

# Cre t'ayns y lioar shoh?

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# Keim Jees

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# Keim Jees

## Loayr Gaelg!

Learning any language, particularly a minority language, requires a great deal of time and commitment; however, it is also an immensely enjoyable, rewarding and enriching experience. Culture Vannin's two year language programme for adult learners takes absolute beginners to a level of basic fluency which will allow them to then attend conversational sessions and complete the journey to total fluency as independent learners.

The programme is split into 4 levels, each consisting of 20 lessons.

**Keim Nane** (Level 1) and **Keim Jees** (Level 2) focus upon conversational skills and building basic vocabulary that you can use in a number of everyday situations.

**Keim Three** (level 3) and **Keim Kiare** (level 4) focus upon building a deeper more comprehensive understanding of the way the language functions.

You have now completed **Keim Nane** which means that you are already able to express a number of complex and useful thoughts in Manx and are more than capable of having basic conversations with other speakers.

You are just about to start **Keim Jees**

*Aigh vie dy row lhiat as gow soylley jeh dty ynsagh!*

Good luck and enjoy your learning!

## Keim Jees

By the end of **Keim Jees** you will be able to do the following things in Manx:

- 1 You will be able to talk about what the weather will be like, and about what you are going to do in the future. You will be able to ask other people questions about this.
- 2 You will learn how to tell the time in Manx and talk about when you did things in the past and when you are going to do things in the future.
- 3 You will learn how to put emphasis on singular personal pronouns ('me', 'you', 'she' and 'he'). And you will learn the basic forms of the plural personal pronouns ('we', 'you' and 'they').
- 4 You will be able to say that you can and can't do things and ask somebody else what they can and can't do.
- 5 You will learn how to talk about your occupation and ask other people about their jobs.
- 6 You will learn how to talk about where you have been and what you have been doing there, and ask other people about this.
- 7 You will learn how to use the verbs: *talking*, *listening* and *agreeing* with the preposition *rish*.
- 8 You will be able to say that you went somewhere *in order to* do something and you will have a basic understanding of *lenition 1*.
- 9 You will be able to say that some things aren't as good as other things and that some things are bigger, smaller or more beautiful than other things.

Keim Jees  
**How to use this course**

In this book you will find notes and short exercises pertaining to each of the classroom lessons. You will be able to listen to the conversations / reading extracts found in this book by clicking the icon **Loayr Gaelg!** on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com), you will also find revision sessions here which will reinforce the sentences and structures you learnt in your previous class.

During the lessons we will only practice the patterns that you are most likely to come across (and use) in every day conversations. For instance, when we learn how to talk about occupations, we will practice how to say that *I, you, she* and *he* are teachers, but we won't look at how to say *we, you* (plural) and *they* are teachers, for example.

Learning a new language is a big challenge. Realistically, unless you are a particularly gifted linguist, it is unlikely that a single 60 min lesson per week will be sufficient to allow you to become fluent in Manx. The students who tend to attain fluency fastest are those who strive to use Manx outside of the classroom as often as possible, and who choose to learn by a variety of different means. Culture Vannin's [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com) offers a number of excellent online learning options, such as the very successful *Say Something in Manx* course; please try to use these if you can.

Almost every single person in the world has the ability to learn a second language, and although it's undoubtedly a significant undertaking, if you stick at it, you will get there in the end! Remember that the best learners don't worry about making mistakes, they just dive in.

We thank you for choosing to learn Manx and are sure that it will be an enjoyable and rewarding experience.

Keim Jees

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Nane

### Adjectives in Lessoon 1

fliugh	-	wet	çhirrym	-	dry
grianagh	-	sunny	geayagh	-	windy
bodjallagh	-	cloudy			

### Example sentences in Lessoon 1

Cha bee'm ayns Doolish moghrey mairagh, agh bee'm ayns Rhumsaa fastyr mairagh  
*I won't be in Douglas tomorrow morning, but i'll be in Ramsey tomorrow afternoon*

Bee oo ayns y thie ayd fastyr Jeheiney, ny bee oo ayns Balley Chashtal?  
*Will you be in your house on Friday afternoon, or will you be in Castletown?*

Nagh bee yn carrey echey red beg scooyrit moghrey Jedoonee?  
*Won't his friend be a little drunk on Sunday morning?*

Er-lhiam dy bee yn braar eck ayns y thie echey ayns yn astyr  
*I think her brother will be in his house in the afternoon*

Foddee nagh bee yn çhuyr aym accryssagh, son t'ee gee pizza ayns y voghrey  
*Maybe my sister won't be hungry, because she eats pizza in the morning*

T'eh licklee dy bee eh fliugh ayns Mannin moghrey mairagh  
*It'll probably be wet in the Isle of Man tomorrow morning*

Er lhiam nagh bee eh grianagh ayns Rhumsaa Jelhein  
*I don't think it will be sunny in Ramsey on Monday*

Cha row mee scooyrit jea as cha nel mee scooyrit jiu, agh bee'm feer scooyrit mairagh  
*I wasn't drunk yesterday and I'm not drunk today, but I'll be very drunk tomorrow*

# Keim Jees

## Lhaih 1 - Reading 1

As nish, yn emshyr, marish Maayl Mylrea.

Moghrey mie, gow-shiu my leshtal, ta mee red beg çhing jiu. Wahll, t'eh feayr as feer gheayagh ayns Mannin moghrey jiu, myr v'eh jea ... as arroo y jea. T'eh fliugh as dorraghey ayns Doolish ec y traa t'ayn, as t'eh liklee dy bee eh fliugh as dorraghey feiy'n laa mairagh. Bee eh geayagh fastyr jiu as er-lhiam dy bee sniaghtey er ny croink noght. Foddee dy bee rio er ny raaidyn moghrey mairagh, as bee eh sterrymagh as bodjallagh Jelhein, Jemayrt as Jecrean. Cha laik lhiam yn emshyr ayns Mannin ... ta mee laccal beaghey ayns Thailand, raad t'eh grianagh as çheh.

### Focklyn

emshyr	- weather	myr	- as	arroo y jea	- day before y'day
dorraghey	- dark	ec y traa t'ayn	- at the mo.	feiy'n laa	- all day
sniaghtey	- snow	croink	- hills	noght	- tonight
rio	- ice	raaidyn	- roads	raad	- where

### Feyshtyn (Answer in full sentences please)

- 1 Kys ta Maayl? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Kys va'n emshyr ayns Mannin jea? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Vel eh grianagh ayns Doolish? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Bee rio er ny raaidyn mairagh? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Bee eh grianagh Jelhein? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 C'raad ta Maayl laccal beaghey? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Cre'n oyr? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Laik lesh Maayl yn emshyr ayns Mannin? \_\_\_\_\_

An audio file of this piece can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)



Keim Jees  
**Duillag Fysseree 1**  
 Information page 1

The verb *to be* in the future tense

**Positive Statements**

Bee'm braew	I'll be fine
Bee oo çhing	You'll be sick
Bee eh feer vie	He / it will be very good
Bee ee skee	She/it will be tired

**Negative statements**

Cha bee'm fliugh	I won't be wet
Cha bee oo çhirrym	You won't be dry
Cha bee eh fliugh	He/it won't be wet
Cha bee ee çheh	She/it won't be hot

Bee mayd çheh	We'll be hot
Bee shiu feayr	You (pl) will be cold
Bee ad çheh	They will be hot
Bee Ned paagh	Ned will be thirsty

Cha bee mayd skee	We won't be tired
Cha bee shiu braew	You won't be fine
Cha bee ad feayr	They won't be cold
Cha bee Juan skee	Juan won't be tired

**Questions**

Bee'm fliugh?	Will I be wet?
Bee oo fliugh?	Will you be wet?
Bee eh fliugh?	Will he/it be wet?
Bee ee fliugh?	Will she/it be wet?

**Negative questions**

Nagh bee'm fliugh?	Won't I be wet?
Nagh bee oo çhirrym?	Won't you be dry?
Nagh bee eh çheh?	Won't it/he be hot?
Nagh bee ee çhing?	Won't she/it be sick?

Bee mayd ayns Doolish?	Will we be in Douglas?
Bee shiu ayns Laksey?	Will you (pl) be in Laxey?
Bee ad ayns Colby?	Will they be in Colby?
Bee Jamys ayns Dalby?	Will James be in Dalby?

Nagh bee mayd feayr?	Won't we be cold?
Nagh bee shiu fliugh?	Won't you be wet?
Nagh bee ad çhirrym?	Won't they be dry?
Nagh bee Paayl feayr?	Won't Paul be cold?

Er-lhiam dy bee'm scooyrit	I think I'll be drunk
T'eh licklee nagh bee eh skee	He probably won't be tired
Foddee dy bee eh fliugh	Maybe it/he will be wet

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 1 - Existence

In English, when you say that something exists, did exist, or will exist, you use the word *there*:

***There*** is ice on the road, ***There*** was ice on the road, ***There*** will be ice on the road

In Manx it is simpler, you just say: *Ice was on the road* (just like you say *Juan was on the road*, or *I was on the road*):

*Ta rio er y raad, Va rio er y raad, Bee rio er y raad*

## **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

Translate these sentences to Manx:

1 There is a cat in the house \_\_\_\_\_

2 There was a dog in Douglas \_\_\_\_\_

3 Will there be snow on the roads? \_\_\_\_\_

4 There won't be coffee in his house \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 2 - Adjectives

You'll notice that many of the adjectives relating to weather end in *-agh*. This is a little like the ending *-y* in English. If you take away the *-agh* (or the *-y* in English) you are left with a noun:

bodjallagh - cloudy                      bodjal - cloud

grianagh - sunny                          grian - sun

geayagh - windy                          geay - wind

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Jees

### Adverbs in Lessoon 2

ayns shoh - here ayns shen - there

### Example sentences in Lessoon 2

Craad vees oo mairagh?

*Where will you be tomorrow?*

Cha nel fys aym c'raad vees yn braar aym moghrey Jedoonee

*I don't know where my brother will be on Sunday morning*

Cuin vees oo ayns y thie ayd?

*When will you be in your house?*

Vel fys ayd cuin vees yn carrey echey ayns Purt le Moirrey?

*Do you know when his friend will be in Port St Mary?*

Quoi vees ayns y thie ayd ec 10 moghrey mairagh?

*Who'll be in your house at 10 tomorrow morning?*

Er lhiam nagh vel fys echey quoi vees ayns Rhumsaa Jelhein

*I don't think he knows who will be in Ramsey on Monday*

Kys vees yn emshyr ayns Purt ny Hinshey Jesarn?

*How will the weather be in Peel on Saturday?*

Cre'n oyr vees yn carrey ayd ayns shoh?

*Why will your friend be here?*

Nagh vel fys ayd cre vees yn çhuyr ayd jannoo ayns shen?

*Don't you know what your sister will be doing there?*

## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 1 - Conversation 1

- A: Kys t'ou, bwo?
- B: Ta mee paagh as accryssagh agglagh, ghooiney. Ta mee laccal goll dys y thie-lhionney, as eisht ta mee laccal gee pizza er y traie. Vel oo laccal çheet?
- A: Ta, ta mee laccal çheet, agh ta orrym goll dys Balley Chashtal.
- B: Cre'n oyr ta ort goll dys shen bwo? Vel oo gobbragh ayns shen?
- A: Cha nel, ta orrym goll dys y phurt-aer. Bee yn carrey aym, Breeshey, er yn ellan son laa ny jees.
- B: Ah, ta mee toiggal. C'raad vees ee fuirraghtyn?
- A: Ayns y thie aym.
- B: As c'raad ta'n thie ayd?
- A: T'eh ayns shoh, ta mee beaghey ayns Doolish nish.
- B: As nagh vel barroose çheet dys Doolish voish yn phurt-aer?
- A: Oh ta, ta ram barrooseyn çheet voish Balley Chashtal dys Doolish.
- B: Hmm, vel oo shickyr nagh vel oo laccal goll dys y thie-lhionney eisht? Er-lhiam dy bee yn carrey ayd mie dy liooar er y varroose.
- A: Oh bee.
- B: S'mie shen, hooin roin.

### Focklyn - Words

thie-lhionney	-	pub	er y traie	-	on the beach
çheet	-	coming	dys shen	-	there (to that)
toiggal	-	understanding	fuirraghtyn	-	staying
voish	-	from	ram	-	many
shickyr	-	sure	hooin roin	-	let's go

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 3 - The future relative

After question words such as *c'raad*, *cuin*, *quoi* etc. a special form of *bee* is required: *vees*

C'raad vees oo?	-	Where will you be?
Quoi vees er y traie?	-	Who will be on the beach?
Cuin vees ee ayns y thie ayd?	-	When will she be in your house?
Kys vees eh fastyr jiu?	-	How will he be this afternoon?

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 I'll be here

---

2 Will you be there?

---

3 Won't he be in his house?

---

4 I'll be thirsty, so I'll be in the pub with my cat

---

5 She'll be in Port Erin in the morning and then she'll be in her house in Ramsey in the afternoon

---

6 Where will you be tomorrow morning?

---

7 Where will Juan be Thursday afternoon?

---

8 I think your friend will be drunk

---

Keim Jees

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Three

### Nouns in Lessoon 3

taaue	- idleness	ynseydagh	- student
ben-lhee	- female doctor	fer-lhee	- male doctor
ben-ynsee	- female teacher	fer-ynsee	- male teacher
ben-obbee	- witch	fer-obbee	- wizard
guru	- guru		

### Example sentences in Lessoon 3

Cha row mee gobbragh jea, as cha bee'm gobbragh mairagh, son ta mee my haaue  
*I wasn't working yesterday and I won't be working tomorrow, because I'm retired*

Vel oo dty er-ynsee? Vel oo gobbragh ayns schoill?  
*Are you a teacher? Do you work in a school?*

Cha nel ee ny hynseydagh, er-lhiam dy vel ee ny ben-ynsee son t'ee gobbragh ayns schoill  
*She's not a student, I think she's a teacher because she works in a school*

T'eh liklee dy vel eh ny haaue nish son cha row eh gobbragh jea  
*He's probably retired now because he wasn't working yesterday*

Cha laik lhiam gobbragh ayns schoillyn, cha nel mee laccal ve my er-ynsee, bare lhiam ve my haaue  
*I don't like working in schools, I don't want to be a teacher, I would prefer to be retired*

Er-lhiam dy vel ee ny guru, son t'ee giu tey as jannoo yoga dagh laa ayns y thie eck  
*I think she's a guru because she drinks tea and does yoga every day in her house*

# Keim Jees

## Coloayrtys 2 - Conversation 2

- A: Kys t'ou, bwo?
- B: Ta mee accryssagh, ghooiney.
- A: S'treih shen! Nagh ren oo gee anjeal moghrey jiu?
- B: Cha ren, cha row traa aym, va mee throng.
- A: Oh row? Cre v'ou jannoo?
- B: Va mee gobbragh ... ta mee my eirinagh, ta orrym gobbragh ayns y voghrey dagh laa.
- A: Oh ta mee toiggal. Vel oo laccal bap-pronnag?
- B: Oh ta! Gura mie mooar ayd! S'laik lhiam pronnagyn!
- A: Bare lhiat pronnagyn-soya ny pronnagyn-quorn?
- B: Ugh! Cha nel mee laccal pronnagyn-soya edyr, bwo! Cha nel mee gee soya! She feill ta mee laccal!
- A: Gow my leshtal bwo, cha nel feill aym, cha nel mee gee feill, ta mee my Vuddhist ... agh ta bonnag aym.
- B: Feer vie! Bonnag lesh eeym as key, my sailt.
- A: S'mie shen, bare lhiat key coconut ny key almond?
- B: Ugh my check ort! Ta mee goll thie!

## Focklyn - Words

s'treih shen	-	that's bad	anjeal	-	breakfast
traa	-	time	throng	-	busy
eirinagh	-	farmer	edyr	-	at all
she	-	it is	feill	-	meat
gow my leshtal	-	sorry	eeym	-	butter
key	-	cream	my sailt	-	please
my check ort!	-	my shit on you!			

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)



# Duillag Fysseree 2

Information page 2

## Talking about occupations

If you want to say that you are *a something*, a slightly different pattern is required than that which you learnt to say that *you are tired* or that *you are working*, for example.

### Positive Statements

Ta mee my ghuru - I'm a guru  
T'ou dty ghuru - You're a guru  
T'eh ny ghuru - He's a guru  
T'ee ny guru - She's a guru

### Negative statements

Cha nel mee my ghuru - I'm not a guru  
Cha nel oo dty ghuru - You're not a guru  
Cha nel eh ny ghuru - He isn't a guru  
Cha nel ee ny guru - She isn't a guru

### Questions

Vel mee my ghuru? - Am I a guru?  
Vel oo dty ghuru? - Are you a guru?  
Vel eh ny ghuru? - Is he a guru?  
Vel ee ny guru? - Is she a guru?

### Negative questions

Nagh vel mee my ghuru? - Am I not a guru?  
Nagh vel oo dty ghuru? - Aren't you a guru?  
Nagh vel eh ny ghuru? - Isn't he a guru?  
Nagh vel ee ny guru? - Isn't she a guru?

Ta mee my er-ynsee, ta mee gobbragh ayns schoill

*I'm a teacher, I work in a school*

T'eh ny veshtalagh, t'eh scooyrit dagh laa

*He's a drunkard, he's drunk every day*

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 4 - Mutation (Lenition 1)

You will notice that the words *my*, *dty* and *ny* (masculine form) cause changes to the first letter of the words that follow them. This is called **initial mutation** and is common to all of the Celtic languages. The form of mutation you'll most frequently encounter when learning Manx is called *Lenition 1*.

You don't have to worry about learning all of these mutations if you don't want to, you'll just pick them up as you go along. But here is a list for your reference anyway:

<u>Lenition 1</u>		<u>Basic form</u>	<u>English</u>
b - v	(my vaatey)	baatey	boat
c - ch	(my charrey)	carrey	friend
d - gh	(my ghorrys)	dorrys	door
f - —	(my olt)	folt	hair
g - gh	(my gharey)	garey	garden
gi - yi	(my yiat)	giat	gate
j - y	(my yishig)	jishig	dad
k - ch	(my chayt)	kayt	cat
m - v	(my voddey)	moddey	dog
p - ph	(my phraase)	praase	potato
q - wh	(my wheeyl)	queeyl	wheel
s - h	(my hollan)	sollan	salt
sh - h	(my huyr)	shuyr	sister
t - h	(my hie)	thie	house
çh - h	(my heer)	çheer	country

Note that although *ny* doesn't cause mutations when used with feminine subjects, it does cause an *h* to be placed before a vowel:

T'ee ny ben-ynsee                      - She's a teacher  
T'ee ny **h**ynseydagh                    - She's a student

## Keim Jees

### Chyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:

1 I'm a banker, I work in a bank, but I'd prefer to work in a school

---

2 She is a student, I think she's learning Manx in Douglas

---

3 I don't know where he works. Is he a teacher?

---

4 She'll be at school tomorrow because she's a teacher

---

5 Won't he be here on Monday? Isn't he a doctor?

---

6 Where will you be tomorrow morning? Are you retired?

---

7 Maybe she's not a doctor, maybe she's a magic-woman

---

8 I think she's a teacher because she drinks coffee in the morning and wine in the evening

---

9 Where will you be tomorrow morning, then? Are you not a doctor?

---

10 I'm retired now, but I was a teacher. I prefer being retired!

---

Keim Jees

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Kiare

**Ask these questions of your fellow students, remember to use the correct form of yes / no**

Kys t'ou?  
How are you?

C'raad t'ou beaghey?  
Where do you live?

Vel oo laccal beaghey ayns ...?  
Do you want to live in ...?

Cre t'ou gee ayns y voghrey?  
What do you eat in the morning?

Vel X ayd?  
Do you have (an) X?

Vel fys ayd quoi ta beaghey ayns ... ?  
Do you know who lives in ... ?

Vel ort ... mairagh?  
Do you have to ... tomorrow?

Vel oo dty ... ?  
Are you a ... ?

---

Laik lhiat ... ?  
Do you like ... ?

Cre s'laik lhiat giu ayns y voghrey?  
What do you like drinking in the morning?

Nhare lhiat X ny Y?  
Do you prefer X or Y?

Bare lhiat beaghey ayns ... ny ... ?  
Would you prefer to live in ... or ... ?

---

Ren oo ... Jedoonee?  
Did you ... on Sunday?

Cre ren oo gee jea?  
What did you eat yesterday?

Row oo ... jea?  
Were you ... yesterday?

C'raad v'ou fastyr jea?  
Where were you yesterday afternoon?

---

Bee oo ayns ... mairagh?  
Will you be in ... tomorrow?

C'raad vees oo mairagh?  
Where will you be tomorrow?

Cuin vees oo ayns ... ?  
When will you be in ... ?

# Keim Jeas

## Coloayrtys 3 - Conversation 3

- A: Fastyr mie, ghooiney, kys t'ou?
- B: Ta mee accryssagh bwo.
- A: Nagh ren oo gee pizza-jalapeno oor er dy henney?
- B: Ren, agh cha row eh feer vooar as ta mee accryssagh reesht.
- A: Wahll er-lhiam dy vel pasta ayns y chubbad as puddin-reis ayns y fridge.
- B: Cha nel bwo, ren mee gee yn pasta moghrey jiu as ren mish as yn carrey aym gee yn phuddin reis fastyr Jesarn tra va shin scooyrit.
- A: T'ou dty ghluterey, bwo! Va mish laccal gee shen noght! Cre t'ou laccal ansh erbee?
- B: Hmm, er-lhiam dy vel mee laccal curry noght ...
- A: S'mie shen.
- B: Agh cha nel monney argid aym ...
- A: T'ou spotcheraght! Shoh 10 punt ... bee shen dy liooar?
- B: Hmm, cha nel fys aym ... ta mee laccal popadomyn neesht ...

### Focklyn - Words

er-dy-henney	-	ago	mooar	-	big
reesht	-	again	tra	-	when
gluterey	-	glutton	noght	-	tonight
ansh erbee	-	anyway	monney	-	much
argid	-	money	spotcheraght	-	joking
dy liooar	-	enough			

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

**Verbs in Lesson 4**

doostey      - waking                              girree      - getting up  
goonlagh    - washing

**Example sentences in Lesson 4**

Cha ren mee goonlagh moghrey jiu son cha row tra aym  
*I didn't wash this morning because I didn't have time*

Cuin ren oo girree moghrey jiu, bwo?  
*When did you get up this morning, bhoy?*

Cha ren mee girree ayns y voghrey edyr, ren mee girree ayns yn astyr, ta mee my haau e nish  
*I didn't get up in the morning at all, I got up in the afternoon, I'm retired now*

Cha nel urree doostey ayns y voghrey nish, son t'ee ny taau e  
*She doesn't have to wake up in the morning now, because she's retired*

**Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 I don't have to go out today because I'm retired

---

2 He woke up in the morning, but he got up in the afternoon

---

3 When will you be in your house?

---

4 I was a bit tired yesterday but I'm very tired today, I won't be in Douglas tomorrow

---

5 She's probably a guru, she drinks tea in the morning and she doesn't eat sausages

---

Keim Jees



# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Queig

### Coloayrtys 4 - Conversation 4

- A: Moghrey mie, lah, kys t'ou?
- B: Ta mee goll as gaccan ... cuin nee Shoprite fosley?
- A: Cha nel mee shicky, bwo, jeih foddee? Cre'n oyr?
- B: Jeih! T'ou spotcheraght! Ta mee feer accryssagh.
- A: Wahll ta arran ayns y chubbad as pronnagyn ayns y fridge.
- A: Hmm ... cha nel mee laccal arran moghrey jiu as ren mee gee pronnagyn jea.
- B: Oh, cre t'ou laccal eisht?
- B: Pizza.
- A: Wahll ta pizza ayns y freezer, bwo.
- B: Hmm ta ... agh ta oliveyn er ... cha laik lhiam oliveyn.
- A: Nee'ms gee ny holiveyn son ayd bwo.
- B: Hmm agh ta mee laccal pabyr-naight neesht, s'laik lhiam lhaih pabyr-naight tra ta mee gee.
- A: Ta nane er y voayrd. Ren yn braar aym faagail eh tra v'eh ayns shoh roie.
- B: Hmm feer vie ... agh cha nel tombaghey aym.
- A: Ahh ta mee toiggal ... nagh ren oo kionnagh paggad ayns y thie-lhionney jea?
- B: Ren? Cha nel mee cooinaghtyn. Nee'm jeeaghyn! ... Feer vie! Va paggad ayns y phoshag aym! Gura mie ayd bwo! C'raad ta ny pronnagyn shoh eisht?

### Focklyn - Words

goll as gaccan	-	goin' an grumblin'	fosley	-	opening
spotcheraght	-	joking	son ayd	-	for you
pabyr-naight	-	newspaper	neesht	-	too
boayrd	-	table	faagail	-	leaving
roie	-	before	tombaghey	-	tobacco
cooinaghtyn	-	remembering	poshag	-	pocket

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

**Verbs in Lesson 5**

ceau fliaghey - raining (throwing rain) ceau sniaghtey - snowing

**Example sentences in Lesson 5**

Nee'm goll dys Shoprite mairagh son ta mee laccal kionnagh arran  
*I'll go to Shoprite tomorrow because I want to buy bread*

Cha jeanym girree moghrey mairagh son cha bee orrym gobbragh  
*I won't get up tomorrow morning because I won't have to work*

Jean oo gee yn pizza ayd?  
*Will you eat your pizza?*

Nagh jean oo goonlagh ayns y voghrey?  
*Won't you wash in the morning?*

Er-lhiam dy jean eh ceau sniaghtey mairagh son t'eh bodjallagh as feer feayr jiu  
*I reckon that it will snow tomorrow because it's cloudy and very cold today*

**Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 It will snow tomorrow morning, but it will be dry in the afternoon

---

2 Will you bathe in the morning? No, I have to work tomorrow

---

3 Will Breeshey buy bread tomorrow? I don't know, but she'll buy wine

---

4 I think I'll go to Ramsey on Saturday, I want to play tennis there

---

5 It rained yesterday, it's raining today, and it will rain tomorrow!

---

# Duillag Fysseree 3

Information page 3

## The verb *to do* in the future tense

### Positive Statements

Nee'm goll	I'll go
Nee oo girree	You'll get up
Nee eh giu caffee	He will drink coffee
Nee ee gynsagh	She will learn
Nee Maayl goll	Michael will go

### Negative statements

Cha jeanym goll	I won't go
Cha jean oo gee	You won't eat
Cha jean eh giu	He won't drink
Cha jean ee goll	She won't go
Cha jean Steoin goll	Steve won't go

---

Nee mayd goll	We'll go
Nee shiu goll	You (pl) will go
Nee ad goll magh	They'll go out

---

Cha jean mayd cloie	We won't play
Cha jean shiu gynsagh	You won't learn
Cha jean ad gobbragh	They won't work

### Questions

Jeanym gynsagh?	Will I learn?
Jean oo gee?	Will you eat?
Jean eh giu?	Will he drink?
Jean ee gobbragh?	Will she work?
Jean Jamys goll?	Will James go?

### Negative questions

Nagh jeanym goll?	Won't I go?
Nagh jean oo goll?	Won't you go?
Nagh jean eh girree?	Won't he get up?
Nagh jean ee giu?	Won't she drink?
Nagh jean Jo goll?	Won't Jo go?

---

Jean mayd goll?	Will we go?
Jean shiu goll?	Will you (pl) go?
Jean ad cloie?	Will they play?

---

Nagh jean mayd cloie?	Won't we play?
Nagh jean shiu gobbragh?	Won't you work?
Nagh jean ad goll?	Won't they go?

### Feyshtyn - questions

C'raad nee oo gee?
Quoi nee goll?
Cre nee oo jannoo?
Cuin nee oo goll magh?
Cre'n oyr nee oo girree ayns y voghrey?

Where will you eat?
Who'll go?
What will you do?
When will you go out?
Why will you get up in the morning?

## Keim Jees

### Grammar 5 - Independent and dependent forms

You will remember from **Keim 1** that verbs have *independent* and *dependent* forms (don't worry about remembering these names if grammar is not your thing).

Independent forms are used in positive statements:

Va mee skee      Ta mee skee      Bee'm skee

**Dependent** forms are used in questions, negative questions and negative statements (that is to say, pretty much everywhere else):

*Cha row* mee skee      *Cha nel* mee skee      *Cha bee*'m skee

#### Independent form

#### Dependent form

ta	vel /nel
va	row
s'laik	laik
ren	ren
share	nhare
bare	bare
bee	bee
nee	jean

You'll notice that the independent and dependent forms are sometimes the same:

*Bee*'m ayns Doolish      *Cha bee*'m ayns Doolish

### Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:

1 I was tired but I wasn't drunk \_\_\_\_\_

2 I'll go but I won't drink \_\_\_\_\_

3 I'll be there but I won't be drunk \_\_\_\_\_

4 I think I prefer living in Peel \_\_\_\_\_

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 6 - Tenses

You now know how to use a number of tenses in Manx:

<b>Va mee</b>	-	<b>I was</b>	<b>(Past)</b>
Ren mee	-	I did	(Past)
<b>Ta mee</b>	-	<b>I am</b>	<b>(Present)</b>
Nee'm	-	I will do	(Future)
<b>Bee'm</b>	-	<b>I will be</b>	<b>(Future)</b>

The verb **to be** is marked in **bold**, the verb *to do* is in standard print. We can use the verb *to do* in Manx to form the past and future tenses of verbs:

*Ren mee gee - I ate (I did eating)*      *Nee'm gee - I will eat (I will do eating)*

Here are the 6 tenses you have learned in tabular form, using *gee* as an example:

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Verb to be</u>		<u>Verb to do</u>
Past	<b>Va mee gee</b>	-I was eating	Ren mee gee -I ate (I did eating)
Present	<b>Ta mee gee</b>	-I am eating / I eat	
Future	<b>Bee'm gee</b>	-I will be eating	Nee'm gee -I will eat (I will do eating)

Remember that you **can't** use the verb *to do* with adjectives (describing words):

*Ren mee skee* would mean *I did tired* - which doesn't make sense

*Nee'm scooyrit* would mean *I will do drunk* - which doesn't make sense

# Keim Jees

## Cross out the incorrect sentences:

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Ren mee feer feayr jea      | 2 Bee'm ayns Doolish mairagh          |
| 3 Nee eh er y varroose        | 4 Cha jean eh goll dys Doolish        |
| 5 Nagh row eh gynsagh Gaelg?  | 6 Cha bee eh grianagh mairagh         |
| 7 Cha ren eh grianagh Jelhein | 8 Quoi vees ayns Purt Chiarn mairagh? |

## Connect the questions to the answers:

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Row eh grianagh Jemayrt?  | A Cha bee, nee eh ceau fliaghey |
| 2 Jean ee goll dys Paris?   | B Ren, v'eh feer vie            |
| 3 Bee eh grianagh Jeheiney? | C Va, ren shin goll magh        |
| 4 Ren oo gee pizza?         | D Nee, bee ee ayns shen mairagh |

### Grammar 7 - son

*Son* can mean both *for* and *because*. If you want to say *for me* or *for you* etc. you can use the preposition *ec (at)* with *son*:

<i>son aym</i>	<i>for me</i>	(literally - <i>for at me</i> )
<i>son ayd</i>	<i>for you</i>	(literally - <i>for at you</i> )
<i>son eck</i>	<i>for her</i>	(literally - <i>for at her</i> )
<i>son echey</i>	<i>for him</i>	(literally - <i>for at him</i> )

## **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

- 1 I will buy bread for you \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 He played music for her yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Did you go to Douglas for him? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I won't shop for you tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_

# Keim Jeas

## Lessoon Shey

### Lhaih 2 - Reading 2

Fastyr mie, mish Paayl. Er-lhiam dy jeanym doostey ec mysh lieh oor lurg 8 moghrey mairagh as nee'm girree ec 9, son ta orrym daunsin ayns Paark Mooragh ayns Rhumsaa ec kerroo lurg 10. S'laik lhiam daunsin agh cha nel fys aym cre'n oyr ta orrym jannoo eh ec 10 er y chlag ayns y voghrey, Jedoonee! Cha bee peiagh erbee ayns shen son bee ad ooilley nyn gadley ayns y thie oc! Ren mee jeeaghyn er yn app-emshyr aym moghrey jiu ... t'eh gra dy jean eh ceau fliaghey moghrey mairagh, as t'eh licklee dy bee eh feayr as geayagh neesht. Ansh erbee, bee'm jeant ec mysh 1 er y chlag as bee'm abyl cadley reesht ayns yn astyr. Oie vie!

### Focklyn - Words

daunsin	-	dancing	peiagh erbee	-	anyone
gra	-	saying	neesht	-	too / also
ansh erbee	-	anyway	jeant	-	done / finished
reesht	-	again	oie vie	-	good night

### Feyshtyn (Answer in full sentences please)

1 Cre'n traa nee Paayl doostey?

---

2 Cre'n oyr nee eh girree ec 9 er y chlag?

---

3 Laik lesh dausin? Cre'n oyr t'eh gaccan (complaining)?

---

4 Bee eh grianagh ayns Rhumsaa mairagh?

---

5 Cre'n traa vees eh jeant? Cre nee eh lurg shen?

---

An audio file of this extract can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Words relating to time in Lessoon 6

oor	- hour	kerroo	- quarter
traa	- time	lurg	- after
lieh	- half	mysh	- about
er y chlag	- o'clock		

## Question words in Lessoon 6

cre'n traa? - what time?

## Example sentences in Lessoon 6

Cre'n traa t'ou goonlagh ayns y voghrey?  
*What time do you wash in the morning?*

Cre'n traa ren eh girree moghrey jea?  
*What time did he get up yesterday morning?*

Cre'n traa nee yn carrey ayd cloie yn guitar echey?  
*What time will your friend play his guitar?*

Ta mee goonlagh ec mysh lieh oor lurg nuy dagh moghrey  
*I wash at about half past nine every morning*

Er-lhiam dy ren eh girree ec mysh kerroo dys hoght son v'eh gee anjeeal ec jeih lurg hoght  
*I reckon he got up at about quarter to eight because he was eating breakfast at ten past eight*

T'eh licklee dy jean yn carrey aym cloie yn guitar echey ec mysh lieh oor lurg jeih  
*My friend will probably play his guitar at about half past ten*

S'laik lesh yn çhuyr aym gee ec three er y chlag Jemayrt  
*My sister likes eating at three o'clock on Tuesday*



# Keim Jees

## Grammar 8 - What?

If you can put *the* or *a* in front of a word in English, then, in grammatical language, that word is a **noun**. For example, the words *day*, *reason* and *age* are all nouns, and we know this because the phrases: *a day*, *the reason* and *the age* all make sense. On the other hand, we know that the words *already*, *pretty* and *go*, aren't nouns because the phrases *the already*, *the pretty* and *the go* don't make sense.

Sometimes the question word *what* can be followed by a noun:

*what day?*                      *what reason?*                      *what age?*                      *what time?*

Where this happens in Manx, you should use *cre* (what) with *yn* (the) which combine as *cre 'n*:

laa = day	-	cre'n laa?	-	what day?
oyr = reason	-	cre'n oyr?	-	what reason?
eash = age	-	cre'n eash?	-	what age?
traa = time	-	cre'n traa?	-	what time?
kayt = cat	-	cre'n kayt?	-	what cat?

## Freggyr ny feyshtyn shoh - Answer these questions

1 Cre'n laa t'ou shappal? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Cre'n eash t'ou? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Cre'n oyr t'ou gynsagh Gaelg? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Cre'n traa t'ou doostey? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Cre'n laa t'ou jannoo yoga? \_\_\_\_\_

Keim Jees

# Keim Jeas

## Lessoon Shiaght

### Lhaih 3 - Reading 3

#### Manninan Beg as Enbarr - Ayrn 1

Keayrt dy row, va Manninan beg Mac Lear laccal markiaght dys y valley er yn chabbyl echey, Enbarr.

Myr shen, ren eh girree ec lieh oor lurg shiaght ayns y voghrey as ren eh goll magh dys y stabyl echey.

“Moghrey mie Enbarr!” ren eh gra dy gennal. Agh cha row yn cabbyl ayns shen.

“Och cha nee!” ren eh gyllagh. “C’raad t’eh?”

Myr shen, ren Manninan shooyl back dys y chashtal as ren eh loayrt rish yn jishig echey.

“Vel fys ayd c’raad ta Enbarr, yishig?” ren eh briaght.

“Moghrey mie Vanninan Veg, gow my leshtal, cha nel fys aym. Foddee dy vel eh marish yn fer-ynsee ayd, Mnr Tushtagh, s’laik lesh Mnr Tushtagh markiaght ayns y voghrey.

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued

keayrt dy row	-	once (upon a time)	markiaght	-	riding
cabbyl	-	horse	dy gennal	-	merrily
och cha nee!	-	oh no!	gyllagh	-	shouting / calling
shooyl	-	walking	loayrt rish	-	speaking to
jishig	-	dad	briaght	-	asking
gow my leshtal	-	sorry	tushtagh	-	intelligent

An audio file of this extract can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jeas

Feyshtyn (Answer in full sentences please)

1 Cre va Manninan Beg laccal jannoo?

---

2 Cre'n traan ren Manninan Beg girree?

---

3 C'raad ren eh goll?

---

4 C'raad va Enbarr?

---

5 Quoi ren Manninan Beg loayrt rish?

---

6 Cre s'laik lesh Mnr Tushtagh jannoo?

---

### Verbs in Lesson 7

snaue - swimming                      gimman - driving  
goaill arrane - singing (taking song)

### Example sentences in Lesson 7

S'laik lhiam snaue ayns y voghrey son s'laik lhiam ushtey  
*I like swimming in the morning because I like water*

Cha laik lhiam gimman ayns Doolish agh bare lhiam gimman ayns shen na ayns Paris  
*I don't like driving in Douglas but I'd prefer to drive there than in Paris*

Cha jean ee goaill arrane ayns Rhumsaa mairagh son t'ee red beg çhing jiu  
*She won't sing in Ramsey tomorrow because she's a bit ill today*

Cha nel mee feer vie jiu son t'eh feer fliugh ayns Mannin as va orrym snaue dys obbyr  
*I'm not very well today because it's very wet in the Isle of Man and I had to swim to work*

Er-lhiam dy jean yn carrey echey snaue dys y raft ec hoght er y chlag moghrey mairagh  
*I think his friend will swim to the raft at eight o'clock tomorrow morning*

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Hoght

**Ask these questions of your fellow students, remember to use the correct form of yes / no**

Vel oo laccal beaghey ayns ... ?  
Do you want to live in ... ?

Vel X ayd?  
Do you have (an) X?

Vel ort ... mairagh?  
Do you have to ... tomorrow?

Vel oo dty ... ?  
Are you a ... ?

---

Laik lhiat ... ?  
Do you like ... ?

Nhare lhiat X ny Y?  
Do you prefer X or Y?

Bare lhiat beaghey ayns ... ny ... ?  
Would you prefer to live in ... or ... ?

---

Ren oo ... Jedoonee?  
Did you ... on Sunday?

Row oo ... jea?  
Were you ... yesterday?

---

Bee oo ayns ... mairagh?  
Will you be in ... tomorrow?

Jean oo ... mairagh?  
Will you ... tomorrow?

---

Nod oo ... ?  
Can you ... ?

# Keim Jees

## Lhaih 4 - Reading 4

### Manninan Beg as Enbarr - Ayrn 2

Myr shen, ren Manninan Beg roie dys shamyr Vainshtyr Tushtagh.

“Moghrey mie, vainshter,” ren yn guilley gyllagh.

“Moghrey mie, Vanninan. Kys t’ou jiu?” ren yn fer-ynsee freggyrt.

“Ta mee red beg trimshagh, vainshter, son cha noddym feddyn yn cabbyl aym, Enbarr. Vel fys ayd c’raad t’eh?”

“Gow my leshtal, bwo, cha nel fys aym. Nagh row oo markiaght er Enbarr jea?” ren Mnr Tushtagh briaght.

“Va, ren shin goll dys y Cholloo, as v’eh ayns yn stabyl echey riyr, agh cha nel eh ayns shen nish. Cha nel fys aym c’raad t’eh!”

“Cha nel shen feer vie, bwo; agh foddee dy vel fys ec yn eirinagh, Mnr Moal, son ta Enbarr cooney lesh ayns ny magheryn echey nish as reesht.”

“Gura mie ayd, vainshter, nee’m loayrt rish Mainstyr Moal. Hee’m oo ny sanmey!”

“Slane lhiat, bwo.”

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

roie	-	running	shamyr	-	room
guilley	-	boy	gyllagh	-	shouting / calling
freggyrt	-	answering	trimshagh	-	sad
feddyn	-	finding	markiaght	-	riding
briaght	-	asking	y Cholloo	-	the Calf
riyr	-	last night	eirinagh	-	farmer
moal	-	slow	cooney (lesh)	-	helping (him)
magher	-	field	reesht	-	again
loayrt rish	-	speaking to	ny sanmey	-	later

An audio file of this extract can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

# Keim Jees

## Feyshtyn

1 C'raad ren Manninan Beg roie?

---

2 Cre ren eh gyllagh?

---

3 Cre'n oyr va Manninan Beg red beg trimshagh?

---

4 Cuin ren Manninan goll dys y Cholloo?

---

5 Quoi ta cooney lesh Mainshtyr Moal nish as reesht?

---

## **Adverbs in Lesson 8**

dy mie                    - well (goodly)                    dy braew                    - finely

## **Structures in Lesson 8**

foddym snaue            - I can swim                    Cha noddym snaue            - I can't swim  
nod oo snaue?            - can you swim?

## **Example sentences in Lesson 8**

Foddym goaill arrane agh cha noddym goaill arrane dy mie  
*I can sing but I can't sing well*

Nod oo cloie chess?  
*Can you play chess?*

Nagh nod oo gimman dys y thie aym moghrey mairagh?  
*Can't you drive to my house tomorrow morning?*

Cha noddym snaue feer vie agh foddym surfal dy mie  
*I can't swim very well but I can surf well*

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 9 - Adverbs

**Adjectives** are sometimes called *describing words*, they tell us something about nouns:

The **blue** house

The **sick** dog

The **tired** fish

Yn thie **gorrym**

Yn moddey **ching**

Yn eeast **skee**

**Adverbs** tell us something about verbs:

It works **well**

I drive **slowly**

She sings **finely**

T'eh gobbragh **dy mie**

Ta mee gimman **dy moal**

T'ee goaill arrane **dy braew**

In Manx the vast majority of adverbs are formed by putting *dy* before an adjective:

mie - good > dy mie - well

moal - slow > dy moal - slowly

braew - fine > dy braew - finely



# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Nuy

### Lhaih 5 - Reading 5

#### Manninan Beg as Enbarr - Ayrn 3

Myr shen, ren Manninan roie dys ny magheryn raad va Mnr Moal gobbragh.

“Moghrey mie,” ren eh gyllagh tra ren eh roshtyn dys shen. “Vel fys ayd c’raad ta Enbarr, Vnr Voal? Cha row eh ayns yn stabyl echey moghrey jiu.”

Ren yn eirinagh jeeaghyn seose dy moal. “Enbarr! Quoi Enbarr?”

“Yn cabbyl aym! T’eh cooney lhiat ayns ny magheryn ayd nish as reesht.”

“Oh,” ren yn eirinagh gra dy moal. “Vel eh doo as beg, as vel famman giare er?”

“Cha nel, t’eh mooar as cha bane as sniaghtey as ta famman liauyr er.”

“Oh,” ren yn eirinagh gra dy moal. “Vel ny sooilyn echey cha bwee as yn ghrian?”

“Cha nel,” ren yn guilley freggyrt. “Ta ny sooilyn echey glass!”

“Oh,” ren yn eirinagh gra dy moal. “Cha nel fys aym c’raad t’eh, eisht.”

“Och cha nee!” ren Manninan gyllagh.

“Foddee dy vel fys ec yn arraneyder Bnr Bing, t’ee goaill arrane mysh Enbarr nish as reesht.”

Myr shen, ren Manninan roie dys shamyr yn arraneyder, Bnr Bing, as ren eh cronkal er y dorrys.

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

roie	-	running	magher	-	field
roshtyn	-	reaching / arriving	seose	-	up
cooney	-	helping	famman	-	tail
giare	-	short	myr	-	like
liauyr	-	long	sooill	-	eye
freggyrt	-	answering	bing	-	melodious
shamyr	-	room	cronkal	-	knocking

# Keim Jees

## Feyshtyn

1 C'raad ta Mainshtyr Moal gobbragh?

---

2 Kys ren Mainshtyr Moal jeeaghyn seose?

---

3 Row fys ec Mainshtyr Moal c'raad va Enbarr?

---

4 Vel famman giare er Enbarr?

---

5 Quoi ta goaill arrane mysh Enbarr?

---

## **Adjectives in Lesson 9**

mooar                      - big                      aalin                      - beautiful

## **Structures in Lesson 9**

cha mooar as              - as big as              cha aalin as              - as beautiful as

## **Example sentences in Lesson 9**

Cha nel eh cha feayr jiu as v'eh jea  
*It's not as cold today as it was yesterday*

Er lhiam nagh row cha cha grianagh Jemayrt as t'eh jiu  
*I don't think it was as sunny on Tuesday as it is today*

T'eh licklee nagh vel Jurby cha cheh as Nairobi  
*Jurby probably isn't as hot as Nairobi*

Er lhiam nagh vel Florence cha aalin as Rhumsaa  
*I don't reckon Florence is as beautiful as Ramsey*

Cha row Doolish cha mooar as t'eh nish, t'ou toiggal  
*Douglas wasn't as big as it is now, you understand*

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Jeh

### Lhaih 6 - Reading 6 Manninan Beg as Enbarr - Ayrn 4

“Moghrey mie! Quoi shen?” ren ee gyllagh lesh coraa bing.

“Manninan,” ren Manninan freggyrt dy trimshagh. “Ta mee jeeaghyn son Enbarr. Cha nel fys aym c’raad t’eh. Vel fys ayd’s?”

“Cha nel fys aym c’raad t’eh nish, agh ta fys aym c’raad v’eh ec kerroo lurg shey moghrey jiu. Ren mee fakin eh. V’eh snaue ayns yn awin. Ren mee screeu arrane mysh ... vel oo laccal geaishtagh rish?”

“Cha nel, gura mie ayd. Ny sanmey foddee. Ta orrym feddyn Enbarr nish.”

“Wahll, foddee dy vel fys ec yn teyr, Mnr Yindyssagh, er-lhiam dy vel eh chymysagh fuygh er broogh yn awin nish hene.”

“Gura mie ayd,” ren yn guilley gra as ren eh roie magh ass y dorrys.

“Hee’m oo ny sanmey, Vanninan,” ren Bnr Bing gyllagh lesh coraa bing.

Myr shen, ren Manninan Beg roie sheese dys yn awin raad va’n seyr, Mnr Yindyssagh, chymysagh fuygh.

“Kys t’ou, bwo?” ren Mnr Yindyssagh briaght.

“Ta mee red beg trimshagh,” ren yn guilley freggyrt. “Er lhiam dy vel Enbarr cailt. Vel fys ayd c’raad t’eh?”

“V’eh ayns shoh moghrey jiu, ren mee fakin eh snaue ayns yn awin,” ren Mnr Yindyssagh freggyrt. “Cha nel fys aym c’raad t’eh nish ... agh ...”

Er shen, ren Mnr Yindyssagh jeeaghyn er y thalloo as ren eh feddyn ynnydyn-coshey ayns y laagh. Ren ad geiyrt er ny hynnydyn-coshey son feed minnid as eisht ren ad fakin ...

“Enbarr!” ren Manninan gyllagh. Va’n cabbyl roie mygeayrt ayns magher mooar marish cabbyl elley.

“Gura mie ayd, Vnr Yindyssagh,” ren Manninan gra. “Enbarr! Cre t’ou jannoo ayns shoh? As quoi yn carrey noa ayd?”

“Shoh Jonee,” ren yn cabbyl freggyrt. “Ta shin roie mygeayrt as goll er moin y cheilley.”

“Oh ho!” ren Manninan gra.

“Nayyyy” ren Enbarr freggyrt.

Yn Jerrey

## Keim Jees

### Focklyn

coraa	-	voice	bing	-	melodious
trimshagh	-	sad	fakin	-	seeing
awin	-	river	screeu	-	writing
ny sanmey	-	later	feddyn	-	finding
seyr	-	carpenter	çhymsagh	-	gathering
fuygh	-	wood	broogh	-	bank
guilley	-	boy	magh ass	-	out of
sheese	-	down	briaght	-	asking
cailt	-	lost	er shen	-	then (on that)
thalloo	-	ground	ynnydyn-coshey	-	footprints
laagh	-	mud	geiyrt er	-	following (on)
mygeayrt	-	around	elley	-	another / other
noa	-	new	goll er mooin y cheilley	-	copulating

### Feyshtyn

1 Kys ren Manninan freggyrt Bnr Bing?

---

2 Cre'n traa ren Bnr Bing fakin Enbarr?

---

3 Cre va Enbarr jannoo?

---

4 Row Manninan laccal geaishtagh rish yn arrane?

---

5 Cre'n oyr?

---

6 Cre va Mnr Yindyssagh jannoo er broogh yn awin?

---

7 C'raad va Enbarr?

---

**Verbs in Lesson 10**

geaishtagh rish - listening to

**Example sentences in Lesson 10**

S'laik lhiam Elvis agh cha nel mee geaishtagh rish dagh laa  
*I like Elvis but I don't listen to him every day*

Nhare lhiat geaishtagh rish kiaull ny cloie kiaull?  
*Do you prefer listening to music or playing music?*

Va mee laccal goll magh agh va orrym geaishtagh rish y çhuyr aym goaill arrane  
*I wanted to go out but I had to listen to my sister singing*

Er lhiam dy ren yn braar aym geaishtagh rish yn çhuyr ayd goaill arrane fastyr jea  
*I think my brother listened to your sister singing yesterday afternoon*

Foddee dy jeanym geaishtagh rish Abba ayns y tobbyr jiu  
*Maybe I'll listen to Abba in the bath today*

Cha noddym geaishtagh rish y çhuyr aym nish son t'ee gobbragh ayns y thie eck  
*I can't listen to my sister now because she's working in her house*

Ta mee ayns Purt ny Hinshey, myr shen foddym geaishtagh rish yn çhuyr echey fastyr jiu  
*I'm in Peel so I can listen to his sister this afternoon*

Cha nel mee laccal geaishtagh rish paitçhyn agh ta mee my er-ynsee myr shen ta orrym geaishtagh rish paitçhyn  
*I don't want to listen to children but I'm a teacher so I have to listen to children*

Keim Jees

Keim Jees  
Lessoon Nane-jeig

**Question words in Lessoon 11**

quoid? - how much? / how many?

**Adverbs in Lessoon 11**

erbee - any

**Structures in Lessoon 11**

yn thie shoh - this house

yn thie shen - that house

quoid paitçhey t'ayd? - how many childer to you have?

quoid t'eh costal? - how much does it cost?

**Example sentences in Lessoon 11**

S'laik lhiam yn thie shoh agh bare lhiam beaghey ayns y thie mooar shen  
*I like this house but I'd prefer to live in that big house*

Cha laik lesh yn balley shoh, er-lhiam dy vel eh laccal beaghey ayns y valley shen  
*He doesn't like this town, I think that he wants to live in that town*

Nee'm kionnaghey yn caffee shen son ayd  
*I'll buy that coffee for you*

Quoid moddey t'ayd? Cha nel moddey erbee aym, bwo  
*How many dogs do you have? I don't have any dogs, bwo*

Quoid kayt t'ayns y thie shen?  
*How many cats are in that house?*

Cha nel yn eeast shoh cha mooar as yn eeast shen  
*This fish isn't as big as that fish*

Cha noddym giu yn tey shen son t'eh jeeaghyn agglagh  
*I can't drink that tea because it looks awful*

Quoid thie-lhionney t'ayns y valley shoh? Son ta mee paagh agglagh  
*How many pubs are there in this town? Because I'm thirsty awful*

## Keim Jees

### Grammar 10 - *quoid?* how many?

The question word *quoid* is always followed by the **singular** in Manx:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Quoid <b>laa</b> ?                     | - How many days?                        |
| Quoid <b>moddey</b> t'ec yn vraar ayd? | - How many dogs does your brother have? |
| Quoid <b>eeast</b> t'ayns y cheayn?    | - How many fish are in the sea?         |

### Grammar 11 - This and that

To express the idea of *this thing* and *that thing* in Manx we sandwich the thing between the definite article *yn* (*the* in English) and the words *shoh* (this) and *shen* (that):

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Yn thie shoh</b>             | - This house           |
| <b>Yn fer-ynsee shen</b>        | - That teacher         |
| <b>Yn arran yindyssagh shoh</b> | - This wonderful bread |

In this sense, it is similar to how we express *my, your, her, his* etc:

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| <b>Yn thie aym</b>  | - My house   |
| <b>Yn thie shoh</b> | - This house |

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 How many women live in this house now?

---

2 How many cats ate that awful food?

---

3 I will drink coffee and brandy on that day

---



## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 5 - Conversation 5

- A: Moghrey mie, quoid ta'n lioar shen costal?
- B: Moghrey mie, vainshter, t'ee shey punt.
- A: Cha nel shen monney. As quoid duillag t'aynjee?
- B: Nee'm jeeaghyn, vainshtyr ... ta jeih duillagyn as feed aynjee.
- A: Hmm, jeih duillagyn as feed ... ta shen ... ta shen mysh feed ping son dagh duillag.
- B: Er-lhiam dy vel shiu kiart, vainshter.
- A: As vel jalloo er dagh duillag?
- B: Cha nel fys aym, vainshter, nee'm jeeaghyn ... ta, t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel jalloo er dagh duillag.
- A: Yindyssagh, s'laik lhiam jallooyn, nee'm goaill ee.
- B: S'mie shen, vainshter. Vel shiu laccal red erbee elley?
- A: Cha nel. Agh nod shiu cur yn lioar ayns poagey son aym. Er lhiam dy vel eh ceau fliaghey.
- B: Son shickyrys, vainshter. Ta ny poagaghyn costal queig ping.
- A: Hmm, nee'm cur ee ayns yn poshag aym eisht.
- B: Feer vie, vainshter. Slane lhui
- A: Hee'm shiu

### Focklyn - Words

lioar	-	book	punt	-	pound
monney	-	much	duillag	-	page
aynjee	-	in her / it	ping	-	ping
shiu	-	you (polite or plural)	kiart	-	right
jalloo	-	picture	red erbee elley-	-	anything else
cur	-	putting	poagey	-	bag
poshag	-	pocket			

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

# Keim Jees

## Feyshtyn

1 Quoid ta'n lioar costal?

---

2 Quoid duillag t'aynjee?

---

3 Quoid ta dagh duillag costal?

---

4 Quoid jalloo t'ayns y lioar?

---

5 Ren eh kionnagh red erbee elley?

---

6 Cre'n oyr v'eh laccal poagey?

---

7 Cre'n oyr nagh ren eh kionnagh nane?

---

### Grammar 12 - erbee, any

The word for *any* in Manx is *erbee* and unlike English it comes after the word it qualifies:

Cha nel moddey erbee aym - I have no dog / I don't have any dogs

Cha row kayt erbee echey - He had no cat / he didn't have any cats

Vel red erbee eck? - Does she have anything?

Row caffee erbee ayns y thie shen? - Was there any coffee in that house?

Keim Jees  
Lessoon Ghaa-yeig

**Comparative adjectives in Lessoon 12**

smoo	- bigger / biggest
sloo	- smaller / smallest
s'aaley	- more beautiful / most beautiful

**Structures in Lessoon 12**

ny smoo na	- bigger than
ny sloo na	- smaller than
ny s'aaley na	- more beautiful than

**Example sentences in Lessoon 12**

Ta Doolish ny smoo na Rhumsaa  
*Douglas is bigger than Ramsey*

Vel Laksey ny smoo nish na v'eh ayns 1900?  
*Is Laxey bigger now than it was in 1900?*

Va'n balley shen ny sloo tra va mee beaghey ayns shen  
*That town was smaller when I lived there*

Er-lhiam dy vel Port le Moirrey ny sloo na Sulby ... agh cha nel fys aym  
*I think Port St Mary is smaller than Sulby ... but I don't know*

Cha nel Saturn cha mooar as Jupiter agh t'eh ny smoo na Neptune  
*Saturn isn't as big as Jupiter but it's bigger than Neptune*

Ta'n moddey shoh ny smoo na'n moddey shen agh cha nel eh cha aalin  
*This dog is bigger than that dog but it isn't as beautiful*

Ta Purt ny Hinshey ny s'aaley na Balley Chashtal  
*Peel is more beautiful than Castletown*

Ta'n braar aym ny s'aaley na'n çhuyr aym  
*My brother is more beautiful than my sister*

## Keim Jees

### Lhaih 7 - Reading 7

#### Manninan Beg as y Laa Fliugh - Ayrn 1

Laa dy row, ren Manninan Beg doostey dy moghey ayns y voghrey; agh cha ren eh girree, son v'eh ceau fliaghey ... reesht!

“Fliaghey jea, fliaghey jiu, as fliaghey mairagh, t'eh licklee!” ren eh gra dy trimshagh rish hene. “Cha laik lhiam fliaghey as cha laik lhiam ve fliugh! Ta mee laccal beaghey ayns boayl çeh!” Ren eh geaishtagh dy trimshagh rish yn fliaghey bwoalley er yn uinnag echey.

Ren eh goll sheese dys y çhamyr-aarlee ec mysh lieh oor lurg nuy as ren eh gee anjeeal ayns shen marish yn jishig echey.

“Nod oo cooney lhiam jiu, Vanninan?” ren yn jishig echey briaght. “Ta towl mooar ayns mullagh y chashtal, as ta ushtey roie stiagh ayn.”

“Foddym cooney lhiat, son shickyrys, yishig,” ren Manninan Beg freggyrt. “Nagh row towl ayns mullagh y chashtal nurree neesht?”

“Va, agh ta'n towl shoh ny smoo na'n towl shen! Ta'n towl shoh cha mooar as melon-ushtey.”

“Shee bannee mee!” ren Manninan gra. “Nee'm gee yn anjeeal aym dy tappee, eisht!”

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

dy moghey	-	early	dy trimshagh	-	sadly
boayl	-	place	bwoalley	-	beating
uinnag	-	window	sheese	-	down
shamyr-aarlee	-	kitchen	briaght	-	asking
towl	-	hole	mullagh	-	roof
stiagh	-	in (with motion)	freggyrt	-	answering
nurree	-	last year	dy tappee	-	quickly

An audio file of this story can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jees

### Feyshtyn

1 Cre'n oyr nagh ren Manninan girree tra (when) ren eh doostey?

---

2 Cre nagh laik lesh Manninan?

---

3 C'raad ta Manninan laccal beaghey?

---

4 Bare lhiat's beaghey ayns boayl çeh ny boayl feayr?

---

5 Cre'n traa ren Manninan goll sheese dys y çhamyr-aarlee?

---

6 Quoi va ayns shen?

---

7 Vel yn towl shoh cha mooar as yn town v'ayns y vullagh nurree?

---

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 Port Erin is smaller than Castletown

---

2 This castle is bigger than that castle

---

3 I don't think that this house is as beautiful as that house

---

4 Maybe his cat is bigger than his dog

---

Keim Jees

Keim Jees  
Lesson Three-jeig

**Verbs in Lesson 13**

loayrt	- speaking
cordail	- agreeing
gra	- saying

**Structures in Lesson 13**

t'eh loayrt rhyt	- he's speaking to me
ta mee loayrt rhyt	- I'm speaking to you
t'ee loayrt rish	- she's speaking to him
t'eh loayrt ree	- he's speaking to her

**Example sentences in Lesson 13**

Ta mee geaishtagh rhyt, agh cha nel mee cordail rhyt  
*I'm listening to you, but I don't agree with you*

Vel oo gra dy vel Laksey ny smoo na Purt Çhiarn?  
*Are you saying that Laxey is bigger than Port Erin?*

Cha nel eh loayrt ree, son ren ee gee yn kayt echey  
*He's not talking to her, because she ate his cat*

Er-lhiam dy vel eh geaishtagh rish Abba ayns y voghrey  
*I think he listens to Abba in the morning*

Vel oo cordail rhyt dy vel Purt ny Hinshey ny s'aaley na Balley Chashtal?  
*Do you agree with me that Peel is more beautiful than Castletown?*

Ren ee gra nagh row yn thie eck cha mooar as yn thie shoh  
*She said that her house wasn't as big as this house*

T'eh licklee nagh vel ee geaishtagh rish son er-lhiam nagh laik lhee jazz  
*She probably doesn't listen to it because I don't think she likes jazz*

Jean oo loayrt rish yn çhuyr aym mairagh?  
*Will you talk to my sister tomorrow?*

# Duillag Fysseree 4

Information page 4

## The preposition *rish* with the verbs *cordail*, *loayrt* as *geaishtagh*

### Positive Statements

T'eh loayrt <b>rhym</b>	He's speaking to me
T'eh cordail <b>rhyt</b>	He agrees with you
T'eh geaishtagh <b>rish</b>	He listens to him
T'eh loayrt <b>ree</b>	He's speaking to her

### Negative statements

Cha nel eh loayrt <b>rhym</b>	He isn't speaking to me
Cha nel eh cordail <b>rhyt</b>	He doesn't agree with you
Cha nel eh geaishtagh <b>rish</b>	He doesn't listen to him
Cha nel eh loayrt <b>ree</b>	He doesn't speak to her

T'eh loayrt <b>rooin</b>	He's speaking to us
T'eh cordail <b>riu</b>	He agrees with you (pl)
T'eh geaishtagh <b>roo</b>	He listens to them

Cha nel eh loayrt <b>rooin</b>	He isn't speaking to us
Cha nel eh cordail <b>riu</b>	He doesn't agree with you
Cha nel eh geaishtagh <b>roo</b>	He doesn't listen to them

### Grammar 13 - *rish*

**Prepositions** are the little words such as *to*, *with* and *at*, for example, which we use to link the nouns in sentences together. Prepositions are often hard to translate from one language to another as different languages don't necessarily use them in the same ways. For example, in English, the verbs *talking*, *listening* and *saying* take the preposition *to*, but the verb *agreeing* takes the preposition *with*. In Manx, all of these verbs take the preposition *rish*:

loayrt rish	-	speaking to
geaishtagh rish	-	listening to
gra rish	-	saying to
cordail rish	-	agreeing with



## Keim Jees

### Grammar 14 - Dependent form

In Keim Nane, you learnt that phrases such as *er-lhiam*, *foddee*, *t'eh licklee* should be followed by *dy* or *nagh* and the **dependent** form of the verb:

Er-lhiam dy <b>vel</b> mee çhing	-	I think that I'm sick
Foddee nagh <b>row</b> eh ayns shen	-	Maybe he wasn't there
T'eh licklee dy <b>jeanym</b> goll	-	I'll probably go

The same is true of verbs such as *gra* and *cordail*

T'eh gra dy <b>vel</b> eh çhing	-	He says that he's sick
Vel oo cordail nagh <b>row</b> eh aalin?	-	Do you agree that it wasn't beautiful?
Cha nel mee gra dy <b>jeanym</b> goll	-	I'm not saying that I'll go

### Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:

1 He says that he likes living in Douglas

---

2 I don't agree with you that Ramsey is as beautiful as Laxey

---

3 I said that I would prefer to go

---

4 Do you agree with me that Juan isn't as drunk as Breeshey?

---

## Keim Jees

### Statements that your classmates might agree or disagree with

- 1 Ta Doolish ny s'aaley na Rhumsaa
- 2 Cha laik lesh Homer Simson gee
- 3 Ta'n moddey doo beaghey ayns Cashtal Rushen
- 4 Ta Cashtal Rushen ny smoo na Cashtal Purt ny Hinshey
- 5 Ta Bilbo Baggins beaghey ayns towl
- 6 Ta Bilbo Baggins ny smoo na melon-ushtey
- 7 Ta Yoda bwee
- 8 Ta Bilbo Baggins ny haaue
- 9 Ta Yoda ny sloo na Bilbo Baggins
- 10 Ta Yoda ny s'aaley na Howard Quayle
- 11 Ta Harry Potter ny ven-obbee
- 12 Ta Yoda beaghey ayns towl
- 13 Cha nel Howard Quayle cha aalin as Yoda
- 14 T'eh licklee dy laik lesh Howard Quayle Little Mix

## Keim Jees

### Lhaih 8 - Reading 8

#### Manninan Beg as y Laa Fliugh - Ayrn 2

Myr shen, ren Manninan as yn jishig echey shooyl seose ny greeishyn dys mullagh y chashtal ... va ram greeishyn ayns y chashtal!

“Shiaght as feed, hoght as feed, nuy as feed,” ren Manninan coontey. “Bhoy veen! Ta mee skee nish, yishig! C’raad ta’n towl?”

“Er-lhiam dy vel eh ec mullagh y toor smoo.”

“Och cha nee!” Myr shen, ren ad shooyl dys mullagh y toor smoo (“three-jeig as feed, kiare-jeig as feed, queig-jeig as feed!”)

“Shoh eh,” ren jishig Vanninan gra rish tra ren ad roshtyn dys mullagh y toor. “Chanel eh jeeaghyn feer vie!”

As cha row! Va’n towl ny smoo na melon-ushtey nish, as va ram fliaghey roie stiagh ayns y chashtal. Ren jishig Vanninan gosnaghey. “Er-lhiam nagh noddym karraghey yn towl shoh, Vanninan,” ren eh gra. “T’eh ro vooar.” Ren Manninan Beg jeeaghyn er mullagh y toor.

“Ta mee cordail rhyt, yishig. Ta’n towl cha mooar as pumpkin-obbee nish! Er-lhiam dy vel shin feme Mainshter Yindyssagh.”

“T’ou kiart, Vanninan,” ren yn jishig echey gra. “Nod oo markiaght dys y valley er y chabbyl ayd dy loayrt rish?”

“Son shickyrys, yishig,” ren Manninan Beg freggyrt. “Nee’m goll nish hene! C’raad ta’n coot-fliaghee aym? T’eh feer fliugh! Hee’m oo ny sanmey, yishig!”

“Hee’m oo, Vanninan! Aigh vie!”

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

seose	-	up	greeishyn	-	stairs
ram	-	lots of	mullagh	-	top / roof
roshtyn	-	reaching / arriving	gosnaghey	-	sighing
karraghey	-	fixing	ro	-	too
feme	-	in need (of)	kiart	-	right
markiaght	-	riding	freggyrt	-	answering
ny sanmey	-	later	aigh vie!	-	good luck!

An audio file of this story can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

# Keim Jees

## Feyshtyn

1 C'raad ta Manninan shooyl marish yn jishig ehey?

---

2 Laik lhiat's shooyl seose greeishyn?

---

3 Vel yn towl cha mooar as melon-ushtey?

---

4 Vel towl ayns mullagh y thie ayd's?

---

5 Quoi ta Manninan as yn jishig ehey feme?

---

6 Vel fys ayd c'raad ta Mnr Yindyssagh?

---

7 Cre'n oyr ta Manninan laccal yn cooat-fliaghee ehey?

---

8 Vel cooat-fliaghee ayd's?

---

9 C'raad ta'n cooat-fliaghee ayd nish?

---

10 Kys nee Manninan goll dys y valley?

---

Keim Jees  
Lessoon Kiare-jeig

**Phrases in Lessoon 14**

yn çhiaghtin shoh - this week

**Structures in Lessoon 14**

ta mee er ve gobbragh - I've been working  
cha nel mee er ve giu - I've not been drinking  
vel oo er ve çhing? - have you been sick?  
t'eh er ve ayns Doolish - he's been in Douglas  
nagh vel ee er ve gee? - hasn't she been eating?

**Example sentences in Lessoon 14**

Ta mee skee jiu son ta mee er ve gobbragh?  
*I'm tired today because I've been working*

Vel oo er ve ayns yn thie-bee shen?  
*Have you been in that restaurant?*

Er-lhiam dy vel eh er ve geaishtagh rish yn çhuyr ayd  
*I think he's been listening to your sister*

Foddee nagh vel ee er ve giu yn çhiaghtin shoh  
*Maybe she hasn't been drinking this week*

T'eh licklee dy vel Breeshey er ve cadley ayns y thie eck  
*Breeshey has probably been sleeping in her house*

Vel oo er ve skee yn çhiaghtin shoh?  
*Have you been tired this week?*

Ta'n moddey shen er ve gee pasta reesht  
*That dog's been eating pasta again*

T'eh er ve feer ghrianagh ayns Mannin yn çhiaghtin shoh  
*It's been very sunny in the Isle of Man this week*

Cha nel eh er ve feayr yn çhiaghtin shoh  
*It's not been cold this week*

# Keim Jees

## Grammar 15 - The present perfect tense

In English, the *perfect tenses* are formed using the verb *to have*:

*I have been working*

*Has he been drinking?*

In Manx, this idea is expressed by the little word *er* which literally means *after*

*Ta mee er ve gobbragh* - I have been working (I'm after being working)

*Vel eh er ve giu?* - Has he been drinking? (Is he after being drinking?)

You may have heard Irish people using this structure in Irish-English:

I am after seeing him - I have seen him

He's after going - He has gone

## Grammar 16 - Tenses

You know quite a few tenses in Manx now:

### Independent

### Dependent form

Ren mee gee

- I ate

Ren

Va mee gee

- I was eating

Row

Ta mee er ve gee

- I've been eating

Vel / nel

Ta mee gee

- I am eating / I eat

Vel / nel

Bee'm gee

- I will be eating

Bee

Nee'm gee

- I will eat

Jean

## Keim Jees

### Lhaih 9 - Reading 9 Manninan Beg as y Laa Fliugh - Ayrn 3

Myr shen, ren Manninan Beg roie sheese ny greeishyn as ass y chashtal.

“Moghrey mie Enbarr,” ren eh gra dy gennal tra ren eh roshtyn dys y stabyl.

“Neeeeaaaa,” ren yn cabbyl freggyrt.

“Ta orrin markiaght dys y valley, bwo. Ta towl mooar ayns mullagh y toor as ta ram ushtey roie stiagh ayns y chashtal. Ta shin feme Mnr Yindyssagh.”

“Neeeeaaaa,” ren yn cabbyl freggyrt.

Myr shen, ren Manninan as Enbarr gimmeeaght. Er y raad, ren ad meeiteil rish yn eirinagh, Mnr Moal.

“Moghrey mie, Vnr Voal,” ren Manninan gra. “Kys t’ou?”

“Cha nel mee feer vie, bwo,” ren yn eirinagh freggyrt. “Ta’n cart aym goit ayns y laagh. Ta mee er ve ayns shoh son three ooryn! Cha laik lhiam yn fliaghey.”

“Cha laik lhiam’s eh noadyr!” ren Manninan gra. “Foddee dy nod Enbarr cooney lhiat.”

“Neeeeaaaa!!” ren Enbarr freggyrt.

Myr shen, ren Manninan Beg kiangley Enbarr rish y chart lesh tedd as ren yn cabbyl tayrn dys ren yn cart gleashagh dy moal ass yn laagh.

“Gura mie ayd, chabbyl,” ren Mnr Moal gra dy moal.

“Neeeeaaa,” ren Enbarr freggyrt.

“Hooiin roin!” ren Manninan gra. “Hee’m oo, Vnr Voal.”

“Slane lhiat, Vanninan.”

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

sheese	-	down	ass	-	out of
roshtyn	-	reaching / arriving	feme	-	needing
gimmeeaght	-	departing	meeiteil	-	meeting
goit	-	stuck	laagh	-	mud
noadyr	-	neither	cooney	-	helping
kiangley	-	tying	tedd	-	rope
tayrn	-	pulling	gleashagh	-	moving
hooiin roin!	-	let’s go!			

An audio file of this story can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jees

### Feyshtyn

1 Ren Manninan shooyl sheese ny greeishyn?

---

2 C'raad ren eh goll?

---

3 Quoi va ayns y stabyl as cre ren eh gra?

---

4 Quoi rish ren ad meeiteil er y raad?

---

5 Kys va Mnr Moal?

---

6 Cre'n oyr?

---

7 Laik lesh Manninan fliaghey?

---

8 Quoid oor va Mnr Moal er ve ayns shen?

---

9 Quoi ren cooney lesh Mnr Moal?

---

10 Kys ren eh cooney lesh?

---



Keim Jees  
Lessoon Queig-jeig

**Ask these questions of your fellow students, remember to use the correct form of yes / no**

Bee oo ayns ... mairagh?  
Will you be in ... tomorrow?

C'raad vees oo ec lieh oor lurg three mairagh?  
Where will you be at 15:30 tomorrow?

Bee eh grianagh fastyr mairagh?  
Will it be sunny tomorrow afternoon?

Jean oo ... mairagh?  
Will you ... tomorrow?

Cre nee oo Jedoonee?  
What will you do on Sunday?

Cre'n traan nee oo gee anjeeal mairagh?  
What time will you eat breakfast tomorrow?

Cre'n traan ren oo ... jea?  
What time did you ... yesterday?

Cre'n traan t'ou girree Jedoonee?  
What time do you get up on Sunday?

Nod oo ... ?  
Can you ... ?

Quoid ... t'ayd?  
How many ... do you have?

Vel ... cha aalin as ... ?  
Is ... as beautiful as ... ?

Vel ... cha mooar as ... ?  
Is ... as big as ... ?

Vel ... ny smoo na ... ?  
Is ... bigger than ... ?

Vel ... ny s'aaley na ... ?  
Is ... more beautiful than ... ?

Vel oo er ve ayns ... yn çhiaghtin shoh?  
Have you been in ... this week?

Vel oo er ve ... yn çhiaghtin shoh?  
Have you been ... this week?

## Keim Jees

### Lhaih 10 - Reading 10

#### Manninan Beg as y Laa Fliugh - Ayrn 4

Myr shen, ren Manninan as Enbarr gimmeeaght reesht. Lurg mysh lieh oor, ren ad roshtyn dys yn droghad ... agh cha row droghad ayns shen!

“Och cha nee!” ren Manninan gyllagh! “C’raad ta’n droghad?”

“Neeeaaaaaa!” ren Enbarr gra.

“Er-lhiam dy vel oo kiart, Enbarr ... ren yn ushtey skeabey eh ersooyl ayns yn oie ... cha laik lhiam yn fliaghey!”

Er-shen, ren Manninan as Enbarr fakin yn arraneyder, Benainshter Bing, myr shen, ren ad shooyl sheese dys yn awin dy loayrt ree.

“Moghrey mie, Venainshter Ving,” ren yn guilley gra. “C’raad ta’n droghad?”

“Moghrey mie, Vanninan Veg,” ren Benainshter Bing freggyrt lesh corraa bing. “Er lhiam dy ren yn awin skeabey eh ersooyl ayns yn oie.”

“Cha nel shen feer vie!” ren Manninan gyllagh. “Ta mish as Enbarr laccal goll dys y valley.”

“Nagh nod oo snaue?”

“Foddym snaue, son shickyrys! Agh ta’n awin feer vooar, venainshter!”

Ren ee jeeaghyn er yn ushtey. “Oh ta, t’ee cha mooar as Colby nish ... ta mee er ve screeu arrane mychione eck. Vel oo laccal geaishtagh rish?”

“Oh cha nel, venainshter, gura mie ayd, ta orrym feddyn Mnr Yindyssagh nish; son ta towl ayns mullagh y toor as ta ushtey roie stiagh ayns y chashtal.”

“Cha nel Mainshter Yindyssagh ayns y valley, Vanninan,” ren Benainshter Bing gra lesh coraa bing. “T’eh er broogh yn awin! ... as t’eh licklee dy vel plan echey!”

Ny smoo ry-heet! - To be continued!

gimmeeaght	-	departing	roshtyn	-	arriving
kiart	-	right	skeabey	-	sweeping
ersooyl	-	away	er-shen	-	at that moment
sheese	-	down	fakin	-	seeing
screeu	-	writing	mychione	-	about
feddyn	-	finding	broogh	-	bank

An audio file of this story can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jeas

### Feyshtyn

1 Cuin ren Manninan as Enbarr roshtyn dys yn awin?

---

2 Row droghad ayns shen?

---

3 C'raad va'n droghad?

---

4 Quoi ren Manninan as Enbarr fakin?

---

5 Cre'n oyr ta Manninan laccal goll dys y valley?

---

6 Nod Manninan snaue?

---

7 Cre'n oyr nagh vel eh laccal snaue ayns yn awin?

---

8 Cre ta Benainshter Bing er ve jannoo?

---

9 Cre'n oyr nagh vel Manninan laccal geaishtagh rish yn arrane?

---

10 C'raad ta Mainshter Yindyssagh?

---

Keim Jees

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Shey-jeig

### New verbs in Lessoon 16

baarey	- shaving
fakin	- seeing
mongey	- smiling
paagey	- kissing
troggal	- building

### Structures in Lessoon 16

ta mee goll dys y thie aym dy vaarey  
t'eh goll dys y traie dy cheau eeast urree  
ta mee goll dys y thie eck dy ghoostey ee  
t'eh goll dys y thie echey dy akin yn cabbyl  
ta mee goll dys Doolish dy ee pizza  
vel oo goll dys Doolish dy yeeaghyn er fillym?  
ren ee goll dys Shoprite dy chionnagh arran  
ta mee goll dys y thie eck dy vongey urree  
ta mee goll dys y thie echey dy phaagey eh  
t'ee goll dys Purt Chiarn dy happal  
ta mee goll dys Doolish dy troggal thie

I am going to my house to shave  
he's going to the beach to throw a fish at her  
I'm going to her house to wake her  
he's going to his house to see the horse  
I'm going to Douglas to eat pizza  
are you going to Douglas to watch a film?  
she went to Shoprite to buy bread  
I'm going to her house to smile at her  
I'm going to his house to kiss him  
she's going to Port Erin to shop  
I'm going to Douglas to build a house

### Example sentences in Lessoon 16

Ren mee goll dys Purt ny Hinshey dy chionnagh eeast  
*I went to Peel to buy a fish*

Vel oo goll dys yn thie echey dy loayrt rish  
*Are you going to his house to talk to him?*

Quoi ta goll dys Purt ny Hinshey dy akin yn moddey doo?  
*Who is going to Peel to see the black dog?*

Jean oo goll dys y stabyl dy phaagey yn cabbyl shen?  
*Will you go to the stable to kiss that horse?*

## Keim Jees

### Grammar 17 - dy

The word *dy* in Manx means *to (in order to / with the purpose of)*:

Ta mee goll dys y thie aym **dy** vaarey yn folt aym

*I'm going to my house **to** (in order to) shave my hair*

This word causes mutations (changes) to the letters that follow it. These are the same changes that occur after *my, dty, ny* (for a full list of these mutations see *Grammar 4* p.18)

**Note:** the letter G at the start of many of the verbs you have learnt doesn't really belong to them, so we just drop the G after *dy*:

*Ta mee gee* - *I'm eating*

*Ta mee goll dys Doolish dy ee* - *I'm going to Douglas to eat*

(For a full list of these verbs see *Appendix 9* p.94)

**Note:** *dy* should only be used where the English word *to* means **in order to**:

*I want to buy bread* - *Ta mee laccal kionnagh arran*

*I'm going to Douglas **to** buy bread* - *Ta mee goll dys Doolish **dy** chionnagh arran*

### Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:

1 I want to see the dog

---

2 I went to Peel to see the dog

---

3 Do you work in order to eat?

---

4 Do you want to eat?

---

## Keim Jees

### Lhaih 11 - Reading 11

#### Manninan Beg as y Laa Fliugh - Ayrn 5

Myr shen, ren Manninan Beg shooyl dys y vroogh dy yeeaghyn son Mnr Yindyssagh. Lurg tammylt beg, ren eh fakin eh snaue ayns yn awin as ren eh goll dy loayrt rish.

"Moghrey mie, vainshter," ren yn guilley gra. "Cre t'ou jannoo ayns yn ushtey?"

"Moghrey mie, Vanninan, ta mee jeeaghyn son yn droghad, agh cha noddym fakin eh; er-lhiam dy ren yn awin skeabey eh ersooyl ayns yn oie," ren eh gyllagh. "Cre t'ou hene jannoo ayns shoh?"

"Va mee jeeaghyn son ayd's, vainshter; ta shin feme cooney! Ta towl ayns mullagh y toor as ta ushtey roie stiagh ayns y chashtal ... agh t'ou throng ayns shoh nish ... Nod oo troggal droghad noa?"

"Cha nod, Vanninan, ta'n awin ro vooar! ... Ta shin feme yn çhuyr aym, Benainshter Yindyssagh! Hooiin roin!"

Myr shen, ren Manninan as Mainshter Yindyssagh markiagh dys thie yn çhuyr echey.

"Moghrey mie, huyr," ren eh gyllagh, tra ren ad roshtyn dys shen. "Kys t'ou?"

"Ta mee braew, bwo," ren ee freggyrt. "Cre'n oyr t'ou cha fliugh?"

"Ta mee er ve snaue ayns yn awin; t'ee ny smoo na Colby, ren ee skeabey yn droghad ersooyl ayns yn oie. Ta shin feme cooney! Vel yn sack obbee ayd?"

"Ta, t'eh ayns y thie veg, nee'm goll dy gheddyn eh nish."

Myr shen, ren ad markiagh dys y chashtal as eisht ren ad shooyl seose dys mullagh y toor. Va'n towl cha mooar as queeyl-chart nish!

"Lurg three," ren Benainshter Yindyssagh gra.

"Nane, jees, three!" Er-shen ren Mainshter Yindyssagh ceau yn sack harrish yn towl as ren Manninan kiangley eh lesh tedd.

"S'mie shen!" ren Mainshter Yindyssagh gra. "Nish ta orrin markiagh back dys yn awin. Hooiin roin!" Myr shen, ren ad markiaght dys yn awin reesht. V'ee foast feer vooar!

"Nane, jees, three!" ren Benainshter Yindyssagh gyllagh as ren ad ceau yn sack obbee stiagh ayns yn ushtey.

"Jeeagh!" ren Manninan gyllagh. "Ta'n awin roie stiagh ayns y towl! Nod oo troggal droghad noa nish, vainshter?"

"Dy jarroo," ren Mainshter Yindyssagh freggyrt. "Nee'm shen fastyr jiu."

"C'raad ta'n ushtey goll, vainshter?" ren Manninan briaght, jeeaghyn er yn awin. "Vel fys ayd?"

"Cha nel, agh ta fys aym nagh jean oo feddyn magh ayns shoh!" Ren eh mongey.

"Lurg three, Enbarr?" ren yn guilley gra.

"Nane, jees, three ..." as ren ad lheim stiagh ayns y towl.

"S'laik lhiam yn fliaghey!" ren Manninan Beg gyllagh.

"Naaayyy!" ren Enbarr freggyrt.

An audio file of this story can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jees

### Focklyn

broogh	-	bank	tammylt	-	while
guilley	-	boy	skeabey	-	sweeping
ersooyl	-	away	feme	-	in need (of)
cooney	-	help	throng	-	busy
noa	-	new	ro	-	too
roshtyn	-	reaching	geddyn	-	getting
er shen	-	at that moment (on that)	harrish	-	over
kiangley	-	tying	tedd	-	rope
jeeagh!	-	look!	feddyn	-	finding
lheim	-	jumping			

### Feyshtyn

1 Cre'n oyr ren Manninan shooyl dys y vroogh?

---

2 Cre va Mnr Yindyssagh jannoo ayns yn awin?

---

3 Cre t'ec Benainshter Yindyssagh?

---

4 Cre'n oyr ren Bnr Yindyssagh goll dys y thie veg?

---

5 Row yn towl mooar tra ren ad roshtyn dys y chashtal?

---

6 Quoi ren ceau yn sack harrish yn towl?

---

7 Cre ren ad ceau stiagh ayns yn awin?

---

8 Vel sack obbee ayd's?

---



Keim Jees  
Lessoon Shiaght-jeig

**New adverbs in Lessoon 17**

neesht                               - too / as well  
noadyr                               - neither

**Structures in Lessoon 17**

ta mish skee                       - I'M tired  
t'ou uss scooyrit                 - YOU'RE drunk  
t'eshyn çhing                     - HE'S sick  
t'ee ish fliugh                   - SHE'S wet

**Example sentences in Lessoon 17**

Ta mish scooyrit agh t'ou uss feer scooyrit  
*I'm drunk but you're very drunk*

Ren ish shooyl agh ren eshyn gimman  
*She walked but he drove*

V'ou uss red beg çhing agh va mish feer çhing dy jarroo  
*You were a bit ill but I was very ill indeed*

T'ee ish er ve shappal neesht  
*She's been shopping too*

Vel eshyn ayns Doolish neesht?  
*Is he in Douglas too?*

Row uss çhing neesht?  
*Were you sick too?*

Nagh ren ish baarey neesht?  
*Didn't she shave too?*

Cre t'ou uss er ve jannoo?  
*What have you been doing?*

Cha nel mish er ve ayns shen noadyr  
*I've not been there either*

## Grammar 18 - Emphatic pronouns

Words like *me, you, he, she, we* and *they* are called pronouns. In English, if you want to emphasise (put stress on) a pronoun, you just say it a little louder:

You like eating                      **YOU** like eating

We tend to emphasise pronouns when we are comparing two or more of them:

**YOU** like eating but **SHE** prefers drinking

In Manx, instead of changing the volume of your voice you should use a different word:

<u>Unstressed</u>	<u>Stressed</u>	<u>English</u>
mee	<b>mish</b>	I / me
oo	<b>uss</b>	you / you
eh	<b>eshyn</b>	he / him
ee	<b>ish</b>	she / her

Ren eshyn gee agh ren ish giu                      -                      HE ate but SHE drank  
 Vel uss ayns y thie neesht?                      -                      Are **YOU** in the house too?

The emphatic forms combine with *ta* and *va* as follows: (a couple are a little **irregular**)

Ta mish / va mish	I am / was
<b>T'ou uss / v'ou uss</b>	<b>YOU</b> are/ were (we would expected *t'uss / *v'uss here)
T'eshyn / v'eshyn	HE is / was
<b>T'ee ish / v'ee ish</b>	<b>SHE</b> is / was (we would expected *t'ish / *v'ish here)

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1) HE wasn't in the house, but SHE was there

---

2) I went to Douglas but HE's working in the house

---

## Keim Jees

### Grammar 19 - goll dy

In Lessoon 16 you learnt phrases such as *ta mee goll dys Doolish dy chionnagh arran - I'm going to Douglas to buy bread*. In this sentence, *dy* means *in order to* or *with the purpose of*.

*Dy* can also be used with *goll* form the future tense (just as it can in English):

Ta mee <b>goll dy</b> chionnagh arran	-	I'm <b>going to</b> buy bread
Cha nel mee <b>goll dy</b> ee shen	-	I'm not <b>going to</b> eat that

These sentences are very similar in meaning to the future tense sentences that you have previously learnt:

Nee'm kionnagh arran	-	I'll buy bread
Ta mee goll dy chionnagh arran	-	I'm gonna buy bread
Cha jeanym gee shen	-	I won't eat that
Cha nel mee goll dy ee shen	-	I'm not gonna eat that

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1) I'm going to get up at about 08:30 in the morning, then I'll watch T.V.

---

2) Are you going to see Juan tomorrow?

---

2) Who is going to eat that fish? Will Juan eat it?

---

## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 6 - Conversation 6

- A: Cre t'ou uss er ve jannoo? Cre'n oyr t'ou cha fliugh as sollagh?
- B: Ta mee er ve shooyl er y çheer, agh ren mee tuittym ayns y laagh as eisht va orrym snaue harrish yn awin.
- A: Cre'n oyr ren oo shen, bwo? Nagh row droghad ayns shen?
- B: Va, agh va tarroo geiyrt orrym as, myr shen, va orrym lheim stiagh ayns yn awin.
- A: Bhoy veen! C'raad va shen, bwo?
- A: Vel fys ayd c'raad ta Balley ny Hawin?
- B: Ta, ta mish shooyl ayns shen nish as reesht neesht. Ayns firrinys, va mee ayns shen jea, ren mee goll dy akin yn eirinagh, Tom Kermode, son t'eh laccal kionnagh yn caayr aym. Cha ren mee fakin tarroo ayns shen my-ta.
- B: Wahll, va nane ayns shen moghrey jiu! V'eh ny smoo na hippopotamus as cha tappee as cabbyl.
- A: She bannee mee. Cre ren oo?
- B: Ren mee roie ersooyl cha tappee as va mee abyl as eisht ren mee lheim stiagh ayns yn awin dy scapail. Lurg shen, va orrym shooyl back dys y thie.
- A: Cre'n oyr nagh ren oo geamagh orrym?
- B: Va'n phone aym ayns my phoshag tra ren mee lheim stiagh ayns yn awin as nish t'eh brisht.
- A: S'treih shen bwo, vel oo laccal shooyl dys y thie-lhionney dy ghoaill pynt ny jees?
- B: Cha nel, cha nel mee laccal shooyl dys boayl erbee dy bragh arragh.

### Focklyn - Words

sollagh	-	dirty	çheer	-	country(side)
tuittym	-	falling	tarroo	-	bull
geiyrt er	-	following	stiagh ayns	-	into
nish as reesht	-	now and again	ayns firrinys	-	in truth
caayr	-	car	my-ta	-	though
ersooyl	-	away	abyl	-	able
scapail	-	escaping	geamagh	-	calling
brisht	-	broken	pynt	-	pint
boayl	-	place	dy bragh arragh	-	ever again

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jees

### Feyshtyn

1) Cre'n oyr va B cha fliugh as sollagh?

---

2) Vel uss er ve sollagh yn çhiaghtin shoh?

---

3) Vel uss shooyl er y çheer ayns Mannin?

---

4) Cre'n oyr va A ayns Balley ny Hawin jea?

---

5) Ren uss snaue jea?

---

6) Row yn tarroo beg?

---

7) Cre'n oyr va er B shooyl back dys y thie?

---

8) Row B laccal goll dys y thie-lhionney? Cre'n oyr?

---

9) Vel uss laccal goll dys y thie-lhionney nish?

---

10) Ta mish beaghey ayns thie-lhionney. C'raad t'ou uss beaghey?

---

Keim Jees

Keim Jees  
Lessoon Hoght-jeig

Ask these questions of your fellow students, remember to use the correct form of yes / no

Kys ta shiu?  
How are you?

C'raad ta shiu beaghey?  
Where do you live?

Vel shiu laccal beaghey ayns ... ?  
Do you want to live in ... ?

Cre'n oyr ta shiu laccal beaghey ayns ... ?  
Why do you want to live in ... ?

Cre ta shiu gee ayns y voghrey?  
What do you eat in the morning?

Row shiu ... jea? (skee, scooyrit, fliugh etc)  
Were you ... yesterday?

C'raad va shiu moghrey Jedoonee? (... or any other time?)  
Where were you on Sunday morning?

Cuin va shiu ayns ... ?  
When were you in ... ?

Cre ren shiu gee moghrey jiu?  
What did you eat this morning?

Ren shiu ... Jedoonee.  
Did you ... on Sunday?

C'raad vees shiu Jeheiney?  
Where will you be on Friday?

Cuin vees shiu ayns ... ?  
When will you be in ... ?

Bee shiu ayns ... mairagh?  
Will you be in ... tomorrow?

Cre nee shiu Jesarn?  
What will you do on Saturday?

Jean shiu ... mairagh?  
Will you ... tomorrow?

Nod shiu ... ?  
Can you ... ?

**Pronouns in Lessoon 18**

shiu - you (plural and polite)

**Example sentences in Lessoon 18**

C'raad ta shiu laccal gee mairagh?  
*Where do you want to eat tomorrow?*

Nagh row shiu marish yn charrey echey ayns y thie echey fastyr jiu?  
*Weren't you with his friend in his house this afternoon?*

Ren shiu gimman dys Doolish ayns y Vercedes aym  
*You drove to Douglas in my Mercedes*

Er lhiam dy bee shiu feer scooyrit Jeheiney  
*I reckon you'll be very drunk on Friday*

C'raad vees shiu ec lieh oor lurg shiaght fastyr Jerdein?  
*Where will you be at 7:30 on Thursday afternoon / evening?*

Jean shiu gimman dys Rhumsaa ec shey ayns y voghrey ny shey ayns yn astyr?  
*Will you drive to Ramsey at 6 in the morning or 6 in the afternoon?*

Cre'n traa ren shiu meeiteil ree?  
*What time did you meet her?*

Cuin nee shiu loayrt rish?  
*When will you talk to her?*

Quoi nee shiu fakin?  
*Who will you see?*

Quoid laa vees shiu ayns Mannin?  
*How many days will you be in the Isle of Man?*

Bee shiu ayns y thie echey ec lieh oor lurg three fastyr mairagh?  
*Will you be in his house at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon?*



# Keim Jees

## Grammar 20 - Plural 'you'

Manx, like almost all other European languages, distinguishes between *you* when you are speaking to one person and *you* when you are speaking to more than one person:

Vel oo skee?                      - Are you tired?

Vel shiu skee?                    - Are you (pl) tired?

Manx also uses this plural *you* as a polite form when you are speaking to someone you don't know very well or someone much older than you:

Vel oo scooyrit, bwo?            - Are you scoured, bhoy?

Vel shiu er-meshtey, vnr?       - Are you intoxicated, sir?

## **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1        Did youz eat that pizza?

---

2        Are you ill, sir?

---

3        Have you been singing, Mrs Cubbon?

---

4        Are you going to shave tomorrow, mate?

---

5        Will youz be in Castletown on Saturday?

---

## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 7 - Conversation 7

- A: Moghrey mie, vainshter; kys ta shiu jiu?
- B: Ta mee accryssagh agglagh, ta mee er ve fieau ayns shoh son bunnys kerroo oor.
- A: Gow-jee my leshtal, vainshter, ta'n thie-bee feer throng moghrey jiu. Vel shiu laccal jeeaghyn er yn venu?
- B: My check er y venu, ta mee laccal gee nish.
- A S'mie shen, vainshter, cre ta shiu laccal?
- B: Ren mee fakin dooinney gee py. Ta mish laccal py neesht, lesh spollagyn as shalmaneyn. Nod shiu jannoo py son aym?
- A: Son shickyrys, vainshter. Cre ta shiu laccal giu?
- B: Cappan dy hey my sailt.
- A: Vel shiu laccal tey glass, tey doo, ny matcha, vainshter?
- B: Tey cadjin my sailliu, lesh shugyr as bainney.
- A: S'mie shen, vainshter, vel shiu laccal red erbee elley?
- B: Cha nel.
- ...
- A: Kys ta'n phy, vainshter?
- B: T'ee feer vlastal dy jarroo, gura mie eu. Ta'n eill shoh yindyssagh!
- A: S'mie shen. Agh cha nel feill erbee ayns y phy shen, vainshter. Py vegan ee.
- B: Och cha nee! Cha laik lhiam bee vegan! ... as cre shoh ta mee er ve giu?
- A: Tey ... lesh bainney corkey, vainshter.
- B: Ugh! Vel shiu laccal marroo mee!?! Nee'm goll dys Shoprite dy chionnagh py chiart.
- A: Feer vie, vainshter, hee'm shiu.
- B: Oh, cha jean shiu fakin mish dy bragh arragh, bwo.

fieau	- waiting	bunnys	- almost	throng	- busy
keck	- shit	dooinney	- man	cadjin	- normal
shalmane	- mushroom	red	- thing	elley	- other
blastal	- tasty	feill	- meat	corkey	- oat(s)
marroo	- killing	dy bragh arragh	- ever again	kiart	- proper

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

Keim Jees  
Lessoon Nuy-jeig

**Pronouns in Lessoon 19**

shin - we / us  
mayd - we / us

**Verbs in Lessoon 19**

çheet - coming

**Example sentences in Lessoon 19**

Ta shin laccal gee ayns Doolish mairagh  
*We want to eat in Douglas tomorrow*

Va shin ayns y thie echey fastyr jea  
*We were in his house yesterday afternoon*

Ren shin gimman dys Doolish dy chionnagh arran  
*We drove to Douglas to buy bread*

Er lhiam dy bee mayd feer scooyrit Jerdein  
*I reckon we'll be very drunk on Thursday*

C'raad vees mayd ec lieh oor lurg shiaght fastyr Jecrean?  
*Where will we be at 7:30 on Wednesday afternoon / evening?*

Nee mayd gimman dys Rhumsaa ec shey ayns y voghrey  
*We'll drive to Ramsey at 6 in the morning*

Cre'n traa nee mayd meeiteil rhyt?  
*What time will we meet you?*

Cuin nee mayd loayrt ree?  
*When will we talk to her?*

Quoid laa vees mayd ayns Mannin?  
*How many days will we be in the Isle of Man?*

Bee mayd ayns y thie echey ec lieh oor lurg three fastyr mairagh  
*We'll be in his house at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon*

## Keim Jees

### Grammar 21 - Expressing 'we'

For reasons that it's not worth going into here, Manx uses different words for *we* in the present and past tenses, and *we* in the future tenses:

ta <b>shin</b> gee	- we are eating	bee <b>mayd</b> gee	- we'll be eating
va <b>shin</b> gee	- we were eating	nee <b>mayd</b> gee	- we'll eat
ren <b>shin</b> gee	- we ate		

It's worth noticing, however, that the word for *us* is always *shin*:

ren <b>shin</b> fakin eh	- we saw him	ren eh fakin <b>shin</b>	- he saw us
nee <b>mayd</b> fakin eh	- we'll see him	nee eh fakin <b>shin</b>	- he'll see us

### Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:

1 She likes us

---

2 We don't want to speak to him

---

3 We were in his house, but he didn't see us

---

4 We'll be there at about half past four

---

5 Will youz come to Douglas to see us?

---

## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 8 - Conversation 8

- A: Cre ta shiu er ve jannoo ayns shoh, woieaghyn? Ta soar yindyssagh ayns yn aer.
- B: Ta shin er ve jannoo berreen, bwo.
- A: S'mie shen, s'laik lhiam berreenyn. Ren shiu cur messyn çhirrym aynjee?
- B: Oh ren, ren shin cur messyn çhirrym as messyn fliugh aynjee, bwo.
- A: S'mie shen, woieaghyn. Ren shiu cur çhocolate aynjee neesht?
- B: Ren dy jarroo, bwo. Ren shin cur çhocolate bane as çhocolate doo aynjee.
- A: S'mie shen, s'laik lhiam çhocolate. Ren shiu cur brandy aynjee?
- B: Oh ren! Ren shin cur ram brandy aynjee. As eisht ren shin cur gin, vodka as rum aynjee.
- A: Feer vie! Ren shiu cur icing urree?
- B: Ren, son shickyrys. Ren shin cur icing, marzipan as berrish-shillish urree.
- A: Feer vie! C'raad ta'n verreen yindyssagh shoh? Ta mee laccal blashtyn urree.
- B: Cha nod! Gow nyn leshtal! Ren shin gee ee ooilley, va shin feer accryssagh ... nee mayd berreen elley son ayd yn çhiaghtin shoh çheet.
- A: Ahh wahll, cha nel eh madyral monney, ta eclair ayns y fridge, nee'm gee shen.
- B: Gow nyn leshtal, bwo; cha nel; son ren shin cur shen ayns y verreen neesht.
- A: My check erriu! Roauyree jollyssagh myr ta shiu! Ta mee goll dys y çhapp dy chionnagh bonnag.
- B: Er-lhiam dy vel yn çhapp doint nish bwo, son t'eh mysh lieh oor lurg jeih; agh er-lhiam dy vel digestive ayns y chubbad, cha ren shin gee shen edyr.

woieaghyn	- boyz	soar	- smell	cur	- putting
mess	- fruit	aynjee	- in her / it	berrish	- berry
shillish	- cherry	blashtyn	- tasting	ooilley	- all
elley	- another	madyral	- mattering	monney	- much
roauyree	- porkers	jollyssagh	- greedy	shapp	- shop
doint	- closed	edyr	- at all		

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

Keim Jees

# Keim Jees

## Lessoon Feed

### Pronouns in Lessoon 20

ad - they / them

### Example sentences in Lessoon 20

C'raad t'ad laccal gee mairagh?  
*Where do they want to eat tomorrow?*

Nagh row ad ayns y thie echey fastyr jea?  
*Weren't they in his house yesterday afternoon?*

Ren ad gimman dys Doolish dy chionnagh arran  
*They drove to Douglas to buy bread*

Er lhiam dy bee ad feer scooyrit Jerdein  
*I reckon they'll be very drunk on Thursday*

C'raad vees ad ec lieh oor lurg shiaght fastyr Jecrean?  
*Where will they be at half past 7 on Wednesday afternoon?*

Jean ad gimman dys Rhumsaa ec shey ayns y voghrey ny shey ayns yn astyr?  
*Will they drive to Ramsey at 6 in the morning or 6 in the afternoon?*

Cre'n traa ren ad meeiteil rhyt?  
*What time did they meet you?*

Cuin nee ad loayrt ree?  
*When will they talk to her?*

Quoi nee ad fakin?  
*Who will they see?*

Quoid laa vees ad ayns Mannin?  
*How many days will they be in the Isle of Man?*

Bee ad ayns y thie echey ec lieh oor lurg three fastyr mairagh?  
*Will they be in his house at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon?*

## Grammar 22 - Personal pronouns and emphatic forms

So now you know all of the personal pronouns in Manx. Here they are in a list for you:

mee	- I / me	shin*	- we / us
oo	- you /you	shiu	- you / you
ee	- she / her	ad	- they / them
eh	- he / him		

\* we use 'mayd' for *we* in the future tenses

In Lessoon 17 you learnt that pronouns have emphatic forms. Here they are listed for you:

mish	- I / me	shinyn	- we / us
uss	- you /you	shiuish	- you / you
ish	- she / her	adsyn	- they / them
eshyn	- he / him		

### **Çhyndaa ny raaghyn shoh dys Gaelg:**

1 WE aren't drunk, but THEY are very drunk

---

2 Are YOUZ going to go to Douglas tomorrow?

---

3 Did THEY buy the bread or did SHE buy it?

---

4 WE were in the house but THEY were drinking in the pub

---

5 Will YOUZ be in Castletown on Tuesday? Because WE are going to go

---



## Keim Jees

### Coloayrtys 9 - Conversation 9

- A: Fastyr mie, lah. Cre'n oyr t'eh cha dorraghey ayns shoh?
- B: Ren mee cur ass ny soilshaghyn, bwo.
- A: Oh ren? Cre'n oyr ren oo shen? ... cha noddym fakin red erbee.
- B: Cha nod ... agh cha nod adsyn fakin shinyn noadyr! Ta shin follagh.
- A: Oh vel? Quoi voish ta shin follagh? Vel shin follagh voish ny meoiryn shee reesht?
- B: Cha nel! Ta shin follagh voish ny paitçhyn.
- A: Cre ny paitçhyn? Cha row fys aym dy row paitçhyn ayd.
- B: Cha nel edyr! Noght Oie Houney, bwo! Bee ram paitçhyn çheet dys y thie dy ghoail arrane.
- A: Ta shen mie dy liooar, ghooinee, ta toffeeyn ayns y chubbad.
- B: Cha nel, cha nel red erbee ayns shen.
- A: Ta, son shickyrys, ren mee kionnagh paggad mooar jea.
- B: Ren, agh va mee feer accryssagh tra ren mee doostey moghrey jiu as ren mee gee ad ooilley son anjeal.
- A: Daam ort! Blebbin jollyssagh myr t'ou!

dorraghey	- dark	cur ass	- putting out	soilshaghyn	- lights
red erbee	- anything	noadyr	- either	follagh	- hiding
voish	- from	meoiryn shee	- police	paitçhyn	- children
edyr	- at all	Oie Houney	- Hop tu Naa	ooilley	- all
anjeal	- breakfast	daam	- damn	blebbin	- fool
jollyssagh	- greedy				

#### Feyshtyn

1 Cre'n oyr v'eh cha dorraghey ayns y thie?

---

2 Quoi voish v'ad follagh?

---

3 Vel uss goaill arrane er Oie Houney?

---

An audio file of this conversation can be found on [learnmanx.com](http://learnmanx.com)

## Keim Jeas

# Jeant dy mie!

Jeant dy mie! Well done! You have completed **Keim Jeas**, the second level in Culture Vannin's four-level Manx course for adult learners, **Loayr Gaelg!** By this stage you will be able to form a number of useful, and increasingly complex, sentences using a wide variety of grammatical structures. You are making excellent progress.

Remember that Manx isn't just for the classroom, it is an essential part of our living cultural heritage in the Isle of Man; so try your best to use the Manx you have learnt in **Keim Jeas** whenever, wherever and with whomever you can! We look forward to seeing you again soon in **Keim Three!**

# Keim Jees

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Pronouns

mee	I / me	shin	we / us
oo	you	shiu	you (pl)
eh	he / him	ad	they / them
ee	she / her		

### Appendix 2: Emphatic forms of pronouns

mish	I / me	shinyn	we / us
uss	you	shiuish	you (pl)
eshyn	he / him	adsyn	they / them
ish	she / her		

### Appendix 3: The preposition *ec* (at)

aym	at me	ain	at us
ayd	at you	eu	at you (pl)
echey	at him	oc	at them
eck	at her	ec	at

### Appendix 4: The preposition *lesh* (with)

lhiam	with me	lhien	with us
lhiat	with you	lhiu	with you (pl)
lesh	with him	lhieu	with them
lhee	with her	lesh	with

### Appendix 5: The preposition *er* (on)

orrym	on me	orrin	on us
ort	on you	erriu	on you (pl)
er	on him	orroo	on them
urree	on her	er	on

# Keim Jees

## Appendix 6: The preposition rish (to)

rhym	to me	rooin	to us
rhyt	to you	riu	to you (pl)
rish	to him	roo	to them
ree	to her	rish	to

## Appendix 7: Question words

kys?	how?	c'raad?	where?
cre?	what?	cre'n oyr?	why?
cuin?	when?	quoi?	who?
quoid?	how many?		

## Appendix 8: Lenition 1

b - v	(my vaatey)	baatey	boat
c - ch	(my charrey)	carrey	friend
d - gh	(my ghorrys)	dorrys	door
f - —	(my olt)	folt	hair
g - gh	(my gharey)	garey	garden
gi - yi	(my yiat)	giat	gate
j - y	(my yishig)	jishig	dad
k - ch	(my chayt)	kayt	cat
m - v	(my voddey)	moddey	dog
p - ph	(my phraase)	praase	potato
q - wh	(my wheeyl)	queeyl	wheel
s - h	(my hollan)	sollan	salt
sh - h	(my huыр)	shuыр	sister
t - h	(my hie)	thie	house
çh - h	(my heer)	çheer	country

# Keim Jees

## Appendix 9: Numbers

nane	-	1	nane as feed	-	21
jees	-	2	jees as feed	-	22
three	-	3	three as feed	-	23
kiare	-	4	kiare as feed	-	24
queig	-	5	queig as feed	-	25
shey	-	6	shey as feed	-	26
shiaght	-	7	shiaght as feed	-	27
hoght	-	8	hoght as feed	-	28
nuy	-	9	nuy as feed	-	29
jeih	-	10	jeih as feed	-	30
nane-jeig	-	11	nane-jeig as feed	-	31
ghaa-yeig	-	12	ghaa-yeig as feed	-	32
three-jeig	-	13	three-jeig as feed	-	33
kiare-jeig	-	14	kiare-jeig as feed	-	34
queig-jeig	-	15	queig-jeig as feed	-	35
shey-jeig	-	16	shey-jeig as feed	-	36
shiaght-jeig	-	17	shiaght-jeig as feed	-	37
hoght-jeig	-	18	hoght-jeig as feed	-	38
nuy-jeig	-	19	nuy-jeig as feed	-	39
feed	-	20	daeed	-	40

## Appendix 10: Days

Jelhein	-	Monday	Jemayrt	-	Tuesday
Jecrean	-	Wednesday	Jerdein	-	Thursday
Jeheiney	-	Friday	Jesarn	-	Saturday
Jedoonee	-	Sunday	jea	-	yesterday
jiu	-	today	mairagh	-	tomorrow

# Keim Jees

## Appendix 8: Independent and Dependent forms

<u>Independent</u>		<u>Dependent</u>
<u>ta</u>	-	<b>vel / nel</b>
<u>s'laik</u>	-	<b>laik</b>
<u>share</u>	-	<b>nhare</b>
<u>ren</u>	-	<b>ren</b>
<u>va</u>	-	<b>row</b>
<u>bare</u>	-	<b>bare</b>
<u>bee</u>	-	<b>bee</b>
<u>nee</u>	-	<b>jean</b>
<u>foddee</u>	-	<b>nod</b>

## Appendix 9: Verbs you have learnt with initial Gs that don't really belong to them

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present tense</u>	<u>After dy</u>	<u>English</u>
gee	ta mee gee	ta mee goll dy ee	eating
giu	ta mee giu	ta mee goll dy iu	drinking
gobbragh	ta mee gobbragh	ta mee goll dy obbragh	working
gynsagh	ta mee gynsagh	ta mee goll dy ynsagh	learning / teaching
gimman	ta mee gimman	ta mee goll dy imman	driving
girree	ta mee girree	ta mee goll dy irree	rising / getting up
goonlagh	ta mee goonlagh	ta mee goll dy oonlagh	bathing
geaishtagh	ta mee geaishtagh	ta mee goll dy eaishtagh	listening

## Verbs you have learnt with initial Gs that do really belong to them

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present tense</u>	<u>After dy</u>	<u>English</u>
goaill	ta mee goaill	ta mee goll dy ghoaill	taking
goll	ta mee goll	ta mee goll dy gholl	going

Keim Jees