

Ceacht

6

An bhfuil clann agat?

Do you have children?



This lesson looks at using numbers used to count people and the vocabulary used for family relationships. It also looks at ordinal numbers and fractions.

This lesson contains the following topics:

- §1. Counting people
- §2. Using personal numbers instead of ceann/cinn
- §3. Using beirt
- §4. Using personal numbers with nouns
- §5. Strong and weak plural forms
- §6. Using cloigeann/cloigne instead of personal numbers
- §7. Family relationships
- §8. Using personal numbers with the article
- §9. Other expressions using personal numbers
- §10. Personal numbers in the *genitive* case
- §11. Adjectives with personal numbers
- §12. Variant or alternative personal numbers
- §13. Personal numbers with de (*Partitive constructions*)
- §14. First, second, third, next and last
- §15. Ordinal numbers
- §16. Fractions

Na hUimhreacha pearsanta

Personal numbers

§1. Counting people

The numbers **dhá–deich** are sometimes used with quantities of people, but a special group of nouns, known as *personal numbers*, is more usually used to refer to people.

There are only special personal forms for 2–10, as well as for 12.

1 duine amháin /duin'/	11 aon duine dhéag /u:n din'ə ɣ'e:g/
2 beirt /b'er't'/	12 d(h)aréag* /da:re:g/ /ɣa:re:g/
3 triúr /t'r'u:r/	13 trí dhuine dhéag /t'r'i: ɣin'ə ɣ'e:g/
4 ceathrar /kæ:hrər/	14 ceithre dhuine dhéag /keh'r'ə ɣin'ə ɣ'e:g/
5 cúigear /ku:g'ər/	15 cúig dhuine dhéag /ku:g' ɣin'ə ɣ'e:g/
6 seisear /s'es'ər/	16 sé dhuine dhéag /s'e: ɣin'ə ɣ'e:g/
7 seachtar /s'æ:xtər/	17 seacht nduine dhéag /s'æ:xt nin'ə ɣ'e:g/
8 ochtar /oxtər/	18 ocht nduine dhéag /oxt nin'ə ɣ'e:g/
9 naonúr /nu:nu:r/	19 naoi nduine dhéag /nu: nin'ə ɣ'e:g/
10 deichniúr /d'e(x')nu:r/	20 fiche duine /f'ix'e din'ə/

* **Dáréag** is usually pronounced (and spelt) **dháréag** in Connacht and Ulster. **Dhá dhuine dhéag** (**dhá fhear déag**, and so on), is also possible.

The number for *two people*, **beirt**, is a *feminine* noun. The personal numbers for 3–10 are *masculine* nouns. You can think of these as the equivalent of 'a couple', 'a trio', 'a foursome', and so on.

For the numbers **1**, **11** and above **13**, there are no special personal numbers; use the standard cardinal numbers (bunuimhreacha):

<i>one (little) girl</i>	girseach amháin (<u>aon</u> <u>gh</u> irseach amháin)
<i>eleven musicians</i>	aon <u>che</u> oltóir déag
<i>eleven pupils</i>	aon <u>dal</u> ta <u>dh</u> éag
<i>twenty-seven guards</i>	seacht <u>ng</u> arda <u>dh</u> éag
<i>ninety-six drivers</i>	sé <u>thi</u> ománaí is nócha

You might hear *cardinal numbers* (**bunuimhreacha**) with nouns denoting 3-10 people, but it is much less common:

three children **triúr páistí** (less common would be **trí** pháiste)

A. Fill in the blanks. Use personal numbers.



1. Bhí _____ ban céile ag Rí Anraí a hOcht. (*Henry VIII*)

2. Tá _____ ceoltóirí i gceathairéad téid.



3. Tá _____ veidhleadóirí i gceathairéad téid.

4. Plúirín Sneachta agus an _____ abhac.

5. Bhí _____ fear sa 'Beatles'.



B. Do the arithmetic.

1. cúigear + beirt = _____

2. triúr + ceathrar = _____

3. duine + cúigear = _____

4. ochtar + beirt = _____

5. ceathrar + ceathrar = _____

6. ceathrar + seachtar = _____

7. beirt + naonúr = _____

8. ceathrar x triúr = _____

9. deichniúr - seachtar = _____

10. cúigear - ceathrar = _____

§2. Using personal numbers instead of ceann/cinn

Without a following noun, you'll often hear personal numbers as a substitute for *number* + **ceann/cinn**:

Note: **Cé mhéad** (or **Cá mhéad**), meaning *how much/many*, is used with *singular* nouns:

How many bedrooms are there? **Cé mhéad seomra codlata atá ann?**

Two. **Beirt.** (or **Dhá cheann.**)

How many pens do you have? **Cé mhéad peann atá agat?**

Three: a black one, a blue one and a red one. **Triúr** (or **trí cinn**): **Ceann dubh, ceann gorm agus ceann dearg.**



Do you have any tickets?

Yes, I have four.

An bhfuil aon ticéad agat?

Tá. Tá ceathrar (or **ceithre cinn**) **agam.**



How many sweets did Seán have?

He had eight.

Cé mhéad mílseán a bhí ag Seán?

Bhí ochtar (or **ocht gcinn**) **aige.**

§3. Using beirt

Beirt (*two, a couple*) is a *feminine* noun. It causes *seimhiú* to a following noun, except for nouns beginning with a dental consonant: **t, d** or **s**.

two men **beirt fhear**

two women **beirt bhan**

two children **beirt pháistí**

two priests **beirt sagart**

two ghosts **beirt taibhsí**

two brothers **beirt deartháireacha**

Beirt can often be translated as '*both*':

We were both there. { **Bhíomar ár mbeirt ann.**
(Both of us were there.) { **Bhí an bheirt againn ann.**



Beirt an Éirne

'The couple of the Lake'

§4. Using personal numbers with nouns

After personal numbers, a following noun is usually in the *genitive plural*, although the *common singular* can also be used (except for **bean**, which is always in the *genitive plural*: **ban**).

The *genitive* case can often be translated into English with the preposition *of*. For example: **triúr cailíní**, *three (a trio of) girls*

Personal numbers can be used on their own, there is no need to add the word **daoine** (*people*).



nine men **naonúr fear**

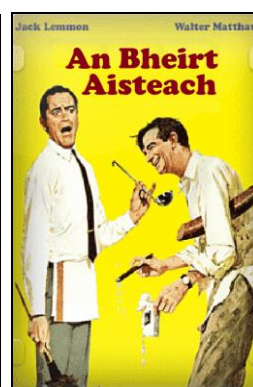
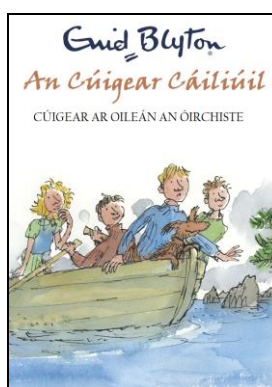
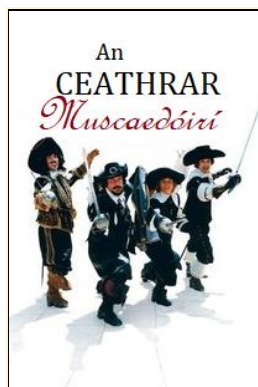
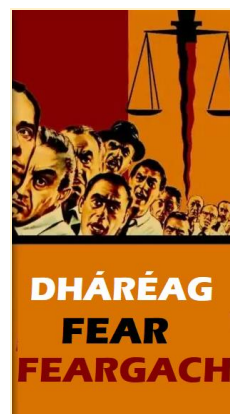
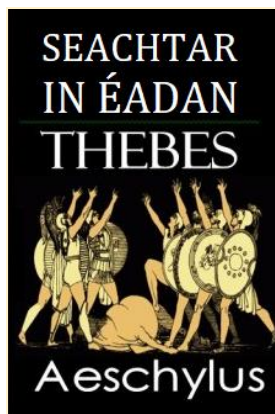
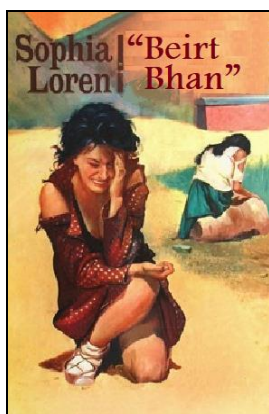
seven sisters **seachtar deirfiúr(acha)**

five women **cúigear ban**

four girls **ceathrar cailín(í)**

six little boys **seisear gasúr**

three kings **triúr rí(the)**



§5. Strong and weak plural forms

Strong plurals (**tréaniolraí**) end with the suffixes:

-(a)í, -(e)acha, -(e)anna, -t(h)a/-t(h)e

They are the same in the *genitive case* as they are in the *common case*.

Singular		(Strong) Plural	
child	páiste	(of) children	páistí
girl	cailín	(of) girls	cailíní
aunt	aintín	(of) aunts	aintíní
uncle	uncail	(of) uncles	uncailí
boy/youth	buachaill	(of) boys/youths	buachaillí
parent	tuismitheoir	(of) parents	tuismitheoirí
father	athair	(of) fathers	aithreacha
mother	máthair	(of) the mothers	máithreacha
brother	deartháir	(of) the brothers	deartháireacha
sister	deirfiúr	(of) the brothers	deirfiúreacha
daughter	iníon	(of) daughters	iníonacha
nephew	nia	(of) nephews	nianna
niece	neacht	nieces	neachtanna
king	rí	(of) kings	ríthe

Weak plurals (**lagiolraí**) generally only affect nouns that end in a **broad** consonant. To form the plural:

- For **feminine** nouns, add **-a**.
- For **masculine** nouns, change the final consonant from **broad** to **slender**.

For nouns with *weak* plurals, the *genitive plural* is identical to the *common singular* form (***except for **ban**, which is **irregular****):

a (little) boy	gasúr	(little) boys	gasúir	of (little) boys	gasúr
a man	fear	men	fir	of men	fear
a son	mac	sons	mic	of sons	mac
a (little) girl	girseach	(little) girls	girseacha	of (little) girls	girseach
a woman	bean	women	mná	of women	ban

§6. Using cloigeann/cloigne instead of personal numbers

Just like **ceann/cinn** is used as a 'placeholder' noun for counting things, there is also a 'placeholder' noun reserved for counting people. **Cloigeann**, literally meaning 'skull', also has its own 'special' plural, used with numbers 3-10: **cloigne**.

(The standard *common plural* form – and *genitive singular* form – of **cloigeann** is **cloiginn**. But **cloigne** is rapidly taking over as a strong plural form in spoken Irish.)

Like 'cinn', the numbers 3-6 do **not** cause **éimhiú**, but the numbers 7-10 do cause **urú**.

Cé mhéad duine a bhí ann?

How many people were there?

1	(aon) <u>duine</u> amháin	(aon ch)/cloigeann amháin
2	beirt	dhá ch loigeann
3	triúr	trí cloigne
4	ceathrar	ceathar cloigne
5	cúigear	cúig cloigne
6	seisear	sé cloigne
7	seachtar	seacht g cloigne
8	ochtar	ocht g cloigne
9	naonúr	naoi g cloigne
10	deichnúr	deich g cloigne
11	aon duine dhéag	cloigeann is déag
12	dháréag	dhá ch loigeann déag
13	trí dhuine dhéag	trí cloigne déag ...
20	fiche duine	fiche cloigeann



Mind your head!

head of a nail, bowl of a pipe

thirteen men

There were twenty-seven (of them).



Skull and crossbones

Seachain **do ch**loigeann/**cheann**!

cloigeann tairne, cloigeann píopa

trí **cloigne** **déag** fear / **triúr** fear **déag**

Bhí siad **seacht g**cloigne is fiche ann.

Bhí siad seachtar is fiche ann.

Cloigeann agus **cros**chámha

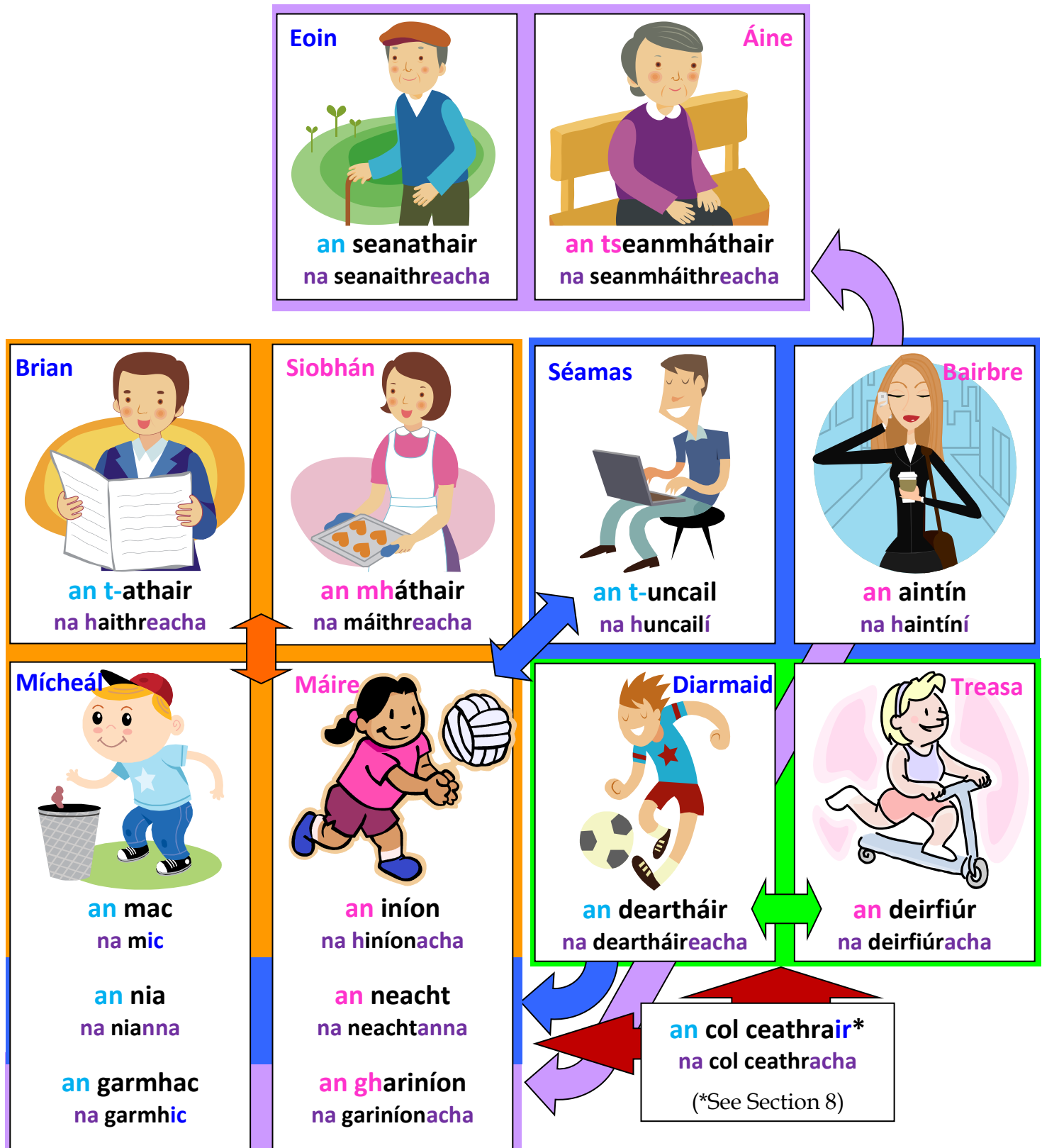


Foclóir: An Teaghlach *The Family (household)*

§7. Family relationships

Gaol agus cleamhnas

Blood relationship and marriage relationship



Other terms for family relationships:

<i>the parents</i>	na tuismitheoirí
<i>the husband(s)</i>	an fear céile (na fir chéile)
<i>the wife (wives)</i>	an bhean chéile (na mná céile)
<i>the father-in-law</i>	an t -athair céile
<i>the mother-in-law</i>	an mháthair chéile
<i>the brother-in-law</i>	an deartháir céile
<i>the sister-in-law</i>	an deirfiúr chéile
<i>the son(s)-in-law</i>	an cliabhain (na cliabh neacha)
<i>the daughter-in-law</i>	an bhanchliamhain , bean an mhic
<i>the stepfather</i>	an leasathair
<i>the stepmother</i>	an leasmháthair
<i>the stepbrother</i>	an leasdeartháir
<i>the stepsister</i>	an leasdeirfiúr
<i>the stepson</i>	an leasmhac
<i>the stepdaughter</i>	an leasiníon
<i>the adopted son/daughter</i>	an mac/iníon altrama

<i>Are you married?</i>	An bhfuil tú pósta?
<i>Yes. I've been married for 17 years.</i>	Tá. Tá mé pósta le seacht mbliana déag.
<i>No. I'm single.</i>	Níl. Tá mé singil.

<i>I'm separated (from my husband).</i>	Tá mé scartha (ó m'fhear céile).
<i>I'm divorced.</i>	Tá mé colscartha.
<i>I'm a widow.</i>	Is baintreach mé.
<i>I'm a widower.</i>	Is baintreach fir mé

<i>Do you have a family (children)</i>	An bhfuil clann agat?
<i>Yes. I have two sons and a daughter.</i>	Tá. Tá beirt mhac agus iníon agam.
<i>I have two daughters and three sons.</i>	Tá beirt iníonacha agus triúr mac agam.

<i>How many brothers and sisters do you have?</i>	Cé mhéad deartháir agus deirfiúr atá agat?
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<i>I have two brothers and three sisters.</i>	Tá beirt deartháireacha agus triúr deirfiúracha agam.
---	--

<i>I have four brothers and one sister.</i>	Tá ceathrar deartháireacha agus deirfiúr amháin agam.
---	--

C. Write out the following correctly in words.

The **common singular** is given. Where appropriate, use a personal number with the **genitive plural**:

Example: **iníon x 3** triúr ionónacha

1. **mac x 5**

2. **gasúr x 9**

3. **deartháir x 6**

4. **uncail x 8**

5. **cailín x 13**

6. **bean x 2**

7. **aintín x1**

8. **buachaill x 3**

9. **ceoltóir x 10**
(*musician*)

10. **sagart x 4**
(*priest*)

11. **deirfiúr x 2**

12. **girseach x 7**

13. **fear x 12**

14. **banaltra x 11**
(*nurse*)

15. **dochtúir x 30**
(*doctor*)

§8. Using personal numbers with the article

Beirt is a *feminine* noun. So, in the common case, the article causes **séimhiú**:

both of them (the two of them) **an bheirt** acu

The other personal numbers are masculine nouns.

the five of them **an cúigear** acu

Like other masculine nouns that begin with a vowel, the singular article, **an**, causes **ocht** to take the prefix **t-**: **an t-ocht** in the common case (subject or direct object of a verb), but not in the genitive (object of a noun) or dative (after a preposition):

Tháinig an t-ocht páistí seo ar bhus. (*common - subject*)

These eight children came by bus.

Thug sí dom an t-ocht leabhar siúd. (*common - direct object*)

She gave me those eight books.

Beidh sé ag fágadh an ochtair acu sa bhaile. (*genitive*)

He'll be leaving the eight of them at home.

i gcuimhne ar an ocht a cailleadh (*dative*)

in memory of the eight (people) that were lost

Tá go leor airgid ag an ocht ban siúd. (*dative*)

Those eight women have plenty of money.

Dháréag is not lenited – **dár**éag – after the article **an**, **aon** or **céad**:

the Twelve Apostles **an Dáréag** Aspal

any twelve members **aon dáréag** comhaltáí

all twelve of them **gach aon dáréag** acu

the first twelve **an chéad dáréag**

§9. Other expressions using personal numbers

There was quite a crowd. **Bhí dháréag is piobaire ann.**

(lit. *twelve and a piper*)

We were dancing in pairs. **Bhíomar ag rince beirt ar bheirt.**

They came three by three. **Tháinig siad ina dtriúr agus ina dtriúr.**

The word **aonar** literally means *one-person*, but is not precisely used in that sense. Translate it as: *alone, by myself* or *on my own*:

I am alone (on my own). **Táim i m'aonar.** (lit. *in my one-some*).

Does he live alone? **Tá sé ina chónaí ina aonar.**

She did it all by herself. **Rinne sí go hiomlán i ina haonar é.**

Similar expressions ('as a trio', 'as a foursome', and so on,) are formed with the preposition, **i(n)** + a possessive pronoun:

They arrived as a couple. **Tháinig siad ina mbeirt.**
(lit. 'in their couple')

They were there as a group of eight. **Bhí siad ina n-ochtair ann.**
(*'in their eightsome'*)

You'll be working together in a group of four. (*'in your foursome'*) **Beidh sibh ag obair le chéile i bhur gceathrar.**

We did it as a group of five. **Rinneamar inár gcúigear é.**
(*'in our fivesome'*)

§10. Personal numbers in the genitive case

In the genitive case:

- **Beirt**: add **-e** (2nd declension)
- **Triúr - deichniúr**: change the final broad **r** to slender: **ir** (1st declension)
- **Dháréag**: does not change (4th declension)

Expressions like 'off/for two people' use the genitive case:

a table for two **bord beirte**

a three-person tent **puball triúir**

first cousin **col ceathrair**

first cousin once removed **col cúigir** (ea>i)

second cousin **col seisir** (ea>i)

a family (household) of seven **teaghlach seachtair**

eight-hand reel **cor ochtair**

Church of Nine (saints) **Cill Naonúir** (Kilnenor, Co. Wexford)

a total of ten (people) **iomlán deichniúir**

a jury (lit. a committee of twelve) **coiste dháréag**

§11. Adjectives with personal numbers

The *plural* form of an *adjective* ends in a vowel:

- after a broad consonant, add **-a**
- after a slender consonant, add **-e**
- change **-úil** to **-úla**

Often a short vowel sound disappears when adding a suffix:
ramhar > **ramhra** (*fat*)
saibhir > **saibhre** (*rich*)

Attributive adjectives:

- after **beirt** + a noun: *genitive plural* (+ **séimhiú** for *weak plural* nouns)
- after **beirt** (by itself): *genitive plural* + **séimhiú** (except **t**, **d** or **s**)

the last two presidents **an bheirt uachtarán dheireanacha**
two rich widows **beirt bhaintreach shaibhre**
two handsome youths **beirt bhuachaillí dathúla**
our two clever sisters **ár mbeirt deirfiúra glice**
a quiet couple (of people) **beirt chiúine**
that nice couple (of people) **an bheirt deasa sin**

- after **triúr... dháréag** (without a following noun), use the *plural* form of the adjective.
- after **triúr... dháréag** + a noun: the adjective *agrees with* its noun.

That is, for *weak plural* nouns: where the *genitive plural* looks like the *common singular*, the adjective also looks like the *common singular*.

three big men **triúr fear mór**
four rich widows **ceathrar baintreach saibhir**
five pretty girls **cúigear girseach dathúil**
six old (people) **seisear seana**
seven clever sisters **seachtar deirfiúra glice**
eight tired (people) **ochtar tuirseach**
those eight brave lads **an t-ochtar buachaillí misniúla sin**
nine tired boys **naonúr gasúr tuirseach**
ten children **deichniúr páistí dubha**
twelve good workers **dháréag oibríthe maithe**

§12. Variant or alternative personal numbers

The following personal numbers are also used:

beirt = **dís** **seachtar** = **mórsheisear**^M (lit. "a big six-some")

Dís, like **beirt** is a *feminine* noun (2nd declension: gen. **díse**)

Dís resists **éimhiú** after the article **an**, **aon** or **céad**:

one person or two **duine nó dís**

a mother of two **máthair díse**

those two little boys **an dís ghasúr bheaga sin**

Two nouns borrowed from English, **péire** (*a pair*) and **cúpla** (*a pair*), are also used like **beirt** and **dís**, but they both *masculine* nouns, and are not reserved for nouns referring to people:

this pair of shoes **an péire bróg seo**

that couple of black sheep **an cúpla caorach dubha siúd**

§13. Personal numbers with **de** (*Partitive constructions*)

After personal nouns, instead of the *genitive plural*, you'll also hear **de** + the *common* (or *dative*) *plural*. It is known as a *partitive construction*. It is most commonly used with the plural article: **na**, to refer to part of a whole quantity:

	<i>genitive plural</i>	<i>de + common plural</i>
two brave men	beirt fhear mhisniúla	beirt d'fhir mhisniúla
three small boys	triúr gasúr beag	triúr de ghasúr bheaga
eight nice women	ochtar ban deas	ochtar de mhná deasa
three good teachers	triúr múinteoirí maithe	triúr de mhúinteoirí maithe

Note: Only use personal numbers before nouns that do not refer to people in a *partitive* construction.

	<i>Ceann/Bunuimhir</i>	<i>Uimhir phearsanta + de</i>
one of the women	ceann/cloigeann de na mná	duine de na mná
two of the horses	dhá cheann de na capall	beirt de na capaill
six of the hens	sé cheann de na cearca	seisear de na cearca
seven of the cows	seacht gceann de na ba	seachtar de na ba

Na hOrduimhreacha

Ordinal numbers

§14. First, second, third, next and last

'First' is **céad**, which:

- Takes **séimhiú** after the article, **an** ('the' – singular, common case) – regardless of the noun's gender
- Causes **séimhiú** to the following noun:*

the first horse **an chéad chapall**

the first prize **an chéad duais**

on the first train **ar an gcéad traein***

***Dental rule:**

- Except for other 'dental' consonants (**d**, **n**, **t**) or **s** + a vowel.

Ordinal numbers are not normally used on their own, and are followed by a noun, or a 'placeholder' noun, such as **ceann/cinn** (one) **cloigeann/cloigne** (person).

When 'next' means "immediately following in time, order or importance", it can be translated with **céad** in combination with **eile** (other, else).

on the next train **ar an gcéad traein eile**

the next one **an chéad cheann eile** (lit. 'the first one other')

When 'next' means "immediately following in time", it can also be translated with: **in a dhiadh** (sin) after (that).

the next one **an cheann ina dhiadh (sin)** (lit. 'the one after it/that')

'Second' is **dara** (or **dóú**), which causes **h** to be added to a word beginning with a vowel (**análú**):

the second time **an dara huair**

'Third' (ordinal) is **tríú**, causes **h** to be added to a word beginning with a vowel (**análú**):

The Third Man **An Tríú Fear**

in (the) third place **sa tríú háit**

'Last' (as an adjective) is: **deireanach** or **déanach**

the last one **an ceann/cloigeann deireanach/déanach**

the last time **an uair dheireanach/dhéanach**

in last place **san áit dheireanach/dhéanach**



§15. Ordinal numbers



<i>the first horse, house</i>	1d	an chéad chapall , an chéad teach
<i>the second time</i>	2a	an dara / dóu huair
<i>in (the) third place</i>	3ú	sa tríú háit
<i>the fourth floor</i>	4ú	an ceathrú húrlár
<i>the fifth element</i>	5ú	an cúigiú dúil
<i>the sixth sense</i>	6ú	an séú céadfa
<i>the seventh son</i>	7ú	an seachtú mac
<i>the eighth wonder</i>	8ú	an t-ochtú hiontas
<i>the ninth house</i>	9ú	an naoú teach
<i>the Tenth Commandment</i>	10ú	an Deichiú hAithne
<i>the eleventh hour</i>	11ú	an t-aonú huair déag
<i>the twelfth day</i>	12ú	an dara / dóu lá déag
<i>the thirteenth sign</i>	13ú	an tríú comhartha déag
<i>the fourteenth amendment</i>	14ú	an ceathrú leasú déag
<i>the fifteenth night</i>	15ú	an cúigiú hoíche déag
<i>the sixteenth round</i>	16ú	an séú babhta déag
<i>the seventeenth doll</i>	17ú	an seachtú babóg déag
<i>the eighteenth year</i>	18ú	an t-ochtú bliain déag
<i>the nineteenth hole</i>	19ú	an naoú poll déag
<i>the twentieth game</i>	20ú	an fichiú cluiche
<i>the twenty-first century</i>	21ú	an t-aonú haois fichead/is fiche
<i>the thirtieth anniversary</i>	30ú	an tríochadú comóradh
<i>the fortieth birthday party</i>	40ú	an daicheadú cóisir breithlae
<i>the fiftieth cockatoo</i>	50ú	an caogadú cocatú
<i>the sixtieth delivery</i>	60ú	an seascadú seachadadh
<i>the seventieth percentile</i>	70ú	an seachtódú peircintíl
<i>the eightieth octopus</i>	80ú	an t-ochtódú hochtapas
<i>the ninetieth minute</i>	90ú	an nóchadú nóiméad
<i>the hundredth customer</i>	100ú	an céadú custaiméir

Na Codáin

Fractions

§16. Fractions

Just as in English, most words for fractions are similar to ordinal numbers. The words for ‘a half’ and ‘a third’ differ, but after that, fractions are entirely derived from ordinal numbers.

‘Half’ is **leath** (or often in compound words: **leith**). It is often prefixed to a word, which causes **séimhiú**:

half-hour, half an hour **leathuair**

excuse (half-story) **leithscéal**

Excuse me! (lit. Accept my half-story!) **Gabh mo leithscéal!**

A ‘third’ (fraction) is **trian**, used with numbers 1-2. For with numbers 3-10, there is a special plural: **treana**. Like other special plural forms used with numbers, the numbers 3-6 do not cause **séimhiú**, but the numbers 7-10 do cause **urú**:

two-thirds **dhá thrian**

four-thirds **ceithre treana**

eight-thirds **ocht dtreana**

All the other fractions are identical to ordinal numbers, formed by adding the suffix **-(i)ú**:

a quarter/fourth **ceathrú**, *a fifth* **cúigiú**, *a sixth* **séú**, and so on...

When ‘adding’ a *half* or a *third* to a number, use **go**, which causes **urú**. ‘**Leath**’ changes to its slender form, ‘**leith**’.

one a half lettuces **leitís go leith** (lit. ‘a lettuce and a half’)

two a third potatoes **dhá phráta go dtrian** (lit. ‘a potato and a third’)

All the other fractions use **is agus**, as you’d expect.

Three and a quarter hours **trí huaire is ceathrú** (lit. ‘three hours and a quarter’)

Like ordinal numbers, fractions are not normally used on their own, and are followed by a noun, or a placeholder noun: **cuid** (*part*).

an codán	an t-ainmneoir	an leagan le 'cuid'
1/2	leath	an leathcuid
1/3	trian	an tríú cuid
1/4	ceathrú	an ceathrú cuid
1/5	cúigiú	an cúigiú cuid
1/6	séú	an séú cuid
1/7	seachtú	an seachtú cuid
1/8	ochtú	an t-ochtú cuid
1/9	naoú	an naoú cuid
1/10	deichiú	an deichiú cuid
1/11	aondéagú	an t-aondéagú cuid
1/12	dódhéagú	an dódhéagú cuid
1/13	trídéagú	an trídéagú cuid
1/14	ceathairdéagú	an ceathairdéagú cuid
1/15	cúigdéagú	an cúigdéagú cuid
1/16	sédéagú	an sédéagú cuid
1/17	seachtdéagú	an seachtdéagú cuid
1/18	ochtdéagú	an t-ochtdéagú cuid
1/19	naoidéagú	an naoidéagú cuid
1/20	fichiú	an fichiú cuid

1/21 an fiche aonú cuid

1/43 an daichead tríú cuid

1/32 an tríocha dóú cuid

1/54 an caoga ceathrú cuid

5/4 cúig cheathrú

5/6 cúig sheú

7/8 seacht n-ochtú

9/10 naoi ndeichiú

3/12 trí dhódhéagú

5/14 cúig cheathairdéagú

7/16 seacht sédéagú

9/18 naoi n-ochtdéagú

3/20 trí fichiú

2/5 dhá chúigiú

4/7 ceithre sheachtú

8/9 ocht naoú

2/11 dhá aondéagú

4/13 ceithre thrídéagú

6/15 sé chúigdéagú

8/17 ocht seachtdéagú

6/19 sé naoidéagú

2/21 dhá fhiche aonú

Freagraí

Answers

A: 1. seisear 2. ceathrar 3. beirt 4. beirt 5. ceathrar

B: 1. seachtar 2. seachtar 3. seisear 4. deichniúr 5. ochtar 6. deichniúr
7. aon duine déag (nó duine agus déag) 8. d(h)áréag (nó dhá dhuine
dhéag) 9. triúr 10. duine (amháin)

C: 1. cúigear mac 2. naonúr gasúr 3. seisear deartháireacha
4. ochtar uncailí 5. trí chailín déag 6. beirt bhan 7. aintín amháin
8. triúr buachaillí 9. deichniúr ceoltóirí 10. ceathrar sagart
11. beirt deirfiúracha 12. seachtar girseach 13. dháréag fear
14. aon bhanaltra dhéag (nó: banaltra agus déag) 15. tríocha dochtúir



Dha Lá Deag na Nollag

(Twelve Days of Christmas)

<i>On the first day of Christmas my true love gave to me a partridge in a pear tree.</i>	Ar an gcéad lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom patraisc i gcrann piorraí.
<i>On the second day of Christmas my true love gave to me two turtle doves.</i>	Ar an dara lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom dhá fhéarán bhreaca.
<i>On the third day of Christmas my true love gave to me three french hens.</i>	Ar an tríú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom trí chearc fhrancacha.
<i>On the fourth day of Christmas my true love gave to me four calling birds.</i>	Ar an gceathrú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom ceithre éan ag glaoch.
<i>On the fifth day of Christmas my true love gave to me five gold rings.</i>	Ar an gcúigiú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom cúig fháinne óra.
<i>On the sixth day of Christmas my true love gave to me six geese a laying.</i>	Ar an séú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom sé ghé ag breith.
<i>On the seventh day of Christmas my true love gave to me seven swans a swimming.</i>	Ar an seachtú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom seacht n-eala ag snámh.
<i>On the eighth day of Christmas my true love gave to me eight maids a milking.</i>	Ar an ochtú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom ochtar cailín ag bleán.
<i>On the ninth day of Christmas my true love gave to me nine ladies dancing.</i>	Ar an naoú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom naonúr ban ag damhsa.
<i>On the tenth day of Christmas my true love gave to me ten lords a leaping.</i>	Ar an deichiú lá Nollag thug mo leannán dom deichniúr tiarna ag léim.
<i>On the eleventh day of Christmas my true love gave to me eleven pipers piping.</i>	Ar an aonú lá déag Nollag thug mo leannán dom aon phíobaire dhéag ag seinm.
<i>On the twelfth day of Christmas my true love gave to me twelve drummers drumming.</i>	Ar an dara lá déag Nollag thug mo leannán dom dháréag drumadóir ag drumadóireacht.