

CÚPLA FOCAL

Notes for complete beginners



Stiofán Carson

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Réamhrá

Ar an chéad dul síos, ba mhaith linn ár mbuiochas a ghabháil le Ciste Athmhuintearais na Roinne Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála as an tacaíocht chun an leabhar seo a chur i gcló. Ba mhaith linn ár mbuiochas a ghabháil leis na daoine uilig a chuidigh leis an leabhar seo a chur i gcló fosta, go speisialta na meantóirí féin a thug aiseolas luachmhar domh agus mé i mbun pinn. Ba mhaith liom féin mo bhúiochas a thabhairt do Chaolán Ó Coisneacháin agus do Carmel Ní Dhubhagáin as a gcuidiú chun eager a chur ar an leabhairín.

Tá an leabhar seo bunaithe ar na nótaí a scríobh mé don bhunrang a bhí agam in Turas sa bhliain 2022-23 agus iad ag ullmhú don scrúdú 'Cúpla Focal'. Tá an scrúdú sin ar na chéad dúshláin a bhíonn roimh fhoghlaimeoirí Gaeilge agus síleadh go mbeadh sé úsáideach dá mbeadh leabhairín ar fáil do na meantóirí ionas go mbeadh siad in ann cuidiú agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do na foghlaimeoirí ag na bunleibhéis.

Tá súil agam go mbeidh an leabhairín seo úsáideach agus sultmhar dóibh siúd atá ag toiseacht amach ar a dturas leis an Ghaeilge.

First of all, we would like to thank the Reconciliation Fund of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for the support to print this book. We would like to thank all the people who helped to put this book into print, especially the mentors themselves who gave me valuable feedback while I was writing it. I would also like to thank Caolán Ó Coisneacháin and Carmel Ní Dhubhagáin for their help to edit this booklet.

This book is based on the notes I wrote for my beginners class in Turas in the year 2022-23 as they prepared for the 'Cúpla Focal' exam. That exam is one of the first challenges Irish language learners face, and it was thought that it would be useful if there was a booklet available for the mentors so that they would be able to help and support the learners at the early stage of learning Irish.

I hope that this booklet will be useful and enjoyable for those who are starting out on their journey with the Irish language.

Ádh mór oraibh – *Good luck to you all*
Stiofán

Ceacht a haon: Cé thusa?

Cé thusa? – Who are you?

Is mise... - I am...

Another question that is often asked is...

Cad é an t-ainm atá ort? What is your name? (What is the name that is on you?)

Cad é - What is

an t-ainm -the name

atá - that is

ort – on you

The answer to this is..

Stiofán (or your name) **an t-ainm atá orm** – Stephen the name that is on me.

Cad é an t-ainm atá ort is often shortened to **cén t-ainm atá ort** or even **c'ainm atá ort?**

Another question asked is.

Cad is ainm duit? – What is your name? (what is the name to you (**duit**- to you))

Stiofan (your name) **is ainm domh** – Stephen is my name.

Freagair na ceisteanna (answer the questions)

Cé thusa?

Cad é an t-ainm atá ort?

Cad is ainm duit?

Ceacht a dó: Cad é an sloinne atá ort?

An sloinne – The surname

Cad é an sloinne atá ort? – What is your surname (what is the surname on you)?

Carson (your surname) **an sloinne atá orm** – Carson is my surname.

Freagair an cheist

Cad é an sloinne atá ort?

Ceacht a trí: Cad é mar atá tú?

Cad é mar atá tú? – How are you?

Cad é – What is

Cad é + mar – How

Cad é mar + atá – How is/am/are

Cad é mar atá + tú – How are you?

Tá mé – I am (In Irish the verb comes first. Irish is known as a VSO language (verb, subject, object) whereas in English, the subject comes first, followed by the verb (SVO) subject, verb, object as is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Comparison in sentence structure between English and Irish

English	Subject	Verb	Object
	The man	lifted	the cup
Irish	Verb	Subject	Object
	Thóg	an fear	an cupán

Tá – am

Mé – me/I

Tá mé go maith – I am good.

NB. You've seen '**Is mise Stiofán** - I am Stephen'.

Tá mé is used when you have an adjective or a verb, in this case **tá mé go maith**.

You'll see **Is mise** is used as Stiofán is another noun. Don't worry about this now as we will cover it in more detail in a later lesson.

Tá mé go maith – I'm good

Tá mé go hiontach – I'm great

Tá mé ar mhuin na muice – I'm fantastic (lit. I'm on the pigs back)

Tá mé go measartha – I'm alright (lit. I'm middling)

Tá mé maith go leor – I'm okay (lit. I'm good enough – think galore in English)

Níl caill orm – I've no complaints (lit. there is not a complaint on me)

Tá mé go holc – I'm bad

Tá mé go dona – I'm bad/awful

Tá mé uafásach - I'm awful/terrible.

When you have answered the question **Cad é mar atá tú?**, you may want to ask the other person how they are. You can repeat the question or more simply, you can use the following phrase:

Agus tú féin? – and yourself?

Freagair an cheist

Cad é mar atá tú?

Léigh an comhrá seo agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas
Read this conversations and answer the questions that follow

Is mise Stiofán, Cé thusa?

Is mise Áine, cad é mar atá tú?

Tá mé go maith, go raibh maith agat, agus tú féin?

Tá mé ar mhuin na muice! Tá sé iontach te.

Tá an ghrian ag scoilteadh na gcloch!

How is Áine?

How did Áine describe the weather?

How did Stiofán describe the weather?

Ceacht a sé: Cá as tú?

Cá as tú? – Where are you from?

Cárб as duit?/ Cárб as thú? – Another way of saying ‘Where are you from?’

We reply by saying:

Is as _____ mé.

Is as Ard Mhacha mé – I'm from Armagh

Is as Béal Feirste mé – I'm from Belfast

Is as tuaisceart Bhéal Feirste mé – I'm from north Belfast

Is as deisceart Bhéal Feirste mé – I'm from south Belfast

Is as iarthar Bhéal Feirste mé – I'm from west Belfast

Is as oirtheas Bhéal Feirste mé – I'm from east Belfast

If you want to find out the origin of your placename (which 95% of the time has an Irish language origin) search it on the placenames NI website. The hyperlink and QR code for the website are below:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9b31e0501b744154b4584b1dce1f859b/page/Home/>



Freagair an cheist

Cá as tú? _____

Ceacht a seacht: Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí? – Where are you living?

Tá mé i mo chónaí i..... – I am living in.....

Tá mé i mo chónaí i... - You have to add a letter to the placename following the **i**.

The specific letters that you add to the start of the placenames are shown below. These letters eclipse the first letter of the placename, this is known in Irish as an **urú**.

i mB – **i mBaile Átha Cliath** – In Dublin

i gC – **i gCúil Raithin** – In Coleraine

i nD – **i nDún na nGall** – In Donegal

i bhF – **i bhFear Manach** – In Fermanagh

i nG – **i nGaillimh** – In Galway

i bP – **i bPort an Dúnáin** – In Portadown

i dT – **i dTír Eoghain** – In Tyrone

in – for placenames that start with vowels (**in Ard Mhacha** (in Armagh), **in Iúr Cinn Trá** (in Newry)).

Freagair an cheist

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí? _____

Ceacht a hocht: Déan cur síos ar do cheantar

Déan cur síos ar – Make a description (describe)

do cheantar – your area

You can start by saying where you live – **Tá mé i mo chónai i...**

If you live in the countryside, you can use the following sentence.

Tá mé i mo chónaí faoin tuath – I am living in the countryside

Then we will move onto describe our area.

Is sráidbhaile é – It is a village (**Sráid** = street, **baile** = town – **sráidbhaile** – ‘street town’ or village)

Is baile é – It is a town

Is cathair í – It is a city

Baile mór – big town

Baile beag – small town

Baile measartha mór/measartha beag – reasonably big/reasonably small town

Cathair mhór – big city

Cathair bheag – small city

cathair measartha mór/measartha beag – reasonably big/reasonably small city

Tá a lán áiseanna i mo cheantar – There are a lot of facilities in my area.

Níl a lán áiseanna i mo cheantar – There are not a lot of facilities in my area.

Tá _____ ann – There is _____ in it
(ann means ‘in the area’ or ‘in it’ in this context)

Include a few of the following facilities in your description – If there isn’t a particular facility you can say:

Níl _____ ann -

For instance, **Níl pictiúrlann ann** – there isn’t a cinema.

Aiseanna - facilities

- Pictiúrlann** – cinema
- Amharclann** – theatre
- Siopa** – shop
- Ollmhargadh** – supermarket
- Páirc** – park
- Leabharlann** – library
- Scoil** – school
- Bunscoil** – primary school
- Meánscoil** – secondary school
- Ardscoil** – high school
- Scoil ghramadaí** – grammar school
- Ollscoil** - university
- Linn snámha** – swimming pool
- Sólann** – leisure centre
- Ionad siopadóireachta** – shopping centre
- Óstán** – hotel
- Club óige** – youth club
- Caifé** – café
- Bialann** – restaurant
- Ionad cultúir** – culture centre
- Cultúrlann** – Irish language centre
- Páirc shúgartha** – play park

Léigh an téacs agus freagair na ceisteanna (read the text and answer the questions)

Is mise Stiofán. Is as Ard Mhacha mé. Is cathair bheag í. Tá a lán áiseanna ann. Tá pictiúrlann ann agus tá amharclann ann. Tá linn snámha ann ach níl ollscoil ann.

Where is Stiofán from? _____

Is it a big city? _____

Are there a lot of facilities? _____

Is there a cinema? _____

Is there a university? _____

Freagair an cheist – Déan cur síos ar do cheantar

Ceacht a naoi: Na huimhreacha, 0-12

Uimhir – (a) number

Uimhreacha -

na huimhreacha – the numbers

a náid – 0

a haon – 1

a dó – 2

a trí – 3

a ceathair – 4

a cúig – 5

a sé – 6

a seacht – 7

a hocht – 8

a naoi – 9

a deich – 10

a haon déag - 11

a dó dhéag – 12

Ceacht a deich: Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?

Uimhir ghutháin – (a) phone number

an uimhir ghutháin – the phone number

Cad é – What is

Cad é an uimhir ghutháin – What is the phone number

cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá – What is the phone number
that is

Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat? – What is the phone
number that is at you? (What's your phone number?)

Scriobh amach na huimhreacha gutháin seo – write out
these telephone numbers

a náid, a haon, a sé, a trí, a naoi, a hocht, a ceathair, a náid, a
náid

a náid, a dó, a hocht, a naoi, a náid, a trí, a haon, a náid, a
náid, a seacht, a trí

a náid, a dó, a hocht, a naoi, a náid, a ceathair, a cúig, a hocht,
a sé, a náid

a náid, a dó, a hocht, a naoi, a náid, a seacht, a ceathair, a
naoi, a sé, a hocht, a hocht.

a náid, a seacht, a naoi, a cúig, a cúig, a náid, a cúig, a
ceathair, a náid, a dó, a ceathair.

Scríobh amach na huimhreacha guthán seo i nGaeilge –
Write out these telephone numbers in Irish

028 9028 8818

028 3751 5229

077 1472 8101

028 4377 0331

075 0125 2027

Ceacht a haon déag: Cén t-am é?

am - (a) time

an t-am – the time

Cén t-am é? – What time is it?

Cad é an t-am atá sé? - What time is it? (as well, both are used).

Tá sé a haon a chlog – It's one o'clock

Tá sé leath i ndiaidh a seacht – It's half past seven

Tá sé ceathrú i ndiaidh a dó – It's a quarter past two

Tá sé ceathrú go dtí a trí – It's a quarter to three

Tá sé cuig i ndiaidh a dó – It's five past two

Tá sé deich i ndiaidh a hocht – It's ten past eight

Tá sé fiche i ndiaidh a haon déag – It's twenty past eleven

Tá sé fiche is a cúig i ndiaidh a dó dhéag – It's twenty-five past twelve

The following links can be used to learn the time

1. The time – listen and repeat the phrase CCEA –

<https://ccea.org.uk/interactive/piasch/p06/listening/index.html>



2. The time – quiz

<https://ccea.org.uk/interactive/piasch/p06/assessment/index.html>



3. The speaking clock – learn the hours

<https://ccea.org.uk/interactive/an-clog-cainteach/clock-1-north/web/clock1.html>



4. The speaking clock – learn the minutes

<https://ccea.org.uk/interactive/an-clog-cainteach/clock-2-north/web/clock2n.html>



5. The speaking clock – quiz –

<https://ccea.org.uk/interactive/an-clog-cainteach/clock-3-north/web/clock3n.html>



Scríobh amach na hamanna seo i nGaeilge – write out these times in Irish

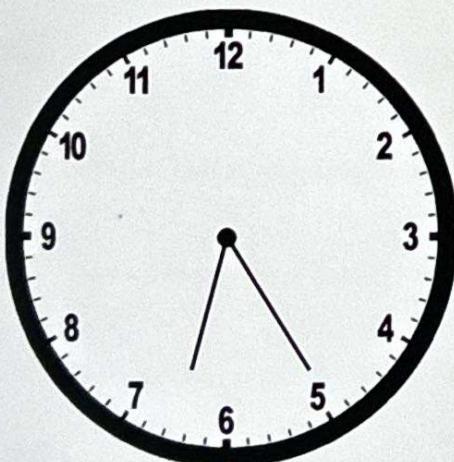
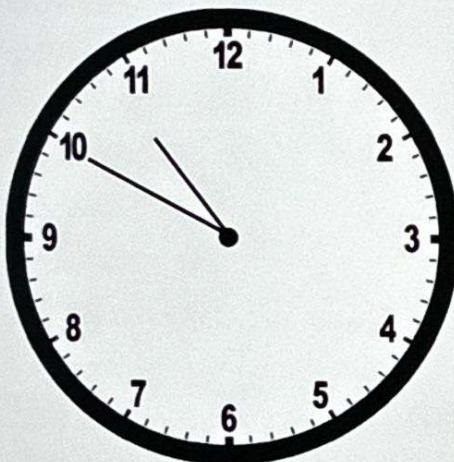
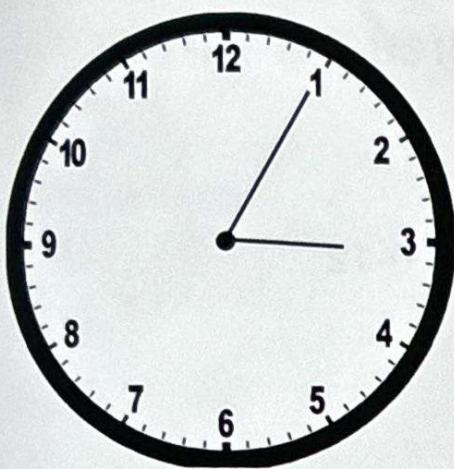
13:15
PM

05:40
PM

09:05
PM

19:30
PM

22:00
PM



Ceacht a dó dhéag: Na huimhreacha 13-100

na huimhreacha – the numbers

Let's first go back over the numbers from 0-12

a náid – 0

a haon – 1

a dó – 2

a trí – 3

a ceathair – 4

a cúig – 5

a sé – 6

a seacht – 7

a hocht – 8

a naoi – 9

a deich – 10

a haon déag - 11

a dó dhéag – 12

a trí déag - 13

a ceathair déag – 14

a cúig déag – 15

a sé déag – 16

a seacht déag – 17

a hocht déag – 18

a naoi déag – 19

From 20-30, it is the big number (**fiche**) followed by the smaller number

fiche – 20

fiche a haon – 21

fiche a dó – 22

fiche a trí – 23

...

fiche a naoi – 29

The pattern repeats for the numbers from tríocha to céad

tríocha – 30

daichead – 40

caoga – 50

seasca – 60

seachtó – 70

ochtó – 80

nócha – 90

céad – 100

Scríobh amach na huimhreacha seo i nGaeilge – write out the following sentences in Irish

12 _____

22 _____

27 _____

36 _____

52 _____

85 _____

99 _____

Ceacht a trí déag: Ag cuntas rudaí

Irish has a very specific way of counting objects.

When counting from two to six – the object takes a **séimhiú**

When counting from seven to ten – the object takes an **urú**

Guthán – a phone

Guthán amháin – one phone

Dhá ghuthán – two phones – When counting things we use the word **dhá** instead of **dó**

Trí ghuthán – three phones

Ceithre ghuthán – four phones – When counting things we use the word **ceithre** instead of **ceathair**

Cúig ghuthán – five phones

Sé ghuthán – six phones

Seacht nguthán – seven phones

Ocht nguthán – eight phones

Naoi nguthán – nine phones

Deich nguthán – ten phones

Words that start with a vowel do not take a séimhiú but do take an urú.

Remember words that begin with LNR and Sc, Sm, Sp and St cannot take a séimhiú nór an urú

This is summarised in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Summary of the effect of the starting letters of words when counting things in Irish

	Cupán (cup)	Mála (bag)	Leabhar (book)	Úll (apple)
1	Cupán amháin	Mála amháin	Leabhar amháin	Úll amháin
2	Dhá chupán	Dhá mhála	Dhá leabhar	Dhá úll
3	Trí chupán	Trí mhála	Trí leabhar	Trí úll
4	Ceithre chupán	Ceithre mhála	Ceithre leabhar	Ceithre úll
5	Cúig chupán	Cúig mhála	Cúig leabhar	Cúig úll
6	Sé chupán	Sé mhála	Sé leabhar	Sé úll
7	Seacht gcupán	Seacht mála	Seacht leabhar	Seacht n-úll
8	Ocht gcupán	Ocht mála	Ocht leabhar	Ocht n-úll
9	Naoi gcupán	Naoi mála	Naoi leabhar	Naoi n-úll
10	Deich gcupán	Deich mála	Deich leabhar	Deich n-úll

Cuir Béarla ar na habairtí seo – Translate the sentences into English

Dhá fhocal _____

Trí leabhar _____

Sé mhála _____

Ocht gcupán _____

Naoi n-óráiste _____

Cuir Gaeilge ar na habairtí seo – Translate the sentences into Irish

Nine words _____

Two books _____

Five bags _____

Four cups _____

One phone _____

Ceacht a ceathair déag: Cén aois thú?

Cén aois thú? – What age are you?

Counting years in Irish is a little bit different than counting other things, there are strong similarities.

Bliain - a year

Tá mé bliain amháin d'aois – I am a year of age

Bliain amháin – a year (only)

d'aois – of age

Tá mé dhá bhliain d'aois – I am two years of age

Tá mé trí bliana d'aois – I am three years of age

Tá mé ceithre bliana d'aois – I am four years of age

Tá mé cúig bliana d'aois – I am five years of age

Tá mé sé bliana d'aois – I am six years of age

Tá mé seacht mbliana d'aois – I am seven years of age

Tá mé ocht mbliana d'aois – I am eight years of age

Tá mé naoi mbliana d'aois – I am nine years of age

Tá mé deich mbliana d'aois – I am ten years of age

Tá mé aon bhliain déag d'aois – I am eleven years of age

Tá mé dhá bhliain déag d'aois – I am twelve years of age

Tá mé trí bliana déag d'aois – I am thirteen years of age

Tá mé ceithre bliana déag d'aois – I am fourteen years of age

Tá mé cúig bliana déag d'aois – I am fifteen years of age

Tá mé sé bliana déag d'aois – I am sixteen years of age

Tá mé seacht mbliana déag d'aois – I am seventeen years of age

Tá mé ocht mbliana déag d'aois – I am eighteen years of age

Tá mé naoi mbliana déag d'aois – I am nineteen years of age

Tá mé fiche bliain d'aois – I am twenty years of age

When counting from 21-100 you use the same structure as above where you will have the smaller number 1,2,3 etc, followed by **bliain/bhliain/bliana/mbliana**, followed by is and the bigger number.

Tá mé bliain is (agus) fiche d'aois – I am twenty-one years of age

Tá mé dhá bhliain is fiche d'aois – I am twenty-two years of age

Tá mé trí bliana is fiche d'aois – I am twenty-three years of age

Tá mé naoi mbliana is fiche d'aois – I am twenty-nine years of age

Tá mé tríocha bliain d'aois – I am thirty years of age

Tá mé daichead bliain d'aois – I am forty years of age

Tá mé caoga bliain d'aois – I am fifty years of age

Tá mé seasca bliain d'aois – I am sixty years of age

Tá mé seachtó bliain d'aois – I am seventy years of age

Tá mé ochtó bliain d'aois – I am eighty years of age

Tá mé nócha bliain d'aois – I am ninety years of age

Tá mé céad bliain d'aois – I am one-hundred years of age

Freagair an cheist

Cén aois thu? _____

Ceacht a cúig déag: Déan cur síos ort féin

Tá mé ard – I am tall

Tá mé beag – I am small

Tá mé measartha beag/ard - I'm kind of small/tall – Use measartha before any of the adjectives we will be using below.

Tá mé iontach beag/ard – I am very small/tall – Use iontach before any of the adjectives we will be using below.

Tá mé tanaí – I am thin

Tá mé ramhar – I am fat

Tá mé óg - I am young

Tá mé aosta – I am old

You can also say **Níl mé ramhar** – I am not fat

Tá mo chuid gruaige catach – My hair is curly

Tá mo chuid gruaige díreach – My hair is straight

Tá mo chuid gruaige gairid – My hair is short

Tá mo chuid gruaige fada – My hair is long

Tá mé maol – I am bald

Tá mé ag éirí maol – I am getting bald.

Tá mo chuid gruaige dubh – My hair is black

Tá mo chuid gruaige rua - My hair is (red) ginger

Tá mo chuid gruaige donn – My hair is brown

Tá mo chuid gruaige fionn – My hair is blonde

Tá mo chuid gruaige liath – My hair is grey

Tá mo shúile gorm – My eyes are blue

Tá mo shúile donn – My eyes are brown/hazel

Tá mo shúile glas – My eyes are green

Freagair an cheist

Déan cur síos ort féin:

Ceacht a sé déag: Cén sórt duine thú?

Duine – person

Cén sórt – What sort/kind

Cén sórt duine thú? – What sort of person are you?

Tá mé.....

Cainteach – talkative

Cairdiúil – friendly

Aclaí – athletic/sporty

Dílis – loyal

Díograiseach – diligent/enthusiastic

Dúthrachtach – diligent

Dícheallach – diligent

Neamhspleách – independent

Tuisceanach – understanding

Bríomhar – lively

Cuidiúil – helpful

Gealgháireach – light-hearted/giggly

Fálsa – lazy

Dearmadach - forgetful

Feargach - angry

Ciúin – quiet

Smutach – moody

Tarcaisneach – sarcastic

Freagair an cheist

Cén sórt duine thú?

Ceacht a seacht déag: Cá háit ar rugadh agus ar tógadh thú?

Cá háit – what place/where

Cá háit ar rugadh thú? – Where were you born?

Cá háit ar tógadh thú? – Where were you raised?

Cá háit ar rugadh agus ar tógadh thú? – Where were you born and raised?

Cár rugadh agus cár tógadh thú? - Where were you born and raised?

Rugadh i... mé – I was born in

Tógadh i... mé – I was raised in

Rugadh i mBéal Feirste mé – I was born in Belfast

i... - You have to add a letter to the placename following the **i**.

Freagair an cheist

Cá háit ar rugadh agus ar tógadh thú?

Ceacht a hocht déag: Cén post atá agat?

post – job

slí bheatha – way of life/career

Cén post – What job

Cén tslí bheatha – What job/way of life/career

Cén post atá agat? – What job is at you (what job do you have?)

Is tógalaí mé – I am a builder

Ba thógalaí mé – I was a builder

Is freastalaí mé – I am a waiter

Ba fhreastalaí mé – I was a waiter

Is dochtúir mé – I am a doctor

Ba dhochtúir mé – I was a doctor

Is cuntasóir mé – I am an accountant

Ba chuntasóir mé – I am an accountant

Is múinteoir mé – I am a teacher

Ba mhúinteoir mé – I was a teacher

When using the past tense, **Séimhiú** everything except – L N and R
As well as SC, SM, SP, ST, and vowels

Is scoláire mé – I am a student

Ba scoláire mé – I was a student

When using a job that begins with a vowel we use **b'** as opposed to **ba**

Is banaltra mé - I am a nurse (traditionally used for female nurses – but still accepted and in use)

Is altra mé – I am a nurse (more commonly used today)

Ba bhanaltra mé – I was a nurse

B'altra mé - I was a nurse

Ailtire – Architect

Aisteoir – Actor

Aeróstach – Flight attendant

Amhránaí – Singer

Ardmháistir – Headmaster

Báicéir – Baker

Bainisteoir – Manager

Búistéir – Butcher

Ceimiceoir – Chemist

Ceoltóir – Musician

Cigire – inspector

Cócaire – Cooker

Coslia – Chiropodist

Craoltóir – Broadcaster

Cúntóir ranga – Class assistant

Cúntóir siopa – Shop assistant

Cúntóir díolacháin – Sales assistant

Dlíodóir – Lawyer

Fáilteoir – Receptionist

Fear dóiteáin/bean dóiteáin – Firefighter

- Fear bainne/bean bhainne** – Milkman/Milkwoman
Fear an phoist/bean an phoist – Mailman/Mailwoman
Feirmeoir – Farmer
Garda – Guard
Glantóir – Cleaner
Gogamán – Babysitter
Iascaire – Fisher
Innealtóir – Engineer
Iriseoir – Journalist
Léachtóir – Lecturer
Láithreoir – Presenter
Maor tráchta – Traffic warden
Meicneoir – Mechanic
Oibrí monarchan – Factory worker
Oibrí sóisialta – Social worker
Oifigeach – Officer
Peileadóir – Footballer
Píolóta – Pilot
Poitigéir – Pharmacist
Polaitseoir – Politician
Príomhoide – Principal
Rúnaí - secretary
Sagart – Priest
Siopadóir – Shopkeeper
Siúinéir – Joiner
Taoiseach – Prime minister/ leader
Tiománaí – Driver
Tógálaí – Builder
Tréidlia – Vet
Tuairisceoir – Reporter
Uachtarán - President

Níl post agam – I've no job

Tá mé difhostaithe – I'm unemployed

Tá mé éirithe as (an obair) – I'm retired (from work)

Tá mé ar scor – I am retired

Freagair an cheist

Cad é an post atá agat?

Ceacht a naoi déag: Duine amháin, beirt, triúr

Irish uses a specific method for counting people

Duine – a person

Duine amháin – one person

Beirt – two people

Triúr – three people

Ceathrar – four people

Cúigear – five people

Seisear – six people

Seachtar – seven people

Ochtar – eight people

Naonúr – nine people

Deichniúr – ten people

Duine dhéag – eleven people

Dháréag – twelve people

Trí dhuine dhéag – thirteen people

Ceithre dhuine dhéag – fourteen people

Cúig dhuine dhéag – fifteen people

Sé dhuine dhéag – sixteen people

Seacht nduine dhéag – seventeen people

Ocht nduine dhéag – eighteen people

Naoi nduine dhéag – nineteen people

Fiche duine... - twenty people...

Ceacht fiche: Na daoine sa teaghla

An teaghla – the family

An clann – the family (normally referring to your children)

na daoine – the people

sa (i+an) – in the

Tá agam – I have

Tá máthair agam – I have a mother

Máthair – mother

Leasmháthair – half/step mother

Athair – father

Leasathair – half/step father

Mac – son

Leasmhac – half/step son

Iníon – daughter

Leasiníon – half/step daughter

Fear céile – husband

Bean chéile – wife

Seanmháthair – grand mother

Seanathair – grandfather

Uncail – uncle

Aintín – auntie

Col ceathrair – cousin

Garmhac – grandson

Gariníon – granddaughter

Neacht – niece

Nia – nephew

Deartháir – brother

Deirfiúr - sister

Ceacht a fiche a haon: Cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlach?

Duine – a person

Do theaghlach – your family

Cá mhéad – How many

Cá mhéad duine – How many people

Cá mhéad duine atá – How many people are...

i do theaghlach – in your family

Cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlach? – How many people are in your family?

When counting family members we use these words for counting people:

Seanathair amháin – 1 grandfather

Beirt seanaithreacha – 2 grandfathers

Mac amháin – 1 son

Beirt mhac – 2 sons

You'll notice the **séimhiú** that has been included here – A word that follows **beirt** will have a **séimhiú** unless it starts with D S or T (also remember L, N and R and Sc, Sm, Sp and St are never aspirated)

Deartháir - a brother

Beirt deartháireacha – two brothers

Máthair – a mother

Beirt mháithreacha – two mothers

Triúr máithreacha – three mothers (no **séimhiú**)

You will also have noticed that the words change following the numbers **beirt**, **triúr** etc. – it has gone into the plural form of the noun.

Máthair – **Máithreacha**

Athair – **Aithreacha**

Mac – **Mac**

Iníon – **Iníonacha**

Fear céile – **Fear céile**

Bean chéile – **Ban céile**

Seanmháthair – **Seanmhaithreacha**

Seanathair – **Seanaithreacha**

Uncail – **Uncailí**

Aintín – Aintíní

Col ceathrair – Col ceathracha

Garmhac – Garmhac

Gariníon – Gariníonacha

Neacht – Neachtanna

Nia - Nianna

Freagair an cheist - Cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlaich?



TURAS

Cúpla focal

Notes for
complete
beginners

Stiofán Carson

Tacaíocht
fuaime ar fáil
tríd an chlód QR

seo.

Audio support
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