Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge A1.9 – Bia agus deoch

Nouns

arán (m.)  bread  píosa arán - a piece of bread
báinne (m.)  milk
béile (m.)  meal (pl. béilí)
beoir (f.)  beer  pionta beorach - a pint of beer
bia (m.)  food (pl. bianna)
biachlár (m.)  menu (pl. biachláir)
bille (m.)  bill (pl. billí)
cáis (f.)  cheese  ceapaire cáise - cheese sandwich
ceapaire (m.)  sandwich (pl. ceapairí)
císte (m.)  cake (pl. cístí)  (also císte milis, cáca milis)
costas (m.)  cost, expense
cura (m.)  course (pl. cúrsaí)
deoch (f.)  drink (pl. deochanna)
feoil (f.)  meat (pl. feolta)  ceapaire feola - meat sandwich
fión (m.)  wine (pl. fionta)  buidéal fíona - bottle of wine
fión dearg - red wine; fión gheall/bán - white wine
freastalaí (m.)  server, waitperson (pl. freastalaithe)
gairleog (f.)  garlic  arán gairleoge - garlic bread
glasra (m.)  vegetable (pl. glasraí)
gloine (f.)  glass (pl. gloiní)
iasc (m.)  fish (pl. éisc)
im (m.)  butter  píosa ime - pat of butter
leac oighir (f.)  ice, sheet of ice
milseog (f.)  dessert (pl. milseoga)
ocras (m.)  hunger
oráiste (m.)  orange (fruit) (pl. oráistí)
píosa (m.)  pat of
práta (m.)  potato (pl. prátaí)  (also fata, fataí)
rís (f.)  rice
sailéad (m.)  salad (pl. sailéid)  ceapaire sailéid - “salad sandwich”
siúcra (m.)  sugar
sú (m.)  juice
suipéar (m.)  supper (pl. suipéir)
tart (m.)  thirst
toradh (m.)  fruit; result (pl. torthaí)
uachtar reoite (m.)  ice cream
ubh (f.)  egg (pl. uibheacha)
uisce (m.)  water
uisce beatha (m.)  whiskey  (also fuisce)

Adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, srl.

bán  white  úr  fresh
donn  brown  réidh  ready
fuar  cold
te  warm, hot  príomh-  prime, chief
milis  sweet  réamh-  pre-, fore-
Irish Language

ó from uaim from me uainn from us
uait from you (sg.) uain from you (pl.)
uaiddh from him, from it (m.) uathu from them

Verbs and verbal nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceannaigh</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan</td>
<td>wait</td>
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<tr>
<td>inis</td>
<td>tell</td>
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<tr>
<td>ordaigh</td>
<td>order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teastaigh</td>
<td>be needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuig</td>
<td>understand</td>
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<tr>
<td>ceannach</td>
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<td>fanacht</td>
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<td>ordú</td>
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fanacht le duine – to wait for a person
fanacht in éindí le duine – to wait with a person

Questions, answers, phrases

Tá tart orm. I am thirsty. (lit. Thirst is on me.)
Tá ocras orm. I am hungry. (lit. Hunger is on me.)

Ar mhaith leat X? Would you like X?
Ba mhaith. / Níor mhaith. Yes. / No.
Beidh gloine fiona agam, le do thoil. I’ll have a glass of wine, please.
Níor mhaith, go raibh maith agat. No, thank you.

An mbeidh tae agat? Will you have tea?
Beidh, / Ní bheidh, go raibh maith agat. Yes, / No, thank you.

An itheann tú prátaí? Do you eat potatoes?
Ithim. / Ní ithim. Yes. / No.
An ólann tú beoir? Do you drink beer?
Ólaim. / Ní ólaim. Yes. / No.

Ithim glasraí ach ní ithim torthaí. I eat vegetables but I don’t eat fruit.
Ólaim caife ach ní ólaim tae. I drink coffee but I don’t drink tea.

Céard atá (ag teastáil) uaim? What do I need?
Céard atá (ag teastáil) uait? What do you need?

Cé mhéad atá air sin? How much is that?
Cé mhéad atá ar chupán caife? How much is a cup of coffee?

Go raibh maith agat. Thank you. (to one person)
Go raibh maith agaibh. Thank you. (to more than one person)
Tá fáilte romhat. You’re welcome. (to one person)
Tá fáilte romhaibh. You’re welcome. (to more than one person)
Ná habair é. Don’t mention it.

IRGA 111 Fall 2012
Grammar notes for TEG A1.9

In this unit the topic is food and drink. You learn how to say you’re hungry or thirsty. You find out how to talk about what you eat and what you don’t eat, and how to offer and accept refreshments. You get more practice with the prepositional pronouns for *ar*, and you get your first look at the prepositional pronouns for *ó*.

**Ar, and emotional/physical states**

In Irish, emotional and physical states are *on* a person.

- Tá ocras orm. I’m hungry. (lit. “Hunger is on me.”)
- Tá tárt ar Mháirtín. Máirtín is thirsty. (lit. “Thirst is on Martin.”)
- Tá brón orthu. They are sad. (lit. “Sorrow is on them.”)

Note that nouns that follow *ar* are lenited (ar Mháirtín, ‘on Máirtín’). You will see exceptions that are mostly abstract in nature, ex: *ar cíos*, ‘for rent.’

Since this is our old friend *bí* again, you will say the negative and question forms using that familiar pattern.

- Tá ocras ar Bhríd. Bríd is hungry.
- An bhfuil ocras ar Bhríd? Is Bríd hungry?
- Níl ocras ar Bhríd. Bríd isn’t hungry.

**Nouns with the definite article an “the”**

You are now responsible for knowing two changes to nouns after *an*, “the.” The first is the lenition of feminine nouns (except those that start with d, s, t):

- bialann, “a restaurant” an bialann, “the restaurant”
- fuinneog, “a window” an fhuinneog, “the window”

The new noun change is the prefixing of *t-* to masculine nouns that start with a vowel:

- arán, “bread” an t-arán, “the bread”
- óstán, “a hotel” an t-óstán, “the hotel”

The hyphen tends to disappear when the noun is capitalized:

- an tUachtarán Mícheál D. Ó hUiginn “President Michael D. Higgins”

Keep in mind that this is just after *an*, not after a preposition + *an*:

- in aice leis an mbialann “next to the restaurant”
- in aice leis an óstán “next to the hotel”
Verb-related issues

We’ve got more examples of the present habitual in this unit.

An ólann tú beoir?    Do you drink beer?
Ólaim, ólaim beoir.    Yes, I drink beer.
Ní ólaim, ní ólaim beoir, ach ólaim fíon. No, I don’t drink beer, but I drink wine.

And we get to see the conditional forms of the copula again:

Ar mhaith leat deoch?   Would you like a drink?
Ba mhaith. Gloine fíona, le do thoil. Yes. A glass of wine, please.
Níor mhaith, go raibh maith agat. No, thank you.

We also finally get to see the main forms of the fu ture tense of bí:

An mbeidh tae agat?    Will you have tea? (to one person)
Beidh, go raibh maith agat. Yes, thank you.
Ní bheidh, go raibh maith agat. No, thank you.

We are also introduced to the way to express needing or wanting something.

Céard atá ag teastáil uainn?    What do we need/want? (audio for A1.9-2b)

A common way of doing this is by using the verb teastaigh ‘be needed/wanted,’ plus the preposition ó, ‘from.’ This is a useful verb but it’s important to remember that the thing that is needed is the subject of the verb, and the person needing it is the object of the preposition.

Tá caife ag teastáil ó Bhríd.    Bríd needs coffee.

It’s even more common to leave out teastaigh entirely, believe it or not:

Céard eile atá uaim?    What else do I need/want? (audio for A1.9-3c)
Níl ceapaire uaim.    I don’t need/want a sandwich. (audio for A1.9-5a)

Prepositional pronouns: ó

...Which leads us to mentioning the prepositional pronouns of ó, ‘from’:

ó “from” + mé “me” = uaim “from-me”
thú “you (sg.)” = uait “from-you (sg.)”
é “him” = uaidh “from-him,” “from-it (m.)”
f “her” = uaithi “from-her,” “from-it (f.)”
muid “us” = uainn “from-us”
sibh “you (pl.)” = uaibh “from-you (pl.)”
idad “them” = uathu “from-them”
An t-ainm briathartha: The verbal noun

Not much new regarding verbal nouns in this unit, but a couple of units back I skipped mentioning something because I took a guess that it was a mere blip on the radar, but it keeps showing up, so I’ll point it out here.

- éasca le foghlaim “easy to learn”
- réidh le hordú “ready to order” \((h + \text{ordú} \text{ after le})\)

You might also keep an eye out for this similar structure, which has a noun instead of an adjective.

- ceacht le foghlaim “a lesson to be learned”
- bia le hordú “food to be ordered”

I spotted two examples in this unit, in A1.9-3c (one in audio, text reproduced on a slide):

- na rudaí atá le ceannach “the things that are to be bought”
- má tá sé le fáil “if it is available (=to be gotten/found)”