

ÙGHDARRAS
THEISTEANAS
NA H-ALBA



Gaelic Orthographic Conventions 2005





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Gaelic Orthographic Conventions 2005

Introduction

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 pertaining 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. More recently the *GOC* recommendations have been adopted in the compilation of *Faclair na Pàrlamaid*.

It has now been decided by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA), which superseded the SCEEB, that the document should be reviewed and updated, whilst adhering to the principles and recommendations contained in the original.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 list of nearly 2,000 words 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.

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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’) — is the most common device to indicate orthographic forms in Gaelic. This 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*

An exception to this rule occurs with some past participles passive, eg:

♦ *glacte, leagte, togte, dèante*

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, sail*

♦ 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: *balach, 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 *Taigh* should be used instead of ‘*tigh*’, to reflect the sound quality of the consonant.



3 Consonant groups

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, Gilleasbaig* 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, Fionnlasdan, Taigh-òsda, Ùisdean*
- ◆ Likewise, *Crìosd(a), Crìosdaidh* 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:

- ◆ *coimhleanta* (compos-mentis), *comhaois* (person of similar age), *còmhdhail* (conference, 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*, *sgeul*

B **ìo** rather than **ia** as in the words *dìon*, *fìon*, *fìor*, *mìos*

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 *mìos* and the word for ‘basin’ should be written *mias*. The words for ‘grass’, ‘squint’ and ‘true’ should be spelt *feur*, *fiar* and *fìor* respectively. The words for ‘anything’, ‘charm/spell’ and ‘storm’ should be spelt *sìon*, *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*, *Bìoball*, *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:

♦ *boireann*, *doilgheas*, *Èireannach*, *fireannach*, *gailleann*, *timcheall*

However, the words *aotrom*, *cothrom*, *cudrom*, *cudromach* should reflect the element *trom* in their spelling.

F In the case 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 the adjectival endings in words such as:

♦ *ainmeil*, *duineil*, *sgileil*, *sgoinneil*

although in many areas these contain back vowels when spoken. The spelling rule does sometimes allow a closer representation of such back vowels:

♦ *bodachail*, *cuideachail*, *fearail*



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

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

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* and *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, dìochuimhnich, eatarrasan, imeachd, smaoineachadh*

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:

- ◆ *dhaibhsan, dhàsan, dhìse, dhòmhsa, dhuibhse, dhuinne, dhutsa*

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 The following adverbial expressions of time and place, which constitute units, should be hyphenated:

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

E In the following common adverbial expressions, meaning ‘next year’, ‘tomorrow night’ and ‘next week’, hyphens should be used:

- ◆ *an-ath-bhliadhn(a), an-ath-oidhch, an-ath-sheachdain*

However, when they are nouns used in the sense of ‘the following’ or ‘the next’ they should be written as separate words, 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 gaoth 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.

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 *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 *do* 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*

7 Sound adaptation and loan words

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

- ◆ Initial **CH** may be represented by **se** or **te**:
seòclaid (chocolate), *teans(a)/seansa* (chance)
- ◆ Initial **J** may be represented by **i**: *Iapan* (Japan), *Iupatar* (Jupiter)
- ◆ Initial **K** may be represented by **c**:
cileagram/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)

B The following words are adapted in this way:

The combination of letters **oi** represents a variation of sounds in English loan words, as in *coiridh* (curry) and *soircas* (circus), although the word *bus* should remain an exception because it is familiar in that form.

Diphthongs in adapted words should be represented by *-dh*, not *-gh*, eg:

- ◆ *baidhsagal* (bicycle), *loidhne* (line), *soidhne* (sign), *stoidhle* (style)

Final **-ee** and **-y** should be represented by *-(a)idh*, eg:

- ◆ *cofaidh* (coffee), *comadaidh* (comedy), *comataidh* (committee), *poileasaidh* (policy), *tofaidh* (toffee)

8 Verbs

A The following forms should be used for the verb ‘to be’, with stress determining the choice of alternative form where a comma is used. An oblique is used to indicate dialectal alternatives.

Past Tense forms	<i>an robh?</i> <i>gun robh</i> <i>nach robh</i>	(was/were?) (that ... was/were) (that ... was/were not)
Past Participle form	<i>bhite/bhithist(e)</i>	(used to be)
Conditional form	<i>bhiodh, bhithheadh</i> <i>cha bhiodh, cha bhithheadh</i>	(would be) (would not be)
Future Tense forms	<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, with stress determining the choice of alternative form:

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' chuinntinn</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>fhuaire</i>	<i>cha d' fhuaire</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 (eg *bidh, thuirt*) should be the norm, with the forms with two syllables (eg *bithidh, thubhairt*) 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 bhaile* (from the town). The form *bhon a' bhaile* 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 bhaile, tron a' bhaile</i>

In the case of *leis* and *ris*, a different pattern is found, as they do not combine with the 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' bhaile</i>
<i>ris + an</i>	<i>ris an duine, ris a' bhaile</i>

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

<i>anns + an</i>	<i>anns an duine, anns a' bhaile</i>	<i>san duine, sa bhaile</i>
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The prepositions *do* and *de* are replaced in many areas with *dha* and *dha/dhe*, 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 bhaile, don a' bhaile</i>	<i>dha + an</i>	<i>dhan bhaile, dhan a' bhaile</i>
<i>de + an</i>	<i>den bhaile, den a' bhaile</i>	<i>dhe + an</i>	<i>dhen bhaile, dhen a' bhaile</i>

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



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	Pronoun	Prepositional Pronoun
<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 thaigh</i>
	<i>a (fem)</i>	<i>da/dha taigh</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>
<i>bho/o</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>bhom/om</i>
	<i>do</i>	<i>bhod/od</i>
	<i>a (masc)</i>	<i>bho/o (a thaigh)</i>
	<i>a (fem)</i>	<i>bho/o (a taigh)</i>
	<i>ar</i>	<i>bhor/or</i>
	<i>ur</i>	<i>bhur</i>
	<i>an</i>	<i>bhon/on</i>
	<i>am</i>	<i>bhom/om</i>

C Other simple prepositional phrases follow this pattern:

Preposition	<i>mi</i>	<i>thu</i>	<i>e/i</i>	<i>sinn</i>	<i>sibh</i>	<i>iad</i>
<i>de</i>	<i>dem</i> <i>dhem</i>	<i>ded</i> <i>dhed</i>	<i>de (a)</i> <i>dhe (a)</i>	<i>der</i> <i>dher</i>	<i>dur</i> <i>dhur</i>	<i>den/dem</i> <i>dhen/dhem</i>
<i>fo</i>	<i>fom</i>	<i>fod</i>	<i>fo (a)</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>fur</i>	<i>fon/fom</i>
<i>gu</i>	<i>gum</i>	<i>gud</i>	<i>gu (a)</i>	<i>gar</i>	<i>gur</i>	<i>gun/gum</i>
<i>le</i>	<i>lem</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>le (a)</i>	<i>ler</i>	<i>lur</i>	<i>len/lem</i>
<i>ri</i>	<i>rim</i>	<i>rid</i>	<i>ri (a)</i>	<i>rir</i>	<i>rur</i>	<i>rin/rim</i>
<i>ro</i>	<i>rom</i>	<i>rod</i>	<i>ro (a)</i>	<i>ror</i>	<i>rur</i>	<i>ron/rom</i>
<i>tro</i>	<i>trom</i>	<i>trod</i>	<i>tro (a)</i>	<i>tror</i>	<i>trur</i>	<i>tron/trom</i>

D However, it is also acceptable to use the full forms:

bho do mhàthair *gu do sheanair*
le bhur cead *ro ur bracaist*

In the first and second plurals the forms would be:

bho ar and *bho ur* *le ar* and *le ur*
de/dhe ar and *de/dhe ur* *ri ar* and *ri ur*
do/dha ar and *do/dha ur* *ro ar* and *ro ur*
fo ar and *fo ur* *tro ar* and *tro ur*
gu ar and *gu ur*

E In many areas *dha* has replaced *do* as the normal preposition before the article, although *do* is retained when there is no article, eg:

- ♦ *dhan taigh, dhan a' bhùth, taing dhan Fhreastal*, but
- ♦ *do thaigh mòr, do bhùth an arain, taing do Dhia*

However, in some areas *dha* is used even when there is no article, especially with proper names. In these cases, the word following should never be lenited, eg:

- ♦ *dha seirbheis an Rìgh, dha Màiri, dha Seumas*

10 Hyphenation

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 constitute 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-lìon, 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 always 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-breith, 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-sheinnshe*.

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 Dhonnchaidh*

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*.

A number of examples of recommended usage are given in the Word List.

B Adjectives

A prefix or an adjective preceding a noun should always be hyphenated, eg

- ♦ *àrd-easbaig, ath-innse, beag-seagh, cruaidh-chàs, dubh-fhacal, iar-cheann-suidhe, leas-stiùiriche, liath-reothadh, mòr-roinn, trom-laighe*

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

- ♦ *droch shùil, fìor dhuine, iomadh oidhche, Prìomh Mhinistear, seann sgeulachd*

An adjective preceding another adjective should always be hyphenated, eg:

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

More examples of all the usages listed above are given in the Word List.

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 the hyphen.

D Use of fèin and fhèin

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

- ♦ *fèin-eòlas, fèin-mhothachail, fèin-mheas*

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

- ♦ *an duine fhèin, Seumas fhèin, mi fhìn, iad fhèin*

11 Other orthographic issues

A Numbers

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

No.	Traditional (Twenties)	Alternative (Tens)
11	<i>aon-deug</i>	—
19	<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>trì fichead</i>	<i>seasgad</i>
70	<i>trì 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 coig deug ceud 's a 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>	—
1,000,000,000	<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 sguillinn deug air fhichead/trithead sguillinn
's a còig/trithead 's còig sguillinn*

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)*

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 trìtheamh</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>



B Months of the year

<i>Am Faoilleach</i>	<i>An t-Iuchar</i>
<i>An Gearran</i>	<i>An Lùnastal</i>
<i>Am Màrt</i>	<i>An t-Sultain</i>
<i>An Giblean</i>	<i>An Dàmhair</i>
<i>An Cèitean</i>	<i>An t-Samhain</i>
<i>An t-Ògmhios</i>	<i>An Dùbhlachd</i>

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 (An) Cèitean*

D Days

<i>Diluain</i>	<i>Dihaoine</i>
<i>Dimàirt</i>	<i>Disathairne</i>
<i>Diciadain</i>	<i>Didòmhnaich or</i>
<i>Diardaoin</i>	<i>Latha/Là na Sàbaid</i>

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:

<i>Oidhche Luain</i>	<i>Oidhche Haoine</i>
<i>Oidhche Mhàirt</i>	<i>Oidhche Shathairne</i>
<i>Oidhche Chiadain</i>	<i>Oidhche Dhòmhnaich/</i>
<i>Oidhche Ardaoin</i>	<i>Oidhche na Sàbaid</i>

E Surnames

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

- ♦ *MacAilein, MacCoinnich/MacChoinnich, MacDhòmhnaill, 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 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) NicDhòmhnaill*

The article would not be written with a capital letter except in an 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) NicDhòmhnaill*
- ♦ *dhan Bh-Uas Chaimbeul, dhan Bh-Uas Mhoireach, dhan Bh-Uas NicDhòmhnaill*

A dative might be marked both in the title and in the name, eg *aig a’ Mhnaoi-Uasail Chaimbeil/Mhoirich/NicDhòmhnaill*, 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 NicDhòmhnaill*

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 NicDhòmhnaill*

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 NicDhòmhnaill*
- ♦ *aig a’ Bh-ph Chaimbeul, aig a’ Bh-ph Mhoireach, aig a’ Bh-ph NicDhòmhnaill*
- ♦ *dhan Bh-ph Chaimbeul, dhan Bh-ph Mhoireach, dhan Bh-ph NicDhòmhnaill*
- ♦ *nighean na M-p C(h)aimbeil, nighean na M-p M(h)oirich, nighean na M-p NicDhòmhnaill*

The formulation below may also be used:

- ♦ *Màiri, Bean Chaimbeil* Mrs Mary Campbell
- ♦ *Sine, Bean Mhoirich* Mrs Jean Murray
- ♦ *Anna, Bean MhicDhòmhnaill* 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 Moireach, aig Mgr MacDhòmhnail*
- ♦ *do Mhgr Caimbeul, do Mhgr Moireach, do Mhgr MacDhòmhnail*
- ♦ *mac Mhgr MhicDhòmhnail, mac Mhgr Chaimbeil, mac Mhgr Mhoirich*

The form used when addressing someone would be:

- ♦ *A Mhgr Chaimbeil, A Mhgr Mhoirich, A Mhgr MhicDhòmhnail*

Other forms of address

Another format is exemplified in *Màiri Chaimbeul, Uas* (a contraction of *Uasal*); *Sìne 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, eg:

- ♦ *BP (Ball Pàrlamaid), BPA (Ball Pàrlamaid na h-Alba), BPE (Ball Pàrlamaid na h-Eòrpa), CnaG (Comunn na Gàidhlig), CNES (Comhairle nan Eilean Siar), CNSA (Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich), OGE (Oilthigh na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean), 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), dd (pp), Dr (Doctor; medical and academic), km (km), me (eg), Mgr (Fr), msaa (etc), tdd (pages)*

12 Word list

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 was not practicable to include all forms in this list.

Key

adj = adjective; *gen* = genitive; *n* = noun; *pl* = plural; *v* = verb; *vn* = verbal noun;
f = feminine; *m* = masculine

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 *from, out of*

abair

a-bhàn

a bharrachd *in addition; either*

a bheil

a bhith *to be* (not ‘a bhi’)

a’ bhòn-dè

a’ bhòn-raoir

a’ bhòn-uiridh

a-bhos

acair(e)

acfhainn

a-chaoidh

a-cheana

a’ chiad *the first*

a-chianaibh

a chionn ’s/a chionn

a chum

a chur *to put* (not ‘a chuir’)

a’ cluich(e)

a’ cluinntinn

a’ cur *putting*

a’ dannsa(dh)

a’ dèanamh

a dh’aindeoin

a dh’aon(a) ghnotha(i)ch

adhar *sky*

adharc

adhart

adhbhar

adhbrann

a dh’iarraidh

a dh’ionnsaigh

adhacadh

adhradh

a dh’Uibhist

agam (a’m for short)

agh *heifer*

àgh *joy, bliss*

A’ Ghearmailt

a-ghnàth

ag ràdh/a’ ràdh

agus

a h-uile h-oidhche

àibheiseach

aifreann

aig a’ BhBC

aigne

ailbhean

àilgheasach

aillse

aindeonach *reluctant*

ain-diadhaidh

aineolach

ainmeil

ainmig

ainneamh

air a shon fhèin

air a son fhein

air choreigin

Àird Àsaig

àird *headland; point of compass*

àird(e) *height*

àireamh (àir. for short) *number*

airgead

airidh *worthy*

àirigh *sheiling*

àirleas/eàrlas

air-loidhne

air muin

àirneis

air neo

air seachran

airson (son for short)

airtneal

airtnealach

aiseag *n*

aiseal *axle*

aisig *v*

aiste *out of her/it*



àite-còmhnaidh
 àite-falaich
 àite-fuirich
 àiteigin
 aithghearr
 aithisg
 àlainn
 Alba
 a-mach
 a-màireach
 amar-snà(i)mh
 am badeigin
 am bi?
 ... am bi ... (*dependent form*)
 am-bliadhna *this year*
 am broinn
 à measg *from among*
 am-feast *ever*
 amha(i)ch
 a-mhàin
 àmhainn
 amharas
 a mheasg *in among*
 àmhghair
 am measg *among*
 am Pàrtaidh Làbarach
 am Pàrtaidh Libearalach
 Deamocratach
 am Pàrtaidh Nàiseanta
 am Pàrtaidh Tòraidheach
 a-muigh
 an-abaich *unripe*
 anabaich *premature; unready*
 anabarrach
 anacothrom
 an-àird(e) *upwards*
 an àird an ear
 an àiteigin
 a-nall
 ana-miann
 an-asgaidh
 an ath bhliadhna
the following year

an ath-bhliadhna *next year*
 an ath oidhche
the following night
 an ath-oidhch *next night*
 an ath sheachdain
the following week
 an ath-sheachdain *next week*
 an ceartuir
 an co-bhoinn ri
in association with
 an-còmhnaidh
 an-dè
 an dèidh/às dèidh
 an-diugh
 an do rinn?/na rinn?
 an-dràsta
 An Eadailt
 an-earar
 an eisimeil *dependent on*
 anfha(i)nn
 a-nìos
 a-nis(e)
 an làthair
 anns a' bhaile/sa bhaile
 anns an taigh/san taigh
 an robh?
 ... an robh ... (*dependent form*)
 an rud sa
 an rud seo
 an rud sin
 an rud ud
 an seo
 anshocair *unease; illness*
 an sin
 an siud
 antaidh
 an tugte
 an tuirt, an tubhairt
 an uair sin
 a-nuas
 an-uiridh
 a-null
 aocoltach

aodomhainn
 aoidion *leak*
 aoidionach *leaking*
 aoigh *guest*
 aoigheachd *hospitality*
 aoigheil *genial*
 aon-deug
 aosta
 aotrom
 ar-a-mach
 a-raoir
 àrd-easbaig
 àrd-ìre
 àrd-ollamh
 àrd-sgoil
 àrd-sheanadh
 àrd-ùrlar
 a rèir
 a-rèist
 a-riamh
 a-rithist/a-rìs
 ars (before vowel)
 arsa (before consonant)
 a' ruighinn/a' ruigsinn
 às *from, out of*
 às bith
 às dèidh/an dèidh
 as fheàrr
 às mo chadal
 a-staigh
 astar
 a-steach
 as t-earrach
 as t-fhoghar
 as t-samhradh
 athair gen athar
 a thaobh *regarding*
 atharrais
 ath-bheothachadh
 ath-innse

B

bachall

bàidh *tenderness*

badhbh

Badhlach

baibheil *marvellous*

baidhc

baidhsagal

baidhsagalair

bàidse *badge*baidse *batch*bàigh *bays*

baile

bailiùn

baintighearna

bàirdse

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

bana-bhàrd

bana-bhuidseach

banacharaid

banacheard

bana-ghaisgeach

banaltram

ban-dia

ban-diùc

ban-iarla

b' ann

ban-ogha

banrigh

ban-rùnaire

banntreach

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 equip*

bean-phòsta

bean-taighe

beàrn

Beàrnaraigh

bèicearachd

Beinn na Fadhla/
Beinn a' Bhadhla

beòshlaint

beothail

beul

beulaibh

beul-aithris

b' fheàrr

bhan(a)

bhàsa *vase*

bhathar/bhathas/bhatar

bheat *vetineraary surgeon*

Bhictòria

bhidio *video*

bhiodh, bhitheadh

bhìoras *virus*bhìosa *visa*bhìoto *veto*

bhite/bhithist(e)

bhithist(e)/bhite

bho *from*bhodca *vodka*

bhòidse

bholt(a) *volt*bholtaid *voltage*

bhòt

biathadh

bidh, bithidh

bilean *lips*billean *billion*

Bìoball

bith-beò *a living, livelihood*

bith-bhuan

bith-eòlas

biùro

biurocrasaidh

biurocratach

blaigeard

blasta *tasty*bleadraig *v blether; bother*bleoghain *v*

bò

bobhstair *bolster, mattress*boc *male goat; leap*bochd *poor; ill*

bodach

bodha *reef*

bodachail

bòdhradh

bòidhchead

boireannta *feminine*bogha *bow; bulge*bogha-frois(e) *rainbow*



bogsa
 bogsa-ciùil
 bogsadh
 bogsaig
 bogsair
 bogsa-litrichean
 boireann
 bonaid
 bòst
 bòstadh
 braidhm
 bràiste
 bràmair
 brèagha
 Breatannach
 breug
 brìoghmhor
 briosgaid
 bris(t)
 bris(t)eadh
 britheamh
 broidse *brooch*
 brosgal
 brù-dhearg
 bruich
 buaghallan
 bucaid
 buidheann-obrach
 buidsidh *budgerigar*
 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*
 carbad
 cargu
 carson
 cartùn
 cas-cheum
 cas-chrom
 catalog
 cathadh *snowstorm*
 ceàird *craft, trade*
 ceala-deug/cola-deug
 ceann-bliadhna *birthday*
 ceann-latha *deadline*
 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 do ràinig/cha d' ràinig
 chan eil
 chan fhaca
 chan fhuilear
 cha tàinig
 cha tuirt, cha tubhairt
 cha tug
 chì
 chìte/chithist(e)
 chluinnt(e)/chluinnist(e)
 chuip *v whipped*
 chun
 chunnacas
 chunnaic/chunna
 ciad *first*
 ciamar
 cia mheud
 cidhe *pier, quay*
 cidsin
 cile *kilo*
 cileagram (cg for short)
 cilemeatair (km for short)
 cinnteach
 cìobair
 ciopair *kipper*
 ciudha *queue*
 ciutha *hair bun*
 clach-mheallain
pl clachan-meallain
 clag

claigeann	coilleag <i>cockle; sand-dune</i>	contraigh
clann-nighean	coimeas <i>comparison</i>	consal <i>consul</i>
clàr-ama	coimhleanta <i>compos-mentis</i>	co-ogha
clàr-gnothaich	coimisean	co-òrdanaich
clàr-innse	coimpiutair	copar
cleachdte	coingeis	còrnair
clìc	coinnlear	corpailear
clìceach	co-ionann	corporra
cliobach	co-ionannachd	cosg
cliop <i>haircut</i>	còir-breith	cosgais
clisgeadh	còir-bhòtaidh	costa <i>coast</i>
clò	Coiria <i>Korea</i>	cothrom
cloc <i>clock</i>	coiridh <i>curry</i>	cracte
cnàimh <i>bone</i>	coitheanal	crannchur
cnàimhneach <i>skeleton</i>	co-là-breith	crannchur-gill <i>raffle</i>
cnàmh <i>digest</i>	co-labhairt	craiceann
cnap	cola-deug/ceala-deug	crèadh
cnap-starra(dh)	colaiste	creideamh
<i>pl</i> cnapan-starra(idh)	colann	criogaid <i>cricket</i>
cnatan	colòiniach <i>colonial</i>	crioplach
cneasta	coloinidh	Crìosd(a)
cnoc	coltach	Crìosdaidh
cnuimh	coltas	Crìosdail
co-aimsireil	coluadar	criostal <i>crystal</i>
co-aontaich	comadaidh <i>comedy</i>	cròg
cò às a tha thu?	comaig <i>comic</i>	crosta
co-bhanntachd	comann	crostachd
cochall	comas <i>ability</i>	cruinne(cè) (an)
co-chomann	comataidh <i>committee</i>	<i>world, universe</i>
co-chòrdadh	combaist	Cruthaighear (An)/Cruthadair
co-dhalta	comhaois <i>person of same age</i>	(An) <i>the Creator, God</i>
co-dhiù	comharra	Cuaigear <i>Quaker</i>
cofaidh	còmhdhail	cuango <i>quango</i>
cofhurtachd	còmhla	cuaraidh
cofhurtaich	còmhlan	cuartaich/cuairtich
cofhurtail	còmhnard	cùbaid/cùbainn
coibhneas	còmhradh	cucair <i>cooker</i>
coibhneil	còmhrag	cudrom/cuideam
coidse	còmhstri	cudromach
còig	còmh-thràth <i>twilight</i>	cuibheall/cuibhle <i>n</i>
coilean <i>fulfil</i>	com-pàirt	cuibhil <i>v wheel vn</i> cuibhleadh
coileanta <i>complete, perfect</i>	com-pàirtich	cuibhle/cuibheall <i>n</i>



cuideachail
 cuideigin
 cuidhteas
 cuingealachadh
 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

D
 da *to him/it*
 dà *two*
 dachaigh
 dad
 dadaidh
 dàibhear
 dàibhig
 daineamaig *n*
 daineamaigeach *adj*
 daineamait
 daineamo

daingeann
 daingneachadh
 daingnich
 daithead *diet*
 dam *dam*
 Dàmhair (An)
 danns(a) *n*
 daoimean
 daor
 dara/dàrna
 dàrna/dara
 dathte
 deach/deachaidh
 deadhan *dean*
 deàlrach
 deamhais
 deamocrasaidh
 deamocratach
 dèanta/dèante
 dèante/dèanta
 dearbhte
 deàrrsach
 deasbad
 deasg
 dèidheil
 deilignit *gelignite*
 deireadh-seachdain
 deit *date*
 deotar *jotter*
 deothail
 deug
 deugaire
 dha *to him/it*
 dhà *two*
 dhachaigh
 dhaibh(san)
 dha-rìribh/da-rìribh
 dhàsan
 dh'fhalbh
 dhi *to/for her/it*
 dhibh(se) *of/off you pl*
 dhinn(e) *of/off us*
 dhìom(sa)

dhìot(sa)
 dhith(se) *of/off her/it*
 dhìse *to/for her/it*
 dh'ith
 dhiubh(san) *of/off them*
 dh'òl
 dhòmhsa
 dhuibhse
 dhuinn(e) *to/for us*
 dhut(sa)
 dian *intense*
 Diardaoin
 diathad
 dìcheall
 Diciadain
 dìdean
 Didòmhnaich
 didseatach *digital*
 digear
 Dihaoine
 dilleachdan
 Diluain
 Dimàirt
 dìneasair
 dinichean *jeans*
 dinn *cram, stuff*
 dinnear
 dìochuimhnich
 diofar
 dìoghail/dìol *avenge; repay*
 dìoghaltas
 diombuan
 dìomhair
 dìon *defend*
 dioplòmasach
 dioplòmasaidh
 dìoro *giro*
 diosgo
 Disathairne
 dithis
 diùraidh *jury*
 dleastanas
 doca *dock, hollow*

docair
 doile/doileag/doilidh *doll*
 doilgheas
 dolair *dollar*
 domhainn *deep*
 domhan *world*
 dòrainneach
 doras
 dosgainn
 dotair (Dr for short)
 do ur
 drabasta
 dràibhear
 dram/drama *dram*
 drama/dram *dram*
 dràma *drama*
 draoidh
 drèana
 dreasa
 dreuchd
 drioftair
 drithleann *sparkle*
 dr(i)ùchd
 droga
 drùdh
 drudhag/drùdhag
 drùdhag/drudhag
 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-liòn
 eadar-theangachadh
 èadhar *air*
 eadhon
 èadhraig *v air*
 eagal
 eala
 ealain (not ‘ealan’) *art*
 ealla (as in ‘gabh ealla ri’)
 ealtainn
 eanraich
 earball
 èarlas/àirleas
 Earra-Ghàidheal
 eas-aonta *disagreement*
 easaontas *transgression*
 easbaig
 easbhaidh
 easbhaidheach
 èasgaidh
 easgann
 èiginneach/èigeannach
 èigh
 èigheach(d)
 èiginn
 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
 faicist(e)/faicte
 faicte/faicist(e)
 faidhle *n file*
 faidhl(ig) *v*
 faigh
 faighnich
 faileas
 faillich/fairtlich
 fàillig/fàilnich *fail*
 failmean *knee-cap*
 fàinne
 fàire
 fàisgte
 fallain
 fallas
 famhair/fuamhaire
 fa-near
 faobhar
 faothachadh/faochadh
 faochadh/faothachadh



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

fillte
 film
 fìon
 fìor *true*
 fìreanachadh *justifying*
 fireann
 fireannach
 fìr-eun *eagle*
 fìrinn *truth*
 fìrinneach *truthful*
 fìtheach
 fodha *under him/it*
 fòdhpa
 foghain *suffice*
 foghlam
 fòghnan *thistle*
 fòidhpe
 foighidinn
 foighidneach
 foillseachadh
 foirfeach *church elder*
 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 *loosening, solving*
 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*
 gàrradh
 gasta
 gèadh
 geal
 geall
 gearain *v complain vn gearan*
 gearan *complaint*
 gearastan
 geàrd
 Gearran (An)
 gearran *gelding*
 gearr-chunntas
 geimhleag
 geoimeatraidh *geometry*
 ge-tà/ged-thà
 geur
 geurchuiseach
 gheat *yacht*
 ghriùlach (a')/ghriùrach (a')
 ghriùrach (a')/ghriùlach (a')
 Giblean (An)

gidheadh
 Gilleasbaig
 giorna-giùirne *helter-skelter*
 giuthas
 glacte
 glaine *adj cleaner*
 glainne *glass*
 gleus
 gleusta
 gloidhc
 gnìomhachas
 gnù *surlly*
 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
 Hiort

hocaidh *hockey*
 hòro-gheallaidh
 hù-bhitheil *stramash*

I

iac *yak*
 Iapan
 iarann
 iar-cheumnaiche
 iar-cheann-suidhe
 iarraig
 iar-ogha
 iarrrtas
 iathadh
 idrisgeach *fidgety*
 Ìle
 imeachd
 imlich
 ìmpire
 ìmpireachd
 Inbhir Aora
 Inbhir Nis
 ìne *finger nail*
 inneal-ciùil
 inneal-fighe
 inneal-measgachaidh
 Innse Gall
 inntinn
 ìocshlaint
 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
 ìosal/ìseal
 Israelach/Iosaraileach
 iosgaid
 iriosal
 irioslachd
 isbean
 Iseabail
 isle
 is mathaid
 is toigh le/is toil le
 iubailidh *jubilee*
 Iuchar (An t-)
 Iùgoslàibhia
 Iupatar

L

Lacasdal
 lachdann
 lagchuisseach
 laimrig
 laiste
 Latha/Là Luain
 làmh-an-uachda(i)r
 làmhchair
 lampa
 làrach-lìn
 làraidh



làrna-mhàireach
 lastaig
 latha/là
 Latha/Là na Sàbaid
 latheigin
 leabag/leòbag
 leabaidh
 leabhar-latha/leabhar-là
 leabharlann
 leaghte
 leagte
 leann
 leasbach *lesbian*
 leathann
 leig mu sgaoil
 lèine
 leis-san
 leiteachas *bias*
 leòbag/leòbag
 leònte
 leòman *moth*
 leòmhan *lion*
 leòr
 l(e)òsan *window pane*
 lethbhreac
 leth-bhreith
 lethchar
 lethcheann
 leth-cheud
 lethchiallach
 leth-chuairt
 letheach
 lethoireach *isolated*
 leth-uair
 lì *surface film*
 lide(adh)
 lilidh
 liodraig
 liomhte
 liosta
 lobhte
 locair

Loch Baghasdail
 logaidh
 loibh(t) *rotten*
 loidhne
 loidseadh
 loidsear
 loidsig *logic*
 loidsigeach *logical*
 loiliopop
 loisgte
 lom
 luathaireach *high-spirited,*
mischievous
 luaths
 lùbach
 lùbte
 luchd
 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-meanmainn/mac-meanmna
 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
 mar sin air adhart
 (msaa for short)
 Màrt (Am)
 mar-thà/mu thràth
 ma-thà/ma-tà
 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
mèinnireach
mèirle
meòrachadh
meòrachail
meòrachan
meòraich
meud
meudaich
meur
meuran *thimble*
meur-chlàr
mial
mia(tha)laich
mial-chù
mias *basin*
miast(r)adh *havoc*
mì-chàilear
mì-chiatach
mì-chliù
mì-chofhurtail
mì-fhallain
mi fhèin/mi fhìn
mi fhìn/mi fhèin
mìlegram (mg for short)
mìleliotair (ml for short)
mìlemeatair (mm for short)
mill *spoil; showers*
millean
milleanair *millionaire*
mì-mhodh
mì-mhodhail
minig
ministear
mion/mean *small*
mion-chànan
mions *mince*

mìorbhail
mìorbhaileach
mì-phroifeiseanta
mìos *month*
mì-rùn
miseanaraidh
mocheirigh
modail *model*
modal *module*
mòdam
moileciuil
Moire *the Virgin Mary*
mo leabhar-sa
monmhar
mòr
mòrchuis
mòrchuisseach
mòr-dhail
morgaids(e)
mòr-roinn *continent*
mòr-shluagh
mòr-thìr *mainland*
mosgioto *mosquito*
mu choinneamh/mu choinneimh
mu chuairt
mu dheidhinn
muicfheòil
muileann/muilinn
muilinn/muileann
muilicheann/muinichill
muiltfheòil
muilicheann/muinichill
muinighin
muinntir
muncaidh
mur(a) *unless*
murt
murtaidh *sultry*
murtair
Muslamach
mu thràth/mar-thà

N
nàbaidh
na b' òige
nach bi
nàdar
nàdarrach
Na Hearadh
naidheachd
nàidhlean
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
nìghneag
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
 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
 os cionn
 os ìosal *secretly*
 os làimh
 os-nàdarra(ch)
 òson *ozone*
 ostail
 Ostair (An)
 òstair *hotelier*
 othaisg *pl* othaisgean/òisgean

P

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

peile
 peinnsean
 peirceall
 piàno
 pinc
 pìob-mhòr
 pioramaid
 piotsa *pizza*
 pitheid
 plana cànan
 plana leasachaidh
 plastaig
 plèan(a)
 plèastair/plèastraig *v plaster*
 plèastar/pleastar *n*
 pleidhe *playtime, interval*
 plòidh
 poball
 poblach *public*
 poblachd *republic*
 poidhleat *pilot*
 poidsear
 poidsig
 poileas
 poileasaidh
 poilitigeach
 poilitigs
 poirdse *porch*
 pòla/pòile *pole*
 pongail
 post(a)
 pòsta
 post-dealain (post-d *for short*)
 practaigeach
 pragmatach
 praighig/fraighig
 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)
 raighd *ride*
 ràinig
 ràith(e)
 raon-cluiche
 rathad-mòr *main road*
 rèabhaireachd *rambling*
 reasabaidh
 rèidio
 rèidiografaidh
 rèidium
 rèidius
 rèisimeid
 reoth *freeze*
 reothadh
 reòthta/reòthte
 rèothte/rèothta
 reubte
 reudan *woodworm, etc*
 riaghailt
 ribh(se)
 ribheid
 rinc-deighe
 rinn(e) *to us*
 rìoghachd
 rionnach

rionnag
 ris(-san)
 ri taobh
 ro (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

sabhal *pl saibhlean*
 sabhs *sauce*
 sàibhear *culvert*
 saidhbhir *rich*
 saidhbhreas *riches*
 saidhleafòn
 sail *pl sail(th)ean beam*
 sàil *heel*
 saill *v salt vn sailleadh*
 saimeant
 sàirdseant
 sàl *brine*

salchar
 samhail
 Samhain (An t-)
 samhla
 sa, san *in the*
 's a, 's an *and his/her/the/their*
 's ann
 saorsainneachd *joinery*
 saorsainneil
 Sasainn/Sasann
 Sasannach
 's dòcha
 's e
 seabra *zebra*
 seachain
 seachdad
 seachdain *pl seachdainean*
 seadh *aye, yes*
 seagh *sense*
 seaghail
 seagsaidh *sexy*
 seal *a while*
 sealastair/seileastair
 seall
 Sealtainn
 seanail *channel*
 seanailear
 seanchaidh
 seanchas/seanachas
 seanfhacal
 seansa/teans(a)
 seansailear *chancellor*
 seantans
 seaplain *chaplain*
 searaidh *sherry*
 searmon
 searmonaich
 seasgad
 seatlaig
 seic *cheque*
 seiche *hide*
 seilear



seileastair/sealastair
 seirbheis
 seirbheiseach
 sèithear
 sèithear-cuibhle
 seit-phlèan
 seo
 seòclaid
 seòmar-bidh
 seòmar-ionnlaid
 seòmar-leapa
 seud *jewel*
 seun *charm, spell*
 seunta
 seusan
 's fheudar
 Sgalpach
 Sgalpaigh
 Sgarpach
 sgeidse *sketch*
 sgeul
 sgi *v ski vn* sgitheadh
 sgiamh
 sgian
 sgileil
 sgillinn
 sgiort(a)
 Sgitheanach
 sgiùths
 sglèat
 sgoilear
 sgoinneil
 sgreabh
 sgreabhail
 sgreadaidh
 sgreuch *scream*
 sgrìob-cheangail
 sgrìubha
 sgrìubhaig
 sgrìubhaire
 sguilearaidh
 's i

siabann
 sian *storm*
 siad *hero*
 's iad
 similear
 sinc *sink; zinc*
 sinn-seanair
 sinn-seanmhair
 sìochaint
 Siog *Sikh*
 siogàr *cigar*
 siogarait *cigarette*
 sìon *anything*
 Sìona *China*
 Sionach *Chinese*
 sionnsar
 siop *zip*
 siopsach *gypsy*
 sioraf *giraffe*
 siorc *shark*
 siorraidh/siorram
 siorram/siorraidh
 siostam
 sitheann
 siud
 siuga
 slac *slack, weak*
 slaic *blow*
 slaighd
 slaightear
 slaightearachd
 sleamhainn
 sleids
 sliseag
 sloc *pit*
 smachd
 smaoinich *vn* smaoineachadh
 's math
 ('s) math dh'fhaodte
 'smaite/'s mathaid
 's mathaid/'s maite
 smeur *berry*

smiogaid
 smior
 smocadh
 smocaig *v smoke*
 snaidhm/snaoim
 snaigheadair
 snaigheadh
 snàithlean
 snaoim/snaidhm
 snàthainn
 snèap
 snìomhte
 so-dhèanta
 soidhne
 soidhnig
 soifioستاigeach
 soircas
 sòisealta
 soisgeul
 soitheamh *tame*
 solas *light*
 sòlas *joy*
 sòn *zone*
 sònraichte
 spaidisir *v*
 Spainn(t)each
 Spainn(t)is
 spanair
 speal
 spìosrach
 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
 srùb *spout*
 srùbag
 stàball
 staidhre
 stairsneach
 staitistearachd *statistics*
 staitistigeil
 staoig *steak*
 steall
 steatasgop
 steig *v stick*
 steigeach
 stiùidio
 stiùireadair
 stiùir *vn stiùireadh*
 stoidhle
 stòiridh
 stòr
 stràc
 strèan
 streap/sreap
 streapadair/sreapadair
 sreapadaireachd/
 sreapadaireachd
 strì
 strìoch
 structar
 sù/sutha *zoo*
 suaicheanta *noteworthy*
 suaitheanta *awful*
 subailte/sùbailte
 sùbailte/subailte
 subailteachd/sùbailteachd
 sùbailteachd/subailteachd
 subsadaidh
 sùgh orainseir
 suidse *switch*
 sùigh

suiteas *sweet pl suiteis sweets*
 suirghe
 sùith *soot*
 Sultain (An t-)

T

tacsas *help*
 taghta *fine*
 taghte *chosen*
 tagsaidh *taxi*
 taidh
 taidhear/taidhr
 taidhl
 taidhp
 taidhr/taidhear
 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
 tèarn *vn tèarnadh*
 teatha/tì
 tè-eigin
 teicneòlach
 teicneòlas
 teicnigeach
 tèile (ie tè eile)
 teleasgop
 teleafòn
 teip
 teirm *term*
 teis-meadhan
 tè-lagha
 telebhisean
 teòiridh *theory*
 teòiridheach *theoretical*
 teòth
 teòthachd *temperature*
 thàinig
 tha mi 'n dòchas
 thatar/thatas/thathar
 thathar/thathas/thatar
 thathas/thathar/thatar
 tha toil agam
 thig
 thoir fa-near
 thugainn/tugainn/tiugainn
 thuir, thubhairt
 tì/teatha
 till *vn tilleadh*
 timcheall
 tiogaid *ticket*
 tiona *tin*
 tionsail *tinsel*
 tìoraidh *goodbye*
 Tìridheach/Tìristeach
 Tìristeach/Tìridheach
 tìr-mòr
 titheach



tiugainn/thugainn/tuggain
 tobar *m gen* tobair
 f gen tobrach
 Tobar Mhoire
 tobh(aig) *v tow*
 todha *hoe*
 tofaidh
 togsaid/tocasaid
 togte
 toinisgeil
 toirds *torch*
 tomàto *pl* tomàtothan
 tombaca
 tò(i)n
 tonsail
 tost *silence*
 tost(a) *toast*
 tostach
 trafaig
 traidhfeal *trifle*
 traidhsagal
 traidiseanta
 trainnse
 tràlair
 trasta *adv diagonal*
 trealaich
 treamhlaidh *bug, illness*
 trèan(a)
 trèan *vn* trèanadh
 trèan(aig) *v*
 treidhe
 treidhsgeir/tairsgeir
 tribiùnal
 trilleachan
 trìoblaich *triple*
 triom *mood*
 trithead
 trìtheamh (an)
 tsinthach (an)
 tro (not 'troimh')
 troigh *foot* (measurement)

troilidh *trolley*
 troimh-a-chèile
 tugainn/tiugainn/thugainn
 truileis
 truinnsear
 trustar
 tuairmse
 tuarastal
 tughadh
 tuilleadh
 tui(r)neap
 tuireadh *lament*
 tuirt, tubhairt
 turadh *dry weather*
 turas

U

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

Ùna
 uncail
 Urànas
 ùrlar
 ùrnaigh
 urra
 urrainn
 Urramach (An t-)
 (An t-Urr for short)
 ùruisg
 uspag

X

x-ghath



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