

Welcome to lesson 11 of Progress in Irish by Máiréad Ní Ghráda.

Read the lesson on page 15 of your book and listen to the audio file (Lesson11.mp3) which is available at www.philo-celtic.com/P11/Progress.htm.

Homework:

Complete the five exercises in the "Cuir Gaeilge air seo" section on page 15 of the book and forward to me for evaluation

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Grammar:

In this week's lesson we are introduced to numbers and we start by showing the numbers 1 to 12. This is the form of a number which is used in simple counting or, as in the example on page 15, telling the time using the *cardinal* numbers.

We also use this system if we wish to simply list a series of numbers, such as in a telephone number.

Each of the numbers shown on page 15 is preceded by the *numerical particle* "a" which prefixes "h" to those numbers beginning with a vowel.

Note the numbers 1, 8 and 11. The Irish word for the number "one" is "aon" and the number "eight" is "ocht". Following the *numerical particle* "a", these become "a haon" and "a hocht" respectively.

Similarly, "eleven" becomes "a haon déag."

Also note, in respect of the number 12, that "déag" is lenited following "dó."

When telling the time, note that the words "a chlog" are added when a whole hour is used, for example "a haon a chlog" (one o'clock), but they are not used when a fraction of an hour is used:

Tá sé a haon a chlog - It is one o'clock,

Tá sé ceathrú chun a trí - It is quarter to three.

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leathuair (half hour):

This is a compound word made from "leath" (half) and "uair" (hour). See the item "Additional vocabulary for lesson 11" at the end of this email.

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ithim (I eat): This is the combined form (verb + subject), present tense, of the irregular verb "ith" (eat) and the 1st person singular pronoun "mé" (I, me):

Ith - Eat Ithim - I eat Itheann tú - You eat Itheann sé (sí, sibh, siad) - He (She, You, They) eat(s) Ithimid - We eat

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tagaim (I come): This is the combined form (verb + subject), present tense, of the irregular verb "tar" (come) and the 1st person singular pronoun "mé": Tar - Come Tagaim - I come Tagann tú - You come Tagann sé (sí, sibh, siad) - He (She, You They) come(s) Tagaimid - We come

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téim (I go): This is the combined form, present tense, of the irregular verb "téigh" (go) and the 1st person singular pronoun "mé": Téigh - Go Téim - I go Téann tú - You go Téann sé (sí, sibh, siad) - He (She, You, They) go(es) Téimid - We go

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gach (every): This is placed before the noun to mean "every", such as:
gach lá - every day gach oíche - every night gach mála - every bag

When "gach" is used to form an adverb, or adverbial phrase, such as "gach lá" (every day), the VERB in the sentence must be in the *habitual* tense. We have not covered this "habitual" tense yet but the effect of this means that we cannot use the verb "tá." The irregular verb "bí" (of which "tá" is the present tense) has a set of "habitual tenses" which are quite separate and we will encounter them starting with lesson 20.

"Bí" is the only verb that has a separate "habitual" present tense.

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ar a naoi a chlog (*at* nine o'clock): The preposition "ar" has a basic meaning of "on" but when used in this manner it means "at."

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cathain + a (when?): Here again we see the relative particle "a" being used, following the interrogative "cathain", in front of a verb.

Remember that it causes lenition of the verb Tagann tú - You come, Cathain a thagann tú? - When do you come?

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Additional vocabulary for lesson 11: The following additional nouns are introduced in this week's lesson. I have listed them separately here, in alphabetical order, showing their gender, plural and genitive singular forms for your information.

bricfeasta (breakfast)	Masculine	Plural	bricfeastaí	Gen. singular-	bricfeasta
ceathrú (quarter)	Feminine	Plural	ceathrúna	Genitive singular-	ceathrún
clog (clock, bell)	Masculine	<u>Plural and genitive singular-</u>			cloig
dinnéar (dinner)	Masculine	<u>Plural and genitive singular-</u>			dinnéir
lá (day)	Masculine	Plural	laethanta	Genitive singular-	lae
leath (half)	Feminine	Plural	leatha	Genitive singular-	leithe
lón (lunch)	Masculine	Plural	lóna	Genitive singular-	lóin
maidin (morning)	Feminine	Plural	maidineacha	Genitive singular-	maidine
oíche (night)	Feminine	Plural	oícheanta	Genitive singular-	oíche
suipéar (supper)	Masculine	<u>Plural and genitive singular-</u>			suipéir
tae (tea)	Masculine	Plural	taenna	Genitive singular-	tae
uair (hour, time)	Feminine	Plural	uaireanta	Genitive singular-	uaire