidhche mhath	Latha math
Tìraidh	Slàn leat	Halò

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Seòras: _____    | 11. Mairead: _____  |
| 2. Alasdair: _____  | 12. Calum: _____    |
| 3. Anna: _____      | 13. Murchadh: _____ |
| 4. Cailean: _____   | 14. Fearchar: _____ |
| 5. Beathag: _____   | 15. Ealasaid: _____ |
| 6. Mòrag: _____     | 16. Catrìona: _____ |
| 7. Donnchadh: _____ | 17. Tormod: _____   |
| 8. Eachann: _____   | 18. Ceitidh: _____  |
| 9. Flòraidh: _____  | 19. Dòmhnall: _____ |
| 10. Peigi: _____    | 20. Eilidh: _____   |

### 12. More/Alternative freer practice – Duilleag-Geama – Geama 1 – Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

This game can work well if there aren't many learners in the class who have names that translate into Gaelic. The aim of the game is to give learners new Gaelic names so that they can practice using the vocative case.

Firstly, cut out or write some Gaelic names onto small cards (1 for each learner) and give each learner a new name. Explain to learners that they have to use a Gaelic greeting (**Feasgar math / Madainn mhath** etc.) and ask each person in the room what his/her name is using the question from the lesson (**Dè an t-ainm a th' ort/oirbh?**). When the learner responds, the first learner who asked the name has to try and use the vocative case correctly (**Halò, a Mhurchaidh** etc.).

Tutor > Learners  
 Learner > Learner

15m

## Cuspair 1C Duilleag Geama

Digital content: [speakgaelic.scot](http://speakgaelic.scot)

A1

### 1 Dè an t-ainm a th' ort? | What is your name?

The tutor will cut out the traditional Gaelic names on the following page, shuffle them and give one to each learner in the class, the teacher can take one too.

The aim of this game is to practise using the vocative case of names in Gaelic. Learners start by greeting other learners in the class and asking their name. In response, each learner replies with the name on the card. Learners then reply with the vocative of that name, and give the name they were given. Lastly, the partner responds again using the vocative case. Read through the example conversation below to help you.

LEARNER 1

Feasgar math. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

Halò, a (vocative name).  
Is mise (name).

LEARNER 2

Feasgar math. Is mise (name).  
Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?

Halò, a (vocative name).

Total time: 90-95m