

Labhair liom fútsa

Comhrá
MILSC



How to greet someone

When you want to say hello to someone in Irish, you say:

Dia dhuit! ¹ [gee-uh gwit]

The answer is: **Dia's Muire dhuit!**

[gee-us murry gwit]



Cé hé tusa?

When you ask someone's name, you may choose any of the structures which follow:

Cé hé tusa? -- (Is) mise Tomás.

[kyay hay thuss-uh iss mish-uh tum-moss]

Who are you? -- I'm Thomas.

Cad is ainm duit? -- Tomás is ainm dom. [cod iss ah-num dit -- tum-moss iss ah-num dum]

What's your name?-- My name's Thomas.

Cé hí sin? -- Is í Máire.

[kyay he shin -- ish ee moy-ruh]

Who's she? It's Mary.

¹ The word is usually spelt **duit** but normally when the preceding sound is a vowel, the **d** is lenited giving **dhuit** and is so spelled in some dialects.

Cad is ainm di? - Máire is ainm di.

[cod iss ah-num dih -- moy-ruh iss ah-num dih]

What's her name? -- Her name's Mary.

Cé hé sin? -- Is é Seán.

[kyay hay shin -- ish-eh shawn]

Who's he? -- It's Sean.

Cad is ainm dó? -- Seán is ainm dó.

[cod iss ah-num doe -- shawn iss ah-num doe]

What's his name? -- His name is Sean.

Cé hiad sin? -- Is iad Pól agus Tadhg.

[kyay he-udd shin -- ish- ee-ud pole ugg-iss tie-guh]

Who are they? -- They're Paul and Tadhg.

Cad is ainm dóibh? [cod iss ah-num doe-eev]

What are their names?

-- Pól agus Tadhg is ainm dóibh.

[pole ugg-iss tie-guh iss ah-num doe-eev]

-- Their names are Paul and Tadhg

To say you are not someone or something,
you say:

Ní mé Peadar. Seán is ainm dom.

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[knee-may-padder. shawn iss unum dum]

I'm not Peter. My name's Sean.

Ní hiad Pól agus Liam. [knee he-ud pole uggus lee-um]

They are not Paul and Liam.

To ask someone to confirm a positive statement of identification, you say:

An tú Peadar? [un-too-padder] *Are you Peter?*

This applies to a positive statement. If the statement is negative, you say:

Nach tú Peadar? [nah- too- padder]
Aren't you Peter?

Nach iad Nóra agus Síle?
[nah-ee-ud no-ruh uggus she-luh]
Aren't they Nora and Sheila?

Conas atá tú?

To ask how someone is, you say:

Conas atá² tú? [cunnis thaw too]
How are you?

² The word is often spelt atá but the first a is usually dropped leaving á. The word is often written as such.



The answer, of course, depends on how you feel. Here are some possible answers:

Tá mé go maith. [thaw may guhmaw] *I'm fine.*

Tá mé go dona. [thaw may guh dunna]
I'm feeling bad.

Tá mé go hainnis. [thaw may guh hannish]
I'm awful.

Tá mé uafásach. [thaw may oo-faw-suh]
I'm dreadful.

Tá mé ar fheabhas. [thaw may air owss]
I'm doing great.

Tá mé cuíosach. [thaw may kwee-suh]
I'm doing O.K. (regular)

Tá mé tinn. [thaw may tyin] *I'm sick.*

Tá mé tuirseach. [thaw may tier-shock]
I'm tired.

To return the question to the person who has just asked you, simply say:

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agus tusa? [ugg-iss thuh-suh] *And you?*

To say please and thanks, these are the words you use:

le do thoil [luh duh hull] *Please*

le bhur dtoil [luh vurr dull] *Please* [pl.]

go raibh mialth agat [agaibh]. *Thank you.*
[gurruh maw ugut / ugive]

Ná habair é. [gnaw hubber eh] *Don't mention it.*

Fáilte romhat. [foil-chuh rowet] *You're welcome.*

Slán agat [agaibh] [slawn ugut / ugive] *Good-bye*
[said by the person leaving]

Slán leat [libh] [slawn lyat / live] *Good-bye*
[said by those staying]

Here are some other useful expressions:

Tá mé an bhúíoch díot. [thaw may un-wee-ok geet]
I'm very grateful to you.

Gabh mo leithscéal. [gow muh leh-shkale]
Excuse me.

Gabhaim pardún agat. [gow-im pardoon uggut]
I beg your pardon.

Slán go fóill. [slawn guh foal]
I'll see you later

Oíche mhaith [agat]. [ee-huh waw uggut]
Good night.

Dia dhuit ar maidin. [gee-ah gwit air mawgin]
Good morning.

Lá maith agat. [law maw uggut]
Have a nice day

Tráthnóna maith agat. [traw-no- nuh maw uggut]
Have a nice evening. Good evening.

Go dté tú slán. [guh-jay-too-slawn]
Have a safe trip.

Slán abhaile. [slawn a-wall-yuh]
Safe home.

Feicfidh mé arís tú. [fake-ee-may-uh-reesh-too]
I'll see you again.

Mo theaghlach

These are the members of my family:

Seo é mo theaghlach:

[shaw eh muh high-loch]

mo dhaídeo/ seanathair [muh yaddee-oh shan-ah-her]

My grandfather

mo mhamó/ seanmháthair

[muh wam-oh shan-wah-her]

My grandmother

m'athair [mahhur] *my father*

mo mháthair [muh waw-her] *my mother*

mo dheirfiúr [muh gruh-foor] *my sister*

mo dheartháir [muh gruh-har] *my brother*

m'uncall [muncle] *my uncle*

m'aintín [man-teen] *my aunt*

mo chol ceathar [muh hul cahher] *my cousin*

Here are some ways of describing the members of your family:



Tá mo dheirfiúr fionn. [thaw muh griff-oor fin]
My sister is fair-haired.

Tá mo dheartháir dubh. [thaw muh grih-har dove]
My brother is dark-haired.

Tá m'athair ramhar. [thaw mahar rower]
My father is fat.

Tá mo mháthair tanaí. [thaw muh wawher tan-knee]
My mother is thin.

Tá m'uncail ard. Tá m'aintin íseal.
[thaw muncle oared. thaw manteen eeshul]
My uncle is tall. My aunt is short.

Tá mo mhamó sean. Tá mé óg.
[thaw muh wamoh shan. thaw may oag]
My grandma is old. I'm young.

Tá mo mhadra cairdiúil.
[thaw muh wawdruh car-duel]
My dog is friendly.



Cén tsli bheatha atá agat?

Stating your profession. The question may be phrased the following ways:

Cén tslí bheatha atá agat?

[kane tlee vahuh athaw uggut]

What is your profession?

An múinteoir tusa? --Is ea / Ní hea.

[un moon-tyore thussuh -- sha knee hah]

An peileadóir é Seán/ í Nóra? Is ea/ Ní hea.

[un pell-uh-door eh shawn... ee know-ruh -- sha knee hah]

[Is] múinteoir mé [mise]. [iss moon-chore may. mishuh]

I'm a teacher.

[Is] sagart é sin. [iss suggurt eh shin]

He's a priest.

[Is] bean rialta í sin. [iss ban real-tuh ee shin]

She's a nun.

[Is] banaltraí sinne. [iss ban-all-tree shin-nuh]

We are nurses.

[Is] daltaí iad sin. [iss doll-tea ee-ud shin]

They are students.

[Is] peileadóirí iadsan. [iss pell-uh-doe-ree ee-ud-son]

They are soccer players.

Here is a list of common professions:

Cé hé Seán?- Is tiomanaí tacsáí [leoraí] é.

[kay-hay-shawn iss choe-manee taksi lorry eh]

What is Sean? He's a taxi, truck driver.

Cé hé Síle? Is aeróstach í.

[kay hay sheila -- iss air-oh-stoh ee]

What is Sheila? She's an air hostess.

Cé hé tusa? Is feirmeoir mé [mise].

[kay hay thussuh iss fair- myore may mishuh]

What are you? I'm a farmer.

dochtúir [dok-toor] *doctor*

piolóta [pea-low-tuh] *pilot*

bancéir [ban-care] *banker*

garda [gord-uh] *policeman*

ceoltóirí [kyole-tore-ree] *musicians*

rincoirí [rin-kyore-ree] *dancers*

rúnaí [roon-knee] *secretary*

buachaill bó [boo-hill bow] *cowboy*

cócaire [coke-air-uh] *cook*





Cad as tú?

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?

To ask where someone is from, you say:

Cad as tú? [cod ass too] *Where are you from?*

The answer is expressed as follows:

As Ceanada mise. [ass kyan-uh-duh mishuh]
I'm from Canada.

Cad as Liam? -- As Meiriceá é.
[cod ass lee-um ass mare-ree-cyaw eh]
Where is Liam from? -- He's from America.

Cad as Síle? -- As Nua Eabhrac í.
[cod ass sheila -- ass noo-uh ow-ruck ee]
Where is Sheila from? -- She's from New York.

To ask where someone is living, the question is:

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
[caw will too ee duh hoe-knee]
Where do you live?



Literally, this means where are you in your living. The answer is:

Tá mé i mo chónaí i dToronto.

[thaw may ee muh hoe-knee ee door-on-toe]

I'm living in Toronto.

Here are other ways to say 'live':

Tá Seán ina chónaí in árasán.

[thaw shawn in-uh hoe-knee in oar-uh-sawn]

John is living in an apartment.

Tá Síle ina cónaí sa chathair.

[thaw sheila in-uh hoe-knee suh haw-her]

Sheila's living in the city.

Tá mo thuismitheoirí ina gcónaí i dteach mór faoin tuath.

[thaw muh hish-mih-whore-ee in-uh goan-knee ih dyah more fween too-ah]

My parents are living in a big house in the country.

Tá muid inár gcónaí i mBoston.

[thaw moo-id in oar goan-knee ih mostun]

We're living in Boston.

Tá sibh i bhur gcónaí cois na farraige.

[thaw shiv ih vurr goan-knee kush nuh far-ig-guh]

You (pl.) are living by the sea.

To ask someone's address, simply say:

Do sheoladh, le do thoil? [duh hyole-uh, luh duh hull]
Your address, please.

The answer is usually the street number, followed by the street name, and the apartment number, if applicable. For example:

a hocht sráid Sherbrooke, árasán a trí.
[a hokt sroyd, oar-uh-sawn uh tree]
8 Sherbrooke Street, apartment 3.

For this, you need to know your numbers.
Here are the numbers from one to ten.

0 = a náid [uh nod-ge]	6 = a sé [uh shay]
1 = a haon [uh hane]	7 = a seacht [uh shockt]
2 = a dó [uh doe]	8 = a hocht [uh hocked]
3 = a trí [uh tree]	9 = a naoi [uh nwee]
4 = a ceathair [uh cyahir]	10 = a deich [uh dyeh]
5 = a cúig [uh coo-ig]	

To ask some's telephone number, simply say:

Cén uimhir theileafóin atá agat?
[kane ever hell-if-fone thaw uggut]

To answer, just give the numbers...

Read these telephone numbers in Irish.

545-3697

681-2437

596-2568

672-7360

932-7359

465-8310

671-9897

484-2383

486-9569

353-0075

Practice saying the following addresses in Irish:

9 Melrose # 6

10 Kensington #1

7 Park Lane #4

3 Eastern #7

6 Western #10

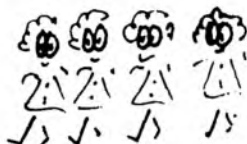
2 Broadway #8

5 Lower Main #2

8 Clarke #5

4 Stevenson # 3

1 Argyle # 9



Tuiscint

Read through the following text and see how much you can understand. Try to guess the meaning of the unfamiliar words.

Seo mo theaghlach. Seo mo thuismitheoirí. Sin é m'athair. Seosamh Ó ' Conaill is ainm dó. Tá sé caoga a cuig (55) bliain d'aois. Fear mór ard dubh is ea é. Labhraíonn sé Gaeilge, Béarla agus Spáinnis. Múinteoir is ea é.

Seo í mo mháthair. Cáitlín Nic Ghearailt is ainm di. Tá sí caoga a ceathair (54) bliain d'aois. Labhraíonn sí Gaeilge agus Béarla freisin ach níl aon Spáinnis aici. Tá mo thuismitheoirí pósta (married) le tríocha a cuig (35) bliain anuas.

Tá triúir (3) deirfiúr agus beirt (2) dheartháireacha agam. Seo í Síle, mo dheirfiúr. Tá sí tríocha a ceathair bliain d'aois. Cailín deas is ea í. Tá sí pósta le Liam Mac Murchú le deich mbliana anuas. Is síciatraí é a fear céile. Tá beirt mhac acu. Seáinín agus Séamaisín. Tá Seán ocht mbliana

d'aois. Tá sé ar scoil sa bhunrang (grade school). Tá Séamaisín trí bliana d'aois. Tá siad ina gcónaí i dToronto.

Seo í Nóra. Cailín íseal ramhar is ea í. Píolóta is ea í. Níl sí pósta fós ach tá buachaill (boyfriend) aici. Tomás Ó 'Ceallaigh is ainm dó. Is iriseoir (journalist) é. Tá sí ina cónaí i Nua Eabhrac le cúig bliana anuas.

Tá deirfiúr eile agam freisin. Úna is ainm di. Tá sí fiche (20) bliain d'aois. Is dalta san ollscoil McGill í. Tá sí ina cónaí le cara (friend) di in árasán beag sa chathair.

Tá beirt dheartháireacha agam freisin, Pól agus Seán. Is é Pól buachaill tanaí, dubh cairdiúil. Is ceoltóir é. Tá sé fiche a cuig (25) bliain d'aois agus tá sé ina chónaí i Vancouver le dha bhliain (for 2 years).

Is é Seán buachaill fionn ard. Tá sé ocht mbliana déag d'aois. Tá sé sa mheánscoil (high school). Is peileadóir é.

Is mise Micheál. Tá mé fiche a seacht (27) bliain d'aois. Is baincéir mise. Tá mé pósta le cúig bliana anuas. Máire Nic Chárthaigh is ainm do mo bhean chéile (wife). Tá triúr

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chlainne (kids) againne, Brian agus Niamh agus Liam. Tá Brian ceithre bliana d'aois agus tá Niamh dhá bhliain d'aois agus tá Liam bliain amháin d'aois.



Cleachtadh

Exercise 1.

Take turns doing the following:

1. Two students greet each other.
2. Ask each other's name.
Ask how each of you is feeling.
3. Say good-bye using one of the expressions provided on the previous page.

Exercise 2:

One student will ask who these people are and the second person will answer. Practice using both ways of asking someone's name and of giving the answer. Ask the question in both the positive and negative forms.

tusa

Pól agus Tadhg

Seamás

Cathal

Nóra

Máire agus Síle

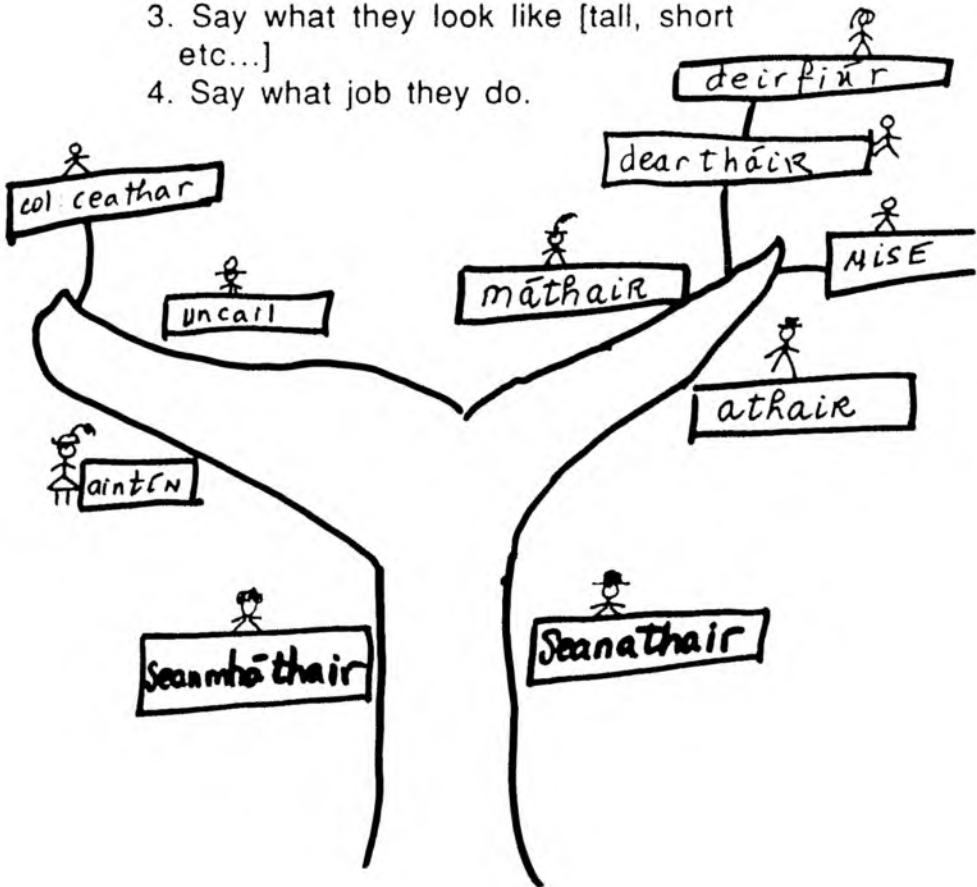
Liam agus Niamh

Eilis

Exercise 3:

Study the family tree below then select a member of the family provide the following information about that person.

1. Give the person's name.
2. Say where that person is living. (city, address)
3. Say what they look like [tall, short etc...]
4. Say what job they do.



Labhair liom fútsa 20

Nótaí

A list of books used to prepare this leaflet

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