

Cuspair 4

Outcomes

Digital content: speakgaelic.scot

A1

Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I can talk about my immediate family.	Done? ☐
02	I can ask about someone's family.	Done? ☐
03	I can say if I'm married or not.	Done? ☐
04	I can ask if someone is married.	Done? ☐
05	I know the numbers 1 to 10.	Done? ☐
06	I can count people up to 10.	Done? ☐

1. An Teaghlach | The Family

This lesson introduces a common topic we often discuss, our **teaghlach** 'family'.



Tha nighean 's mac aca.

'They have a daughter and a son.'



Tha seanair aige.

'He has a grandfather.'



Tha nighean 's mac aice.

'She has a daughter and a son.'

athair *m* | father
màthair *f* | mother

mac *m* | son
nighean *f* | daughter

seanair *m* | grandfather
seanmhair *f* | grandmother

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Tha ____ aig ____

?

We use **aig** meaning 'at' to talk about things we have or possess. This is used where we might use 'have' in English. As we've seen before, **aig** is a preposition, which changes when joined with pronouns: **mi, thu, e, i, sinn, sibh, iad**.

- **Tha bràthair agam.** | I have a brother.
- **Tha piuthar aige.** | He has a sister.

Aig | At

To ask what family members someone has directly we use **A bheil** then the correct form of **aig**.

A bheil	bràthair	agad	?	→	✓ Tha
Nach eil	piuthar	aige			✗ Chan eil
	mac	aice			
	nighean	againn			
	seanair	agaibh			
	seanmhair	aca			

aig + mi	_____
aig + thu	_____
aig + e	_____
aig + i	_____
aig + sinn	_____
aig + sibh	_____
aig + iad	_____

bràthair *m* | brother
piuthar *f* | sister

duine *m* | husband, person
bean *f* | wife, woman

cèile *m* | partner
pàiste *m* | child

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With a partner ask about each other's family using: **A bheil ____ agad?**, and give an answer. To ask if someone is married we say: **A bheil thu pòsta?**, or to ask if someone has a partner we say: **A bheil cèile agad?**

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With your partner, ask about the family in the picture. You can ask about the family members we've learned, giving a negative answer **Chan eil** where necessary.

A bheil bean aige?

**Tha. Tha bean aige.
A bheil bràthair aice?**

**Chan eil bràthair aice.
A bheil mac aca?**



2. Cia mheud? | How many?

Cia mheud is used to ask 'How many'. Unlike in English, the Gaelic question always takes the singular noun.

Cia mheud How many	bràthair brother	a tha that is	agad at you	?	Chan eil isn't, aren't	bràithrean brothers	agam at me
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3. Àireamhan | Numbers

To answer the question: **Cia mheud?**, we're going to need some **àireamhan** 'numbers'. Numbers 1 to 10 are shown here, both in their stand alone form: **a h-aon**, and the form used for counting: **aon** noun.

1 a h-aon aon (<u>noun</u>)	2 a dhà dà (<u>noun</u>)	3 a trì trì (<u>noun</u>)	4 a ceithir ceithir (<u>noun</u>)	5 a còig còig (<u>noun</u>)
6 a sia sia (<u>noun</u>)	7 a seachd seachd (<u>noun</u>)	8 a h-ochd ochd (<u>noun</u>)	9 a naoi naoi (<u>noun</u>)	10 a deich deich (<u>noun</u>)

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Aon agus a dhà

- Aon** lenites where possible, but not **d**, **s** or **t**:
 - Tha aon **b**hràthair beag agam.
 - Tha aon **t**aigh agam.
- A Dhà** becomes **dà** when used to count a noun, this lenites and takes a singular noun:
 - Tha dà **p**hiuthar agam.
 - Tha dà **t**haigh agam.

Cunntadh dhaoine | Counting people

Gaelic has special numbers for counting people, up to **deichnear** 'ten people'. These can be used in response to a question: **Cia mheud bràthair a th' agad? Tha trìuir agam.**

ÀIREAMHAN PEARSANTA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
person	people	people	people	people	people	people	people	people	people
aonan	dithis	triùir	ceathrar	còignear	sianar	seachdnar	ochdnar	naoinear	deichnear

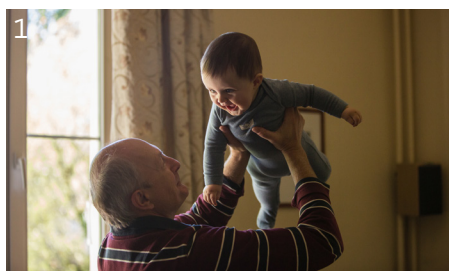
4. Iolran | Plurals

There are a few different ways to form plurals in Gaelic. Many nouns add **-n** | **-an** | **-ean** at the end of the word. Another common plural ending is **-(a)ichean**. Other nouns slenderise their ending by adding an **i** or replacing a broad final vowel, in the same way we saw with the vocative case. There are some plurals which are irregular. Try to learn the plural form and gender of words as you learn new vocabulary. Here are the plural forms of some of the family vocabulary we've looked at:

ADD -N -AN -EAN	SLENDERISE	IRREGULAR FORM
nighean nigheanan	mac mic	bràthair bràithrean
cèile cèilean	balach balaich	piuthar peathraichean
pàiste pàistean		athair athraichean
seanair seanairean		màthair màthraichean
seanmhair seanmhairean		duine daoine
		bean mnathan

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With a partner, ask about the families in the pictures. You can ask about the family members we have learned, giving a negative answer **Chan eil** if necessary. Remember to ask and answer about, **aige** 'at him', **aice** 'at her' and **aca** 'at them'.

A bheil bràthair aige? | **Cia mheud piuthar a th' aice?** | **A bheil clann aca?**



➔ Theirigibh gu [4A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 4B Duilleag Obrach, 4C Duilleag Geama]

Còmhradh:

- Mìcheal:** A bheil clann agaibh, a Sheonaidh?
- Seonaidh:** Tha, tha clann agam, tha dithis agam. Tha mo mhac, Uilleam a' fuireach ann an Astràilia. Agus tha mo nighean Maria a' fuireach anns an Fhraing.
- Emma:** A bheil Uilleam pòsta?
- Seonaidh:** Bha e pòsta. Chan eil e pòsta a-nis, ach tha cèile aige.
- Emma:** A bheil clann aig Uilleam?
- Seonaidh:** Tha, tha mac aig Uilleam, aon mhac. 'S e Omar an t-ainm a th' air. Tha Omar agus a mhàthair a' fuireach ann an Sasainn.
- Mìcheal:** A bheil an nighean agaibh pòsta?
- Seonaidh:** Tha Maria pòsta agus tha clann aice. Tha dithis aice, aon mhac agus aon nighean. Jean agus Sophie.
- Emma:** Brèagha!
- Seonaidh:** A bheil peathraichean is bràithrean agad fhèin, Emma?
- Emma:** Chan eil, chan eil piuthar no bràthair agam.
- Seonaidh:** A Mhìcheil?
- Mìcheal:** Uill, chan eil bràthair agam ach tha peathraichean agam. Tòrr pheathraichean! 'S e Màiri, Catrìona, Tracey agus Ceit a th' orra. Tha ceathrar agam!
- Seonaidh:** Uill, uill!
- Emma:** A bheil bean agaibh, a Sheonaidh?
- Seonaidh:** Chan eil, chan eil bean agam.
- Elsie a' tighinn a-steach...*
- Elsie:** Uill, uill, a Sheonaidh! Seonaidh MacLeòid! Ciamar a tha thu?
- Seonaidh:** Elsie Niclain! Ciamar a tha thu fhèin?



Coimhead 📺 - A1 Illustrated Scenarios: www.youtube.com/@SpeakGaelic/playlists

5. Mo, do, a... | My, your, his...

Talking about family we will want to use words like **mo** 'my' **do** 'your' to discuss different members of your family. **mo** 'my' **do** 'your' and **a** 'his' all cause lenition and **an** 'their' becomes **am** before **b, f, m, p**.

LENITION						
mo	do	a	a	ar	ur	an

CARAIÐ	MÀTHAIR
mo _____	mo _____
do _____	do _____
a _____	a _____
a _____	a _____
ar _____	ar _____
ur _____	ur _____
an _____	*am _____



Ceart no ceàrr | Right or wrong

In this activity you have to work out if your partner is telling the truth or not. Firstly, all students think of and write 5 sentences about the people they know: **mo bhràthair** | **mo charaid** | **mo phiuthar** | **mo bhean**. Each student should write 3 true and 2 false sentences:

- Tha mo bhràthair a' fuireach ann am Paras.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - When both students are ready, you share your sentences in pairs or groups. The other members of the group have to decide if the sentence is **ceart** 'correct' or **ceàrr** 'wrong'. If you think the sentence is not true, say **Tha sin ceàrr** 'That is wrong' and if you think the sentence is true, you say **Tha sin ceart** 'That is correct'.

Tha mo bhràthair a' fuireach
ann am Paras.

Tha sin ceàrr!

Le Fuaimreag | With a Vowel

With a vowel, the form changes slightly, the **o** is dropped from **mo** and **do**, and **a** meaning 'his' is typically not written. The **a** meaning 'her' adds an **h-** to the following word, and both **ar** and **ur** add **n-**.

			H-		N-		
m'	d'	(a)	a	ar	ur	an	

ATHAIR

m'	_____
d'	_____
(a)	_____
a	_____
ar	_____
ur	_____
an	_____

When used with a noun starting with a vowel, it is now typical to leave out the **a** meaning 'his' in writing, so the following sentence could have two meanings:

- **Tha athair ann an-diugh.** | His father is there today.
- **Tha athair ann an-diugh.** | There's a father there today.

Which one is meant would normally be clear from the context of the conversation.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - Speak to others in the class and tell them about your family using the phrases we've learned so far.

Tha bràthair agam. 'S e _____ a th' air. Tha e pòsta. Chan eil clann aige.
Tha e a' fuireach ann an _____.

'I have a brother. His name is _____. He is married. He doesn't have kids.
 He lives in _____.'

Tha thu agam! | I've got you! (I understand)

Chan eil thu agam! | I've not got you!

Chan eil sgot agam! | I don't have a clue!

Tha mi a' tuigsinn. | I understand.

Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn. | I don't understand.

Tha mi ag ionnsachadh. | I am learning.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With a partner ask each other some questions we've learned so far.

Ciamar a bha an leasan an-diugh?
A bheil thu sgìth a-nis?

Dè bha sinn ag ionnsachadh an-diugh?
A bheil beagan Gàidhlig agad a-nis?

➔ Theirigibh gu [4A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 4B Duilleag Obrach, 4C Duilleag Geama]