

AONAD 22

TINNEAS AGUS GORTUITHE | ILLNESS AND INJURIES

ASKING SOMEONE HOW THEY FEEL

Cad é mar a bhraitheann tú?

How do you feel?

The phrase **Cad é mar atá tú?** (How are you?) is generally used as a greeting, but it can also be used to find out how someone is feeling.

You learnt in Aonad 14 how to ask what's wrong with someone:

Cad é atá ort?

What's wrong with you?

Cad é atá air?

What's wrong with him?

Cad é atá uirthi?

What's wrong with her?

SAYING HOW YOU FEEL

Tá mé go breá.

I'm fine.

Níl mé ach go measartha.

I'm only middling.

Ní bhraithim go maith.

I don't feel well.

Tá mé tinn.

I'm ill.



Listen to some examples on the recording.

-Cad é mar atá tú ar maidin, a Nuala?

-Á, níl mé ach go measartha.

-Cad é mar a bhraitheann tú inniu, a Chormaic?

-Ní bhraithim go maith ar chor ar bith.

-Cad é atá ort?

-Tá tinneas cinn orm.

NAMING ILLNESSES

Tá tinneas cinn orm.	I have a headache.
Tá droim nimhneach air.	He has a sore back.
Tá bolg nimhneach uirthi.	She has a stomach-ache.
or	
Tá pain ina bolg.	She has a pain in her stomach.
Tá slaghdán orthu.	They have a cold.
Tá droch-chasachtach orm.	I have a bad cough.
Tá sceadamán nimhneach uirthi.	She has a sore throat.



Listen to some people saying what's wrong with them.

- An bhfuil Seosamh tinn?
- Tá. Tá sceadamán nimhneach air.
- Cad é atá ort?
- Bolg nimhneach.
- Cad é mar a bhraitheann tú?
- Ní bhraithim go maith. Tá tinneas cinn orm, agus tá pian i mo bholg.



1. Try saying the following in Irish now.

1. I'm fine.
2. How do you feel?
3. I don't feel well.
4. He has a cold.
5. She has a bad cough.

DESCRIBING AND DISCUSSING INJURIES

Ghortaigh mé ...	I hurt ...
mo chos	my leg
Ghortaigh sé a chos.	He hurt his leg.
Bhris sí a cos.	She broke her leg.
Tá sí briste.	It's broken.
An bhfuil sí briste?	Is it broken?



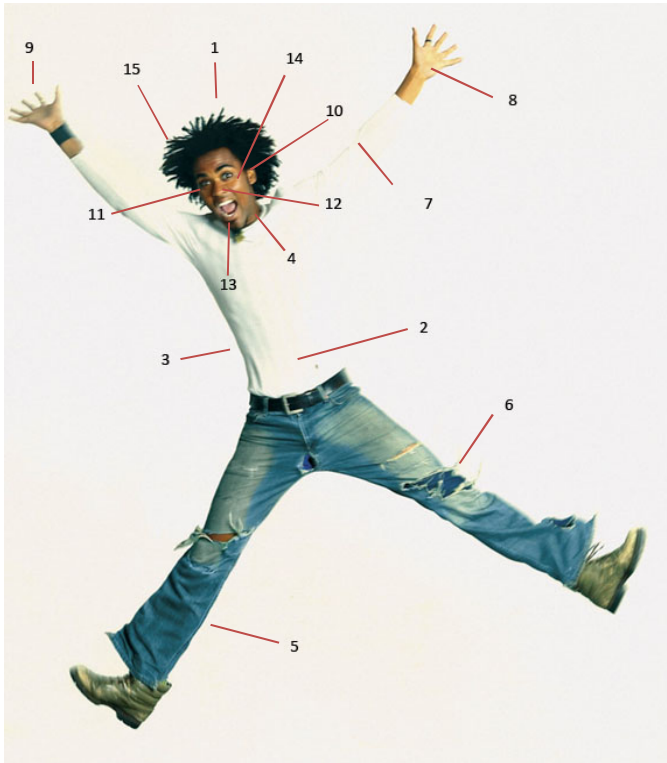
Have a listen to the examples on the recording.

-Ghortaigh Michelle a cos tráthnóna inné.

-An bhfuil sí briste?

-Níl.

**-Ghortaigh mé mo sciathán ag imirt leadóige ar maidin.
Tá sé an-nimhneach.**



1. mo cheann	my head
2. mo bholg	my stomach
3. mo dhroim	my back
4. mo sceadamán	my throat
5. mo chos	my leg or foot
6. mo ghlúin	my knee
7. mo sciathán	my arm
8. mo lámh	my hand
9. mo mhéar	my finger
10. mo chluas	my ear
11. mo shúil	my eye
12. mo ghaosán	my nose
13. mo bhéal	my mouth
14. m'aghaidh	my face
15. mo chuid gruaige	my hair



2. Imagine that you're the personnel manager of a factory and that four different supervisors ask why certain members of the staff are absent. See if you can give the appropriate answers.

1. He has a sore back.
2. She hurt her knee yesterday.
3. She broke her hand on Sunday.
4. She has a sore throat.

CANCELLING ARRANGEMENTS

Sometimes it's necessary to cancel arrangements because of illness or some injury. Here are a few useful phrases that can be used in such a situation.

Ní bheidh mé ábalta a dhul amach anocht. I won't be able to go out tonight.

Ní bheidh mé ag an chruinniú anocht. I won't be at the meeting tonight.

If you're asked the question:

An mbeidh tú ansin anocht? Will you be there tonight?

you can reply:

Beidh. I will.

or

Ní bheidh. I won't.

If you feel it necessary to apologise you can use the following:

Tá brón orm. I'm sorry.

Faisnéis

In Aonad 10 we looked at how the Irish equivalents of words like 'my' and 'your' that denote possession affect the words that follow them. Here are some more examples:

mo (my)	mo <u>ch</u> os	<u>m'</u> aghaidh
do (your)	do <u>ghl</u> úin	<u>d'</u> aghaidh
a (his)	a <u>sh</u> úil	a aghaidh
a (her)	a <u>b</u> éal	<u>a</u> haghaidh

TELLING SOMEONE TO TAKE CARE

Tabhair aire duit féin. Take care of yourself.



You'll hear some of the phrases you've learnt so far in the unit in the following scene.

-Haló, a Andy.

-Haló!

-Dónall anseo. Ní bheidh mé ag an chruinniú anocht.

-Ní bheidh?

-Ní bhraithim go maith. Tá slaghdán orm.

-Ceart go leor, a Dhónaill. Tabhair aire duit féin.

-Slán a Andy.

3. Look at each illustration below, and fill in the blank with one of the words from the list of words in the orange block below. Add a **séimhiú** to the word if necessary.

cos

lámh

méar

bolg



1. Bhris mé mo _____ inné.



2. Tá a _____ briste



3. Tá pian ina _____ .



4. Ghortaigh mé mo _____ ag imirt leadóige.

SAYING YOU'RE BETTER OR WORSE

Tá mé ag teacht chugam féin.	I'm recovering.
Tá me níos fearr.	I'm better.
Níl mé níos fearr—tá mé níos measa.	I'm not better—I'm worse.

Faisnéis

The word **níos** is used when comparing things in Irish. Words that follow **níos** are generally changed:

deas	nice
níos deise	nicer
fuair	cold
níos fuaire	colder

Adjectives that are irregular change completely:

maith	good
níos fearr	better
olc	bad
níos measa	worse



4. You're supposed to attend a meeting, but you decide to stay home because you're ill. You ring a friend to tell her the news.

–Cad é mar atá tú?

Say you don't feel well.

–Cad é atá ort?

Say you have a headache and a sore throat.

–Ó, an mbeidh tú ag an chruinniú anocht?

Say you won't be, and apologise.

–Tá sin ceart go leor. Tabhair aire duit féin.



5. Try saying the following in Irish now:

1. I won't be able to go out tonight.
2. Take care of yourself.
3. How are you feeling now?
4. I'm not better. I'm worse.
5. I'm better, thank you.

6. Unjumble the words below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. lúgni (knee) | 9. dánsecaam (throat) |
| 2. acenn (head) | 10. blog (stomach) |
| 3. mraé (finger) | 11. soc (leg) |
| 4. scula (ear) | 12. ébla (mouth) |
| 5. sliú (eye) | 13. irguag (hair) |
| 6. gáason (nose) | 14. hagdiah (face) |
| 7. mhlá (hand) | 15. ncsáiaht (arm) |
| 8. rdmio (back) | |