

AONAD 7

AG RÁ CÁ BHFUIL TÚ AG DUL | SAYING WHERE YOU'RE GOING

ASKING SOMEONE WHERE THEY'RE GOING

Cá bhfuil tú ag dul? Where are you going?
Cá bhfuil tusa ag dul? Where are **you** going?

SAYING WHERE YOU'RE GOING

Tá mé ag dul ... I'm going ...
Tá mé ag dul go ... I'm going to ...
Tá mé ag dul go Leitir Ceanainn. I'm going to Letterkenny.
Tá muid ag dul go dtí an garáiste. We're going to the garage.



When you're responding to the question **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?** you can simply say **Go** or **Go dtí** and the name of the place. Listen to some examples on the recording.

— Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?
—Tá mé ag dul go Doire.

— Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?
—Tá muid ag dul go dtí an siopa.

—Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?
—Go dtí an banc.

Facilities

banc	bank	ionad siopadóireachta	shopping centre
oifig an phoist	post office	ionad spóirt	sports centre
garáiste	garage	teach tábhairne	pub
siopa	shop	tithe tábhairne	pubs
siopaí	shops	teach an phobail	church
siopa búistéara	butcher's shop	caife	café
siopa bróg	shoe shop	bialann	restaurant
siopa éadaigh	clothes shop	siopa poitigéara	chemist shop
ollmhargadh	supermarket	páirc	park

Faisnéis

There are different ways of saying 'to' in Irish, depending on where you're going. **Go** is used in front of names of places and other nouns that are not preceded by the article **an** (the):

Go Baile Átha Cliath	To Dublin
Go hArd Mhacha*	To Armagh
Go Dún Pádraig	To Downpatrick

***Go** doesn't affect words that begin with a consonant, but if the name begins with a vowel, **h** is placed before it.

Go dtí is used before nouns that **are** preceded by the article:

Tá mé ag dul go dtí an t-ospidéal. I'm going to the hospital.

The word **chuig** is used instead of **go** or **go dtí** when you're talking about going to an event or to see a person. We'll deal with **chuig** in more detail in Aonad 11.



Listen to some more people saying where they're going.

- **Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?**
- **Tá muid ag dul go Baile Átha Cliath.**
- **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?**
- **Go dtí an siopa agus ansin go dtí an t-ionad spóirt.**
- **Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?**
- **Tá muid ag dul go dtí an bhialann.**
- **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?**
- **Go Béal Feirste.**



1. Decide whether you use **go** or **go dtí** in the following cases.

- I'm going to Sligo (**Sligeach**).
- I'm going to the shopping centre.
- Anna's going to Coleraine (**Cúil Raithin**)
- I'm going to the sports centre.



2. Fill in the blanks below, using either **go** or **go dtí**, as appropriate.

1. Tá mé ag dul _____ teach an phobail.
2. Tá muid ag dul _____ Sligeach.
3. Tá mé ag dul _____ an bhialann.
4. Tá Sorcha ag dul _____ an Cabhán.
5. Tá Dónall ag dul _____ hoifig an phoist.
6. Tá mé ag dul _____ an t-ionad spóirt.

Faisnéis

Masculine and feminine nouns behave in different ways when they're preceded by the definite article, **an**. Look at the examples below:

Masculine

Words beginning with a consonant:

an banc

Words beginning with **s**:

an siopa

Words beginning with a vowel:

an t-ollmhargadh

Feminine

an bhialann

an tsráid

an oifig

Keep an eye out for this, but don't worry too much about it at this stage!



3. You'll hear some people on the recording being asked where they're going. Try to answer before they do.

— **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?**

Say, 'I'm going to the chemist's shop. Where are **you** going?'

— **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?**

Say, 'I'm going to the restaurant and then to the pub.'

— **Cá bhfuil tú ag dul?**

Say, 'To the garage. Where are **you** going?'

4. Place the article, **an**, before the nouns below, using the information in 'Faisnéis' above.

caife (<i>masc.</i>)	_____
amharclann (<i>fem.</i>)	_____
garáiste (<i>masc.</i>)	_____
teach tábhairne (<i>masc.</i>)	_____
páirc (<i>fem.</i>)	_____
pictiúrlann (cinema) (<i>fem.</i>)	_____
sólann (leisure centre) (<i>fem.</i>)	_____
aerfort (airport) (<i>masc.</i>)	_____



5. Imagine that your name is Peadar and you're going shopping with your son Liam and your daughters Eibhlín and Laura. You meet a friend in town. Listen to the recording and respond to her questions.

Friend: **Á, a Pheadair, cad é mar atá tú?**

Say, 'Fine, thank you,' and ask how **she** is.

Friend: **Go breá. Tá drochlá ann.**

Agree with her.

Friend: **Cé hiad seo?**

Introduce your son and your daughters.

Friend: **Cad é mar atá sibh? Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?**

Say you're going to the post office and then to the supermarket, and ask her where **she's** going.

Friend: **Tá mé ag dul abhaile.**

ASKING SOMEONE WHAT TIME OR WHEN THEY'RE GOING SOMEWHERE

Cad é an t-am?

What time?

Cad é an t-am atá tú ag dul go Dún

What time are you going to

Geanainn?

Dungannon?

Cá huair?

When?

Cá huair atá tú ag dul go Corcaigh?

When are you going to Cork?

SAYING WHEN YOU'RE GOING SOMEWHERE

Tá mé ag dul go Gaillimh ...	I'm going to Galway ...
ag a dó a chlog	at two o'clock
i gceann leathuair an chloig	in half an hour
i gceann uair an chloig	in an hour's time
i gceann trí huaire go leith	in three-and-a-half hours' time
anois	now
níos moille	later
i gceann tamaill	in a while
tráthnóna	in the evening
anocht	tonight
ar maidin	in the morning
amárach	tomorrow



Listen to some people saying when they're going somewhere.

- Cad é an t-am atá tú ag dul go Gaillimh?
- I gceann leathuair an chloig.
- Cá huair atá tú ag dul go hoifig an phoist?
- Tá mé ag dul níos moille.
- A Shíle, cá huair atá atá tú ag dul go Béal Feirste?
- Anocht.

Faisnéis

The word **uair** is irregular when preceded by numbers:

uair	an hour
dhá uair	two hours
trí ... sé huaire	three ... six hours
seacht ... deich n-uaire	seven ... ten hours

This word occurs quite frequently in everyday speech, so it's well worth learning the different forms.



6. Imagine that you're asked on five different occasions when you're going somewhere. Give the appropriate answer in each case.

—Cá huair atá tú ag dul go dtí an garáiste?

Say, 'I'm going in a while.'

—Cad é an t-am atá tú ag dul abhaile?

Say, 'I'm going in half an hour's time.'

—Cá huair atá tú ag dul go dtí an teach tábhairne?

Say, 'I'm going now.'

—Cá huair atá tú ag dul go hAontroim?

Say, 'I'm going tomorrow morning.'

SAYING IT'S ALMOST A CERTAIN TIME

Tá sé chóir a bheith ...

It's almost ...

Tá sé chóir a bheith a dó a chlog.

It's almost two o'clock.

Tá sé chóir a bheith a seacht.

It's almost seven.

Tá sé chóir a bheith leath i ndiaidh a haon.

It's almost half one.

ar lean ...

7. Look at the time zones map and say what time it is in each place mentioned at no 1-6 if it's midday in London. Also say whether its—

ar maidin	in the morning	tráthnóna	in the evening
meán lae	midday	san oíche	at night
san iarnóin	in the afternoon		



1. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i bPáras.
2. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i Melbourne.
3. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i Los Angeles.
4. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i Meicsiceo.
5. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i gCaracas.
6. Tá sé a _____ a chlog _____ i Hong Kong.