

AONAD 19

AG LABHAIRT LE PÁISTÍ AGUS CAIRDE | SPEAKING TO CHILDREN AND FRIENDS

The language we'll focus on in this unit will be useful for speaking to children, to family members, and to friends. We'll be building on what you have learnt in Aonad 9, 'Ag tabhairt orduithe agus treoracha'.

TELLING SOMEONE TO BE QUIET

You've already learnt the following:

Ciúnas!

Quiet!

Bí ciúin!

.

or

Bí suaimhneach!

Be quiet!

Let's look now at a negative order:

Ná bí ag caint.

Stop talking.
(literally, Don't be talking)

Ná bígí ag caint.

(plural)

SPEAKING TO CHILDREN

Ná bí ag caoineadh.

Don't cry.

Ná bígí ag caoineadh.

(plural)

Ná bí ag gáire.

Don't laugh.

Ná bígí ag gáire.

(plural)

Ná bí dána!

Don't be bold!

Ná bígí dána!

(plural)

Faisnéis

If you want to tell someone to stop doing something, you place **Ná** before the ***imperative form*** of the verb. **Ná** doesn't affect words beginning with a consonant, but it prefixes **h** to vowels:

Ná déan sin	Don't do that.
Ná <u>h</u>abair sin.	Don't say that.



1. Try saying the following in Irish. You're speaking to more than one person in each case.

1. Stop talking.
2. Don't cry.
3. Don't be bold.
4. Don't laugh.

TELLING SOMEONE TO CLEAN OR TIDY THEMSELVES UP

Nigh d'aghaidh. Wash your face.

Nígí bhur n-aghaidh.
(plural)

Glan do lámha. Wash your hands.

Glanaigí bhur lámha.
(plural)

Cíor do chuid gruaige. Comb your hair.

Cíoraigí bhur gcuid gruaige
(plural)



2. Here's a chance for you to practise some of the phrases you've learnt so far in this unit and to recap on some of the phrases you learnt in Aonad 9.

Imagine you're married with a houseful of children. What would you say in the following situations?

1. Your son is going off to school with his hair in a mess.
2. Your nieces have just finished tea. Their faces are covered in jam.

3. Your daughter is throwing her toys all over the floor.
4. Your son Derek and daughter Niamh have just finished painting a picture and their hands are covered in paint.
5. Your nephews Tomás and Séamas have been fighting and are both crying.
6. The children are very slow to get ready for school.

ASKING SOMEONE WHAT'S WRONG WITH THEM

Cad atá ort?

What's wrong with you?

Cad atá oraibh?

(plural)

ASKING SOMEONE IF THEY'RE ILL

An bhfuil tú tinn?

Are you ill?

SAYING WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU

Tá tinneas cinn orm.

I have a headache.

Tá tinneas fiacaile orm.

I have toothache.

Tá pian i mo bholg.

I have a pain in my stomach.

If you're responding to the question **Cad é atá ort?** you can shorten the phrases that contain **orm**:

—**Cad é atá ort?**

—**Tá tinneas cinn orm.**

or simply

—**Tinneas cinn.**

Faisnéis

The structure ... **i mo bholg** follows the same rules as ... **i mo chónaí** (Aonad 13).

Tá pian ina bholg.

He has a pain in his stomach.

Tá pian ina bolg

She has a pain in her stomach.

ASKING SOMEONE IF THEY'RE ALL RIGHT

An bhfuil tú ceart go leor?

Are you all right?

ASKING A MORE SPECIFIC QUESTION

An bhfuil tú fuar?

Are you cold?

An bhfuil ocras ort?

Are you hungry?

3. Look back at 'Faisnéis' in Aonad 17 (**orm**) before attempting the translations below.

1. She has a headache.

2. He has a pain in his stomach.

3. Are they all right?

4. What's wrong with them?

5. Is he hungry?



4. You'll hear people being asked different questions on the recording. Try to give the answers before they do.

1. I have a toothache.

2. I'm cold.

3. I have a headache.

4. I'm hungry.

5. I have a pain in my stomach.

5. Look at the cartoons below. What question was being asked in each case, do you think?



1. _____
Tá. Tá tinneas cinn orm.



2. _____
Níl. Tá muid fuar.



3. _____
Tinneas fiacaile.



4. _____
Tá pian i mo bholg.