



Gaelic Orthographic Conventions



For an up-to-date list of prices visit the Publication Sales and Downloads section of SQA's website.

This document will be produced in alternative formats, including large type, braille and community languages.
For further details telephone SQA's Customer Contact Centre on 0845 279 1000.

SQA is committed to using plain English. We will try to make our publications as easy and straightforward to understand as we can, and will try to avoid all unnecessary jargon. If there is any language in this document that you feel is hard to understand, or could be improved, please write to Editor, Publishing Team, at the Glasgow address above or e-mail: editor@sqa.org.uk.

Front cover illustration by Natalie Faickney, Our Lady and St Patrick's High School, Dumbarton.

Designed by Cànan. www.canan.co.uk



Gaelic Orthographic Conventions

This edition: October 2009

Publication code: BB4616

Published by the Scottish Qualifications Authority
The Optima Building, 58 Robertson Street, Glasgow G2 8DQ
Ironmills Road, Dalkeith, Midlothian EH22 1LE

www.sqa.org.uk

The information in this publication may be reproduced in support of SQA qualifications. If it is reproduced, SQA should be clearly acknowledged as the source. If it is to be used for any other purpose, then written permission must be obtained from the Publishing Team at SQA. It must not be reproduced for trade or commercial purposes.

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2009

Contents

Introduction.....	1
1 The spelling rule	2
2 Consonant quality.....	3
3 Consonant groups.....	4
4 Vowel representations	5
5 Word stress and emphasis.....	7
6 Apostrophes and spacing.....	9
7 Sound adaptation and loan words.....	10
8 Verbs	11
9 Prepositional phrases.....	12
10 Hyphenation	14
11 Other orthographic issues	16
a) Numbers.....	16
b) Months of the year.....	17
c) Dates.....	17
d) Days.....	17
e) Surnames.....	18
f) Place names.....	18
g) Personal titles	18
h) Acronyms.....	19
i) Abbreviations.....	20
12 Word list	21

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

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

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

SQA gratefully acknowledges part-funding from the Scottish Government and Bòrd na Gàidhlig for the revision of GOC.

Project Consultant	Donald John Maciver
Advisors	Annie MacSween, <i>Lews Castle College</i> A G Boyd Robertson, <i>Sabhal Mòr Ostaig</i> Iain MacDonald, <i>The Gaelic Books Council</i>
SQA Officers	Marilyn M Waters, Victoria Kewney, Tahir Mohammed
SQA Consultant	Evgeniya Matyunina

1 The spelling rule

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

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

▶ *bodach, ceòlmhor, cumadh*

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

▶ *caileag, coinnich, oidhche*

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

▶ *glacte, leagte, togte*

with certain compounds, eg

▶ *banrigh, choreigin, mocheirigh, rudeigin*

and with some borrowed words, eg

▶ *mosgioto, soircas, telefòn*

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *cuspair, cuspann, speal, uspag*

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *Gramasdail, Lacasdail, Loch Baghasdail*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *coileanta, coitheanal, coluadar*

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

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

c Consonant groups should be simplified in:

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

4 Vowel representations

The following are recommended forms:

- a **eu** rather than **ia** as in the words *beul, feur, meud, sgeul*
- b **io** rather than **ia** as in the words *dion, fion, fior, mios*
- c Homophones (words with the same sound but a different meaning) should be differentiated where possible. For example, *ceud* should be retained for 'a hundred' and the word for 'first' should be written *ciad*. Similarly, 'month' would be *mios* and the word for 'basin' should be written *mias*. The words for 'grass', 'squint' and 'true' should be spelt *feur, fiar* and *fior* respectively. The words for 'anything', 'charm/spell' and 'storm' should be spelt *sion, seun* and *sian* respectively.
- d The sound previously represented by the vowel combination **ao** should be written as **adh** in words such as:
 - ▶ *adhbhar, adhbrann, adhradh*The combination **ao** is retained to represent the different sound in, for example:
 - ▶ *daor, faobhar, gaoth, saor*
- e The use of **a** (rather than **u**) to render the sound in the unstressed second syllable in words like *balach, bodach* and *tioram* should be extended to most words, eg
 - ▶ *àlainn, altram, Bioball, comann, doras, fallas, foghlam, madainn, solas, turas*An exception to this is *agus*, in which *u* should not change to *a*, because of frequency and familiarity.

Similarly, **ea** should be used rather than **io** in words like, eg
 - ▶ *boireann, doilgheas, Èireannach, fireannach, gailleann, timcheall*However, the words *aotrom* and *cothrom* should reflect the element *trom* in their spelling.
- f In the case of spelling of diphthongs with **m** in words such as:
 - ▶ *cam, lampa, lom, trom*the spelling without the accent should be retained except in:
 - ▶ *àm* (time)which should have an accent to differentiate it from other words spelt *am*.
- g The conventional spelling should be used in the representation of the vowel quality of adjectival endings in words such as those below, although in many areas some of these spelt with a slender vowel contain back vowels in speech:
 - ▶ *ainmeil, bodachail, cuideachail, duineil, fearail, sgileil, sgoinneil*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *dilleachdan, dinnear, trilleachan*

5 Word stress and emphasis

a Initial stress

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

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

Words with prefixes conform to the same pattern:

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

b Non-initial stress

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

- ▶ *ban-diùc, cas-chrom*

Words with prefixes conform to the same pattern:

- ▶ *ana-miann, ath-bheothachadh*

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

- ▶ *buntàta, telebhisean, tombaca*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Apostrophes and spacing

a Apostrophes are used for the following:

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

b The apostrophe should not be used in the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Sound adaptation and loan words

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

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

8 Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 Prepositional phrases

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

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

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

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

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

<i>anns + an</i>	<i>anns an duine, anns a' bhaile</i>	<i>san duine, sa bhaile</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

The prepositions *do* and *de* are replaced in many areas with *dha* and *dhe/dha*, resulting in a greater variety of forms than in the case of those above. When followed by the article they are also sometimes written as in the fourth column below.

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

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

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

<i>le/leis na balaich</i>	<i>ri/ris gach tè</i>
---------------------------	-----------------------

Both forms are acceptable.

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

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

Preposition	Possessive pronoun	Combined form
<i>bho/o</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>bhom/om</i>
	<i>do</i>	<i>bhod/od</i>
	<i>a</i> (masc)	<i>bho/o (a) thaigh</i>
	<i>a</i> (fem)	<i>bho/o (a) taigh</i>
	<i>ar</i>	<i>bhor/or</i>
	<i>ur</i>	<i>bhur</i>
	<i>am</i>	<i>bhom/om</i>
	<i>an</i>	<i>bhon/on</i>

c Other combined forms follow this pattern:

Preposition	Possessive pronoun					
	<i>mo</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>a/a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>ur</i>	<i>an/am</i>
de	<i>dem</i>	<i>ded</i>	<i>de (a)</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dur</i>	<i>den/dem</i>
	<i>dhem</i>	<i>dhed</i>	<i>dhe (a)</i>	<i>dher</i>	<i>dhur</i>	<i>dhen/dhem</i>
fo	<i>fom</i>	<i>fod</i>	<i>fo (a)</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>fur</i>	<i>fon/fom</i>
gu	<i>gum</i>	<i>gud</i>	<i>gu (a)</i>	<i>gar</i>	<i>gur</i>	<i>gun/gum</i>
le	<i>lem</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>le (a)</i>	<i>ler</i>	<i>lur</i>	<i>len/lem</i>
ri	<i>rim</i>	<i>rid</i>	<i>ri (a)</i>	<i>rir</i>	<i>rur</i>	<i>rin/rim</i>
ro	<i>rom</i>	<i>rod</i>	<i>ro (a)</i>	<i>ror</i>	<i>rur</i>	<i>ron/rom</i>
tro	<i>trom</i>	<i>trod</i>	<i>tro (a)</i>	<i>tror</i>	<i>trur</i>	<i>tron/trom</i>

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

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

In the first and second plurals, the full forms would be:

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

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

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

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

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

a Nouns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ▶ *banabaidh, banacharaid, banacheard, banaltram*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b Adjectives

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

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

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

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

An adjective preceding another adjective should always be hyphenated:

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

Some exceptions occur when stress falls on the first syllable:

- ▶ *lagchuisseach, mòrchuisseach*

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

- ▶ *Ieth-Cheilteach, Gall-Ghàidhealach*

c Adverbs

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

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

d Use of *fèin* and *fhèin*

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

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

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

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

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

11 Other orthographic issues

a Numbers

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

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

Numbers are combined with nouns thus:

seachd bliadhna deug

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

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

Numbers should be sequenced thus:

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

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

b Months of the year

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

c Dates

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

An seachdamh latha deug dhen Fhaoilleach

An ceathramh latha fichead/air fhichead dhen Ghearran

An 23mh den Mhàrt

23mh (An) Giblean

26 Cèitean

d Days

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

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

Periods of the day are indicated as follows:

madainn Diluain

feasgar Dimàirt

feasgar na Sàbaid

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

Oidhche Luain

Oidhche Haoine

Oidhche Mhàirt

Oidhche Shathairne

Oidhche Chiadain

Oidhche Dhòmhnach/Oidhche na Sàbaid

Oidhche Ardaoin/Oidhche Dhiardaoin

Forms such as *Oidhche Diluain* are also acceptable.

e Surnames

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

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

Exceptions are surnames which include the definite article:

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

f Place names

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

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

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

- ▶ *Earra-Ghàidheal*

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

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

g Personal titles

Women

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The form when addressing someone would be:

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

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

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

The formulation below may also be used:

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

Men

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

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

The form used when addressing someone would be:

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

Another form of address

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

h

Acronyms

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

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

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

- ▶ *BBC, NATO, SNH, SQA, UN, VAT*

Acronyms are subject to normal inflection patterns, eg

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

i

Abbreviations

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

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

12 Word list/Liosta fhacal

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

key

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

Brackets: a letter or letters in brackets may be omitted

Comma: an alternative depending on context, eg emphasis

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

a

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

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

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

b

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d

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

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

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

duineil
Dùn Èideann
dùthchasach

e

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

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

f

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

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

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

g

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

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

h

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

i

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

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

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

I

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

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

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

m

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

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

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

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

n

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

NicIlleDhuinn
nighneag
nithear *will be done*
niùclasach
nobhail
nuair

o

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

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

p

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

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

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

r

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

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

s

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

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

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

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

t

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

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

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

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

U

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

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