

GAIRM

PRONOUNS.

Singular.	Plural.
Mi , I.	Sinn , We.
Thu , Thou.	Sibh , You.
E , He or it.	Iad , They.
I , She or it.	

Generally, in Gaelic, the plural "sibh" is used instead of "thu." This applies particularly when addressing an older person.

SECTION A(1).

The verb "to be," present tense, affirmative.

Singular.	Plural.
Tha mi , I am.	Tha sinn , We are.
Tha thu , You are.	Tha sibh , You are.
Tha e , He is.	Tha iad , They are.
Tha i , She is.	

VOCABULARY.

Nouns with the definite article:—

An gille, The boy; **An duine**, The man; **An là**, The day.

Adjectives:—

Sgìth, Tired; **Blàth**, Warm; **Fuar**, Cold; **Mór**, Big; **Beag**, Small.

Sentences combining the verb "to be" with nouns, pronouns and adjectives:—

- (1) **Tha mi fuar**, I am cold; (2) **Tha iad sgìth**, They are tired; (3) **Tha an duine mòr**, The man is big; (4) **Tha an gille beag**, The boy is little; (5) **Tha an là blàth**, The day is warm.

SECTION A(2).

The verb "to be," present tense, negative.

Singular.	Plural.
Chan eil mi , I am not.	Chan eil sinn , We are not.
Chan eil thu , You are not.	Chan eil sibh , You are not.
Chan eil e , He is not.	Chan eil iad , They are not.
Chan eil i , She is not.	

Sentences using the negative form:—

- (1) **Chan eil mi fuar**, I am not cold; (2) **Chan eil iad sgìth**, They are not tired; (3) **Chan eil an duine mòr**, The man is not big; (4) **Chan eil an gille beag**, The boy is not small; (5) **Chan eil an là blàth**, The day is not warm.

SECTION A(3).

The verb "to be," present tense, interrogative.

Singular.	Plural.
Am bheil mi? Am I?	Am bheil sinn? Are we?
Am bheil thu? Are you?	Am bheil sibh? Are you?
Am bheil e? Is he?	Am bheil iad? Are they?
Am bheil i? Is she?	