

Cuspair 6

Outcomes

Digital content: speakgaelic.scot

A1

Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I can ask someone what time it is.	Done? ☐
02	I can tell the time.	Done? ☐
03	I know the numbers 1 to 20.	Done? ☐
04	I can ask and say how long things last.	Done? ☐

Cuspair 6

Pàirt 1

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A1

1. Tìde | Time

We often need to discuss when something happened, or is happening, and for this we need to look at some words connected with **tìde** 'time'.

bliadhna *f* | year
seachdain *f* | week
mìos *f/m* | month

latha *m* | day
uair *f* | hour
mionaid *f* | minute

an-diugh *adv* | today
an-dè *adv* | yesterday
a-raoir *adv* | last night



meadhan-latha



cairteal an dèidh



leth-uair an dèidh



cairteal gu

Dè an uair a tha e?
'What time is it?'

Tha e meadhan-oidhche.
'It is midnight.'

In **Cuspair 4** we looked at the numbers from **aon** 'one' to **deich** 'ten', but to talk about time we'll need to be able to count beyond **deich**. The word **deug** is the Gaelic for 'teen' and is used to count from **aon-deug** 'eleven' to **naoi-deug** 'nineteen'.

1 a h-aon
2 a dhà
3 a trì
4 a ceithir
5 a còig
6 a sia
7 a seachd
8 a h-ochd
9 a naoi
10 a deich

11
a h-aon-deug
aon (noun) deug

12
a dhà-dheug
dà (noun) dheug

13
a trì-deug
trì (noun) deug

14
a ceithir-deug
ceithir (n) deug

15
a còig-deug
còig (n) deug

16
a sia-deug
sia (n) deug

17
a seachd-deug
seachd (n) deug

18
a h-ochd-deug
ochd (n) deug

19
a naoi-deug
naoi (n) deug

20
fichead (noun)

uair | one o'clock

dà uair | two o'clock

trì uairean | three o'clock

ceithir uairean | four o'clock

còig uairean | five o'clock

sia uairean | six o'clock

deich uairean | ten o'clock

aon uair deug | eleven o'clock

dà uair dheug | twelve o'clock

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Dà uair dheug

?

When counting things in Gaelic we say the thing we are counting in between the number and the word **deug** for 'teen'. To say 'eleven o'clock' we say **aon uair deug**. As **dhà** always causes lenition 'twelve o'clock' is **dà uair dheug**.

- A h-aon-deug → Aon **uair** deug
- A dhà-dheug → Dà **uair** dheug

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - In pairs ask each other **Dè an uair a tha e?** and give the following times.

10:45am

6:30pm

7:15am

8:00pm

1:30pm

Now write 5 different times in digital format and ask your partner **Dè an uair a tha e?**

ÀIREAMHAN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

a h-aon a dhà a trì a ceithir a còig a sia a seachd a h-ochd a naoi a deich

DEUG | -TEEN

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

a h-aon a dhà a trì a ceithir a còig a sia a seachd a h-ochd a naoi fichead
-deug dheug -deug -deug -deug -deug -deug -deug -deug

2. Ceistean Ùra | New Questions

Now that we know how to talk about the time there are a few useful questions we can ask. We can ask how long something is with **Dè cho fada 's a tha** ____? and when something starts with **Cuin a tha** ____ **a' tòiseachadh?**

Dè cho How	fada long	's and	a tha that is	am film the film	?	Trì Three	uairean hours	a thìde of time
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MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

a thìde

?

We use **a thìde** 'of time' to make it clear that we are referring to a length of time rather than a time with 'o'clock' **còig uairean a thìde** 'five hours of time' but **còig uairean** 'five o'clock'.

- **Uair a thìde** → An hour of time
- **Dà uair a thìde** → Two hours of time
- **Trì uairean a thìde** → Three hours of time

We ask when something starts with **Cuin a tha** ____ **a' tòiseachadh?** and give an answer with **aig** 'at' then the start time.

Cuin When	a tha that is	am film the film	a' tòiseachadh starting	?	Aig At	seachd seven	uairean hours
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Both these questions follow the regular pattern for questions, taking either **tha** 'is' or 'are' or **bha** 'was' or 'were'. Let's look again at the questions we've learned so far.

THA	A BHEIL	BHA	AN ROBH
Ciamar a tha ?	Càit a bheil ?	Ciamar a bha ?	Càit an robh ?
Cò tha ?		Cò bha ?	
Cò às a tha /ris a tha ?		Cò às a bha /ris a bha ?	
Dè tha ?		Dè bha ?	
Dè cho fada 's a tha ?		Dè cho fada 's a bha ?	
Cuin a tha ?		Cuin a bha ?	

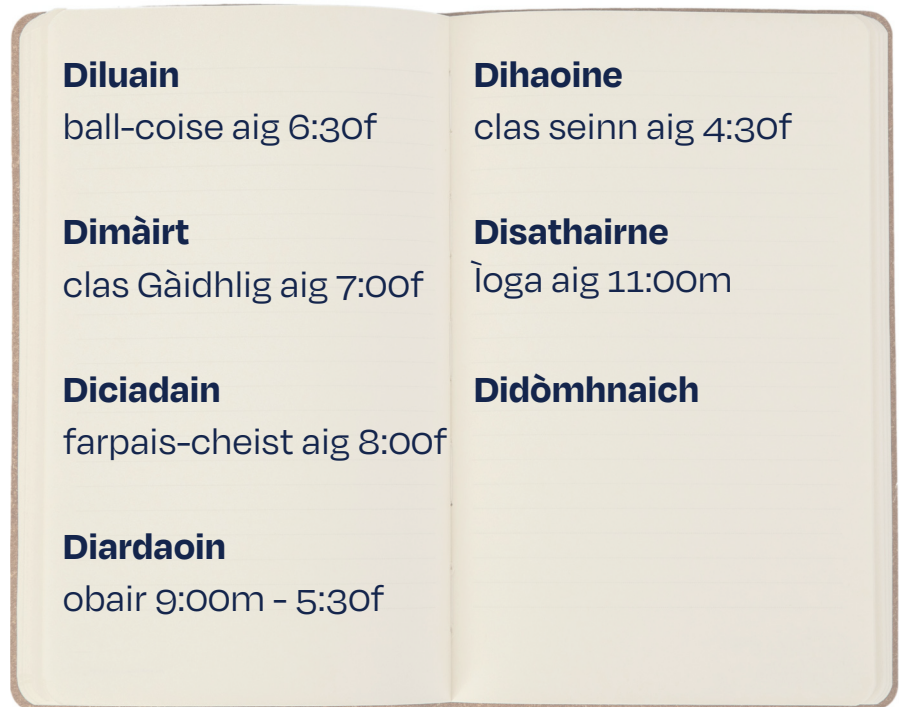
Bruidhinn 🗣️ - In pairs ask each other **Cuin a tha** _____ **a' tòiseachadh?** using the following examples.

- **an clas Gàidhlig againn**
- **an obair agad**
- **dinnear**

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - Again in pairs ask each other **Cuin a tha** _____ **a' tòiseachadh?** using the **leabhar-latha** 'diary'. Take turns asking when the things listen in the diary start.

Cuin a tha ball-coise a' tòiseachadh?

Tha ball-coise a' tòiseachadh aig leth-uair an dèidh sia Diluain.



MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

a' tòiseachadh

?

Like in English, verbal nouns are used in Gaelic to say something is, was or will be happening. In English verbal nouns end in **-ing** and are used with the verb 'to be'. As Gaelic doesn't have present tense verbs, other than **tha** and **'s e**, sentences like **Tha mi a' fuireach** and **Tha mi ag obair** are sometimes best translated as 'I live' and 'I work'. We've seen examples with **a' fuireach** 'staying' or 'waiting' and **a' tòiseachadh** 'starting'.

- Càit a bheil thu **a' fuireach**? → Tha mi **a' fuireach** ann an _____.
- Cuin a tha e **a' tòiseachadh**? → Tha e **a' tòiseachadh** aig _____.

→ Theirigibh gu [6A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 6B Duilleag Obrach, 6C Duilleag Geama]

Còmhradh:

- Amira:** Èirich, Omar! Dè an uair a tha e?
- Omar:** Madainn mhath, a mhàthair! Tha e 7.15, nach eil?
- Amira:** Chan eil. Tha e 8.15!
- Omar:** Dè?! Chan eil! Chan eil e 8.15 idir, tha e 7.15.
- Amira:** Chan eil! Greas ort! Tha e anmoch! Ciamar nach robh *alarm* agad?
- Omar:** Chan eil fios agam! Bha an cloc air agus bha *alarm* agam aig 7:15.
- Amira:** Ach seall, chan eil e ag obair. Tha e fhathast aig 7 uairean!
- Omar:** O mo chreach!
- Amira:** Cuin a tha an sgoil a' tòiseachadh?
- Omar:** Tha an sgoil a' tòiseachadh aig 8.45.
- Amira:** Uill, greas ort! Dèan deiseil agus ith pìos tost!



ANNS AN SGOIL

- Tidsear:** Madainn mhath, Omar. Tha e 9.15. Tha thu fadalach! Cuin a **thòisich** sgoil an-diugh?
- Omar:** **Thòisich** sgoil aig 8:45, tha fios agam. **Dh'èirich** mi aig 8.15 agus **dh'ith** mi bracaist gu luath. Ach bha mi fadalach, cha robh am bus ann - tha mi duilich!
- Tidsear:** Na gabh dragh. Tha thu an seo a-nis. Gabh air do shocair!
- Omar:** Cuin a tha an leasan ball-coise a' tòiseachadh?
- Tidsear:** Tha ball-coise a' tòiseachadh aig 10 uairean. Tha leasan matamataig agad an-dràsta. Gabh air do shocair, tha e ceart gu leòr.
- Omar:** Dè cho fada 's a tha an leasan ball-coise?
- Tidsear:** Tha an leasan dà uair a thìde. Dè **dh'ith** thu airson do bhracaist?
- Omar:** **Dh'ith** mi pìos tost. Cha robh tìde gu leòr agam.
- Tidsear:** A bheil an t-acras ort? Tha biadh anns a' chidsin fhathast.
- Omar:** Tapadh leibh, ach tha biadh anns a' bhaga agam. Tha ubhal agam cuideachd.
- Tidsear:** Glè mhath. Sin thu fhèin.

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

dèan *v* | make, do!

seall *v* | look!

tòisich *v* | start!

èirich *v* | rise!

gabh *v* | take!

ith *v* | eat!

anmoch *adj* | late

fadalach *adj* | tardy

cloc *m* | clock

ball-coise *m* | football

biadh *m* | food

ubhal *m* | apple

greas ort! | hurry up!

dèan deiseil! | make ready!

mo chreach! | oh dear!

na gabh dragh | don't worry

gabh air do shocair! | take it easy!

a bheil an t-acras ort? | are you hungry?

3. Tràth Caithte | Past Tense

In the **Còmhradh** we saw three examples of the past tense of regular verbs. These verbs follow a very regular pattern to form their different tenses.

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Gnìomhairean | Verbs

?

In the vocabulary list above, verbs *v* are given in the form you get in the dictionary. In Gaelic this is the imperative, the command form used to give an order **tòisich!** 'start!' and **èirich!** 'rise!'.

We've seen verbal nouns already, '-ing' forms, which are used with **tha** or **bha**.

- **Tòisich!** → Tha mi **a' tòiseachadh**. | I am starting.
- **Èirich!** → Tha mi **ag èirigh**. | I am arising.
- **Ith!** → Bha mi **ag ithe**. | I was eating.

To get the past tense of regular verbs we lenite the command form where possible or add **dh'** to a word which starts with a vowel.

- **Tòisich!** → **Thòisich** mi an-dè. | I started yesterday.
- **Èirich!** → **Dh'èirich** mi mar-thà. | I arose already.
- **Ith!** → **Dh'ith** mi mar-thà. | I ate already.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - In pairs ask each other the questions **Cuin a dh'èirich thu ____?** 'When did you rise ____?', **Cuin a thòisich thu ____?** 'When did you start ____?', **Cuin a dh'ith thu ____?** 'When did you eat ____?', using the following examples:

- **sa mhadainn an-diugh**
- **sa mhadainn an-dè**
- **an obair agad an-diugh**

Sgrìobh ✎ - Put the past tense verbs into these sentences.

1. _____ mi anmoch madainn an-diugh.
2. _____ mo mhàthair air bracaist nuair a _____ mi.
3. _____ e tràth an-diugh ach tha obair aige fhathast.
4. _____ a' ghrian aig 7 sa mhadainn agus tha i teth.
5. _____ an t-uisge feasgar agus tha i fliuch fhathast.
6. _____ mi bracaist tràth madainn an-diugh.

[èirich]
[tòisich, èirich]
[tòisich]
[èirich]
[tòisich]
[ith]

4. Dèanta | Done

Words like **dùinte** 'closed' **fosgailte** 'open(ed)' and **dèanta** 'done' are adjectives, known as past participles, used to describe a state or completed action. This past participle form is not very common in Gaelic. You will only regularly hear a small number of them used.



Tha an doras **dùinte**



Tha an uinneag **fosgailte**



Tha an t-aran **dèanta**

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - In pairs look around the room and ask each other questions using **dùinte**, **fosgailte** and **dèanta**. For example, **A bheil an uinneag fosgailte?** or **A bheil an leasan dèanta?**

➔ Theirigibh gu [6A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 6B Duilleag Obrach, 6C Duilleag Geama]