



Irish Language School Sydney
Scoil na Gaeilge Sydney

Bunrang 2

Téarma 1 - Seachtain 2
10 Feabhra 2025

Is inniu an deichiú lá de mhí Feabhra, dhá mhíle, fiche cúig.

Goals

- Hello!
- Greeting more than one person
- How are you?
- Introductions
- Ordering drinks
- Please & thank you
- Goodbye

Personal pronouns

Broad and *slender* consonants

Séimhiú (*Lenition*)

Long vowels & diphthongs

The *Vocative* case

“God bless you!”

(Go mbeannaí)

Dia dhuit!



Dia's Muire dhuit!

Dia's Muire dhuit agus **Pádraig**!



... agus **Bríd**!

... agus na Naoimh uile!



“Any news?”

Aon scéal!



Diabhal scéal!

Dia linn!



- **Dia** sa teach!

- **Dia's Muire** dhuit!

Capall bán fút!

“G’day!”

Maidin mhaith!



Haigh!

Oíche mhaith!



Greeting more than one person

	tú	sibh
do +	duit	daoibh
	Dia <u>dh</u>uit!	Dia <u>dh</u>aoibh!
dh(u) = gh	(u)i = i	ao(i) - í
/ʏ/	/i/	/i:/

“How are you?”

Cad é mar atá tú?

Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú?

Conas atá tú?

(Conas taoi?)



Go usually indicates an adverb (like *–ly* in English), but it is often seen with certain adjectives. It causes **análú** (breathing) – that is, **h** is added to a word beginning with a vowel.

Tá mé

Táim (in Munster)

An (*ana* in Munster) meaning *very*, and is ***always*** stressed.

It is written with a hyphen connecting it to the word it modifies, and causes **séimhiu** (*lenition*) to the following sound - except dentals: **t**, **d** or **s**.

go maith

go han(a)-mhaith

go breá

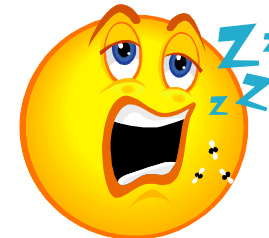
go hiontach

go dona

go hainnis

tuirseach

tinn



What is your name?

C'ainm atá ort?

Cén t-ainm atá ort?

Cad is ainm duit?



Is mise Brian.



Is mise Siobhán.



Bairbre is ainm dom.



Séamas is ainm dom.



Mise Caitríona.



Mise Mícheál.



Fionnuala is ainm dom.



Tá sé go deas bualadh leat,
a Fhionnuala.
Eoin is ainm domsa.



Tá sé go deas bualadh leatsa freisin, a Eoin.

Introducing someone else

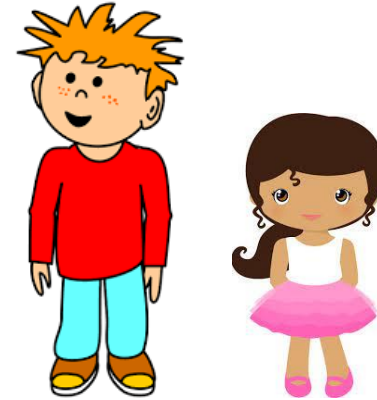
Seo í Máire.



Seo í Pádraigín.



Seo iad Colm agus Gráinne.



Seo é Finn.



Seo é Tomás!



Introducing.... a few prepositions

do



ar



ag



le



to, for

- giving/given
- relationship
- affected by an action or situation
- indirect object

on, upon, at

- location: (up)on, at
- feelings, illnesses
- labels, prices
- (some) states of being
- obligation (must/have to)

at, by

- location: at, by
- possession (temporary)
- (actions) in progress
- (one of) a selection
- agent (subject)

with, by, to

- location: vicinity
- linking, interaction
- ownership, authorship
- opinions, attitudes
- agent (instrument)

Personal pronouns

	SINGULAR	Conjunctive	Disjunctive	Emphatic
1	<i>I, me</i>	mé	mé	mise
2	<i>you (s.)</i>	tú	thú	t(h)usa
3	<i>he, him, (it)</i>	sé	é	(s)eisean
	<i>she, her, (it)</i>	sí	í	(s)ise

	PLURAL	Conjunctive	Disjunctive	Emphatic
1	<i>we, us</i>	muid/sinn^M	sinn	muide^C/muidne^U/sinne^M
2	<i>you (pl.)</i>	sibh	sibh	sibhse
3	<i>they, them</i>	siad	iad	(s)iadsan

Preposition + pronoun

do	ar	ag	le
dom	orm	agam	liom
duit	ort	agat	leat
dó	air	aige	leis
di	uirthi	aici	léi

do	ar	ag	le
dúinn	orainn	againn	linn
daoibh	oraibh	agaibh	libh
dóibh	orthu	acu	leo

The personal pronouns and prepositional pronouns in **RED** are mentioned in this lesson.

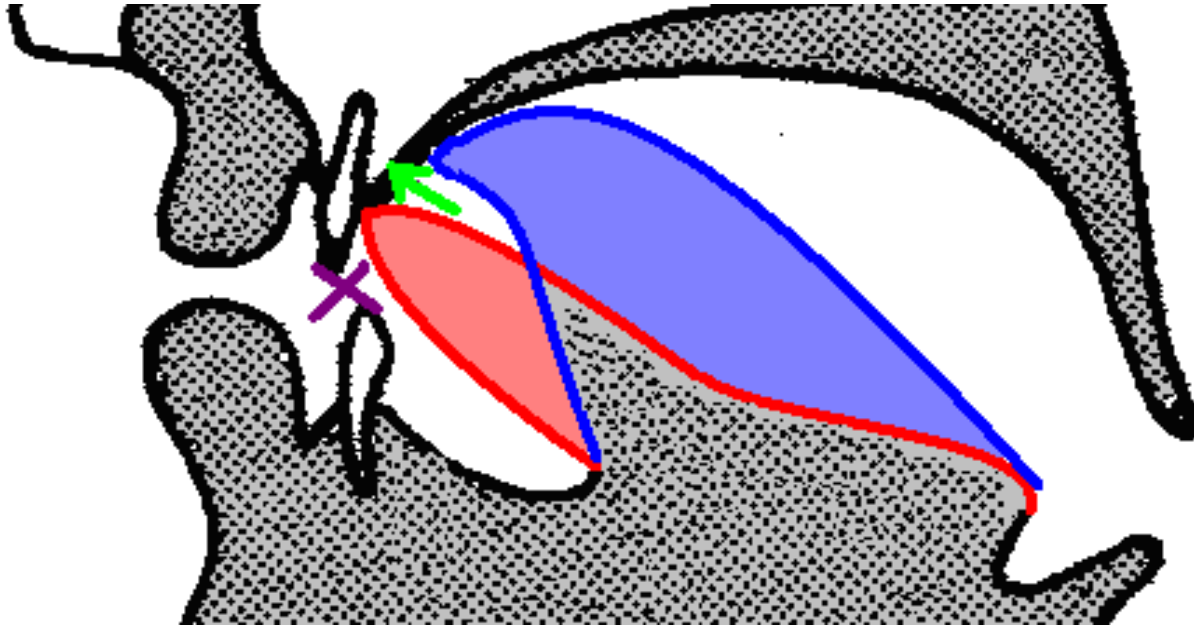
Na Consain (*The Consonants*)

		Labial (Lips)		Dental/ Alveolar (Teeth/Teeth ridge)		Palatal/ Velar (Hard palate/Soft palate)		Glottal (Throat)
		Plosive	Fricative	Plosive	Fricative	Plosive	Fricative	
Obstruent	Voiceless	(p)	(ph) f (fh*)	t		c	(ch)	(h) (sh) (th)
	Voiced	b	(bh)	d	(dh/gh)	g	(dh/gh)	
Sonorant	Nasal	m	(mh)	n		(ng)		
	Liquid	l, r						
(Obstruent)	Sibilant	s						

*fh is ALWAYS
silent!

ALL consonants (except for H and FH) have contrast **BROAD** and **SLENDER** forms

Broad and slender dental consonants



Broad dental consonants - tip of the tongue touches top teeth

Slender dental consonants - tip (or front) of the tongue raised (just behind the teeth-ridge) as in 'tune', 'due', 'new'

English 'th' (purple cross) - tongue between teeth

English (alveolar) 't', 'd' or 'n' is shown by the green arrow.

Conas atá tú? muid siad

domsa duit Dia ainm

a hot cup of tea = cupán tae te

sick and tired = tinn agus tuirseach

Tomás Seán Siobhán

me too = mise freisin

bualadh leatsa Liam

* S, L and R are not dental consonants, but they are made in the same part of the mouth

Irish spelling conventions

- A consonant's *quality* (**broad** or **slender**) is indicated by the vowel letter next to it:
 - A *back* vowel letter (**a**, **o**, **u**) indicates a **broad** consonant
 - A *front* vowel letter (**i**, **e**) indicates a **slender** consonant
- A 'long sign' (**sine fada**) indicates a long vowel sound: **á, é, í, ó, ú**
 - **ao, eo, ae** are always long vowel sounds
 - Doubled 'sonorant' consonants (**nn, ll, rr**) lengthen the preceding vowel sound
- **ia** and **ua** are diphthongs
 - So are **abha** and **adha**
- There are consistent spelling conventions for vowel letters that indicate a neighbouring consonant's quality:

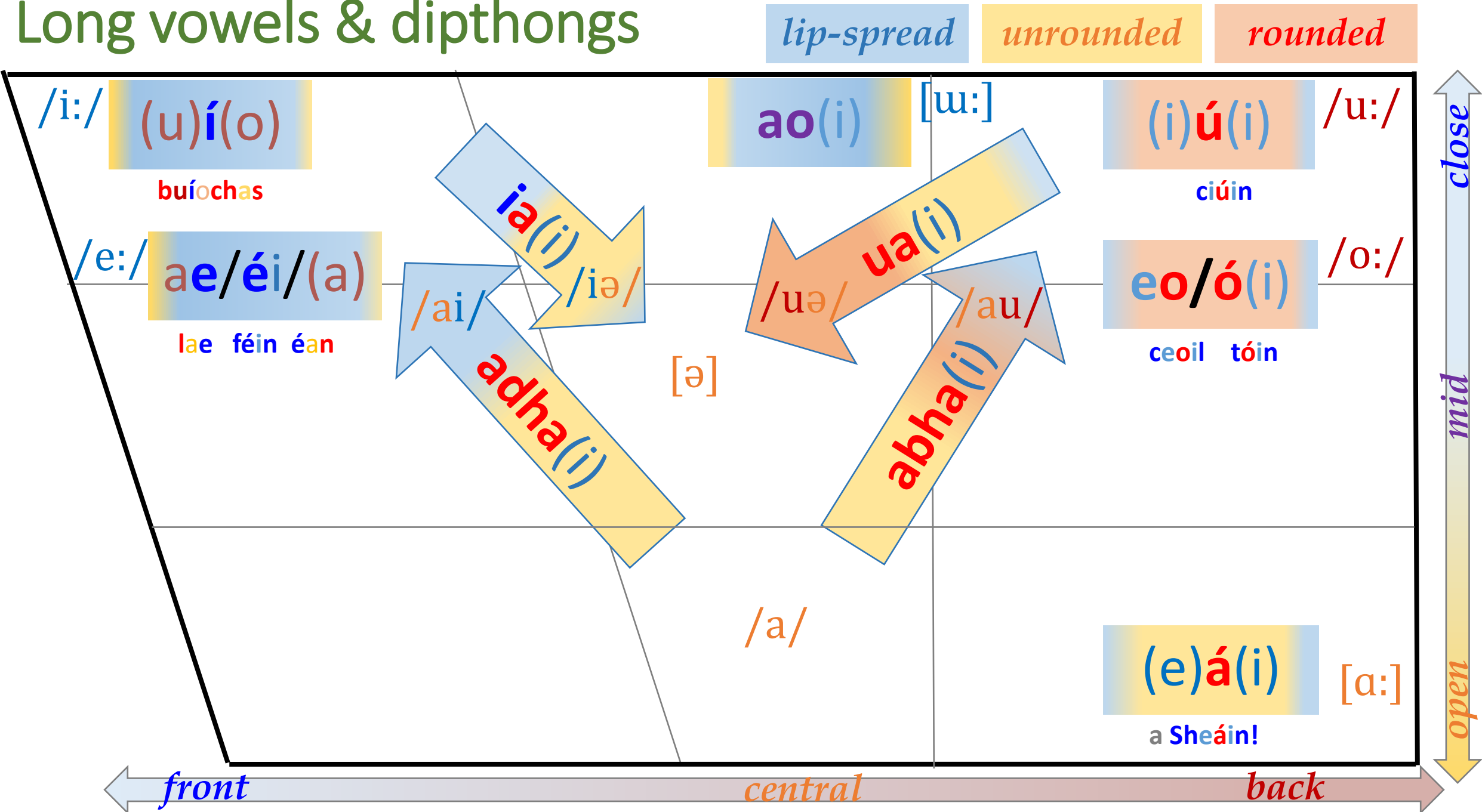
eái	eoí	iúi	aei	uío
ea ai	oi (io)	(ui)	ei	ui io

- There are exceptions to every 'rule'!

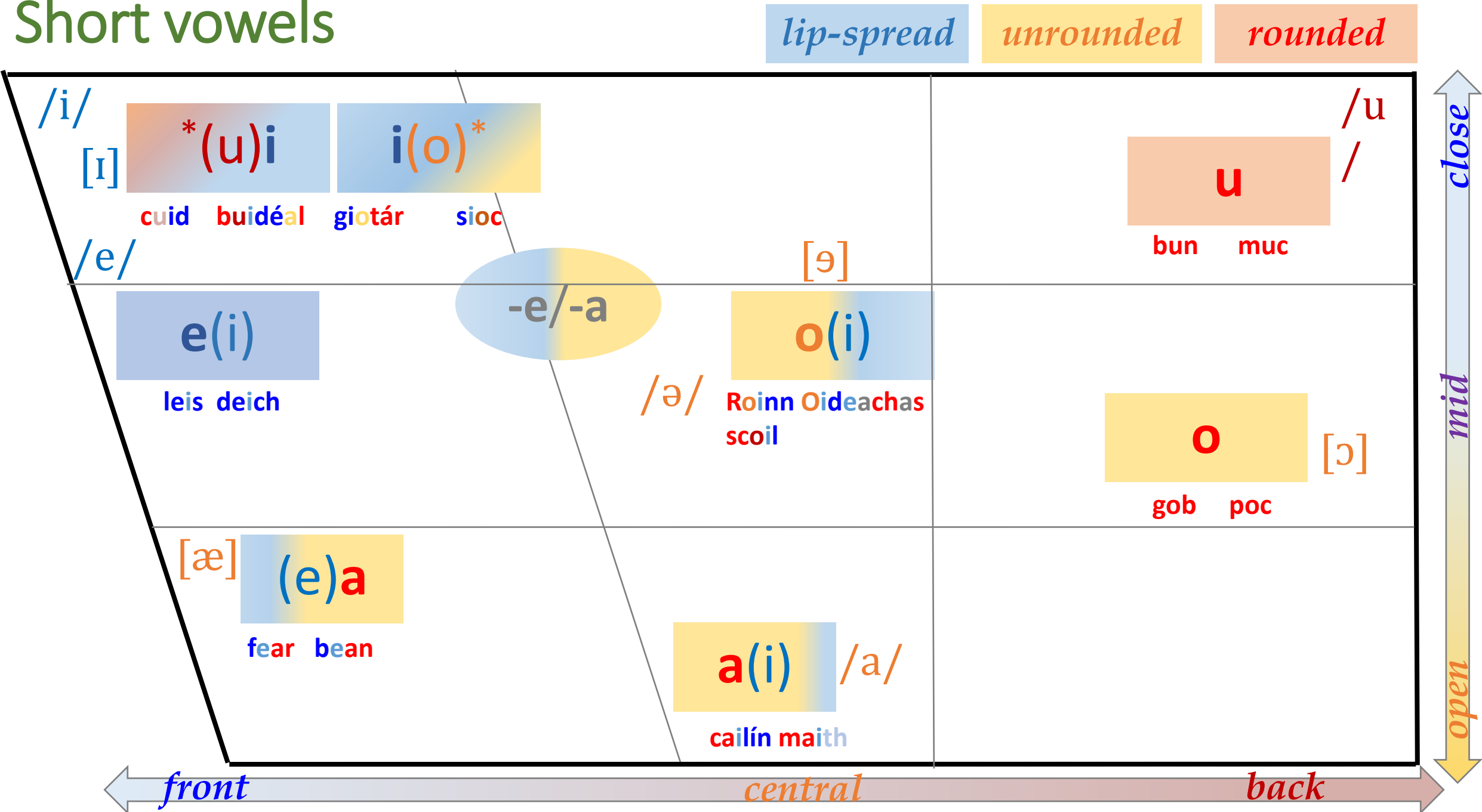
Long vowels and diphthongs

á	/ɑ:/*	Tá an lá go breá. (<i>The day is fine.</i>) Seán Siobhán cupán bán	* /ɑ:/ in Ulster
ú	/u:/	tú crúsca (<i>jug</i>) sú oráiste (<i>orange juice</i>) cú (<i>hound</i>)	
ó/eo^	/o:/	bó (<i>cow</i>) beo (<i>alive</i>) ceo (<i>fog</i>) nó (<i>or</i>) go deo (<i>forever</i>)	
é/ae	/e:/	mé sé lae (<i>day's</i>)	^ There are 3 exceptions where eo is pronounced short /o/
í	/i:/	sí Bríd ní (<i>not</i>) bí (<i>be</i>) buí (<i>yellow</i>)	
ao(i)	/u:/+	daoibh naoi (<i>nine</i>) braon (<i>a drop</i>)	+ usually pronounced /e:/ in Munster or /i:/ in Connacht
ia	/iə/	Dia (<i>God</i>) Brian siad (<i>they</i>) grian (<i>sun</i>)	
ua	/uə/	bualadh (<i>hitting</i>) Fionnuala nua (<i>new</i>) bua (<i>win</i>)	
*abh(a)	/au/	diabhal (<i>devil</i>) gabhar (<i>goat</i>) abhainn (<i>river</i>) babhla (<i>bowl</i>)	*There are various spellings
*adh(a)	/ai/	aghaidh (<i>face</i>) gadhar (<i>hunting dog</i>)	

Long vowels & diphthongs



Short vowels



Irish spelling conventions for 'h'

- The letter **h** has three very different functions:

- To indicate a *softened* consonant (**séimhiú**)

Dia dhuit! Diah**al scéal!**

- To indicate a *hardened* vowel (**análú**)

Tá mé go **hiontach!**

- In borrowed *foreign* words

****h**ata **h**éileacaptar **h**uscaí**

Séimhiú (lenition) →



	Labial		Dental/ Alveolar		Palatal/ Velar		Aspirate
	Plosive	Fricative	Plosive		Plosive	Fricative	
Voiceless	p → ph/f → (fh*)		t →		c → ch		h/sh/th
Voiced	b → bh		d →		g → dh/gh		
Nasal	m → mh		n		ng		
Liquid	l, r						
Sibilant	s →						

Shó! Thó! Hó!



*fh is ALWAYS silent!

The Vocative case – female names

a Mháire!



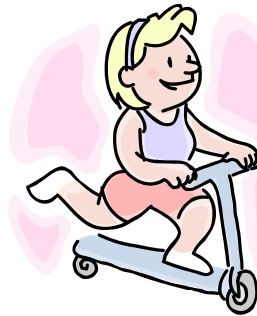
Máire

a Phádraigín!



Pádraigín

a Threasa!



Treasa

a Chaitríona!



Caitríona

a Bhairbre!



Bairbre

a Fhionnuala!



Fionnuala

a Dheirdre!



Deirdre

a Shiobhán!



Siobhán

a Ghráinne!



Gráinne

The Vocative case – male names

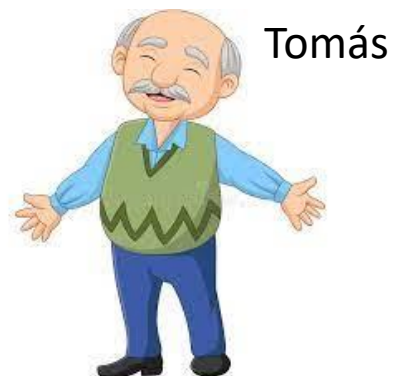
a Mhícheáil!



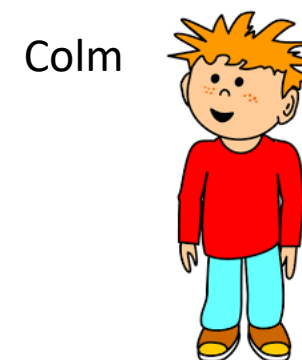
a Pheadair!



a Thomáis!



a Choilm!



a Bhriain!



a Fhinn!



a Dhonaill!



a Shéamais!



a Liam!*



What would you like?

Cad ba mhaith leat?

What 'd-be *good* with-you?



I'd like..

Ba mhaith liom...

T'd-be *good* with-me...

Containers and contents...

a *pint* of beer/ale/stout

pionta beorach/leanna/portáir

a *schooner* of lemonade

scúnar liomanáide

a *middy* of orange juice

leathphionta sú oráiste

a *glass* of whiskey

gloine fuisce (uisce beatha)

a *bottle* of red/white wine

buidéal fíona dheirg/bháin

a *jug* of water

crúsca uisce

a *cup* of coffee/tea (black)

cupán caife/tae (dubh) (le bainne agus siúcra)

milk

sugar



Whenever two nouns come together, the second noun is in the **genitive** case. If the noun (and its adjectives) end in a consonant, the ending may change. Modern English uses 'of' instead.
(More about this in **April**.)

Numbers (1-6) with nouns

(Séimhiú)

1	a haon
2	a dó
3	a trí
4	a ceathar
5	a cúig
6	a sé

one pint of ale

pionta leanna **amháin**

two pints of stout

dhá **phionta** portáir

three glasses of red wine

trí **ghloine** fíona dheirg

four bottles of white wine

cheithre **bhuidéal** fíona bháin

five cups of black coffee

chúig **chupán** caife dubh

six jugs of water

sé **chrúsca** uisce

We'll be taking a close look at numbers in **March**.

Please!

Más é do thoil é!

If-is it your will (it)

Le do thoil!

With your will

Thank you!

Go raibh maith agat!

May (there) be good at-you

Seo dhuit! Seo dhaoibh!

Here for-you

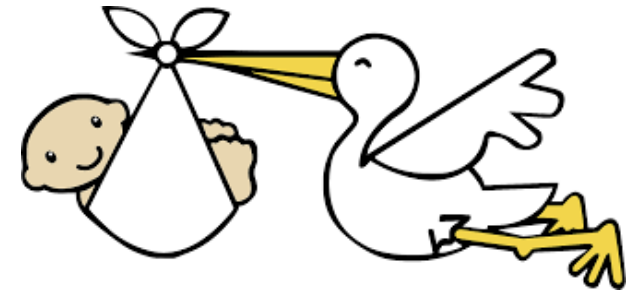
Cheers!

Sláinte!

(Health!)

A toast:

Gob fliuch,
páiste i ngach bliain,
agus bás in Éirinn!



Goodbye!

(to one person)

Slán agat!

Safe by-you



Slán leat!

Safe with-you (... on your journey)

(to more than one person)

Slán agaibh!

Safe by-you

*(Said to
someone
staying)*

Slán libh!

Safe with-you

*(Said to
someone
leaving)*

Go dté tú/sibh slán!

Good bye!

Slán abhaile!



Slán go fóill!



Slán!

Oíche mhaith!

