

AONAD 25

SUÍOMH AGUS GLUAISEACHT 2 | LOCATION AND MOVEMENT 2

ASKING WHERE SOMETHING IS

You learnt the following in Aonad 15:

Cá bhfuil ...? Where is / are ...?

Here is a longer and more polite version of the question:

An bhfuil a fhios agat cá bhfuil ...?

or

An bhfuil a fhios agat cá háit a bhfuil ...? Do you know where ... is / are?

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Téigh síos an bóthar.

Go down the road.

Téigh suas an tsráid.

Go up the street.

Tóg an chéad tiontú ar chlé.

Take the first turn on the left.

Tóg an dara tiontú ar dheis.

Take the second turn on the right.

Téigh díreach ar aghaidh.

Go straight on.

Téigh trasna an droichid.

Go across the bridge.

Téigh síos go dtí an crosbhóthar.

Go down the crossroads.



Have a listen to these examples on the recording.

-Gabh mo leithscéal. An bhfuil a fhios agat cá bhfuil teach Lisa Ní Mhurchú?

-Teach Lisa Ní Mhurchú? Tóg an chéad tiontú ar chlé agus téigh díreach ar aghaidh. Tá sé ansin ar dheis—in aice leis an droichead.

-An bhfuil a fhios agat cá bhfuil an leabharlann?

-Tá a fhios. Téigh síos an tsráid agus tóg an dara tiontú ar chlé. Tá sé ansin os comhair an chaife.

Faisnéis

In Irish, two words rather than one are often used to describe location:

os comhair	opposite
os cionn	above
ar chúl	behind

Nouns coming after these are put in the *genitive case*:

an siopa	the shop
os comhair an tsíopa	opposite the shop
an leabharlann	the library
ar chúl na leabharlainne	behind the library

DESCRIBING LOCATION

Tá sé ansin ar thaobh na láimhe clé. It's there on the left-hand side.

Tá sé anseo ar thaobh na láimhe deise. It's here on the right-hand side.

ar an choirnéal on the corner

os comhair an chaife opposite the café

ar chúl na leabharlainne behind the library



1. You'll hear people being asked where different places are. Try to answer before each person does.

1. Go across the bridge and turn left; it's there beside the café.
2. Go down the road and take the second turn on the left.
3. It's on the corner, across from the garage.
4. Go down to the crossroads and turn right.
5. Take the first turn on the right; it's there opposite the bank.



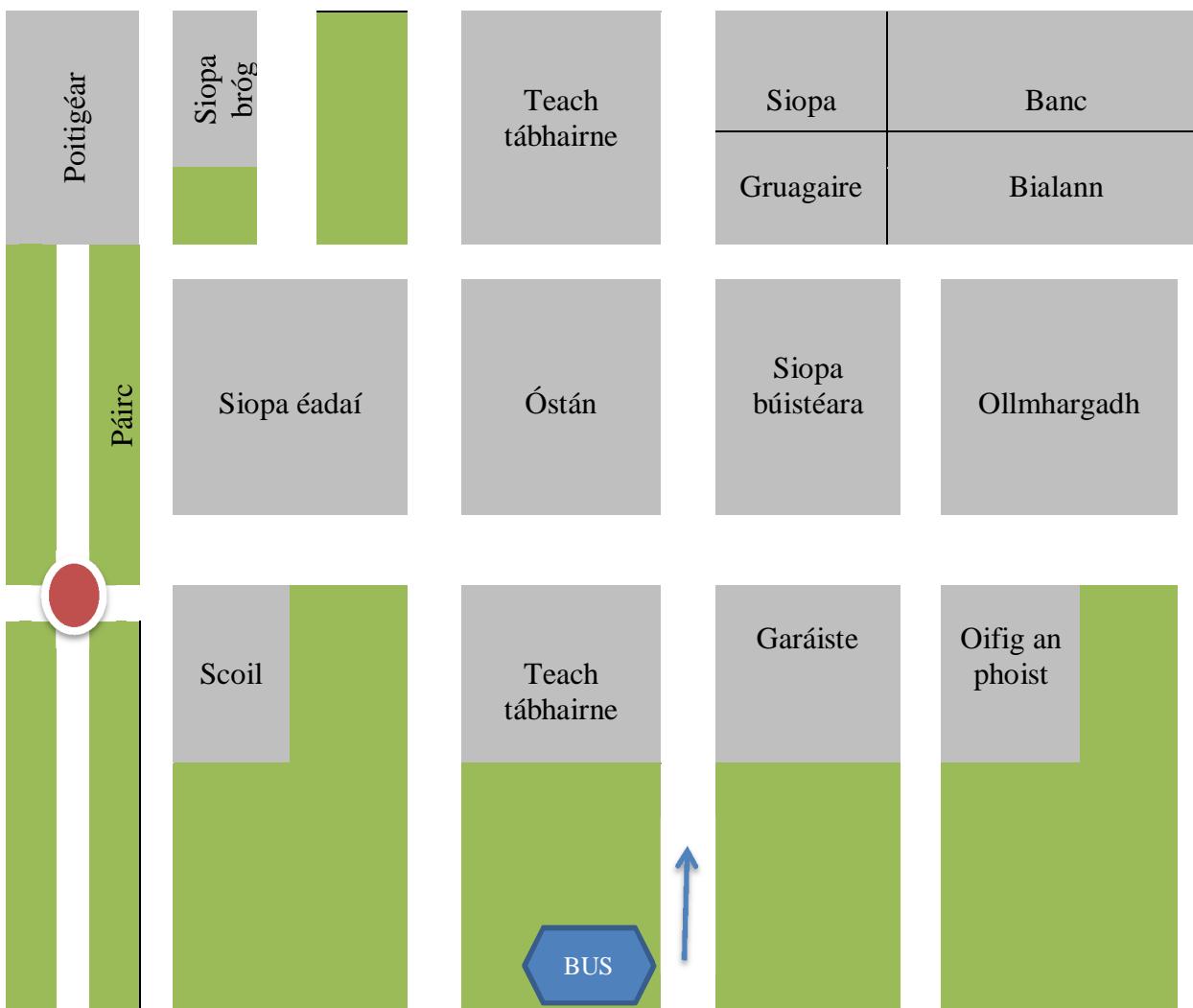
2. Imagine that you're standing at the bus stop shown in the town plan on the next page and that three different people ask you for directions to some place. The directions are given below. Can you fill in the blanks?

1. – **Gabh mo leithscéal.** Cá bhfuil oifig an phoist?
– Téigh síos go dtí an crosbhóthar agus _____ ar dheis.
Téigh _____ ar aghaidh agus chífidh tú ansin ar
_____ é, trasna ón ollmhargadh.
2. – **Gabh mo leithscéal.** An bhfuil a fhios agat cá bhfuil an
banc?

-Téigh síos an tsráid agus tóg an _____ tontú ar dheis agus ansin an _____ tontú ar chlé. Tá sé ansin ar Shráid Mhic Liam, in _____ leis an bhialann.

3. - An bhfuil a fhios agat cá bhfuil an siopa poitigéara, le do thoil?

-Tá a fhios. Téigh síos go dtí an dara crosbhóthar agus tiontaigh _____ chlé. Tóg an tríú _____ ar dheis ansin agus chífidh tú ansin é ar thaobh na láimhe clé, in _____ leis an pháirc.



GIVING REASONS FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO HELP

If you're asked for directions and are not able to help, you can use the following phrases:

Tá brón orm. Níl a fhios agam.	I'm sorry I don't know.
Níl barúil agam (cá bhfuil sé).	I have no idea (where it is).
Ní as an cheantar seo mé.	I'm not from this area.

LOCATION OR DIRECTION?

We've already come across some of the single words used in Irish to describe **location**:

thuas	up
thíos	down
thall	yonder / over there
amuigh	outside
istigh	inside

The single words that describe **direction** can be divided into two groups:

(1) Words that describe movement **away** from the speaker:

chuaigh sé ...	He went ...
suas	up
síos	down
anonn	over
amach	out
isteach	in

(2) Words that describe movement **towards** the speaker:

Tháinig sí ...	She came ...
aníos	up
anuas	down
anall	over
amach	out
isteach	in



3. In the case of each sentence below, tick the appropriate box to indicate whether it describes **(A)** location, **(B)** movement away from the speaker, or **(C)** movement towards the speaker. Then see if you can say the sentences in Irish.

1. He's upstairs.
2. He's over in the garage.
3. She went out to the garden.
4. She's out in the garden.
5. She came upstairs.
6. Come down here.
7. He's over there.
8. Susan went over to Liam's house.

A	B	C

Faisnéis

When we last looked at directions in Aonad 15, we came across the ordinal numbers **an chéad** (the first) to **an deichiú** (the tenth). Nouns beginning with a consonant (except d, n, t, l, or s) take a **séimhiú** after **an chéad**:

an chéad chrosbhóthar	the first crossroads
but	

an chéad tiontú	the first turn
------------------------	----------------

Words beginning with a consonant don't change after the numbers **an dara** (the second) to **an deichiú** (the tenth):

an dara crosbhóthar	the second crossroads
----------------------------	-----------------------

Vowels that follow **an dara** to **an deichiú**, however, are preceded by **h**:

an dara háit	the second place
an séú háit	the sixth place

CEANN

As we saw in Aonad 22, the word **ceann** means 'head', but in certain contexts it can also mean 'one'.



Listen to these examples on the recording:

- Cá bhfuil oifig Rónáin?
- Thall ansin—an chéad cheann ar chlé.
- Cé acu teach do cheannsa?
(Which house is *yours*?)
- An dara ceann ar dheis.



4. See if you can say the following in Irish:

1. The third one on the left-hand side.
2. That one on the right-hand side.
3. The second one on the left—beside the window.
4. The first one on the right—beside the bathroom.

Dátaí | Dates

The ordinal numbers are also used when talking about dates.

an chéad lá de mhí Eanáir the first of January
(literally, the first day of the month of January)

Here is a complete list of the months of the year:

Eanáir	January
Feabhra	February
Márta	March
Aibreán	April
Bealtaine	May
Meitheamh	June
Iúil	July
Lúnasa	August
Meán Fómhair	September
Deireadh Fómhair	October
Samhain	November
Nollaig*	December

*The word **Nollaig** also means Christmas.

The months in Irish are usually preceded by the word **mí** (month), or by **de mhí** (of the month) when a specific date is being mentioned:

mí Feabhra

February

an ceathrú lá de mhí Feabhra

the fourth of February

This shorter version is also acceptable but is less widely used:

an ceathrú lá d'Fheabhra

the fourth of February

an chéad lá d'Aibreán

the first of April

Note how the following months change slightly after the words **mí** or **de mhí**:

An tríú lá de mhí an Mhárta

An ceathrú lá de mhí Aibreáin

An cúigiú lá de mhí na Bealtaine

An séú lá de mhí an Mheithimh

An seachtú lá de mhí Mheáin Fómhair

An t-ochtú lá de mhí Dheireadh Fómhair

An naoú lá de mhí na Samhna

An deichiú lá de mhí na Nollag.



5. Write the dates below in Irish, using **de mhí** in each case; then try the exercise on the recording.

1. The seventh of September.

2. The ninth of April.

3. The sixth of March.

4. The second of June.

5. The third of October.

6. The eighth of December.

We'll look at the dates 11th to 31st in Aonad 26.