

**Ceacht**

# 5

**Cé mhéad atá agat?**

*How many do you have?*



This lesson looks at using numbers – counting things and using numbers in combination with nouns.

This lesson contains the following topics:

- §1. Counting numbers greater than 20
- §2. Cardinal numbers with nouns
- §3. Translating ‘one’ and ‘only’
- §4. Vigesimal system – numbers from 20-99
- §5. Partitive constructions: using counting numbers with de
- §6. The dual form
- §7. Special plural forms with numbers
- §8. Using ceann with numbers
- §9. Cardinal numbers with the article
- §10. Cardinal numbers with a following (attributive) adjective
- §11. Syncopated adjectives
- §12. Dialectical variations
- §13. Other nouns representing numbers

# Maoluimhreacha

## Counting numbers

### §1. Counting numbers greater than 20

When using numbers on their own, such as when counting, in an address or a telephone number, telling the time or a mathematical expression, the numbers greater than 20 are as follows:

|    |                                              |           |                                                       |
|----|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 21 | <b>fiche a haon*</b><br>/f'ix'ə hu:N/        | 40        | <b>daichead / ceathracha</b><br>/da:x'əd / k'æ:hrəxə/ |
| 22 | <b>fiche a dó</b><br>/f'ix'ə do:/            | 50        | <b>caoga</b><br>/ku:gə/                               |
| 23 | <b>fiche a trí</b><br>/f'ix'ə t'r'i:/        | 60        | <b>seasca</b><br>/s'æ:skə/                            |
| 24 | <b>fiche a ceathair</b><br>/f'ix'ə k'æ:hər'/ | 70        | <b>seachtó</b><br>/ s'æ:xto:/                         |
| 25 | <b>fiche a cúig</b><br>/f'ix'ə ku:g'/        | 80        | <b>ochtó</b><br>/oxto:/                               |
| 26 | <b>fiche a sé</b><br>/f'ix'ə s'e:/           | 90        | <b>nócha</b><br>/ NO:xə/                              |
| 27 | <b>fiche a seacht</b><br>/f'ix'ə s'æ:xt/     | 100       | <b>céad</b><br>/k'e:d/                                |
| 28 | <b>fiche a hocht</b><br>/f'ix'ə hox't/       | 200       | <b>dhá chéad</b><br>/ ʏɑ: x'e:d /                     |
| 29 | <b>fiche a naoi</b><br>/f'ix'ə nu:/          | 1000      | <b>míle</b><br>/m'i:l'e/                              |
| 30 | <b>tríocha</b><br>/t'r'i:xə/                 | 1,000,000 | <b>milliún</b><br>/m'il'u:N/                          |

The words for the numerals **aon** through to **deich** always follow the numeral particle **a**, which causes **h** to be added to words beginning with a vowel.

Multiples of ten (except **deich** = 10) are nouns. They do not take the numeral particle **a**.

\*Instead of **fiche a haon**, you could also say: **a haon is fiche**, *one and twenty*, **a dó is fiche**, *two and twenty*, and so on.

# Bunuimhreacha

*Cardinal numbers*

## §2. Cardinal numbers with nouns

Cardinal numbers are used to specify a quantity of things. Except for **dhá** and **ceithre**, they are the same as counting numbers without the numeral particle: **a**.

They precede the noun, which is in the *singular* form.

The numbers 1-6 *lenite* (cause séimhiú to) the following consonant.

The numbers 7-10 *eclipse* (cause urú to) the following consonant.

|               |                                               |              |                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| one mouth     | <b>béal amháin*</b><br>/b'e:l ə βa:n' /       | 21 doors     | <b>doras is fiche</b><br>/dorəs is f'ix'ə /                         |
| two cakes     | <b>dhá chiste</b><br>/ɣa: x'i:s't'ə /         | 22 potatoes  | <b>dhá phráta is fiche</b><br>/ɣa: fra:təs f'ix'ə /                 |
| dodo          |                                               |              |                                                                     |
| three drinks  | <b>trí dheoch</b><br>/t'r'i: ɣ'ox /           | 33 rooms     | <b>trí sheomra is tríocha</b><br>/t'r'i: ho:mrəs t'r'i:xə /         |
| four rings    | <b>ceithre fháinne</b><br>/k'er'(ə) a:N'ə /   | 44 countries | <b>ceithre thír is daichead</b><br>/k'er'ə hi:r' is da:x'e:d /      |
| five glasses  | <b>cúig ghloine</b><br>/ku:g' ɣlen'ə /        | 55 sheep     | <b>cúig chaora is caoga</b><br>/ ku:g' xw:rə is cw:gə /             |
| six bags      | <b>sé mhála</b><br>/s'e: βa:lə /              | 66 tables    | <b>Sé bhord is seasca</b><br>/s'e: βaurd is s'æ:skə /               |
| seven pieces  | <b>seacht bpíosa</b><br>/s'æ:xt b'i:sə /      | 77 apples    | <b>seacht n-úll is seachtó</b><br>/s'æ:xt nu:l is s'æ:xto: /        |
| eight houses  | <b>ocht dteach</b><br>/oxt d'æ:x /            | 88 guns      | <b>ocht ngunna is ochtó</b><br>/oxt ɣunə is oxto: /                 |
| nine boats    | <b>naoi mbád</b><br>/nu: ma:d /               | 99 pounds    | <b>naoi bpunt is nócha</b><br>/Nu: bunT is nO:xə /                  |
| ten chairs    | <b>deich gcathaoir</b><br>/d'e(x') ga:hi:r' / | 100 boxes    | <b>céad bosca</b><br>/k'e:d boskə /                                 |
| eleven prizes | <b>duais is déag</b><br>/duais' is d'e:g /    | 213 grams    | <b>dhá chéad, trí ghrám déag</b><br>/ɣa: x'e:d t'r'i: ɣra:m d'e:g / |
| twenty farms  | <b>fiche feirm</b><br>/f'ix'ə f'er'əm' /      | 1000 miles   | <b>míle míle</b><br>/m'i:l'ə m'i:l'ə /                              |

**Déag** is usually lenited after a *singular* noun ending with a vowel:

14 nights **cheithre oíche dhéag**      15 dresses **chúig ghúna dhéag**

With other multiples of ten, use the *common singular* form of the noun without any mutation.

20 boats **fiche bád**      30 books **tríocha leabhar**      40 buses **daichead bus**  
50 shoes **caoga bróg**      60 shirts **seasca léine**      70 hats **seachtó hata**

### Why do the numbers 7-10 cause *urú*?

*Eclipsis (urú) is the effect of a nasal consonant (even if the nasal consonant disappeared sixteen centuries ago).*



### §3. Translating 'one' and 'only'

There are three possibilities for *one boat*:

**bád**      **bád amháin**      **aon bhád amháin**

The adverb: **amháin** used to mean *only*. It is used instead of the number (**aon**), but must be used if **aon** is also used.

This is because **aon bhád** does not mean: *one boat*. It means: *any boat(s)*, in questions – or in negative sentences, *no boat(s)*. **Aon** lenites (causes séimhiú to) the first consonant of the following word – except for the dental consonants, **t** and **d**, and **s** + a vowel or liquid consonant (**l**, **r**, **n**), which changes to **t** (written in front of the word).

Do you have a pen (any pen)? **An bhfuil aon pheann agat?**

I don't have a ticket. (I have no ticket.) **Níl aon ticéad agam.**

Isn't there any shop open now? **Nach bhfuil aon tsiopa oscailte anois?**

To translate *only*, the negative form of the verb is used with the word: **ach** (*but*):

I have only one ticket. **Níl ach (aon) ticéad amháin agam.**

#### §4. Vigesimal system – numbers from 20-99

Counting by twenties was a popular method of counting for many centuries, and is still in use in the Gaeltacht. (It also found in French, but not in Swiss French). Forty: **daichead** = **dhá fhichid** (*two twenties*)

Counting is done in steps of twenty (20, 2x20, 3x20, 4x20, ...).

That means that the tens 30, 50, 70, 90 appear as 10+20, 10+(2x20), and so on. **Scór/scóir**, is often used instead of **fiche/fichid**.

30 gates (10 + 20) **deich ngeata is fiche**  
/d'e(x') ŋæ:təs f'ix'ə/

32 boats (12 + 20) **dhá bhád déag is fiche**  
/ɣɑ: βɑ:d d'e:g is f'ix'ə/

40 herring (2 x 20) **dhá scóir scadán**  
/ɣɑ: sko:r' skadɑ:N/

60 minutes (3 x 20) **trí fichid nóiméad**  
/t'r'i: f'i:x'id' no:m'e:d/

87 points (7 +(4 x 20) **seacht bpointe is ceithre fichid**  
/s'æ:xt ben't'ə s c'er'ə f'i:x'id' /

92 goats (12 +(4 x 20) **dhá ghabhar déag is ceithre fichid**  
/ɣɑ: ɣaur d'e:g is c'er'ə f'i:x'id' /

An alternative for *fifty* is **leathchéad**, *half a hundred*.

50 cows (10 +(2 x 20) **deich mbó is dhá scór / leathchéad bó**  
/d'ex' mo: s ɣɑ: sko:r / l'æ: x'e:d bo:/

55 birds (15 +(2 x 20) **Cúig éan déag is dhá scór / cúig éan is leathchéad**  
/ku:g' e:n d'e:g is ɣɑ: sko:r / ku:g' e:N is l'æ:x'e:d/

The vigesimal system is also used for number above 100:

**cúig fichid** = 100

**sé fichid bád** = 120 boats (*six twenties of boats*)

instead of: **céad is fiche bád** = 120 boats

**seacht bhfichid** = 140 (*seven twenties*)

**ocht bhfichid** = 160

**naoi bhfichid** = 180

## §5. Partitive constructions: using counting numbers with **de**

When listing things, discussing quantities or using large numbers, you can use *moalúimhreacha* with the preposition: **de**, which takes the *common* (or *dative*) *singular* form of the noun.

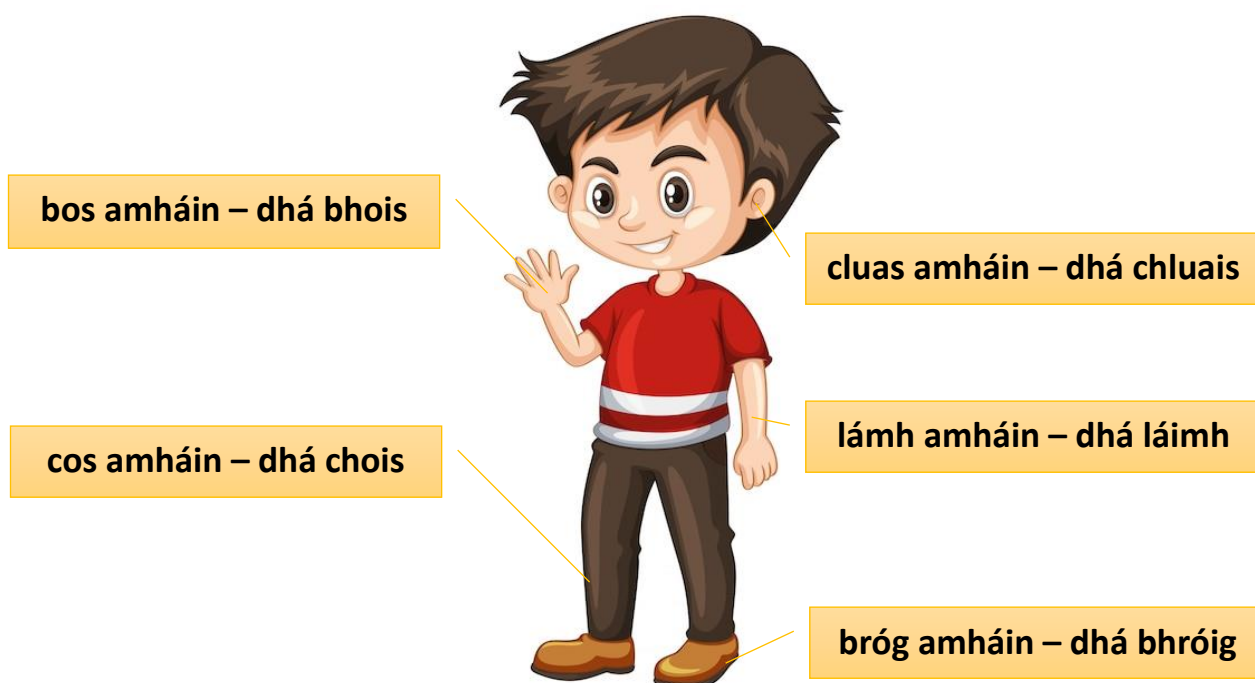
859 *factories*    **ocht gcéad caoga a naoi de mhonarcha**  
 3, 446 *cities*    **trí mhíle, ceithre chéad daichead a sé de chathair**

The numeral particle: **a**, is not used in selections:

*a teaspoon or two*    **taespúnóg nó dhó**  
*three or four flowers*    **trí nó ceathair de bhláth**

## §6. The dual form

The noun following **dhá** (2) is always in the singular and is lenited. Some second declension nouns use a special dual form, which is the same as the *dative* case (used with simple prepositions), where a final broad consonant changes to slender. In contemporary Irish, this is often restricted to just a few feminine nouns referring to parts of the body or things occurring in pairs:



\*In Conamara, you'll often hear the dual/dative form of second declension nouns used all the time as the common form.

## §7. Special plural forms with numbers

Some words (often units of measurement) have special plural forms when used with basic numbers (other than **aon** and **dhá**).

Instead of *seimhiú*, the numbers 3-6 add **h** to words beginning with a vowel.

|                     | <b>aon/dhá</b>        | <b>trí - sé</b> | <b>seacht - deich</b> | <i>plural</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| <i>years</i>        | <b>bh</b> liain       | bliana          | <b>m</b> bliana       | blianta       |
| <i>pieces/units</i> | <b>c</b> heann        | cinn            | <b>g</b> cinn         | ceanna        |
| <i>eggs</i>         | <b>u</b> bh           | <b>h</b> uibhe  | <b>n</b> -uibhe       | uibheacha     |
| <i>hours/times</i>  | <b>u</b> aire         | <b>h</b> uaire  | <b>n</b> -uaire       | uaireanta     |
| <i>weeks</i>        | <b>ts/sh</b> eachtain | seachtaine      | seachtaine            | seachtainí    |
| <i>inches</i>       | <b>o</b> rlach        | <b>h</b> orlaí  | <b>n</b> -orlaí       | orlaí*        |
| <i>feet</i>         | <b>t/th</b> rough     | troithe         | <b>d</b> troithe      | troithe*      |
| <i>pennies</i>      | <b>p</b> hingin       | pingine         | <b>b</b> pingine      | pinginí       |
| <i>shillings</i>    | <b>s</b> cilling      | scillinge       | scillinge             | scillingí     |

**Aon** does not cause *seimhiú* to dental consonants, but causes **s** to change to **t** (written **ts**), if followed by a vowel or a liquid (**l**, **r** or **n**).

**Déag** is not lenited after these plural noun forms:

*thirteen years* **trí bliana déag**

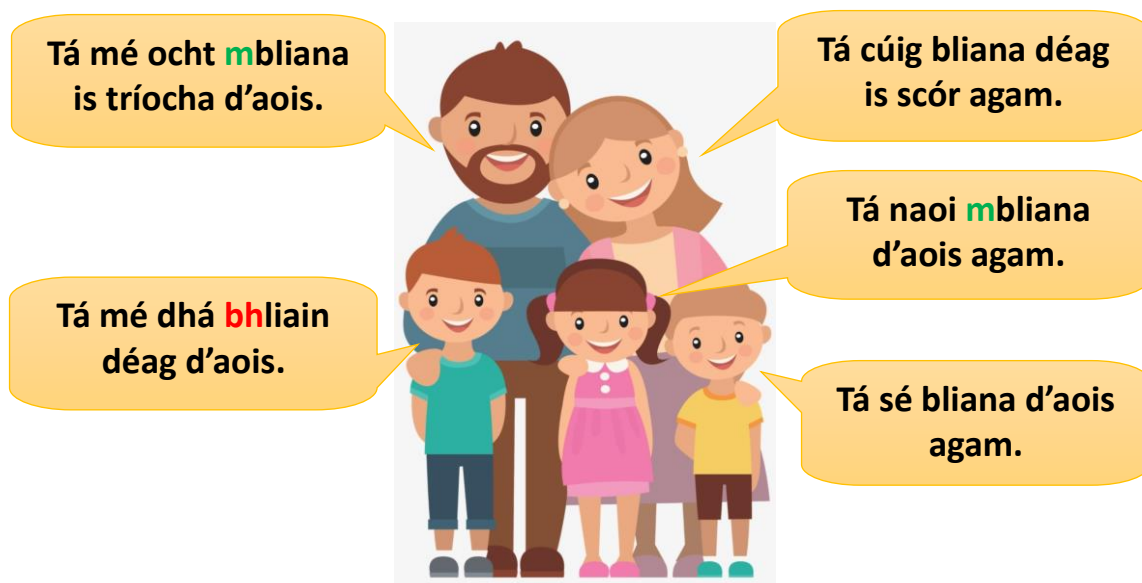
**Punt** (*pound*) before **déag** is always **punta**:

*twelve pounds* **dhá phunta dhéag**

\*The same as the plural form (due to the spelling reform of 1948).

## Cén aois atá agat?/Cén aois thú?

*What age are you?*



A: Translate the following:

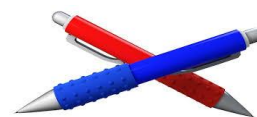
|                    |       |                        |       |
|--------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| <i>two years</i>   | _____ | <i>nineteen years</i>  | _____ |
| <i>two eggs</i>    | _____ | <i>eight eggs</i>      | _____ |
| <i>three units</i> | _____ | <i>eight (units)</i>   | _____ |
| <i>three times</i> | _____ | <i>nine times</i>      | _____ |
| <i>two weeks</i>   | _____ | <i>ten weeks</i>       | _____ |
| <i>six inches</i>  | _____ | <i>eight inches</i>    | _____ |
| <i>five feet</i>   | _____ | <i>twelve feet</i>     | _____ |
| <i>two pounds</i>  | _____ | <i>fourteen pounds</i> | _____ |

### §8. Using **ceann** with numbers

The noun **ceann** (lit. *head*), plural: **cinn**, is used with numbers to mean *pieces, units, 'ones'*, in much the same way that we refer to 'head of cattle' in English. The cardinal numbers 1-10 cannot be used alone without a noun, so **ceann/cinn** is often used as a 'filler' noun rather than repeating the noun in question.

**Cé mhéad peann atá ann? Tá dhá cheann ann.**

*How many pens are there? There are two.*



**Cé mhéad bláthanna atá agat? Tá sé cinn agam.**

*How many flowers do you have? I have six.*

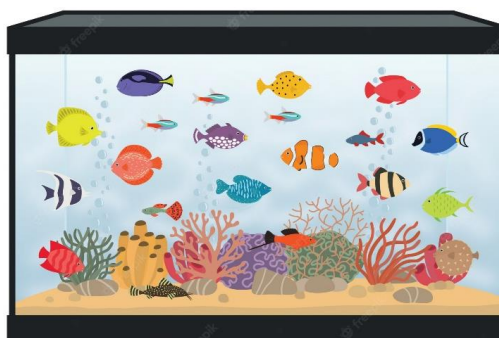


**Cé mhéad iasc atá ann?**

*How many fish are in the tank?*

**Tá naoi gcinn déag ann.**

*There are nineteen (in-it).*





## §9. Cardinal numbers with the article

- The singular article: **an**, precedes 1, 2, 11, 12 and so on.
- The plural article: **na**, precedes other numbers up to 19, even though the noun is in the singular – and adds **h** to numbers beginning with a vowel.
- The singular article: **an**, precedes 20 (**fiche**).
- The singular article: **an**, causes **t-** to be added to **aon**, like a masculine noun.
- **Dhá** is not lenited after the singular article (*dental rule*): **an dá**.

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>the one boat</i>            | <b>an t-aon bhád</b> amháin       |
| <i>the two rings</i>           | <b>an dá fháinne</b>              |
| <i>the three times</i>         | <b>na trí huaire</b>              |
| <i>the four legs</i>           | <b>na ceithre chos</b>            |
| <i>the five fingers</i>        | <b>na cúig mhéar</b>              |
| <i>the six eggs</i>            | <b>na sé huibhe</b>               |
| <i>the seven horses</i>        | <b>na seacht gcapall</b>          |
| <i>the eight years</i>         | <b>na hocht mbliana</b>           |
| <i>the nine goats</i>          | <b>na naoi ngabhar</b>            |
| <i>the ten windows</i>         | <b>na deich bhfuinneog</b>        |
| <i>the eleven plates</i>       | <b>an t-aon phláta dhéag</b>      |
| <i>the twelve doors</i>        | <b>an dá dhoras déag</b>          |
| <i>the thirteen houses</i>     | <b>na trí theach déag</b>         |
| <i>the fourteen weeks</i>      | <b>na ceithre seachtaine déag</b> |
| <i>the fifteen cows</i>        | <b>na cúig bhó dhéag</b>          |
| <i>the sixteen years</i>       | <b>na sé bliana déag</b>          |
| <i>the seventeen (units)</i>   | <b>na seacht gcinn déag</b>       |
| <i>the eighteen apartments</i> | <b>na hocht n-arasán déag</b>     |
| <i>the nineteen tomatoes</i>   | <b>na naoi dtráta dhéag</b>       |
| <i>the twenty windows</i>      | <b>an fiche fuinneog</b>          |

# Plural forms of adjectives

## §10. Cardinal numbers with a following (attributive) adjective

An attributive adjective after **aon** + *feminine* noun is *lenited* and is in the singular: **aon bhróg mhór amháin** (*one large shoe*)

An attributive adjective after **aon** + *masculine* noun remains *unlenited* in the singular: **aon bhord mór amháin** (*one large table*)

An attributive adjective after **dhá - deich** + noun is *lenited* and is in the plural: **dhá bhád mhóra, seacht mbád mhóra**

As a general rule, to put an adjective in its plural form:

- if it ends in a *broad* consonant, add **a**
- if it ends in a *slender* consonant, add **e**
- if it ends in **-úil**, change the *slender l* to *broad*, and add **a (-úla)**
- if it ends in a *vowel*, no change

|                                                       |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>three small plates</i> <b>trí phláta bheaga</b>    | <i>one small cup</i> <b>aon chupán beag amháin</b>  |
| <i>five red berries</i> <b>cúig chaor dhearga</b>     | <i>six clever dogs</i> <b>sé mhadra chliste</b>     |
| <i>ten friendly cats</i> <b>deich gcat chairdiúla</b> | <i>eight closed doors</i> <b>ocht ndoras dhúnta</b> |

**Note:** In some varieties of Irish, a *plural* noun can be used after 3-10. After a plural noun, its attributive adjective is only lenited if the plural noun ends in a *slender* consonant:

*three big horses* **trí chapaill mhóra**      *three big shoes* **trí bhróga móra**

## §11. Syncopated adjectives

Adjectives of two (or more) syllables with a final short (unaccented) vowel and ending in a liquid consonant (**l, n, r**) or **mh**, become *syncopated* before adding a suffix. This means that the unaccented vowel disappears before adding a suffix, and often, a broad final liquid consonant becomes slender.

|                                               |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>a rich man</i> <b>fear saibhir</b>         | <i>rich men</i> <b>fir <u>sh</u>aibhre</b>         |
| <i>a beautiful flower</i> <b>bláth álainn</b> | <i>beautiful flowers</i> <b>bláthanna áille</b>    |
| <i>a fat bird</i> <b>éan ramhar</b>           | <i>three fat birds</i> <b>trí éan ramhra</b>       |
| <i>a sweet berry</i> <b>caor mhillis</b>      | <i>five sweet berries</i> <b>cúig chaor mhilse</b> |
| <i>a low number</i> <b>uimhir íseal</b>       | <i>low numbers</i> <b>uimhreacha ísle</b>          |

B: Put the following into the plural:

**madra cáirdiúil**

*a friendly dog*

\_\_\_\_\_ *friendly dogs*

**gabhar ramhar**

*a fat goat*

\_\_\_\_\_ *fat goats*

**bean shaibhir**

*a rich woman*

\_\_\_\_\_ *rich women*

**crann ard**

*a tall tree*

\_\_\_\_\_ *tall trees*

**éan beag**

*a small bird*

\_\_\_\_\_ *small birds*

## Miscellaneous and variant numbers

### §12. Dialectical variations

- a) In the Gaeltacht, **ceithre** and **cúig** are often permanently lenited.

*four cups*    **cheithre chupán**    *five fingers*    **chúig mhéar**

- b) **Fiche** is a noun, which can be declined (fifth declension):

Genitive singular: **fichead**, dative singular: **fichid**

Common plural: **fichid** (with other numbers, otherwise: **fichidí**)

In some varieties of Irish, instead of **is fiche** (*and twenty*), **fichead** (*lit. of twenty*) or **ar fhichid** (*lit. on twenty*) are used:

*23 boats (3 boats and 20)*    **trí bhád is fiche**

*23 boats (lit. 3 boats 'of' 20)*    **trí bhád fichead**

*23 boats (lit. 3 boats 'on' 20)*    **trí bhád ar fhichid**

The same is true of the other multiples of 10.

Instead of **is caoga**, **is seachtó**, you might hear: **caogad**, **seachtód** or **ar caogaid**, **ar seachtóid**.

*73 boats (lit. 3 boats and 70)*    **trí bhád is seachtó**

*73 boats (lit. 3 boats of 70)*    **trí bhád seachtód**

*73 boats (lit. 3 boats on 70)*    **trí bhád ar seachtóid**

- c) Normally, you would count hundreds before counting units and tens, but put the numbers 1-10 in every hundred first:

102 boats    **dhá bhád is céad / dhá bhád ar chéad**

### §13. Other nouns representing numbers

- d) Instead of **dhá cheann**, you can also use **péire** (*a pair*) or **cúpla** (*a couple, a few*).

**Note:** When used with a noun, **cúpla** is followed by a *common singular* noun without mutation:

*a couple of days* **cúpla lá**

*a few things* **cúpla rud**

- e) Instead of 12, you can use **doiséinne** or **dosaen** (*a dozen*), including in multiples. It is followed by a *genitive plural* noun:

*a dozen men*    **doiséinne fear**

*two dozen eggs*    **dhá dhosaen uibheacha**

*ten dozen (120) sheep*    **deich ndosaen caorach**

- f) **Céad go leith** = 150 (*a hundred and a half*)

## C: Cé mhéad atá ann? *How many are there?*

1. teach  Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

2. treabhsar  Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

3. leabhar  Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

4. bád  Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

5. cathaoir  Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

6. bord



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

7. clog



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

8. buidéal



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

9. súil



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

10. cupán



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

11. úll



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

12. leitir

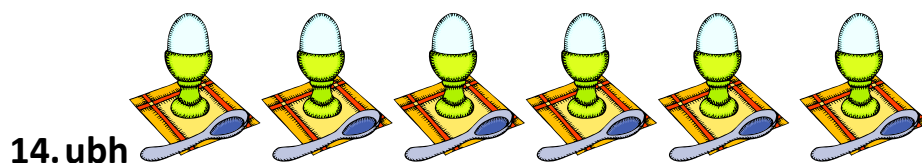


Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

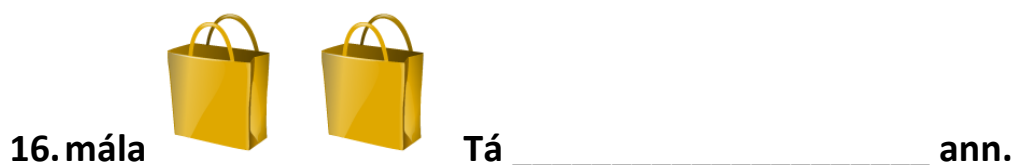
13. gúna



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



*D: Now describe them using an adjective.*



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



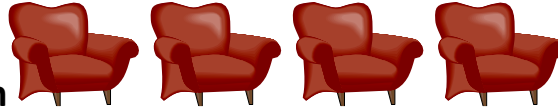
Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

4. bád gasta



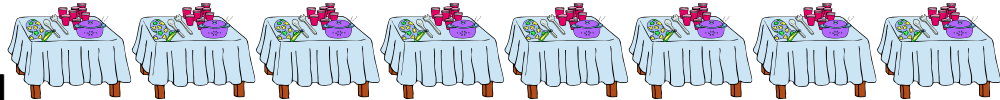
Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

5. cathaoir chompordach



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

6. bord íseal



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

7. clog beag



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

8. buidéal folamh



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

9. súil ghorm



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

10. cupán mór



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

11. úll milis



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

12. leitir fada



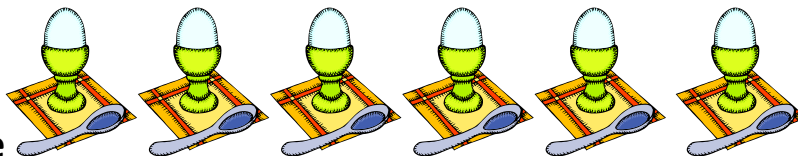
Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

13. gúna corca



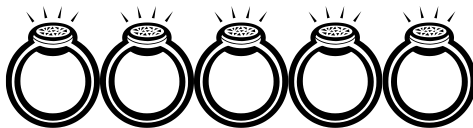
Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

14. ubh bhruite



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

15. fáinne luchmhar



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

16. mála trom



Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

17. práta úr



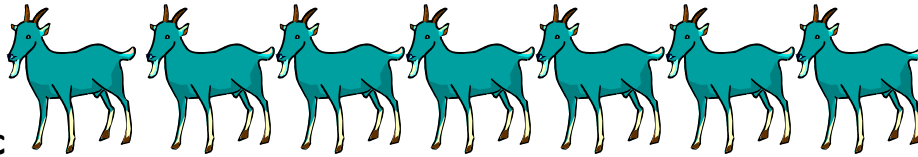
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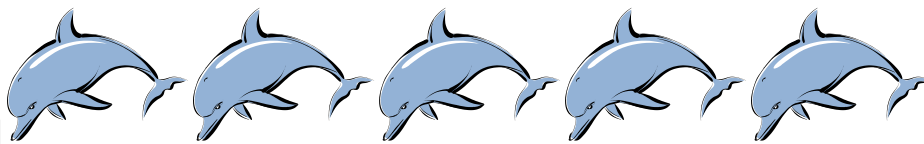
18. líomóid ghéar

Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



19. gabhar glic

Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



20. deilf spraíúil

Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.



21. srón dhearg

Tá \_\_\_\_\_ ann.

*E: Do the arithmetic.*

1. galún amháin + ceithre ghalún = \_\_\_\_\_

2. cheithre fhuinneog + trí fhuinneog \_\_\_\_\_

3. trí theach x cheithre theach = \_\_\_\_\_

4. bliain amháin + dhá bhliain = \_\_\_\_\_

5. dhá oileán + chúig oileán = \_\_\_\_\_

6. ocht dteach + trí theach = \_\_\_\_\_

7. cheithre dhoras + chúig dhoras = \_\_\_\_\_

8. cheithre chaipín x cheithre chaipín = \_\_\_\_\_

9. dhá sheachtain + cúig seachtaine = \_\_\_\_\_
10. ubh amháin + sé huibhe = \_\_\_\_\_
11. sé theanga + teanga amháin \_\_\_\_\_
12. cheithre phláta + cheithre phláta = \_\_\_\_\_
13. dhá phingin + trí pingine = \_\_\_\_\_
14. dhá orlach + naoi n-orlaí = \_\_\_\_\_
15. trí mhála x sé mhála = \_\_\_\_\_
16. deich mbliana + seacht mbliana = \_\_\_\_\_
17. deich hata + seacht hata = \_\_\_\_\_
18. fiche gloine x naoi ngloine = \_\_\_\_\_
19. ocht mbó x dhá bhó dhéag = \_\_\_\_\_
20. sé ghrianghraif x seacht ngrianghraif = \_\_\_\_\_

F. Translate the following two different ways...

*seventy-three sheep* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*one hundred and eighty boxes* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*sixty-nine houses* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*one hundred and forty-four eggs* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Freagraí

- A:** 1. dhá bhlian 2. naoi mbliana déag 3. dhá ubh 4. ocht n-uibhe 5. trí cinn 6. ocht gcinn 7. trí huaire 8. naoi n-uaire 9. dhá sheachtain 10. deich seachtaine 11. sé horlaigh 12. ocht n-orlaí 13. cúig troithe 14. dhá throigh déag 15. dhá phunt 16. ceithre phunta dhéag
- B:** 1. madraí cáirdiúla 2. gabhair ramhra 3. mná saibhre 4. crainn arda 5. éin bheaga
- C:** 1. ceithre theach 2. seacht dtreabhsar 3. dhá leabhar 4. trí bhád 5. ceithre chathaoir 6. ocht mbord 7. naoi gclog 8. seacht mbuidéal 9. sé shúil 10. trí chupán 11. seacht n-úll 12. sé leitir 13. ceithre ghúna 14. sé huibhe 15. cúig fháinne 16. dhá mhála 17. dhá phráta dhéag
- D:** 1. ceithre theach shaora 2. seacht dtreabhsar dhonna 3. dhá leabhar spéisiúla 4. trí bhád ghasa 5. ceithre chathaoir chompordacha 6. ocht mbord ísle 7. naoi gclog bheaga 8. seacht mbuidéal fholmha 9. sé shúil ghorma 10. trí chupán mhóra 11. seacht n-úll mhilse 12. sé leitir fhada 13. ceithre ghúna chorca 14. sé huibhe bhruite 15. cúig fháinne luchmhara 16. dhá mhála throma 17. dhá phráta úra dhéag 18. sé liomóid ghéara 19. seacht ngabhar ghlice 20. cúig dheilf spráíula
- E:** 1. cúig ghalún 2. seacht bhfuinneog 3. seacht dteach 4. trí bliana 5. seacht n-oileán 6. teach is déag 7. naoi ndoras 8. ocht gcaipín 9. seacht seachtaine 10. seacht n-uibhe 11. seacht dteanga 12. ocht bpláta 13. ceithre pingine 14. orlach is déag 15. naoi mála 16. seacht mbliana déag 17. seacht hata déag 18. naoi ngloine is fiche 19. fiche bó 20. trí ghrianghraif déag
- F: (mar shampla)** 1. trí chaora is seachtó; trí chaora déag is trí fichid  
2. céad, ochtó bosca; naoi bhfichid bosca  
3. naoi dteach is seasca; naoi dteach is trí fichid  
4. céad, ceithre huibhe is daichead; dhá dhosaen déag uibheacha

# Tá dhá ghabhairín bhuí agam

*I have two little yellow goats  
and a milking nanny.* **Tá dhá ghabhairín bhuí agam  
's minseach bhainne.**

*They break my heart  
taking them home.* **Briseann siad an croí ionam  
á dtabhairt abhaile.**

*I have no place to milk them  
but down through my hat.* **Nil áit agam go gcrúfainn iad  
ach síos tríom hata.**

*My hat lets it out  
all through the town.* **Scaoileann mo hata tríd é  
ar fud a' bhaile.**

*I have two goats in the wood  
and white sheep* **Tá dhá ghabhar sa choill agam  
's caoirigh gheala.**

*They wouldn't eat anything for me  
but the top of the gorse.* **Ní íosfaidís aon ní dhom  
ach barr an aitinn.**

*I put them against the fence  
with a stumpy stick.* **Cuirim in aghaidh an chlaí iad  
le stumpa bhata.**

*Yonder over the top of the fence they (went)  
far from the town.* **Siúd thar mhullach an chlaí iad  
i bhfad ó bhaile, 'bhfad ó bhaile.**

*The only tune the piper knows  
is 'Highland laddie'.* **Port ná bhfuil ag an bpíobaire,  
ná Hieland Laddie.**

*Seán Ó Ceallaigh is the piper  
and it should be so.* **Seán Ó Ceallaigh an píobaire,  
is bíodh sé mar sin.**

