



# Gaelic Orthographic Conventions



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## Gaelic Orthographic Conventions

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In 1976, the Scottish Certificate of Education Examination Board (SCEEB), at the request of its Gaelic Panel, set up a Sub-committee of the Panel to investigate issues related to Gaelic orthography. Inconsistencies in the standard of written Gaelic had been noted by SCEEB Examiners and it was felt that guidelines should be created to ensure that an authoritative set of orthographic conventions was adopted by teachers and examination candidates. It was also important that Examiners, Setters and Markers would use the document when dealing with Gaelic examination papers and scripts.

The findings of the Sub-committee were published in 1981 in the document *Gaelic Orthographic Conventions* (GOC). This document has proved to be a valuable foundation for many areas of Gaelic development since then as Gaelic usage has expanded into different domains of public life in Scotland.

The need for new terminology arising from the growth of Gaelic Medium Education, the expansion of Gaelic in the media and the increased use of language in public administration led the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA), which superseded the SCEEB, to conclude that the document should be reviewed and updated, whilst adhering to the principles and recommendations contained in the original. It is intended that this updated document should be easier to use, and the extended word list is designed to illustrate more fully the application of the conventions. In most cases a single orthographic form is recommended, although it is recognised that, in some instances, more than one form is in use. The revised word list is not intended to be, nor to resemble, a dictionary. It is a source of reference which users of the document may wish to consult when in doubt as to how a word, or related word or phrase, should be spelt. Explanatory notes have been kept to a minimum. This edition – published in bilingual format as part of SQA's *Gaelic Language Plan* – contains a number of amendments to the new 2005 edition.

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## 1 The spelling rule

The spelling rule – 'leathann ri leathann is caol ri caol' ('broad to broad and slender to slender') – means that when one or more consonants come between two vowels, the vowels on either side of the consonant(s) should be of the same class.

- a If the vowel preceding the consonant(s) is broad, **a**, **o** or **u**, the vowel following should also be broad.

▶ *bodach, ceòlmhor, cumadh*

- b Where the vowel before the consonant(s) is slender, **i** or **e**, then the vowel after the consonant(s) should be slender.

▶ *caileag, coinnich, oidhche*

Exceptions to this rule occur with some past participles passive, eg

▶ *glacte, leagte, togte*

with certain compounds, eg

▶ *banrigh, choreigin, mocheirigh, rudeigin*

and with some borrowed words, eg

▶ *mosgioto, soircas, telefòn*



## 2 Consonant quality

- a Consonants or consonant groups with palatal quality should be indicated by placing slender vowels (**e, i**) adjacent to them:
- ▶ at the beginning of a word: **ceann, geall, greann, seall, steall**
  - ▶ at the end of a word: **cruinn, cuirm, Goill, rùisg, saill**
  - ▶ in the middle of a word: **clisgeadh, cruinne, sailleadh, tuilleadh**
- b Consonants or consonant groups with velar quality should be indicated by placing broad vowels (**a, o, u**) adjacent to them:
- ▶ at the beginning of a word: **gràn, sprùilleach, stòr**
  - ▶ at the end of a word: **ceann, cosg, geal, sealg**
  - ▶ in the middle of a word: **ceannaich, balach, cosgais, lochdan**
- c The forms *seo* and *siud*, showing palatal quality, should be used. In the case of *neo* or *no*, the latter is the preferred form, although the former is appropriate in the phrase *air neo*.
- d To reflect the sound quality of the consonant, *taigh* should be used instead of *tigh*.

a The letters **sg** should be used in all positions in place of **sc**:

- ▶ *basgaid, cosg, pasgan, Sgalpaigh, sgian*

The letters **sp** should be used in all positions in place of **sb**:

- ▶ *cuspair, cuspann, speal, uspag*

However, because of their frequency and familiarity, the spelling of the words *deasbad*, *easbaig*, *subbaint* and *taisbeanadh* should be left unchanged.

The letters **st** should be used in all positions in place of **sd**:

- ▶ *aosta, a-rithist, èist, furasta, gasta, pòsta, staidhre, tuarastal, tubaist*

An exception would arise in a compound place name where the final element is *dal* or *dail*, eg

- ▶ *Gramasdail, Lacasdail, Loch Baghasdail*

Exceptions may also be found in the case of established forms of personal names and nomenclature on signage, eg

- ▶ *Alasdair, Colaisde, Fionnlasdán, Taigh-òsda, Ùisdean*

Likewise, *Criosd(a)*, *Criosdaidh* etc.

b The prefix formerly written as **comh-** should be written as **co-** where it does not take stress, eg

- ▶ *co-chomann, co-chòrdadh, co-labhairt, co-ogha*

Where it bears stress but does not have nasalisation, words should be written as in the examples below:

- ▶ *coileanta, coitheanal, coluadar*

Where it bears stress and does have nasalisation, the form **comh/còmh** without a hyphen should be used:

- ▶ *comhaois* (person of similar age), *còmhdhail* (congress, transport), *còmhradh* (speech)

c Consonant groups should be simplified in:

- ▶  *cudrom* (*cuideam* also acceptable), *cudromach*, *meòraich* and *meòrachan*

## 4 Vowel representations

The following are recommended forms:

- a **eu** rather than **ia** as in the words *beul*, *feur*, *meud*, *sgedul*
- b **io** rather than **ia** as in the words *dion*, *fion*, *fior*, *mios*
- c Homophones (words with the same sound but a different meaning) should be differentiated where possible. For example, *ceud* should be retained for 'a hundred' and the word for 'first' should be written *ciad*. Similarly, 'month' would be *mios* and the word for 'basin' should be written *mias*. The words for 'grass', 'squint' and 'true' should be spelt *feur*, *fiar* and *fior* respectively. The words for 'anything', 'charm/spell' and 'storm' should be spelt *sion*, *seun* and *sian* respectively.
- d The sound previously represented by the vowel combination **ao** should be written as **adh** in words such as:
  - ▶ *adhbhar*, *adhbrann*, *adhradh*The combination **ao** is retained to represent the different sound in, for example:
  - ▶ *daor*, *faobhar*, *gaoth*, *saor*
- e The use of **a** (rather than **u**) to render the sound in the unstressed second syllable in words like *balach*, *bodach* and *tioram* should be extended to most words, eg
  - ▶ *àlainn*, *altram*, *Bioball*, *comann*, *doras*, *fallas*, *foghlam*, *madainn*, *solas*, *turas*An exception to this is *agus*, in which *u* should not change to *a*, because of frequency and familiarity.  
  
Similarly, **ea** should be used rather than **io** in words like, eg
  - ▶ *boireann*, *doilgheas*, *Èireannach*, *fireannach*, *gailleann*, *timcheall*However, the words *aotrom* and *cothrom* should reflect the element *trom* in their spelling.
- f In the case of spelling of diphthongs with **m** in words such as:
  - ▶ *cam*, *lampa*, *lom*, *trom*the spelling without the accent should be retained except in:
  - ▶ *àm* (time)which should have an accent to differentiate it from other words spelt *am*.
- g The conventional spelling should be used in the representation of the vowel quality of adjectival endings in words such as those below, although in many areas some of these spelt with a slender vowel contain back vowels in speech:
  - ▶ *ainmeil*, *bodachail*, *cuideachail*, *duineil*, *fearail*, *sgileil*, *sgoinneil*

h The **grave accent** only should be used to indicate length:

- ▶ *an-dè, bò, cù, làmh, lèine, mòr, tìr*

However, the accent should be written on *à/às* (out of) and on *às* whenever the vowel is open (*às bith, às dèidh, às mo chadal*) to distinguish it from *as* when the vowel is not open (*as fheàrr, as t-earrach, as t-samhradh* etc).

The accent should also be used to indicate length on capital letters:

- ▶ *Àird Àsaig, Ìle, Ìomhar, An t-Òban, Ùig, Ùna*

i The conventional spelling without an accent should be retained on the long vowel sound before **ll** and **nn** in words such as:

- ▶ *cinnteach, fillte, inntinn, till*
- ▶ *bonn, cunntas, sanntach*

This principle should also be applied to words formerly spelt with the accent, eg

- ▶ *dilleachdan, dinnear, trilleachan*

## 5 Word stress and emphasis

### a Initial stress

Where stress is on the first syllable of words, including proper compounds, these should be spelt as one word:

- ▶ *atharrais, banrigh, barrall, cuingealachadh, diochuimhnich, eatarrasan, imeachd, smaoineachadh, leabharlann*

Words with prefixes conform to the same pattern:

- ▶ *anabarrach, anacothrom, aocoltach, aodomhainn, eucoir*

### b Non-initial stress

Words in which stress does not fall on the first syllable should generally be hyphenated, with the hyphen coming before the part of the word bearing the stress:

- ▶ *ban-diùc, cas-chrom*

Words with prefixes conform to the same pattern:

- ▶ *ana-miann, ath-bheothachadh*

However, hyphens should not be used in borrowed or adapted words that have non-initial stress:

- ▶ *buntàta, telebhisean, tombaca*

Pronouns with emphasising particles (**-ne**, **-sa**, **-se**, **-san**) should generally be written as one word:

- ▶ *againne, astasan, dhaibhsan, dhutsa, leathase, troimhesan*

But *leis-san* and *ris-san* should be hyphenated to avoid the juxtaposition of **ss**.

### c Where the emphasising particle follows a noun or an adjective, the word should be hyphenated:

- ▶ *a brògan-se, ar càirdean-ne, mo leabhar-sa, mo sheacaid ùr-sa*

However, adjectival forms of *seo*, *sin* and *siud* should be written as separate words:

- ▶ *an rud seo/an rud sa, an rud sin, an rud ud*

### d Adverbial expressions of time and place which constitute units should be hyphenated:

- ▶ *a-màireach, a-nis, a-nochd, a-raoir, a-rithist, am-bliadhna, an-ceartuir, an-dè, an-diugh, an-dràsta, an-earar, an-uiridh*
- ▶ *a-bhàn, a-bhos, an-àird, a-nall, a-nios, a-nuas, a-null*
- ▶ *a-chaidh, a-cheana, am-feast, a-mhàin, a-riamh*
- ▶ *a-mach, a-muigh, a-staigh, a-steach*

e In the adverbial expressions meaning 'next year', 'tomorrow night' and 'next week', hyphens should be used:

▶ *an-ath-bhliadhn'/an-ath-bhliadhna, an-ath-oidhch', an-ath-sheachdain*

However, they should be written as separate words when they are nouns and the sense is 'the following' or 'the next', eg

- ▶ *Bha an ath bhliadhna na b' fheàrr* (The following/the next year was better)
- ▶ *Bhiodh an ath oidhche glè eadar-dhealaichte* (The following/the next night would be very different)
- ▶ *Thòisich an ath sheachdain le gaath is uisge* (The following/the next week began with wind and rain)

f Compound prepositions with stress on non-initial elements should be written as two words:

▶ *a chum, am broinn, à measg, am measg, a rèir, a thaobh, os cionn, ri taobh*

g *airson, carson* and *ciamar* should be written as one word, but *son/shon* in expressions such as *air a son fhèin* and *air mo shon fhèin* should be written as separate words. However, when *airson* is contracted, the spelling should be '*son*'.

h Words ending in the element **-eigin** should generally be written as one word, even where the spelling rule is broken:

▶ *air choreigin, cuideigin, feareigin, latheigin, neacheigin, rudeigin, uaireigin*

The word *tè-eigin* should, however, be hyphenated to avoid the juxtaposition of **ee**.

## 6 Apostrophes and spacing

a Apostrophes are used for the following:

- ▶ forms of the article before a noun, eg *a' ghealach*
- ▶ verbal nouns beginning with a consonant, eg *a' falbh*
- ▶ shortened version of the verb *is*, eg *'s ann*, *'s dòcha*, *'s e*, *'s math*
- ▶ shortened version of *bu*, eg *b' ann*, *b' e*, *b' fheàrr*
- ▶ shortened version of *is/agus*, eg *cho luath 's a tha e*, *math 's gu bheil e*
- ▶ shortened version of possessive pronouns, eg *d' fhàinne*, *m' amhach*
- ▶ after the past tense marker *dh'*, eg *dh'fhalbh*, *dh'ith*
- ▶ when the preposition becomes *a dh'* before vowels, eg *a dh'iarraidh*, *a dh'Uibhist*

b The apostrophe should not be used in the following:

- ▶ *gum faigh*, *gun creideadh*, *gur ann*
- ▶ *làrna-mhàireach*, *nuair*

c The apostrophe should not be used in possessive phrases, eg

- ▶ *nam thaigh*; *na mo thaigh*
- ▶ *nad thaigh*; *na do thaigh*
- ▶ *na thaigh*
- ▶ *na taigh*, *na h-àite*
- ▶ *nar taigh*; *na ar taigh*
- ▶ *nur taigh*; *na ur taigh*
- ▶ *nan taighean*, *nam brògan*

d The apostrophe should not be used with forms such as *ga*, eg

- ▶ *gam thuigsinn*; *ga mo thuigsinn*
- ▶ *gad chreidsinn*; *ga do chreidsinn*
- ▶ *ga chluinntinn*
- ▶ *ga h-aithneachadh*
- ▶ *gar togail*; *ga ar togail*
- ▶ *gur leantainn*; *ga ur leantainn*
- ▶ *gan coinneachadh*
- ▶ *gam faicinn*

e It should be noted that the forms *a'*, *b'*, *d'* and *m'* are always followed by a space. There should not, however, be a space after *dh'*.

Where *an* or *am* are shortened to *'n* and *'m* and are preceded by a noun or a pronoun, they should be written as separate words, with a space left, eg

- ▶ *a bheil thu 'm beachd?*, *bha an duine 'n dùil*, *tha mi 'n dòchas*

A space should always follow *'s*, and it should never be joined to the following word, eg

- ▶ *'s ann à Nis a tha mi*
- ▶ *'s e sin as fheàrr*, *'s mise a th' ann*, *'s dòcha gun tig iad*
- ▶ *mi fhìn 's tu fhèin*, *cho luath 's a chì mi e*

## 7 Sound adaptation and loan words

Words or sounds integrated into Gaelic should be written as follows:

- ▶ Initial **CH** may be represented by **se** or **te**: *seic* (cheque), *seòclaid* (chocolate), *seans(a)/teans(a)* (chance)
- ▶ Initial **J** may be represented by **i**: *Iapan* (Japan), *Iupatar* (Jupiter). It may also be represented by **s**: *seit-phlèan* (jet-plane) or by **d**: *dinichean* (jeans)
- ▶ Initial **K** may be represented by **c**: *cilegram/cg* (kilogram/kg), *cilemeatair/km* (kilometre/km) (*km* is used to avoid confusion with *cm*)
- ▶ Initial **Q** may be represented by **cu**: *cuaraidh* (quarry), *cuota* (quota)
- ▶ Initial **V** may be represented by **bh**: *bhana* (van), *Bhictòria* (Victoria)
- ▶ Initial **W** may be represented by **u(a)** or **u(e)**: *uàlras* (walrus), *uèir* (wire)
- ▶ Initial **WH** may be represented by **cu** or **chu**: *chuip* (whipped), *cuibheall* (wheel), *cuip* (whip)
- ▶ Initial **X** may be represented by **s**: *saidhleafòn* (xylophone); **X** in the middle of a word may be represented by **gs**: *bogsa* (box), *tagsaidh* (taxi)
- ▶ Initial **Y** may be represented by **gh** or **i**: *gheat* (yacht), *iogart* (yoghurt), *Iorc* (York)
- ▶ Initial **Z** may be represented by **s**: *sinc* (sink/zinc), *sù/sutha* (zoo)
- ▶ Diphthongs in adapted words should be represented by **-dh**, not **-gh**: *baidhsagal* (bicycle), *loidhne* (line), *soidhne* (sign), *stoidhle* (style)
- ▶ Final **-ee** and **-y** should be represented by **-(a)idh**: *cofaidh* (coffee), *comadaidh* (comedy), *comataidh* (committee), *poileasaidh* (policy), *silidh* (jelly/jam), *tofaidh* (toffee)



## 8 Verbs

- a The following forms should be used for the verb 'to be'. Commas are used where there are alternative forms determined by stress. An oblique is used to indicate dialectal alternatives.

Past tense	<i>an robh?</i> <i>gun robh</i> <i>nach robh</i>	was/were? that ... was/were that ... was/were not
Past participle	<i>bhite/bhithist(e)</i>	used to be
Conditional	<i>bhiodh, bhitheadh</i> <i>cha bhiodh, cha bhitheadh</i>	would be would not be
Future tense	<i>bidh, bithidh</i> <i>cha bhi</i> <i>am bi?</i> <i>... gum bi</i> <i>... nach bi</i> <i>a bhith</i>	will be will not be will ... be? that ... will be that ... will not be to be

- b The following forms should be used for irregular verbs. Commas are used where there are alternative forms determined by stress.

Root	Verbal noun	Past positive	Past negative
<i>abair</i>	<i>ag ràdh/a' ràdh</i>	<i>thuirt, thubhairt</i>	<i>cha tuirt, cha tubhairt</i>
<i>beir (air)</i>	<i>a' breith</i>	<i>rug</i>	<i>cha do rug</i>
<i>cluinn</i>	<i>a' cluinntinn</i>	<i>chuala</i>	<i>cha chuala</i>
<i>dèan</i>	<i>a' dèanamh</i>	<i>rinn</i>	<i>cha do rinn</i>
<i>faic</i>	<i>a' faicinn</i>	<i>chunnaic</i>	<i>chan fhaca</i>
<i>faigh</i>	<i>a' faighinn</i>	<i>fhuair</i>	<i>cha d' fhuair</i>
<i>rach</i>	<i>a' dol</i>	<i>chaidh</i>	<i>cha deach</i>
<i>ruig</i>	<i>a' ruighinn</i>	<i>ràinig</i>	<i>cha do ràinig</i>
<i>thig</i>	<i>a' tighinn</i>	<i>thàinig</i>	<i>cha tàinig</i>
<i>thoir</i>	<i>a' toirt</i>	<i>thug</i>	<i>cha tug</i>

The monosyllabic forms *bidh*, *bhiodh*, *cha bhiodh* should be the norm, with the forms *bithidh*, *bhitheadh* and *cha bhitheadh* being used only to show emphasis.

Variants such as *a' ruigsinn*, *cha deachaidh*, *cha d' ràinig*, *chunna* are also acceptable.

- c Forms of the verb *cuir* (put) should be written as follows:

Root	Verbal noun	Past positive	Past negative	Infinitive
<i>cuir</i>	<i>a' cur</i>	<i>chuir</i>	<i>cha do chuir</i>	<i>a chur</i>

## 9 Prepositional phrases

- a Prepositional phrases may consist of preposition + article + noun, eg *bho + an + baile*, which yields *bhon baile* (from the town). The form *bhon a' baile* is also acceptable. The same principle is shown below with other prepositions.

<i>fo + an</i>	<i>fon taigh/fon an taigh</i>
<i>mu + an</i>	<i>mun bhòrd/mun a' bhòrd</i>
<i>ro + an</i>	<i>ron Nollaig/ron an Nollaig</i>
<i>tro + an</i>	<i>tron baile/tron a' baile</i>

In the case of *leis* and *ris*, a different pattern is found, as they do not combine with the singular article to form a new word and they can be followed by two different forms of the article:

<i>leis + an</i>	<i>leis an duine, leis a' baile</i>
<i>ris + an</i>	<i>ris an duine, ris a' baile</i>

A similar pattern is found with *anns*, but additional contractions are also found.

<i>anns + an</i>	<i>anns an duine, anns a' baile</i>	<i>san duine, sa baile</i>
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The prepositions *do* and *de* are replaced in many areas with *dha* and *dhe/dha*, resulting in a greater variety of forms than in the case of those above. When followed by the article they are also sometimes written as in the fourth column below.

<i>do + an</i>	<i>don baile/don a' baile</i>	<i>dha + an</i>	<i>dhan baile/dhan a' baile</i>
<i>de + an</i>	<i>den baile/den a' baile</i>	<i>dhe + an</i>	<i>dhen baile/dhen a' baile</i>

In the case of *do + an*, *dan baile* may also be found.

Before plurals and *gach*, both *le* and *ri* may be found as well as *leis* and *ris*:

<i>le/leis na balaich</i>	<i>ri/ris gach tè</i>
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Both forms are acceptable.

- b Other prepositional phrases may consist of preposition + possessive + noun, eg *do + mo + taigh*, which yields *dom thaigh* (to my house). The form *dham thaigh* is also acceptable. The following combined forms can be used, although the separate versions are also acceptable:

Preposition	Possessive pronoun	Combined form
<i>do/dha</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>dom/dham</i>
	<i>do</i>	<i>dod/dhad</i>
	<i>a (masc)</i>	<i>da/dha (a) thaigh</i>
	<i>a (fem)</i>	<i>da/dha (a) thaigh</i>
	<i>ar</i>	<i>dor/dar/dhar</i>
	<i>ur</i>	<i>dur/dhur</i>
	<i>am</i>	<i>dom/dam/dham</i>
	<i>an</i>	<i>don/dan/dhan</i>



## a Nouns

It is acknowledged that the spelling of words made up of more than one noun joined together presents difficulties, and the following guidelines are intended to assist. Compounds are generally hyphenated if they are regarded as constituting a unit – for example, if any accompanying adjective would normally come before, or after, the paired words rather than between them, eg

- ▶ *an t-eadar-lion, brath-naidheachd, cùis-lagha, in-sheirbheis, làrach-lìn, leabhar-latha, post-dealain, ro-ràdh*

The words *àite, ball, bàta, ceann, clàr, còir, cùirt, culaidh, inneal, ionad, obair, rùm, seòmar, taigh* and *uidheam* should be followed by a hyphen when preceding another noun which is in the genitive case, eg

- ▶ *àite-fuirich, ball-maise, bàta-siùil, ceann-suidhe, clàr-gnothaich, còir-bhreith, cùirt-lagha, culaidh-thruais, inneal-nigheadaireachd, ionad-obrach, obair-làimhe, rùm-cadail, seòmar-ionnlaid, taigh-bidh, uidheam-spòrs*

The following words denoting persons or groups – *bean, buidheann, fear, luchd, neach, sgioba, tè* – should be hyphenated when followed by a common noun, eg

- ▶ *bean-taighe, buidheann-obrach, fear-siubhail, luchd-eòlais, neach-gairm(e), sgioba-glanaidh, tè-labhairt*

Similarly with the prefix *ban(a)* when the stress is on the second syllable, eg

- ▶ *bana-phrionnsa, ban-Eadailteach, ban-s(h)einneadair*

When the stress is on the first syllable, there should be no hyphen, eg

- ▶ *banabaidh, banacharaid, banacheard, banaltram*

Being a prefix, unlike *bean, ban* is never followed by the genitive case. The spelling *baintighearna* ('noblewoman/lady') should also be noted.

A similar pattern of hyphenation occurs when one noun is used (like an adjective) to prefix another noun not in the genitive case, with lenition occurring where possible, eg

- ▶ *bròn-chluich, bun-sgoil, ceann-latha, sluagh-ghairm, speur-bhean*

It should also be noted that when the second noun (whether feminine or masculine) is not lenited in the nominative, it may still be lenited in an oblique case following a preposition and the article, eg *anns an eachdraidh-bheatha, san taigh-sheinnse*

Words that should not be followed by a hyphen include *aithisg, comhairle, greis, iomairt, oifigeach, oifigear, òrdugh, plana, roinn*, eg

- ▶ *aithisg comhairleachaidh, comhairle baile, iomairt coimhearsnachd, oifigeach/oifigear leasachaidh, òrdugh cùirte, plana gnìomh, roinn dealbhachaidh*

There should be no hyphen when nouns are separated by the article or when the second or following noun is a proper noun, eg

- ▶ *Ball Pàrlamaid, bàta Mhalaig, bean Thormoid, Cùirt an t-Seisein, fear an taighe, obair na h-ola, rùm na cloinne, sgioba rugbaidh na h-Alba, taigh Dhòmhnail*

In the case of titles or designations which begin with a capital letter, where the noun following the hyphen is itself normally written with a capital letter because it is a proper noun or a title, the capital should be retained after the hyphen, eg

- ▶ *(an t-)Ath-Leasachadh, Iar-Chathraiche, Leas-Stiùiriche, (na) Meadhan-Aoisean*

Otherwise, the noun following the hyphen should be in lower-case, eg

- ▶ *Ceann-cinnidh, Ceann-feadhna, Ceann-suidhe, (an) Co-fhlaitheas*

It is not possible to give a definitive ruling on whether a noun following a feminine noun (whether or not there is hyphenation) should be lenited, as there are many examples of when such a noun is lenited and many examples of when it is not, eg *bean-ghlùine* and *deise chlà* but *eachdraidh-beatha*.

## b Adjectives

Where an adjective is prefixed to a noun, a hyphen should be used, eg

- ▶ *Àrd-Easbaig, ath-innse, beag-seagh, cruaidh-chàs, dubh-fhacal, Iar-Cheann-suidhe, liath-reothadh, mòr-roinn, trom-laighe*

Exceptions are adjectives that always precede the noun: *droch, fìor, ioma/iomadh, prìomh, seann*, eg

- ▶ *droch shùil, fìor dhuine, iomadh oidhche, (am) Prìomh Mhinistear, seann sgeulachd*

An adjective preceding another adjective should always be hyphenated:

- ▶ *fad-fhulangach, ioma-dhathach, iomadh-fhillte, làn-eòlach, uile-chumhachdach*

Some exceptions occur when stress falls on the first syllable:

- ▶ *lagchuisseach, mòrchuisseach*

Use of capitals and lower-case with adjectives follows the pattern with nouns, eg

- ▶ *Ieth-Cheilteach, Gall-Ghàidhealach*

## c Adverbs

Guidance on adverbial phrases is given in Section 5 (d).

It should be noted that *an seo, an sin* and *an siud* should be spelt without a hyphen.

## d Use of *fèin* and *fhèin*

The prefix *fèin* is always followed by a hyphen, eg

- ▶ *fèin-eòlas, fèin-mheas, fèin-mhothachail*

However, *fhèin* (and the alternative first person form *fhìn*) should always follow the word it qualifies and never be hyphenated, eg

- ▶ *an duine fhèin, an duine seo fhèin, an taigh againn fhìn, iad fhèin, mi fhìn, Seumas fhèin*

The forms *agaib' fhèin, sib' fhèin* etc may be used to reflect the elided version of *agaibh fhèin, sibh fhèin* etc in speech.

## 11 Other orthographic issues

### a Numbers

There are two counting systems in use in Gaelic – one based on twenties, the other (more recently introduced in education) on tens. Examples of the two systems are given below:

Number	Traditional forms	New forms
11	<i>aon-deug</i>	<i>aon-deug</i>
19	<i>naoi-deug</i>	<i>naoi-deug</i>
27	<i>seachd air fhichead</i>	<i>fichead 's a seachd</i>
29	<i>naoi air fhichead</i>	<i>fichead 's a naoi</i>
30	<i>deich air fhichead</i>	<i>trithead</i>
32	<i>dhà-dheug air fhichead</i>	<i>trithead 's a dhà</i>
40	<i>dà fhichead</i>	<i>ceathrad</i>
46	<i>dà fhichead 's a sia</i>	<i>ceathrad 's a sia</i>
50	<i>leth-cheud</i>	<i>caogad</i>
60	<i>tri fichead</i>	<i>seasgad</i>
70	<i>tri fichead 's a deich</i>	<i>seachdad</i>
80	<i>ceithir fichead</i>	<i>ochdad</i>
90	<i>ceithir fichead 's a deich</i>	<i>naochad</i>
135	<i>sia fichead 's a còig-deug/ ceud 's còig-deug air fhichead</i>	<i>ceud, trithead 's a còig</i>
50,000	<i>leth-cheud mìle</i>	<i>caogad mìle</i>
1,000,000	<i>millean</i>	<i>millean</i>
1,000,000,000	<i>billean</i>	<i>billean</i>

Numbers are combined with nouns thus:

*seachd bliadhna deug*

*sia neach air fhichead/fichead neach 's a sia/fichead 's a sia neach*

*còig sgillinn deug air fhichead/trithead sgillinn 's a còig/trithead 's a còig sgillinn*

Numbers should be sequenced thus:

<i>a' chiad</i>	<i>(1d)</i>
<i>an dàrna/an dara</i>	<i>(2na/ra)</i>
<i>an treas/an treasamh/an tritheamh</i>	<i>(3mh)</i>
<i>an ceathramh</i>	<i>(4mh)</i>
<i>an còigeamh</i>	<i>(5mh)</i>
<i>an siathamh</i>	<i>(6mh)</i>
<i>an seachdamh</i>	<i>(7mh)</i>
<i>an t-ochdamh</i>	<i>(8mh)</i>
<i>an naoidheamh</i>	<i>(9mh)</i>
<i>an deicheamh</i>	<i>(10mh)</i>

Whether the numbers 6, 7, 8 and 11, are preceded by *t-* depends on the gender of the word, eg *an seachdamh bogsa* (masculine), but *an t-seachdamh bròg* (feminine).

**b Months of the year**

Full form	Abbreviated form	Full form	Abbreviated form
<i>Am Faoilleach</i>	Faoi	<i>An t-Iuchar</i>	Iuch
<i>An Gearran</i>	Gear	<i>An Lùnastal</i>	Lùn
<i>Am Màrt</i>	Màrt	<i>An t-Sultain</i>	Sult
<i>An Giblean</i>	Gibl	<i>An Dàmhair</i>	Dàmh
<i>An Cèitean</i>	Cèit	<i>An t-Samhain</i>	Samh
<i>An t-Ògmhios</i>	Ògmh	<i>An Dùbhlachd</i>	Dùbh

**c Dates**

Dates may be written in full or using numbers, thus:

*An seachdamh latha deug dhen Fhaoilleach*

*An ceathramh latha fichead/air fhichead dhen Ghearran*

*An 23mh den Mhàrt*

*23mh (An) Giblean*

*26 Cèitean*

**d Days**

The names of the days of the week should be written as follows:

Full form	Abbreviated form
<i>Diluain</i>	Dil
<i>Dimàirt</i>	Dim
<i>Diciadain</i>	Dic
<i>Diardaoin</i>	Diar
<i>Dihaoine</i>	Dih
<i>Disathairne</i>	Dis
<i>Didòmhnaich</i>	Did
<i>Latha/Là na Sàbaid</i>	LnS

Periods of the day are indicated as follows:

*madainn Diluain*

*feasgar Dimàirt*

*feasgar na Sàbaid*

The names of the nights of the week should be written:

*Oidhche Luain*

*Oidhche Haoine*

*Oidhche Mhàirt*

*Oidhche Shathairne*

*Oidhche Chiadain*

*Oidhche Dhòmhnach/Oidhche na Sàbaid*

*Oidhche Ardaoin/Oidhche Dhiardaoin*

Forms such as *Oidhche Diluain* are also acceptable.

## e Surnames

Surnames including *Mac* and *Nic* should be written as one word, but with a capital letter on the second and any succeeding elements:

- ▶ *MacAilein, MacCoinnich/MacChoinnich, MacDhòmhnail, MacIlleMhaoil, NicIlleDhuinn, NicLeòid, NicThòmais*

Exceptions are surnames which include the definite article:

- ▶ *Mac a' Ghobhainn, Mac an Aba, Nic a' Phearsain*

## f Place names

The spelling of place names consisting of two or more elements should reflect the distinctive elements:

- ▶ *Ceann Loch Chille Chiarain, Dùn Èideann, Inbhir Nis, Obar Dheathain*

Where an element has become obscure, a hyphen should be inserted:

- ▶ *Earra-Ghàidheal*

The final element in names derived from Norse -ey 'island' should be spelt -*aigh* or -*eigh*:

- ▶ *Barraigh, Beàrnaraigh, Èirisgeigh, Pabaigh, Sgalpaigh, Tarasaigh*

## g Personal titles

### Women

It is recommended that 'Miss', 'Ms' and 'Mrs' be rendered as *a' Bh-uas* (a contraction of *a' Bhean-uasal*). This would yield:

- ▶ *a' Bh-uas (Màiri) Chaimbeul, a' Bh-uas (Sine) Mhoireach, a' Bh-uas (Anna) NicDhòmhnail*

The article would not be written with a capital letter except in a postal address, and after a preposition the name would appear as follows:

- ▶ *aig a' Bh-uas (Màiri) Chaimbeul, aig a' Bh-uas (Sine) Mhoireach, aig a' Bh-uas (Anna) NicDhòmhnail*
- ▶ *dhan Bh-uas Chaimbeul, dhan Bh-uas Mhoireach, dhan Bh-uas NicDhòmhnail*

A dative might be marked both in the title and in the name, eg *aig a' Mhnaoi-uasail Chaimbeil/Mhoirich/NicDhòmhnail*, but this would probably be unnecessarily formal.

However, a genitive should be marked, which would be *na M-uas* (a contraction of *na Mnà-uasail/uaisle*):

- ▶ *nighean na M-uas C(h)aimbeil, nighean na M-uas M(h)oirich, nighean na M-uas NicDhòmhnail*

The unlenited form is strictly correct, but in practice lenited forms such as *nighean na M-uas Chaimbeil* and *nighean na M-uas Mhoirich* are more likely to be found.

The form when addressing someone would be:

- ▶ *a Bh-uas Chaimbeul, a Bh-uas Mhoireach, a Bh-uas NicDhòmhnail*



Where it is desired to make clear that a woman is married, the form *a' Bh-ph* (a contraction of *a' Bhean-phòsta*) is used in the same way as *a' Bh-uas* above. The genitive would be *na M-p* (a contraction of *na Mnà-pòsta*).

- ▶ *a' Bh-ph Chaimbeul, a' Bh-ph Mhoireach, a' Bh-ph NicDhòmhnail*
- ▶ *aig a' Bh-ph Chaimbeul, aig a' Bh-ph Mhoireach, aig a' Bh-ph NicDhòmhnail*
- ▶ *dhan Bh-ph Chaimbeul, dhan Bh-ph Mhoireach, dhan Bh-ph NicDhòmhnail*
- ▶ *nighean na M-p C(h)aimbeil, nighean na M-p M(h)oirich, nighean na M-p NicDhòmhnail*

The formulation below may also be used:

- ▶ *Màiri, Bean Chaimbeil*                      Mrs Mary Campbell
- ▶ *Sine, Bean Mhoirich*                      Mrs Jean Murray
- ▶ *Anna, Bean MhicDhòmhnail*              Mrs Anne MacDonald

## Men

It is recommended that 'Mr' be rendered as *Mgr* (a contraction of *Maighstir*). The genitive would be *Mhgr* (a contraction of *Mhaighstir*). This would yield the following:

- ▶ *Mgr Caimbeul, Mgr MacDhòmhnail, Mgr Moireach*
- ▶ *aig Mgr Caimbeul, aig Mgr MacDhòmhnail, aig Mgr Moireach*
- ▶ *do Mhgr Caimbeul, do Mhgr MacDhòmhnail, do Mhgr Moireach*
- ▶ *mac Mhgr Chaimbeil, mac Mhgr MhicDhòmhnail, mac Mhgr Mhoirich*

The form used when addressing someone would be:

- ▶ *a Mhgr Chaimbeil, a Mhgr Mhoirich, a Mhgr MhicDhòmhnail*

## Another form of address

Another format is exemplified in *Màiri Chaimbeul, Uas* (a contraction of *Uasal*, spelt with an upper-case 'U'); *Sine Mhoireach, Uas*; *Anna NicDhòmhnail, Uas*; *Seumas Caimbeul, Uas*; *Alasdair Moireach, Uas*; *Cailean MacDhòmhnail, Uas*. When any of the names are inflected in the normal way, the *Uas* is unaffected.

## h

## Acronyms

Gaelic acronyms, including some which are translations, should be written as follows:

- ▶ *BP (Ball Pàrlamaid)*
- ▶ *BPA (Ball Pàrlamaid na h-Alba)*
- ▶ *BPE (Ball Pàrlamaid na h-Eòrpa),*
- ▶ *CnaG (Comunn na Gàidhlig)*
- ▶ *CNES (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar)*
- ▶ *SMO (Sabhal Mòr Òstaig)*

However, non-Gaelic acronyms are often left in their original form even though the full title may be used in Gaelic, eg

- ▶ *BBC, NATO, SNH, SQA, UN, VAT*

Acronyms are subject to normal inflection patterns, eg

- ▶ *aig a' BhBC, leis a' BhPA, oifis ChnaG*

i

### **Abbreviations**

When abbreviations appear in Gaelic form, they are written as follows:

- ▶ *àir.* (no.), *An t-Oll* (Prof), *An t-Urr* (Rev), *cg* (kg), *An Dr* (Doctor: medical and academic), *km* (km), *me* (eg), *Mgr* (Fr), *msaa* (etc), *td* (page), *tdd* (pp)

## 12 Word list/Liosta fhacal

The following word list gives examples of how words should be spelt in accordance with principles and recommendations set out in the document. The list cannot take full account of all the variants which occur in speech. People pronounce certain words in different ways and this diversity is acknowledged, but it is not practicable to include all dialectal forms in this list.

key

*adj* = adjective  
*gen* = genitive  
*n* = noun  
*pl* = plural  
*sg* = singular  
*v* = verb  
*vn* = verbal noun

Brackets: a letter or letters in brackets may be omitted

Comma: an alternative depending on context, eg emphasis

Oblique (/): an alternative form or forms; where the alternatives appear twice in reverse order, they are equally acceptable. Where the alternatives appear once, the first form is the recommended one.

a

à <i>from, out of</i>	a' dannsa(dh)	àibheiseach
abair	a' dèanamh	aifreann
a-bhàn	a dh'aindeoin	aig a' BhBC
a bharrachd <i>in addition; either</i>	a dh'aon(a) ghnotha(i)ch	aighe
a bheil?	adhar <i>sky</i>	ailbhean
... a bheil ... (dependent form)	adharc	àilgheasach
a bhith <i>to be</i> (not 'a bhi')	adhart	aillse
a' bhòn-dè	adhbhar	aindeonach
a' bhòn-raoir	adhbrann	ain-diadhaidh
a' bhòn-uiridh	a dh'iarraidh	aineolach
a-bhos	a dh'ionnsaigh	ainmeil
acair(e)	adhacadh	ainmig
acfhainn	adhradh	ainneamh
a-chaidh	a dh'Uibhist	air a shon fhèin
a-cheana	agam (a'm for short)	air a son fhèin
a' chiad	agh <i>heifer</i>	air choreigin
a-chianaibh	àgh <i>joy, bliss</i>	Àird Àsaig
a chionn 's/a chionn	A' Ghearmailt	àird <i>headland; point of</i>
a chum	a-ghnàth	<i>compass</i>
a chur <i>to put</i> (not 'a chuir')	a' ghriùrach/a' ghriùlach	àird(e) <i>height</i>
a' cluich(e)	ag ràdh/a' ràdh	àireamh (àir. for short)
a' cluinntinn	agus	<i>number</i>
a' cur <i>putting</i>	a h-uile (h-)oidhche	airgead

airidh <i>worthy</i>	an-abaich <i>unripe</i>	an siud
àirigh <i>sheiling</i>	anabaich <i>premature; unready</i>	antaich
àirleas/eàrlas	anabarrach	an triuthach
air-loidhne	anacothrom	an tugte
air muin	an-àird(e) <i>upwards</i>	an tuirt, an tubhairt
àirneis	an àird an ear	an uair sin
air neo	an àiteigin	a-nuas
air seachran	a-nall	an-uiridh
airson ('son for short)	ana-miann	a-null
airtneal	an-asgaidh	aocoltach
airtnealach	an ath bhliadhna <i>the following year</i>	aodomhainn
aiseag <i>n</i>	an-ath-bhliadhn'/an-ath-bhliadhna	aidion <i>leak</i>
aiseal <i>axle</i>	<i>next year</i>	aidionach <i>leaking</i>
aisig <i>v</i>	an ath oidhche <i>the following night</i>	aoigh <i>guest</i>
aiste	an-ath-oidhch' <i>tomorrow night</i>	aoigheachd <i>hospitality</i>
àite-còmhnaidh	an ath sheachdain <i>the following</i>	aoigheil <i>genial</i>
àite-falaich	<i>week</i>	aon-deug
àite-fuirich	an-ath-sheachdain <i>next week</i>	aosta
àiteigin	an-ceartuair	aotrom
aithghearr	an co-bhoinn ri <i>in association with</i>	ar-a-mach
aithisg	an-còmhnaidh	a-raoir
àlainn	an-dè	Àrd-Easbaig
Alba	an dèidh/às dèidh	àrd-ìre
altram	an-diugh	àrd-sgoil
àm	an do rinn?/na rinn?	àrd-sheanadh
a-mach	an-dràsta	àrd-ùrlar
a-màireach	An Eadailt	a rèir
amar-snà(i)mh	an-earar	a-rèist
am badeigin	an eisimeil <i>dependent on</i>	a-riamh
am bi?	anfha(i)nn	a-rithist/a-ris
... am bi ... (dependent form)	a-nios	ars (before vowel)
am-bliadhna <i>this year</i>	a-nis(e)	arsa (before consonant)
am broinn	a-nochd	a' ruighinn/a' ruigsinn
à measg <i>from among</i>	an làthair	às <i>from, out of</i>
am-feast <i>ever</i>	anns a' bhaile/sa bhaile	às bith
a-mhàin	anns an taigh/san taigh	às dèidh/an dèidh
àmhainn	annta	as fheàrr
amharas	an robh?	às mo chadal
àmhghar	... an robh ... (dependent form)	a-staigh
am measg <i>among</i>	an rud sa	astasan
am Pàrtaidh Làbarach	an rud seo	astar
am Pàrtaidh Libearalach	an rud sin	a-steach
Deamocratach	an rud ud	as t-earrach
am Pàrtaidh Nàiseanta	an seo	as t-fhoghar
am Pàrtaidh Tòraidheach	anshocair <i>unease; illness</i>	as t-samhradh
a-muigh	an sin	athair <i>gen</i> athar

a thaobh *regarding*  
atharrais  
ath-bheothachadh  
ath-innse

b

bachall  
bàidh *tenderness*  
badhbh  
Badhlach  
bàibheil *marvellous*  
baidhc  
baidhsagal  
baidhsagalair  
bàidse *badge*  
baidse *batch*  
bàigh *bays*  
baile  
bailiùn  
baintighearna  
bàirdse *barge*  
balach  
bàl *ball (dance)*  
ball/bàlla *ball*  
balla *wall*  
ball-acfhainn  
ball-basgaid  
ball-bhòilidh  
ball-coise  
ball-dòbhrain  
ball-maise  
Ball Pàrlamaid (BP)  
ball-seirce  
banabaidh  
bana-bhàrd  
bana-bhuidseach  
banacharaid  
banacheard  
bana-ghaisgeach  
banaltram  
bana-phrionnsa  
ban-dia  
ban-diùc  
ban-Eadailteach  
ban-iarla

b' ann  
ban-ogha  
banrigh  
ban-rùnaire  
ban-sheinneadair  
banntlach  
barail *opinion*  
baraill(e) *barrel*  
barantas  
barraid *terrace*  
Barraigh  
barrall *shoelace*  
barrfhad *top layer of peat*  
basgaid *basket*  
bàta-bathair  
bàt'-aiseig  
batal *battle*  
bàta-siùil  
bàta-teasairginn  
bàtha(i)ch  
bathar  
bàthte  
bàt'-iasgaich  
b' e  
beag-chuid  
beag-feum  
beag-seagh  
beag-tùr  
beairt  
beairteach  
beairteas  
beairtich v  
bean-ghlùine  
bean-phòsta  
bean-taighe  
beàrn  
Beàrnaraigh  
bèicearachd  
beòshlaint  
beothail  
beul  
beulaibh  
beul-aithris  
b' fheàrr  
bhan(a) *van*  
bhàsa *vase*

bhathar/bhathas/bhatar  
bheat *veterinary surgeon*  
Bhictòria  
bhidio *video*  
bhiodh, bhithheadh  
bhioras *virus*  
bhiosa *visa*  
bhìoto *veto*  
bhite/bhithist(e)  
bho *from*  
bhodca *vodka*  
bhòidse  
bholt(a) *volt*  
bholtaidse *voltage*  
bhòt  
biathadh  
bidh, bithidh  
bilean *lips*  
billean *billion*  
Bioball  
bith-beò *a living, livelihood*  
bith-bhuan/biothbhuan  
bith-eòlas  
biùro  
biurocrasaidh  
biurocratach  
blaigear  
blasta *tasty*  
bleadraig *blether; bother*  
bleoghain v  
bò  
bobhstair  
boc *male goat; leap*  
bochd *poor; ill*  
bodach  
bodha *reef*  
bodachail  
bòdhradh  
bogha *bow; bulge*  
bogha-frois(e) *rainbow*  
bogsa  
bogsa-ciùil  
bogsadh  
bogsair  
bogsair  
bogsa-litrichean

bòidhhead  
boireann  
bonaid  
boireannta *feminine*  
bòst  
bòstadh  
braidhm  
bràiste  
bràmair  
brèagha  
Breatannach  
breug  
brìoghmhor  
briosgaid  
bris(t)  
bris(t)eadh  
britheamh  
broidse *brooch*  
bròn-chluich  
brosгал  
brù-dhearg  
bruich  
buaghallan  
bucaid  
buidheann-obrach  
buidsidh *budget*  
buinteanas/buntanas  
bungalo  
bun-os-cionn  
bun-sgoil  
buntàta  
bus

C

càball  
cafaidh  
caibideil  
caidreabh  
caileag  
càilear  
cailleach  
caiptean  
càirdineal  
càirich *v mend vn càradh*  
càit a bheil?

càit(e)  
caithte *worn out, used up*  
Caitligeach  
caladh  
calaraidh *calorie*  
calltainn  
cam  
camara *pl camarathan*  
cànan  
Canèidianach  
cangarù  
caogad  
caora *pl caoraich*  
carabhaidh  
caraich *v move vn carachadh*  
carbhad  
cargu  
carson  
cartùn  
cas-cheum  
cas-chrom  
catalog  
cathadh *snowstorm*  
ceàird *craft, trade*  
ceala-deug/cola-deug  
ceann-bliadhna  
ceann-latha  
Ceann Loch Chille Chiarain  
ceann-suidhe  
cearcall  
ceàrd *travelling person*  
ceàrn/ceàrnaidh  
ceàrnag  
ceàrnagach  
ceart-cheàrnach  
ceart-cheàrnag  
ceathrad  
ceileir *warble*  
ceimig  
ceimigeachd  
ceimigear  
Ceinia *Kenya*  
ceirsle *ball of wool*  
Cèitean (An)  
ceòlmhor  
ceud *a hundred*

ceudameatair (cm for short)  
cha bhi  
cha d' fhuair  
cha do ràinig/cha d' ràinig  
chan eil  
chan fhaca  
chan fhuilear  
cha tàinig  
cha tuirt, cha tubhairt  
cha tug  
chi  
chite/chithist(e)  
chluinnte/chluinnist(e)  
chuipe *v whipped*  
chun  
chunnacas  
chunnaic/chunna  
ciad *first*  
ciamar  
cia mheud  
cidhe *pier, quay*  
cidsin  
cile *kilo*  
cileagram (kg for short)  
cilemeatair (km for short)  
cinnteach  
ciobair  
ciopair *kipper*  
ciudha *queue*  
ciutha *hair bun*  
clach-mheallain *pl clachan-meallain*  
clag  
claigeann  
clann-nighean  
clàr-ama  
clàr-gnothaich  
clàr-innse  
cleachdte  
clìc  
clìceach  
cliobach  
cliop *haircut*  
clisgeadh  
clò  
cloc *clock*

cnàimh *bone*  
 cnàimhneach *skeleton*  
 cnàmh *digest*  
 cnap  
 cnap-starra(dh) *pl cnapan-*  
     *starra*  
 cnatan  
 cneasta  
 cnoc  
 cnuimh  
 co-aimsireil  
 co-aontaich  
 cò às a tha thu?  
 co-bhanntachd  
 cochall  
 co-chomann  
 co-chòrdadh  
 co-dhalta  
 co-dhiù  
 cofaidh  
 Co-fhlaitheas (An)  
 cofhurtachd  
 cofhurtaich  
 cofhurtail  
 coibhneas  
 coibhneil  
 coidse  
 còig  
 coilean *fulfil*  
 coileanta *complete, perfect*  
 coilleag *cockle; sand-dune*  
 coimeas *comparison*  
 coimisean  
 coimpiutair  
 coingeis  
 coinnlear  
 co-ionann  
 co-ionannachd  
 còir-bhreith  
 còir-bhòtaidh  
 Coiria *Korea*  
 coiridh *curry*  
 coitheanal  
 co-là-breith  
 co-labhairt  
 cola-deug/ceala-deug

colaiste  
 colann  
 colòiniach *colonial*  
 coloinidh  
 coltach  
 coltas  
 coluadar/co-luadar  
 comadaidh *comedy*  
 comaig *comic*  
 comann  
 comas *ability*  
 comataidh *committee*  
 combaist  
 comhaois *person of similar age*  
 comharra  
 còmh-dhail  
 còmhla  
 còmhlan  
 còmhnard  
 còmhradh  
 còmhrag  
 còmhstri  
 còmh-thràth *twilight*  
 com-pàirt  
 com-pàirtich  
 contraigh  
 consal *consul*  
 co-ogha  
 co-òrdanaich  
 copar  
 còrnair  
 corpailear  
 corporra  
 cosg  
 cosgais  
 costa *coast*  
 cothrom  
 crac *chat, crack*  
 cracte  
 crannchur  
 crannchur-gill *raffle*  
 craiceann  
 crèadh  
 creideamh  
 criogaid  
 crioplach

Criosd(a)  
 Criosdaidh  
 Criosdail  
 criostal *crystal*  
 cròg  
 crosta  
 crostachd  
 cruinne(-cè) *world, universe*  
 Cruthaidhear, (An)/Crutheadair, (An)  
     *God, the Creator*  
 Cuaigear *Quaker*  
 cuango *quango*  
 cuaraidh  
 cuartaich/cuairtich  
 cùbaid/cùbainn  
 cucair *cooker*  
 cudrom/cuideam  
 cudromach  
 cuibheall/cuibhle *n*  
 cuibhil *v wheel vn cuibhleadh*  
 cuibhle/cuibheall *n*  
 cuideachail  
 cuideigin  
 cuidhtas  
 cuingealachadh  
 cuin a thig i?  
 cuin(e)  
 cuinn(l)ean  
 cuip *n, v whip*  
 cuir *vn cur*  
 cùis-lagha  
 cùis-uabhais  
 cuithe *cattle fold; pit*  
 cuithe-sneachda *snowdrift*  
 cùlaibh  
 culaidh-ghràin  
 culaidh-mhagaidh  
 culaidh-thruais  
 cultar  
 cultarach  
 cum *shape*  
 cùm *keep*  
 cumadh  
 cumail  
 cumanta  
 cunntas

cunntair *counter (shop);  
bank teller*  
cuòram *quorum*  
cuota *quota*  
curraicealam  
cuspair  
cuspann/cusbann

d

da *to him/it*  
dà *two*  
dachaigh  
dad  
Dadaidh  
dàibheadh  
dàibhear  
dàibhig  
daineamaig *n*  
daineamaigeach *adj*  
daineamait  
daineamo  
daingeann  
daingneachadh  
daingnich  
daithead *diet*  
dam *dam*  
Dàmhair (An)  
danns(a)  
daoimean  
daor  
dàrna/dara  
da-riribh/dha-riribh  
dathte  
deach/deachaidh  
deadhan *dean*  
deàlrach  
deamhais  
deamocrasaidh  
deamocratach  
dearbhte  
deàrrsach  
deasbad  
deasg  
dèidheil  
deilignit *gelignite*

deireadh-seachdain  
deit *date*  
deotar *jotter*  
deothail *suck*  
deug  
deugaire  
dha *to him/it*  
dhà *two*  
dhachaigh  
dhaibh(san)  
dha-riribh/da-riribh  
dhàsan  
dh'fhalbh  
dhi *to/for her/it*  
dhibh(se) *of/off you pl*  
dhinn(e) *of/off us*  
dhiom(sa)  
dhiot(sa)  
dhith(se) *of/off her/it*  
dhise *to her*  
dh'ith  
dhiubh(san) *of/off them*  
dh'òl  
dhòmhsa  
dhuibhse  
dhuinn(e) *of/off you*  
dhut(sa)  
dian *intense*  
Diardaoin  
diathad  
dicheall  
Diciadain  
didean  
Didòmhnach  
didseatach *digital*  
digear  
Dihaoine  
dilleachdan  
Diluain  
Dimàirt  
dineasair  
dinichean *jeans*  
dinn *cram, stuff*  
dinnear  
diochuimhnich  
diofar

dìoghail/dìol *avenge; repay*  
dìoghaltas  
diombuan  
dion *defend*  
dioplòmasach  
dioplòmasaidh  
dìoro *giro*  
diosgo  
Disathairne  
dithis  
diùraidh *jury*  
dleastanas  
doca *dock, hollow*  
docair  
doile/doileag/doilidh *doll*  
doilgheas  
dolair  
domhainn *deep*  
domhan *world*  
dòrainneach  
doras  
dosgainn  
dotair (Dr for short)  
do ur *to your*  
drabasta  
dràibheadh  
dràibhear  
dram/drama *dram*  
dràma *drama*  
draoidh  
drèana  
dreasas  
dreuchd  
drioftair  
drithleann *sparkle*  
dr(i)ùchd  
droga  
drùdh *drop*  
drudhag/drùdhag  
drùdhag/drudhag  
drùidh *soak into*  
drùidhteach  
dubh-fhacal *riddle, enigma*  
dubh-ghorm  
Dùbhlachd, An  
ducs *dux*



duineil  
Dùn Èideann  
dùthchasach

e

e *he/it*  
eacarsaich  
eaconamach  
eaconamachd  
eaconamaidh  
eaconamair  
Eaconamas Dachaigh  
eacstasaidh *ecstasy (the drug)*  
eadar-àm  
eadar-amail  
eadar-lion  
èadhar *air*  
eadhon  
èadhraig *v air*  
eagal  
eala  
ealain (not 'ealan')  
ealla (as in 'gabh ealla ri')  
ealtainn  
eanraich  
earball  
èarlas/àirleas  
Earra-Ghàidheal  
eas-aonta *disagreement*  
easaontas *transgression*  
easbaig  
easbhaidh  
easbhaidheach  
èasgaidh  
easgann  
eatarrasan  
èiginneach/èigeannach  
èigh  
èigheach(d)  
èiginn  
'eil?  
eileagtronaigeach  
eileamaid  
eilean  
eilthireach

einnsean  
einnseanair  
einnseanaireachd  
Èireannach  
èirich *v rise vn èirigh*  
èiridh *will rise*  
Èirisgeigh  
eisimeil  
eisimeileach  
eisimpleir  
èist  
èisteachd  
Èitseal  
esan  
eucoir  
eucorach  
eud  
eugmhais

f

fa chomhair  
fa chùis  
facs *fax*  
factaraidh  
fàd  
fa-dheòidh *finally*  
faic  
faiceall/faicill  
faiceallach/faicilleach  
faicte/faicist(e)  
faidhle *n file*  
faidhl(ig)  
faigh  
faighnich  
faileas  
faillich/fairtlich  
fàillig/fàilnich  
failmean *knee-cap*  
fàinne  
fàire  
fàisgte  
fa leth  
fallain  
fallas  
famhair/fuamhaire

fa-near  
faobhar  
faochadh/faothachadh  
faoileag  
Faoilleach (Am)  
far-ainm  
faram  
faramach  
farchluais  
farsaing  
fa sgaoil  
fastaidh  
fastaidhear  
fathann  
feabhas  
feadhainn  
feallsanachd  
fear  
fèar *just, exactly*  
fearail  
fear-ceàird  
feareigin  
fear-labhairt  
fear-lagha  
fear na cathrach  
fèarr/fheàrr  
feart *virtue; heed*  
feasgar Dimàirt  
feasgar na Sàbaid  
fèath  
fèileadh *kilt*  
fèist *feast, banquet*  
feuch *try*  
feur *grass*  
feurach  
feusag  
feusgan  
fhathast  
fhuair  
fhuaras *was found*  
fiacail  
fiach *worth*  
fiar *squint*  
fideiseach *fidgety*  
fidheall  
fichte

fillte  
 film  
 fion  
 fìor *true*  
 firean *righteous/worthy person*  
 fireanachadh *justifying*  
 fireann  
 fireannach  
 fir-eun *eagle*  
 firinn *truth*  
 firinneach *truthful*  
 fitheach  
 fodha *under him/it*  
 fòdhpa  
 foghain *suffice*  
 foghlam  
 fòghnan *thistle*  
 fòidhpe  
 foighidinn  
 foighidneach  
 foillseachadh  
 fairfeach  
 foirm *form*  
 follaiseach  
 fon chuthach  
 fosgladh *opening*  
 fraighig/praignig *fry*  
 Fraingis *French language*  
 Frangach *French person*  
 freastal  
 freumh  
 frids *fridge*  
 fuaigheil *v sew vn fuaigheal*  
 fuaigheal *n sewing*  
 fuaim  
 fuamhaire/famhair  
 fuasgladh *solving, loosening*  
 fuathasach *very, terribly*  
 fùdar/pùdar  
 fuidheall *remainder*  
 fuiling *v suffer vn fulang*  
 fulang(as) *n suffering*  
 furasta  
 furm *stool*

g

Gàidheal  
 Gàidhealach  
 Gàidhealtachd  
 Gàidhlig  
 gailleann  
 gaileis *braces*  
 gaineamh  
 gainmheach  
 gàirnealaireachd  
 Gall  
 Gallta  
 gamhlas  
 gànraich  
 gaoisid  
 gaoth  
 gar *v warm oneself vn garadh*  
 gàrlach *nyaff/irritating person*  
 gàrradh  
 gasta  
 gèadh  
 geal  
 geall  
 gearain *v complain vn gearan*  
 gearan *complaint*  
 gearastan  
 geàrd  
 Gearran (An)  
 gearran *gelding*  
 geàrr-chunntas  
 geimhleag  
 geoimeatraidh *geometry*  
 ge-tà *however*  
 geur  
 geurchuiseach  
 gheat *yacht*  
 Giblean (An)  
 gidheadh  
 Gilleasbaig  
 giorna-giùirne *helter-skelter*  
 giuthas  
 glacte  
 glaine *adj cleaner*  
 glainne *glass*  
 gleus

gleusta  
 gloidhc  
 glù(i)n  
 gnìomhachas  
 gnù *surly*  
 goil *boil*  
 goilf  
 goilfear  
 Goill  
 graf  
 gràin  
 gràineil  
 gràinich  
 gràinne *a single grain*  
 gràmar  
 Gramasdal  
 gramataigeach  
 gràn *grain*  
 grànda  
 greann  
 grèata *grate (fireplace)*  
 grèim  
 greusaiche  
 gu leòr  
 gun fhiosta  
 gun do rinn/gun rinn  
 gun robh

h

haidhp *hype*  
 haidridean *hydrogen*  
 hama  
 hangar  
 heileacoptar  
 hocaidh *hockey*  
 hòro-gheallaidh  
 hù-bhitheil *stramash*

i

iac *yak*  
 lapan  
 iarann  
 iar-cheumnaiche  
 Iar-Cheann-suidhe

iarnaig  
iar-ogha  
iarrtas  
iathadh  
idrisgeach *fidgety*  
ìle  
imeachd  
imlich  
ìmpire  
ìmpireachd  
Inbhir Aora  
Inbhir Nis  
ine *finger nail*  
inneal-ciùil  
inneal-fighe  
inneal-measgachaidh  
Innse Gall  
inntinn  
iocshlaint  
iòga *yoga*  
iogart *yogurt*  
ioma(dh)  
ioma-dhathach  
iomadh duine  
iomadh-fhillte  
ioma-ghaoth  
iomchaidh  
iom-fhillte  
ìomhar  
iomnaidh  
iomrall  
ionad-fàilte  
ionad-fiosrachaidh  
ionad-slàinte  
ionad-spòrs(a)  
ionann  
iongantach  
iongantas  
iongnadh  
ionmhainn  
ionnsaich  
ionnsaichte  
ionnsaigh  
ionnsramaid  
ionnsramaideach  
Iorc *York*

iorghail  
iosal/iseal  
iosgaid  
iriosal  
irioslachd  
isbean  
Iseabail  
isle  
is mathaid  
Israelach/Iosaraileach  
is toigh le/is toil le  
iubailidh *jubilee*  
Iuchar (An t-)  
Iùgoslàibhia  
Iupatar

I

Iacasdal  
Iachdann  
Iagchuisseach  
Iaimrig  
Iaiste  
Iàmh  
Iàmh-an-uachda(i)r  
Iàmhchair  
Iampa  
Iàrach-lin  
Iàraidh  
Iàrna-mhàireach  
Iastaig  
Iatha/là  
Iatha-breith  
Iatha-fèille  
Iatha/Là Luain  
Iatha/Là na Sàbaid  
Iatheigin  
Ièabag/Ièobag  
Ieabaidh  
Ieabhar-Iatha/Ieabhar-là  
Ieabharlann  
Ieaghte  
Ieagte  
Ieann  
Ieasbach *lesbian*  
Ieas-Stiùiriche

Ieathann  
Ieathase  
Ieig mu sgaoil  
Ièine  
Ieis(-san)  
Ieiteachas  
Ièobag/Ièabag  
Ièòman *moth*  
Ièomhann *lion*  
Ièonte  
Ièor  
I(e)òsan *window pane*  
Iethbhreac  
Ieth-bhreith  
Iethchar  
Iethcheann  
Ieth-cheud  
Iethchiallach  
Ieth-chuairt  
Ietheach  
Iethoireach *isolated*  
Ieth-uair  
Iì *surface film*  
Iìde(adh)  
Iilidh  
Iiodraig  
Iiomhte  
Iiosta  
Iobhte  
Iocair  
Ioch Baghasdail  
Iogaidh  
Ioidhne  
Ioidseadh  
Ioidsear  
Ioidsig *logic*  
Ioidsigeach *logical*  
Ioilipop  
Ioisgte  
Iom  
Iuathaireach *high-spirited, mischievous*  
Iuaths  
Iùbach  
Iùbte  
Iuchd

luchd-ciùil  
luchd-ealain  
luchd-obrach  
luchdte  
luchd-turais  
Lùnastal (An)  
Lunnainn  
lùths

m

Mac a' Ghobhainn  
MacAilein  
MacAmhlaigh  
Mac an Aba  
Mac an t-Saoir  
Mac-a-phi  
MacCoinnich/MacChoinnich  
MacIlleMhaoil  
mac-meanmna/mac-meanmainn  
mac-samhail  
mac-talla  
madadh-allaidh  
madainn  
maicreasgop *microscope*  
maids *v match vn maidseadh*  
maids(e) *match, game*  
maighdeann  
maighstir  
maighstir-sgoile  
màileid  
mairtfheòil  
maith/math *forgive*  
maitheanas/mathanas *forgiveness*  
maitheas/mathas *goodness*  
manaidsear  
maoil *forehead*  
mar-aon  
mar-bhith *fault, blame*  
mar eisimpleir (me for short)  
margaid  
màrsail *marching*  
mar sin air adhart (msaa for short)  
Màrt (Am)  
mar-thà/mu thràth  
mas e do thoil e

mas fhior  
ma-tà/ma-thà  
matamataig  
matamataigeach  
math/maith *forgive*  
mathanas/maitheanas  
*forgiveness*  
mathas/maitheas *goodness*  
m' athair  
math dh'fhaodte  
math 's gu bheil e  
meacanaig  
meacanaigeach  
meadhan  
meadh-bhlàth  
mean/mion *small*  
mèaran/mèanan *yawn*  
mèaranaich/mèananaich  
*yawning*  
mèarsadh  
meas  
meata  
meatafor  
meidigeach  
meileabhaid *velvet*  
mèinneadair  
mèinnir *mineral*  
mèinnireach  
mèirle  
meòrachadh  
meòrachail  
meòrachan  
meòraich  
meud  
meudaich  
meur  
meuran *thimble*  
meur-chlàr *keyboard*  
mial  
mialaich/miathalaich  
mial-chù  
mias *basin*  
miast(r)adh *havoc*  
mì-chàilear  
mìchiatach/mì-chiatach  
mì-chliù

mì-chofhurtail  
mì-fhallain  
mì fhèin/mì fhìn  
mì fhìn/mì fhèin  
mìlegram (mg for short)  
mìliotair (ml for short)  
mìlemeatair (mm for short)  
mill  
millean  
milleanair *millionaire*  
mì-mhodh  
mì-mhodhail  
minig  
ministear  
mion/mean *small*  
mion-chànan  
mions *mince*  
miorbhail  
miorbhaileach  
mì-phroifeiseanta  
mios *month*  
mì-rùn  
miseanaraidh  
mocheirigh  
modail *model*  
modal *module*  
mòdam  
moileciuil  
mo leabhar-sa  
monmhar  
mòr  
mòrchuis  
mòrchuiseach  
mòr-dhail  
morgaids(e)  
mòr-roinn *continent*  
mòr-shluagh  
mòr-thìr *mainland*  
mosgioto *mosquito*  
mu choinneamh/mu choinneimh  
mu chuairt  
mu dheidhinn  
muicfheòil  
muileann  
muilicheann/muinichill  
muiltfheòil

muinighin  
muinntir  
muncaidh  
mur(a) *unless*  
murtaidh *sultry*  
mus *before*  
Muslamach  
mu thràth/mar-thà

n

nàbaidh  
na b' òige  
nach bi  
nàdar  
nàdarrach  
Na Hearadh  
naidheachd  
naidhlean  
naochad  
naoi/naodh  
naoi air fhichead/naodh air fhichead  
naoi-deug/naodh-deug  
naoidheamh/naodhamh  
naoinear/naodhnar  
neach-ciùil  
neach-ealain  
neacheigin  
neach-gairm  
neach-labhairt  
neach-sgrùdaidh  
neach-teagaisg  
nèamh  
nèapaigin, nèapraig(ear)  
neas *weasel*  
neasgaid *a boil*  
nèibhidh  
neo-ar-thaing  
neochoireach  
neo-eisimeileach  
neo-fhoirmeil  
neòghlan  
neoichiontach  
neoichiontachd  
neo-lochdach  
neoni

NicllleDhuinn  
nighneag  
nithear *will be done*  
niùclasach  
nobhail  
nuair

o

obair-dachaigh  
obair-ghrèis  
obair-làimhe  
obair-latha  
Òban (An t-)  
Obar Dheathain  
obraichean  
ochdad  
ochd-deug  
Ògmhios (An t-)  
ogsaidean *oxygen*  
Oidhche Ardaoin  
Oidhche Challainn  
Oidhche Chiadain  
Oidhche Dhòmhnaich  
Oidhche Haoine  
Oidhche Luain  
Oidhche Mhàirt  
Oidhche na Sàbaid  
Oidhche Shamhna  
Oidhche Shathairne  
oidhirp  
oifigear  
oifigeach airm  
oifigear leasachaidh  
oifigeil  
òigear  
oilisgin  
oillteil  
oilthigh  
òinseach  
oirbh(se)  
òirdheirc  
òirleach  
oirre *on her*  
oisean  
Ollamh (An t-)(An t-Oll for short)

onair  
onarach  
opairèisean *operation*  
opara *opera*  
òraidiche  
orains  
orainsear  
òran càraid  
òran luaidh  
òrdaich  
òrdaighean  
òrdugh/òrdan  
òrdugh cùirte  
orra *on them*  
os cionn  
os ìosal *secretly*  
os làimh  
os-nàdarra(ch)  
òson *ozone*  
ostail  
Ostair (An)  
òstair *hotelier*  
othaisg *p/othaisgean/òisgean*

p

Pabaigh  
paidh *pie*  
paidhir  
paidse *patch*  
pàigh *pay*  
pàipear-naidheachd  
paireafain *parafin*  
pairilis *paralysis, palsy*  
paisgte  
pàiste  
paistiuraich *pasteurise*  
pannal *panel*  
paraimeatair *parameter*  
paraisiut  
paròil  
parsail  
partaidh/pàrtaidh  
pasgan  
pathadh  
peansail

pears-eaglais  
 peile  
 peinnsean  
 peirceall  
 piàno  
 pinc  
 piob-mhòr  
 pioramaid  
 piotsa *pizza*  
 pitheid  
 plana cànan  
 plana leasachaidh  
 plastaig  
 plèan(a)  
 plèastair/plèastrraig *v plaster*  
 plèastar *n*  
 pleidhe *playtime, interval*  
 plòidh  
 poball  
 poblach *public*  
 poblachd *republic*  
 poidhleat *pilot*  
 poidsear  
 poidsig  
 poileas  
 poileasaidh  
 poilitigs  
 poilitigeach  
 poirdse *porch*  
 pòla/pòile *pole*  
 pongail  
 post(a)  
 pòsta  
 post-dealain (post-d for short)  
 practaigeach  
 pragmatach  
 preusant  
 prìomh bhaile  
 Prìomh Mhinistear  
 prionnsapal  
 pròbhaist  
 proifeasair  
 proifeiseanta  
 proipeilear  
 pròiseact  
 proiseactair

pronn  
 pronnasg *sulphur*  
 Pròstanach  
 pròtacal  
 prothaid  
 prothaideach  
 prothaidich *v*  
 protractair  
 pùdar/fùdar *n*  
 purpaidh/purpar *purple*

r

raidhc *rake (person)*  
 rairhd *ride*  
 ràinig  
 ràith(e)  
 raon-cluiche  
 rathad-mòr *main road*  
 rèabhaireachd *rambling (in  
the sense of walking)*  
 reasbaidh  
 rèidio  
 rèidiografaidh  
 rèidium  
 rèidius  
 rèisimeid  
 reoth *freeze*  
 reothadh  
 reòthta/reòthte  
 reubte  
 reudan *woodworm,  
woodlouse, etc*  
 riaghailt  
 ribh(se)  
 ribheid  
 rinc-deighe  
 rinn(e) *to us*  
 rioghachd  
 rionnach  
 rionnag  
 ris(-san)  
 ri taobh  
 ro *before (not roi/roimh)*  
 roghainn  
 roilear

roilig  
 roinn dealbhachaidh  
 ro-innleachd  
 roinn ionmhais  
 rola/roile *roll*  
 ro-ràdh  
 ròsta  
 rothaig *wind up*  
 rùbarab *rhubarb*  
 rubha  
 rudeigin  
 r(u)idhil *v*  
 r(u)idhle *n*  
 rùilear  
 rùisg *v peel*  
 Rùm  
 ruma *rum*  
 rùm-cadail  
 rùm-suidhe  
 rùm-teagaisg  
 rùrach/rùileach  
 rùsg *n peel; fleece*

s

sa, san *sg in the*  
 's a *and his/her*  
 sabhal *pl saibhlean*  
 sabhs *sauce*  
 saibhear *culvert*  
 saidhbhir *rich*  
 saidhbhreas *riches*  
 saidhleafòn  
 sail *pl sail(th)ean beam*  
 sàil *heel*  
 saill *v salt vn sailleadh*  
 saimeant  
 sàirdseant  
 sàl *brine*  
 salchar  
 's am *and the/their*  
 samhail  
 Samhain (An t-)  
 samhla  
 's an *and the/their*  
 's ann

saorsainneachd <i>joinery</i>	seòmar-leapa	sion <i>anything</i>
saorsainneil	seud	Siona <i>China</i>
Sasainn	seun <i>charm, spell</i>	Sionach <i>Chinese</i>
Sasannach	seunta	sionnsar
's dòcha	seusan	siop <i>zip</i>
's e	's fheadar	siopsach <i>gypsy</i>
seabra <i>zebra</i>	Sgalpach	sioraf <i>giraffe</i>
seachain	Sgalpaigh	siorc <i>shark</i>
seachdad	Sgarp (An)	siorraidh
seachdain	Sgarpach	siostam
seachdainean	sgeidse <i>sketch</i>	sitheann
seadh <i>aye, yes</i>	sgeul	siud
seagh <i>sense</i>	sgi <i>v ski vn sgitheadh</i>	siuga
seaghail	sgiamh	slac <i>slack, weak</i>
seagsaidh <i>sexy</i>	sgian	slaic <i>blow</i>
seal <i>a while</i>	sgileil	slaighd
sealastair/seileastair	sgillinn	slaigh tear
seall	sgiort(a)	slaigh tearachd
Sealtainn	Sgitheanach	sleamhainn
seanail <i>channel</i>	sgiths	sleids
seanailear	sglèat	sliseag
seanchaidh	sgoilear	sloc <i>pit</i>
seanchas	sgoinneil	smachd
seanfhalac	sgreamh	smaoinich <i>vn smaoineachadh</i>
seans(a)/teans(a)	sgreamhail	's math
seansailear	sgreataidh	('s) math dh'fhaodte
seantans	sgreuch <i>scream</i>	's maite/'s mathaid
seaplain <i>chaplain</i>	sgrìob-cheangail	smeur
searaidh <i>sherry</i>	sgrìubha	smiogaid
searmon	sgrìubhaig	smior
searmonaich	sgrìubhaire	smocadh
seasgad	sguilearaidh	smocaig <i>v smoke</i>
seatlaig	's i	sna <i>pl in the</i>
seic <i>cheque</i>	siabann	snaidhm/snaoim
seiche <i>hide</i>	siad <i>hero</i>	snaigheadair
seilear	's iad	snaigheadh
seileastair/sealastair	sian <i>storm</i>	snàithlean
seirbheis	sib' fhèin (short for sibh fhein)	snaoim/snaidhm
seirbheiseach	similear	snàthainn
sèithear	sinc <i>sink; zinc</i>	snèap
sèithear-cuibhle	sinn-seanair	snìomhte
seit-phlèan	sinn-seanmhair	so-dhèanta
seo	sìochaint	soidhne
seòclaid	Siog <i>Sikh</i>	soidhnig
seòmar-bìdh	siogàr <i>cigar</i>	soifiosaigeach
seòmar-ionnlaid	siogairait <i>cigarette</i>	soircas

sòisealta  
 soisgeul  
 soitheamh *tame*  
 solas *light*  
 sòlas *joy*  
 'son (short for airson)  
 sòn *zone*  
 sònraichte  
 spaidis  
 Spainn(t)each  
 Spainn(t)is  
 spanair  
 speal  
 spiosrach  
 splais  
 spreadh *vn* spreadhadh  
 spreig  
 spreòt *incite*  
 sprochd  
 sprùilleach  
 srac *vn* sracadh  
 Sràid na h-Eaglais(e)  
 srainnsear  
 srath  
 sreap/streap  
 sreapadair/streapadair  
 sreapadaireachd/streapadaireachd  
 sreothart  
 sreothartaich  
 srùbag  
 stàball  
 staidhre  
 stairsneach  
 staitistearachd *statistics*  
 staitistigeil  
 staoig *steak*  
 steall  
 steatasgop  
 steig *v* *stick*  
 steigeach  
 stiùidio  
 stiùireadair  
 stiùir *vn* stiùireadh  
 stiùrag  
 stoidhle  
 stòiridh

stòr  
 stràc  
 strèan  
 streap/sreap  
 streapadair/sreapadair  
 streapadaireachd/sreapadaireachd  
 strì  
 strioch  
 structar  
 sù/sutha *zoo*  
 suaicheanta *noteworthy*  
 suaitheanta *awful*  
 sùbailte/subailte  
 sùbailteachd/subailteachd  
 subsadaidh  
 sùgh orainseir  
 suidse *switch*  
 sùigh  
 sùim *sum; regard*  
 suiteas *sweet pl* suiteis  
     *sweets*  
 suirghe  
 sùith *soot*  
 Sultain (An t-)  
 subsaint

t

tacsas *help*  
 taghta *fine*  
 taghte *chosen*  
 tagsaidh *taxi*  
 taidh  
 taidhear/taidhr  
 taidhl  
 taidhp  
 taigh  
 taigh-bìdh  
 taigh-cluiche  
 taigh-cùirte  
 taigh-òsta  
 taigh-seinnse  
 tàinig  
 tairig/tarrag *nail*  
 tàirnean/tairgean/tarragan  
     *nails*

tairsgeir/treidhsgeir  
 taisbeanadh  
 taisgte  
 tana  
 tancair  
 taobh-duilleig(e) (td for short)  
 Tarasaigh  
 tarcais  
 tarcaiseach  
 tastan  
 TBh  
 tè  
 teacsa  
 teampall  
 teanamaint  
 teanas  
 teans(a)/seansa *chance*  
 tèarainte  
 tèarainteachd  
 tèarmann  
 teàrn *vn* teàrnadh  
 teatha/tì  
 tè-eigin  
 teicneòlach  
 teicneòlas  
 teicnigeach  
 tèile (ie tè eile)  
 telefòn  
 teip  
 teirm *term*  
 teis-meadhan  
 tè-lagha  
 telebhisean  
 telesgop  
 teòiridh *theory*  
 teòiridheach *theoretical*  
 teòth  
 teòthachd *temperature*  
 thàinig  
 tha mi 'n dòchas  
 thathar/thathas/thatar  
 tha toil agam  
 thig  
 thoir fa-near  
 thugainn/tugainn/tiugainn  
 thuir, thubhairt



ti/teatha  
 till *vn* tilleadh  
 timcheall  
 tiogaid *ticket*  
 tiona *tin*  
 tionsail *tinsel*  
 tioraidh *goodbye*  
 Tiristeach/Tiridheach  
 tìr-mòr  
 titheach  
 tiugainn/thugainn/tugainn  
 tobar *m gen* tobair  
     *f gen* tobrach  
 Tobar Mhoire  
 todha *hoe*  
 tofaidh  
 togsaid/tocasaid  
 togte  
 toinisgeil  
 toirds *torch*  
 tomàto *pl* tomàtohan  
 tombaca  
 tò(i)n  
 tonsail  
 tost *silence*  
 tost(a) *toast*  
 tostach  
 trafaig  
 traidhfeal *trifle*  
 traidhsagal  
 traidiseanta  
 trainnse  
 tràlair  
 trasta *adv diagonal*  
 trealaich  
 treamhlaidh *bug*  
 trèan(a)  
 trèan *v vn* trèanadh  
 trèan(aig) *v*  
 treidhe  
 treidhsgeir/tairsgeir  
 triùnal  
 trilleachan  
 trìoblaich *triple*  
 triom *mood*  
 trithead

tritheamh (an)  
 tro (not 'troimh')  
 troigh *foot* (measurement)  
 troilidh *trolley*  
 troimh-a-chèile  
 troimhesan  
 truileis  
 truinnsear  
 trustar  
 tuairmse  
 tuarastal  
 tubaist  
 tugainn/thugainn/tiugainn  
 tughadh  
 tuilleadh  
 tui(r)neap  
 tuireadh *lament*  
 tuirt, tubhairt  
 turadh *dry weather*  
 turas

U

uabhar  
 uabhas  
 uabhasach  
 uaimh  
 uaireigin  
 uàlras *walrus*  
 uamhraidh *very, terribly*  
 uanfheòil  
 ubhal  
 uèir-bhiorach  
 ugh  
 ùghdarras  
 uidheam-glanaidh  
 uile-gu-lèir  
 uilinn/uileann  
 uill *well*  
 uimhir  
 uiread  
 uireasbaidh  
 uirle-thruis *chaos, stramash*  
 uirsgeul  
 Ulapul  
 unnta

Ùna  
 uncaill  
 Urànas  
 ùrlar  
 ùrnaigh  
 urra  
 urrainn  
 Urramach (An t-) (An t-Urr  
     for short)  
 ùruisg  
 uspag  
  
 X  
 x-ghath