

GAELIC LEAGUE SERIES.—V.

Simple Lessons in Irish ;

**GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION
OF EACH WORD.**

BY

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PART V.

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P R E F A C E .

THE exercises in Part V. continue the instructions on the use of the Genitive Case commenced in Part IV. The use of the genitive is a crucial difficulty for beginners who have not already made its acquaintance in languages other than English and the Romance languages.

Part V. also introduces the Verbal Noun in its two most usual constructions, in which it fulfils the functions of the present participle and of the simple infinitive of other languages. The learner also makes the acquaintance of nouns in the plural, nouns and adjectives in all their cases, the comparison of adjectives, and the remaining tenses of the verb active. The very free use of endings in forming nouns, adjectives, and verbs is a distinctive feature of Irish, and some space is devoted to a number of the commonest formations of this kind.

It may be well to repeat the caution given in the Preface to Part IV. against using Irish words merely from an acquaintance with their usual meanings in English. The Irish words given in the vocabularies should be used only in the same way as in the examples and exercises, or in some strictly analogous way.

It still remains to deal with further examples of the formation of words by endings and prefixes; with further instances of the use of numerals; with the relative pronoun; with the passive voice, which has special features in Irish; with various uses of the verbal noun; and with a number of other points—all of which will form the material of the sixth and last part of these Lessons.

I have to thank an anonymous correspondent, "Cnoc
 Bheac," who very kindly pointed out from time to time
 omissions made in the Lessons as they appeared in the
 monthly supplement to the GAELIC JOURNAL.

JOHN MACNEILL.

Comhraó na Saeóilge,
 Baile Áta Cliat,
 Lá Feil Bhríge, 1900.



SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

PART V.

EXERCISE CLVI.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

§ 1072. We have gone very fully in Part IV. into the use of the GENITIVE in Irish, one of the most striking distinctions, to an English-speaking learner, between Irish and English. We have also learned three ways in which the genitive is formed: (1) by *attenuation* (§ 836) for most *masculine* nouns, and for masculine nouns only; (2) by adding *e* (§ 913) for most *feminine* nouns, and for very few masculines; (3) by adding *Δ* (§ 979) for a limited class of nouns, both masculine and feminine.

§ 1073. So far we have only dealt with *nouns ending in a consonant*. We shall now consider how *nouns ending in a vowel* form the GENITIVE. The pupil will find that in learning this, he will put no great strain on his memory. This fourth group of nouns are said to belong to the *fourth declension*, which also includes nouns ending in *-in*.

§ 1074. RULE. *Nouns ending in a VOWEL have the same form in the GENITIVE as in the NOMINATIVE.*

A small proportion of nouns are exceptions to this rule. The exceptions among the nouns we have already met in the lessons will presently be pointed out. About 100 nouns already given in the vocabularies, including proper names, follow the rule.

§ 1075. Examples of the rule:—
ΜΑΙΝΤΙΡ ΟΪΟΙΡΕ, the people of Derry.
ΛΕΑΒΔΑΡ ΜΑΪΙΡΕ, Mary's book.
COPÁN (KUP-aun) BAINNE, a cup of milk.
LÁN AN MÁΛΔ, the full of the bag.
COIR NA FÁIRIΓE, beside the sea.

§ 1076. As the vocabularies show, some nouns ending in a vowel are masculine, others feminine. The use of the article with genitives of nouns ending a vowel is, of course, the same as with other nouns, see §§ 857 to 861, and § 923.

§ 1077. *RULE. Nouns formed from other nouns by adding -ín do not change in the genitive, as μάταιη ἂν ἑαίλιν, the girl's mother.*

§ 1078. Such nouns are said by grammarians to be of the same gender as the nouns from which they are formed. They seem, however, to be often, if not always, masculine, even when formed from feminine nouns.

§ 1079. The ending -ín may be added to almost any noun. It has usually the same meaning as the English word "small" or "little." It must always follow a slender consonant. If the noun ends in a broad consonant, the vowel ι must be put before the consonant, as ἄρᾱ, ἄρᾱίλιν (a little ass).

§ 1080. When -ín is added, the vowels in the preceding syllable undergo the same changes as in forming the genitive by attenuation (§§ 883 to 890, 932 to 936), but ε does not change to ζ.

§ 1081. Examples:—

ἄνθρωπος, a man	ἄνθρωπίν (firreen), a little man
βρεῖα, speckled	βρεῖαίλιν (brikeen), a freckle
εὐς, a bird	εὐσίν (æneen), a little bird
ἰσθῦς, a fish	ἰσθῦσίν (aeshkeen), a little fish
ἄρουρα, a field	ἄρουραίλιν, a little field
βουή, mouth	βουήίλιν, little mouth
ῥῆμα, story	ῥῆμαίλιν, little story
κλάβη, basket	κλάβηίλιν, little basket
ἑστία, hen	ἑστίαίλιν, little hen
καλλιέα, old woman	καλλιέαίλιν, little old woman (Ka-li-h'yeen)

The pupil will easily understand the following: βάσιον, πόσιον, τομάριον, θαλασίον, λυβίν.

§ 1082. If the word already ends in a slender consonant, ín is simply added, as ῥιγίν, κορόνιν, γυλίν, πάριον, ἄριον, ῥαίσιον.

§ 1083. If the word ends in *e* (short), *e* is omitted :

Seoirre, George	Seoirrín, little George
páirce, child	páircín, little child
túirne, spinning-wheel	túirín, little s.-w.
cleite, feather	cleitín, little feather
ráinne, ring	ráinnín, little ring

§ 1084. If the word ends in *Δ*, *Δ* is omitted, and the preceding consonant is *attenuated*.

nóras, Nora	nóirín, little Nora
crúrfada (Kroos'ka), jar	crúirfín, little jar
mála, bag	máilín, little bag

§ 1085. A few proper names not ending in a vowel or *-ín* do not change in the genitive, as, *πάτριαις*, *beatá phátraiς*, Patrick's life ; *Γερμόρο* (*gar'ōd*), Gerald ; *Μουριρ* (*mwir'ish*), Maurice ; *Καχαιορ* (*Koh'eer*), Cahir (a man's name), etc.

§ 1086. An important rule. *A noun following the VERBAL NOUN (or the present participle as it is called sometimes) must be in the GENITIVE CASE.*

N. B.—In ordinary conversation, the *ς* of *ας* is not sounded in phrases of this kind, unless a vowel follows.

§ 1087. Examples :—

Τά ρέ ας βυαλαθ να ρυιννεόριζε, he is striking the window. *ας όλ υριζε*, drinking a draught. *ας ραζάιλ βαιρ* (*fau'il waush*), dying, lit. getting death. *ας ραζάιλ* (*fau'gau'il*), *να τριπε*, leaving the country. *ας κυρ ριλ*, sowing seed. *ας ρυβαλ αν βόταιρ*, walking the road. *ας υέαναν Δ υόκιλλ*, doing his best. *ας ροζλαοιμ να ηοιβριπε* (*heb'ri*), learning the work (*οβαιρ*, gen. *οιβριπε*). *ας ιομπυό αν δάιρ*, turning the boat.

§ 1088. Verbs and their Verbal Nouns.

βριρ, break, *βριρεαθ* (*brish'oo*), (act of) breaking.
βρυις, bruise, *βρυζαθ* (*broo-oo*, *broo*), bruising.
υόις, burn, *υόζαθ* (*dhō-oo*), burning.
υύν, shut, *υύναθ* (*dhoon-oo*), shutting.
μιλλ, destroy, *μιλλεαθ* (*mil-oo*), destroying.
καοιρ, lament, *καοιμεαθ* (*Keen-oo*), lamenting.
μολ, praise, *μολαθ* (*mul'oo*), praising.
λέις, read, *λέιζεαθ* (*lae-yoo*), reading.
βυαιλ (*boo'el*), strike, beat, *βυαλαθ* (*boo'aloo*), beating.
κρομ, bend, *κρομαθ* (*Krumoo*), bending.
ζλας, take. *ζλασαθ* (*Gl'ok'oo*), taking.

cait, spend, throw, use, caitead (koh'oo, ko n yoo), or
caiteadh (koh'uv) spending, etc.

scríob, write, scríobadh (shkree-woo), writing.

rin, stretch, rineadh (sheenoo), stretching.

Note.—Very many verbal nouns end in ad or ead. In Munster the ending ad is pronounced a', and ead, e'. In Connacht and Ulster, ad at the end of all words is pronounced oo very short, or rather aw'. Ruzadh é (he was born) sounds like rug-away.

§ 1089. Verbal Nouns continued.

beannuigh, bless, salute, beannuadh (ban'oo), blessing, saluting.

laguigh, weaken, laguadh (LOGoo), weakening.

meuduigh, increase, meuduadh (maedhoo), increasing.

marb, marbuigh, kill, marbad (moroo), killing.

ullmuigh, prepare, ullmuadh (ul'woo, uLoo), preparing.

áirigh, raise, áirighadh (aurdhoo), raising.

N. B.—Pronounce -uadh like oo, very long.

§ 1090. Verbal nouns in Irish can be used in the same sense as infinitives in English. Examples: ní tigh le mála folam fearam ná le cat marb riubal, an empty bag cannot stand, nor can a dead cat walk. Ní féidir léighadh ná scríobadh gan foghlaim, it is not possible to read or to write without learning. Níor mairt liom beannuadh dó, I did not wish to salute him.

§ 1091. Vocabulary :

glaoir (glee), call, glaothac (Glae'ach), calling.

ceud (kaedh), first (*aspirates n. un following*).

oóighe (dhō'í), burnt, from oóigh, burn.

spioraid (spir'id), sprid (sprid), f., spirit, phantom.

mar sin, like that, so.

cia hé féin? who is he (that you are talking about)?

cia 'r b'é féin? who was he?

1 nuaire a éinn, after his head

1 nuaire a éinn, after her head

1 nuaire do éinn, after your head

} *idiom, meaning*
head-foremost.

gáirdeán (Gaurdeen), m. garden.

ingean (in'een), daughter; gen. ingine (in'een-ē).

cailin, m., calin airmire, maid-servant.

paróiste (pär'-aush-í)

paróiste (pär-ōsh-í)

} m., parish.

§ 1092. Translate—

ὄϊοθαί (=βί ριαθ) ἀγ καίτεαμ υἱρε
 αἱη, 7 ἀγ γλασῶαδ αἱη, 7 ρά ὄειρεαδ ἑάινιγ
 ρέ αἱιγε ρέιν, 7 ἱρ ἑ céαθ ρocal ἑάινιγ
 ἀρ Δ βέαδ—“Ὀ! ἀν ρρησ! ἀν ρρησ!”

Τα ἀν καίλιν ἀγ βυαλαδ ἀν λεινβ. Τά
 ἀν λεινβ ἀγ μίλλεαδ ἀν ῥότα. Τά ρέ ἀγ
 βηιρεαδ ἀν μάιρε. Ξαβ ρέ ἀγ μολαδ ἀν
 ἑαίλιν γο μόρι. Νά βί ἀγ κυρεαγλα ἀν ἀν
 βράιρτε. Ὀί ρέ ἀγ κυρ ἀν ράιρτε ῥαν
 ρεομια, 7 ἀγ οὔναδ ἀν τρεομια. Τά
 γεατα να ράιρτε ο῀οίγτε. Για βί ἀγ ο῀οζαδ
 ἀν γεατα? Τά ἀν αἱ ἀγ μαμβαδ να βό.
 Σιν ἑ μαε ἀν ιαργαίρε ῥη-α ρυ῀οε ἀν βάλλα
 ἀν ξάιρσίν, 7 ἑ ἀγ καίτεαμ ρίοπα. Ὀί ρέ
 ἀγ ἀρτουζαδ ἀν τρῦιρτε ορ μο ἑιονη.

§ 1093. Translate :—

You are breaking my heart. Are you reading the letter or writing the answer? You cannot write properly (and you) bending your head down like that. The people of the house are lamenting the girl (that) died. Who was she? The daughter of the fisherman over (ἑαλλ) at the end of the lane. She was a maid-servant with (ἀγ) the people of the landlord (τιζεαρηνα) near this town. They would not be so grieved (there would not be so much of cumá grief on them) on account of the death of any other person throughout the parish. She was standing on the top of the wall, stretching her hand out, closing the door of the barn, and she fell head foremost and broke her neck.

EXERCISE CLVII.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

§ 1094. We now come to the fifth and last group of nouns, called the *fifth declension*. These are comparatively few in number. They are for the most part *feminine*, unless they are names usually applied to males. They generally end in a vowel or in -ῆς.

§ 1095. *Nouns of the FIFTH DECLENSION form the GENITIVE by adding a BROAD CONSONANT.* This consonant varies in different nouns, but is usually n, nn, ο, ὀ, or ῥ.

If the noun already ends in a consonant, α or εα comes between that consonant and the consonant added, as, an ρηοῖς, the Nore, να ρεόνας, of the Nore; κατὰοἶς, a chair, κατὰοἶνας, of a chair.

§ 1096. Genitives in -n :

	Genitive
Ἀλβα (ol'ăbă), Scotland.	Ἀλβαν (ol'ăbun).
λαῖα, a duck.	λαῖαν (LOCH'un).
κύ. f., a hound.	κύν (Kun).
κεῖτρανα, a quarter.	κεῖτραναν (kah'-ruwun).
κομυρῆς (Kō'rsă), f., a neighbour.	κομυρῆαν (Kō'-rsun).

Some nouns vary between this and other declensions, as, τάλαν, earth, gen. τάλναν (thol'uwun), or τάλανῆς (thol'iv); βρεῖταρῆς (breh'uv), a judge, gen. βρεῖταρῆαν (breh'uwun), or βρεῖτιρῆς (breh'iv); εορῆς, barley, gen. εορῆς or εορῆαν.

§ 1097. Genitives in -nn.

	Genitive.
Ἐῖρη, Ireland.	Ἐῖρηναν (aer'un).
ζάβας, a smith.	ζάβανν (Gou'n).
κυρλε, a vein.	κυρλεανν (Kish'lun).
ἄβ, ἄβας (ou), a river.	ἄβανν (ou'n).

§ 1098. Genitives in -o.

	Genitive.
caṛa, a friend.	caṛiao (Kor'udh).
námā (Nau'wǎ), an enemy.	námāo (Nau'wudh).
ṛice, twenty.	ṛiceao (fih'udh).

Instead of caṛa and námā, the (dative) forms caṛaio, námāio (Kor'id, Nau'wid, Munster Nou'd) are often used. The genitive ṛiceao has an idiomatic use, veic ṛiceao = 30, lit. 10 of 20, veic mbliadna ṛiceao, 30 years.

§ 1099. Genitives in -o.

	Genitive.
teine, fire.	teineao (tin'oo).
teangā, tongue.	teangāo (taNG'oo).
beāčā, life.	beāčāo (bah'oo).
ṛliže, a way.	ṛližeao (shlee'oo).
coill, a wood.	coilleao (Ke'oo).
móin, turf.	mónāo (mōn'oo).

§ 1100. NOTE.—These genitives in o are not preserved in Munster, and not universally outside of Munster. Instead of them, the forms used in the genitive are the same as the nominative, except teangā, gen. teangān; coill, gen. coille; móin, gen. móna.

§ 1101. When the ending -ao is used, it is pronounced like oo very short, or rather ūw. See note, § 1088.

§ 1102. Genitives in -ac.

The word caora and many nouns ending in ṛ form the genitive in ac.

	Genitive.
caora, a sheep.	caorač (Kaer'aCH).
beoṛ, beer.	beoṛac.
an feoṛ, the Nore.	na feoṛac.
cačaoṛ, a chair.	cačaoṛeac.
cačaiṛ (Koh'ir), city.	cačṛac (KohāraCH).
eiṛṛ (eshir), oyster.	eiṛṛeac (esh'raCH).

§ 1103. The word *rí* has its genitive spelled *ríog* (*ree*). As *rí*, *ríog*, and *ríg* (dative) are pronounced exactly alike, the spelling is merely a survival from the time when the final *g* was pronounced.

§ 1104. The word *mí*, a month, formerly belonged to this declension, the genitive being *míor*. But the genitive now in common use is *míora* (*meé'sa*), *leanb míora*, a child of a month (old).

§ 1105. Verbal Nouns continued.

gáb, take, go, *gábáil* (*Go'wau-il*), taking, going.
faḡ, get, find, *faḡáil* (*fau-il*), getting, finding.
faḡ, leave, *faḡáil* (*fauGau-il*), leaving.
tóḡ, raise, lift, *tóḡáil* (*thōGau-il*), raising.

§ 1106. Being old compounds of *gábáil*, the forms *faḡbáil*, *faḡbáil*, *tóḡbáil*, are found in books. As the *b* is silent, there is little purpose in writing it. In some places *τ* is added to these verbal nouns in *-áil*, as *faḡáilτ*.

§ 1107. Verbal Nouns continued.

feuc, behold, look, *feucáirt*, looking.
fan, wait, stay, *fanamháirt*, waiting.
feic, see, *feicáirt* (*fekshint*, *feshkint*), seeing.
tuig (*thig*), understand, *tuigáirt* (*thigshint*), understanding.
creio, believe, *creioamháirt* (*kred'uwint*), believing.
inní, tell, *inníáirt* (*inshint*), telling.

§ 1108. N.B.—In "classical" writings the final *τ* is not found in such verbal nouns as the foregoing; but the *τ* is usually pronounced now.

§ 1109. Verbal Nouns continued.

úiríḡ, waken, *úiríeáct*, wakening (or *úiríḡáct*, *dhoo-skoo*).
iméiḡ, go away, *iméieáct*, going away.
tar, come, *teáct*, coming.
tabair, give, *tabairt* (*thowirt*), giving.
imír (*imír*), play, *imírt*, playing.
coráin (*kussin*), defend, *coráirt* (*kussint*), *coram* (*kuss'nuv*), defending.
oḡáil, *forḡáil*, open, *oḡáilτ*, *forḡáilτ*, opening.
labair, speak, *labairt* (*Lowirt*), speaking.

§ 1110. Most verbs whose imperative ends in *-il*, *-in*, or *-ir* form the verbal noun by adding *τ*.

§ 1111. When a genitive follows a feminine noun in nominative or objective case, the first consonant of the genitive is aspirated, as if it were an adjective (see § 471): as, *uḃ c̄irce*, a hen's egg; *m̄in c̄oirce*, oatmeal. This rule is sometimes applied to verbal nouns, as, *τά ρέ αἷ φαῖάλ βά ρ*, he is dying, *τά ρέ αἷ βαῖντ φέη*, he is cutting grass.

§ 1112. Vocabulary:

βαῖν (*bwă-in*, Connacht; *bwin*, Ulster and Munster), cut, pluck, take from. Verbal noun, *βαῖντ* (*bwant, bwint*), cutting, etc. This verb is applied to cutting crops, plants, branches, etc., plucking fruit, flowers, etc., and taking a thing which is not given.

ἑλατ or *ἑλαḃ* is used for "take" when the thing is given or offered.

αῖρ εἰῖν, hardly, with difficulty.

μαρ α c̄éile, like each other, alike.

αḃáin (*a-wau'in*), only.

αον, one, *aspirates*. When *αον*, meaning *one*, is followed by a noun, *αḃáin* is nearly always added.

αον λά αḃáin, one day, *αον uair αḃáin*, one time, once, *αον εατ αḃáin*, one cat. Sometimes *αον* is omitted: *λά αḃáin*, one day, *εατ αḃáin*, one cat.

When *αḃáin* is absent, *αον* usually means *any*; *αον λά*, any day, *αον uaine*, any person.

α λán, its full, *idiom for many, with genitive*.

uaine (*dheen'ë*), persons, people, *genitive same*.

ḡob, beak, *genitive, ḡuib*.

cearṡca (*kaardh'CHă*, shortened to *kaar'tha*), *f.*, a forge, a smithy; *genitive, cearṡcan* (*kaar'thun*).

comairle (*Kō'irĕ*), *f.*, advice, *genitive same*.

cealg (*kal'ug*), *f.*, deceit, *genitive, ceilge*.

rlige beaṡaḃ, a way of life, a livelihood.

uair εἰῖν eile, some other time.

αη ράτ (*fauh*), the reason.

le tamall, for some time (past).

ḡacla, genitive singular of *ḡacail*.

le (preposition), is used before words denoting time, to express "during," the time being *past*. *le*

βλιαθαιν 7 le lá = for the past year and day. When "during" is applied to *future* time, an *peað* or *go ceann* is used, followed by the genitive. *Go ceann lae 7 bliathna* = for a year and a day (to come). In either case, "past" and "future" are to be understood not with regard to present time, but to the time of the action, etc., described, e.g., *bí ré ann le bliathain*, he had been there a year; *o'fan ré ann go ceann bliathna*, he stayed there for a year.

§ III3. Τά Ἰαεὸιλς ἀς κυρο μαίτ νε μιντιη να ἡλβαν, ἀτ ní μαηι α céile í 7 Ἰαεὸιλς να ἡἕηεανν. Βί Albanac ἀς λαβαητ Ἰαεὸιλςε λιον δον υαιηι ἀμάιν, 7 ιη ἀη εἰςηι οο τuis μέ ε. Καυέ αν φάτ νάηι τuisηι ε? 'Αη ηυόίς, βί ρέ ἀς λαβαητ α ἄναμνα φέιν. Τά α λάν υαοιηε ἀς φογλαημ τεαηζαὸ να ἡἕηεανν le ταμλλ, ναὸ, βηυιλ? Τά go νεμίν, 7 τά μόνάν υαοιηε ἀς λέηεαὸ 7 ἀς ρηηίοβαὸ Ἰαεὸιλςε ἀνοη, τὰη μαηι βί νεἰὸ μβλιαθνα ηίρεαὸ ὀ ροη.

Caílleac na ηιααλα φαυα. Ηιααηι na con. Ηοη να λαααν. Ceaηoα an ḡabann. Uηηε να ηαβανν. Coηη na τεηηεαὸ. Cóm ouδ le ηual na ceaηoαn. Coμaηηι le an ἄηαο. Cealς an náμαο. Τά ηηηε μαίτ βεααὸ αηε. Βίονη ρέ ἀς μολαὸ α ηηηεαὸ βεααὸ φέιν. Seαβαc na coílleαὸ. Teηηe ηηεάς ηιόναὸ. Τά Oομνall ἀς βαηητ cοηηce ηηη an ηηοηη. Cηα βαηη an τ-οηηball νε'η ηιαοηαὸ?

§ III4. *Translate*: My father is building a house. Where is he building the house? Near the forge. When I was at the door of the forge yesterday, I heard the smith telling a story. Tell (to) us the smith's

story, if you please. Some other time, I am in a hurry now. I shall be sending a cow and a sheep to (cum) the fair tomorrow. I have a duck's egg, a hen's egg, and a goose's egg. I am giving the advice of a friend and (of a) neighbour to you, and you are taking the advice of an enemy.

EXERCISE CLVIII.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

§ 1115. The words *átair*, father, *mátair*, mother, *vearibráair*, brother, form the genitive by dropping *i*, making the final *u* broad,—*átar* (a'hur), *mátar*, *vearibráair*. The genitive of *veirbriúr* is *veirbriear* (*deriv-hah'ur*).

caéair m'átar, my father's chair.

cúinne mo mátar, my mother's spinning-wheel.

mac mo vearibráair, my brother's son.

§ 1116. The old names for *brother* and *sister* were *bráair* (brau'hir) and *riúr* (shoor). In latter times these words came to mean *kinsman* and *kinswoman*. *Bráair* also means *a friar*. The present names of *brother* and *sister* are formed by putting *vearib* (*dar'uv*), *true, real*, before these words. In *vearibráair*, the *b* is silent, and in *veirbriúr*, the *b* joins with *r* and sounds like *r*. The genitives of *bráair* and *riúr* are *bráair* (brau'hur) and *riear* (sha'hur).

§ 1117. Verbal noun like English infinitive.

an dorar oo óúnaó, to shut the door.

an cailin oo mólaó, to praise the girl.

an leábar oo léigeáó, to read the book.

mo ceann oo éromaó, to stoop my head.

comairle oo glacaó, to take advice.

λιτρ το ρηριοβαδ, to write a letter.
 δια το θεανυξασ, to bless God.
 ουινε το μαρβαδ, to kill a person.
 αν βοταρ το ξαβαιλ, to take the road.
 βαρ ο'φαξαιλ, to get death, to die.
 ρλαν ο'φαξαιλ αξαν, to leave farewell with me, to bid
 me "goodbye."
 αιρλεαν το εοξαιλ, to build a castle.
 αν ρολυρ ο'φειρυντ, to see the light.
 αν εαινε το ευιγυντ, to understand the conversation.
 ργευλ ο' ιννηυντ, to tell a story.
 αν λεανθ το ουιρεαδτ, to waken the child.
 βιαδ το εαβαιρτ οδ, to give him food.
 το βευλ ο'ορξαιλτ, to open your mouth.
 ροαλ το λαβαιρτ, to speak a word.

§ 1118. The foregoing examples will suffice to show how the *order of the words* in such phrases differs from the order in English.

§ 1119. The preposition το coming between the first noun and the verbal noun is very often shortened to α in the spoken language, as αν αιλιν α μολαδ, to praise the girl. This α is not heard before or after a vowel, as κομαιρλε 'ξλααδ, to take advice, βαρ 'φαξαιλ, to die, ργευλ 'ινηυντ, to tell a tale.

§ 1120. Verbal Nouns continued.

κυρ, put, send, κυρ (κϋρ), putting, sending.
 οιολ, sell, οιολ, selling.
 ολ, drink, ολ, drinking.
 φαρ, grow, φαρ, growing.
 ριτ, run, ριτ, running.
 ρυβαιλ (shoo'il), walk, ρυβαλ, walking.
 μεαρ, judge, μεαρ, judging, opining.
 ρταδ, stop, ρταδ, stopping.

§ 1121. Verbal Nouns continued.

κοιρριξ, bless, κοιρρεαξαν, κοιρρεαξασ (kesh'ra'gan,
 kesh'ra'goo), blessing, consecrating.
 σεαννυξ, buy, σεανναδ (kanach), buying.

mother. I heard a man once speaking Irish to his (le n-Δ) son, and the son giving an answer to him (Διη) in English. Was not that a great wonder? He understood his own father's language well, and even so (μαη ημ ηείν) he was speaking another language to his father. I am afraid that he was following his father's advice (that it was at doing the advice of his father he was), speaking English. Would it not be better for him to learn correct (ceapc) English at (Δη) the school, and to speak his own language at home? He would be learning bad (οηοό-) English at home, and he would have it always after that. I would rather have good Irish and good English than have bad English and be without Irish.

EXERCISE CLIX.

§ 1125. Verbal Nouns continued.

Εηυγ, rise, εηγε, (aeree, eiree), rising.

ιε, eat, ιε (ih'ē), eating.

Ξυό, pray, Ξυόε (Gee), praying (Conn. Giv'ē).

Συό, sit, ρυόε (see), sitting.

Λυγ, lie, Λυγε (Lee), lying.

Ριαρρυγ,* ask, Ριαρρυγε (fee'af-ree), asking.

Κορρυγ, move, Κορρυγε (curree), moving.

Κοηηυγ, reside, Κοηηυόε, residing.

Τείό, τέηηγ, go, ουλ, going.

Λεγ, let, Λεγεαν, Λεγιντ (ligun, ligint), letting.

Αβαιη, say, Ράό, saying.

Βί, be, Βεη, being.

Βεηη, bear, Βηεη (breh), bearing.

Βεηη ηη, catch, Βηεη ηη, catching.

Ιομρυγ (umpwee) turn, Ιομπόό, turning.

* See Preface to *Simple Lessons*, Part IV., fourth paragraph.

§ 1126. Many words of more than one syllable, the last syllable being short, drop the vowel of the last syllable, when a vowel is added in the genitive.

§ 1127. Examples of vowel dropped :

Nominative.	not	but
ἀγαιό, face	ἀγαιόε	αιγέε (ei'hě)
πινγίνν } penny	{ πινγίννε	πινγνε (ping'ně)
πινγίνν }	{ πινγίννε	πινγνε (peeně)
μαϊοιν, morning	μαϊοινε	μαϊονε (mwa'ně)
οβαίη, works	οβαίηε	οιβηε (eb'vě)
βριατάη, word	βριατάηε	βρείτηε (braeh'vě)
καρραίς, rock	καρραίςε	καίρηε (kar'rigě)
βλάταό (blau'hăch)	βλάταίςε	βλαίττε (blau'h'yě)
f. buttermilk		
λατάό (Loh'ach)	λαταίςε	λαίττε (La'h'yě)
f. mud, mire		
οαβαό (dhou'ach)	οαβαίςε	οαίβτε (dhav'h'yě)
f. a vat		
καβαίη, help, relief	καβαίηε	καβηε (kou'vă)
σαμαίν, Hallowtide	σαμαίηε	σαμνηε (Sou'nă)
αναν, soul, life	ανανηε	ανμηε (en'umă)
φιασί, tooth	φιασίηε	φιασίηε (fee'aklă)
ολανν, wool	ολαννηε	ολνηε (uL'ă)
βλιαθόαν, year	βλιαθόανηε	βλιαθόνηε (blee'ană)
λεαβαό, bed	λεαβαόηε	λεαβτα* (lapă)
ταλαή, earth	ταλαήηε	ταλμηαν (and ταλαήηε)
καταίη, city	καταίηε	κατρηε
ειρηή, oyster	ειρηήε	ειρηε

§ 1128. The same change takes place in many words when any ending *beginning with a vowel* is added.

From nouns.	not	but
βόταη	βόταηήηε	βόιτηήηε (bōh'reen), a little road
οορηε	οορηεήηε	οοιρηεήηε (dhu'rshōr), a doorkeeper
λεαβηε	λεαβηήηε	λεαβρηήηε (lou'raun), a booklet
καίρηε, m. fortress	καίρηεήηε	καίρηεήηε, a castle

* Often written phonetically *leapa* or *leapta*.

From nouns.	not	but
բաւտեաճ (fwaʹaCH), timid, sus- picious	բաւտեաճար	բաւտճօր, timidity, suspicion, fear
բոճեան, ivy բաճար	բոճեանն բաճարաճ	բոճեան (einʹaun), ivy բաճարաճ (sachʹaCH), la- borious
մաւլոնն } մաւլեանն } բոճալ	մաւլեաննօր բոճալօր	մաւլեանն (mwiʹḍr), miller բոճալօր (fuklḍr), <i>m.</i> , a vocabulary
քրիստեան	քրիստեանաճ	քրիստեաճ (kredʹvaCH), having faith

§ 1129. Words formed from adjectives :

Adjectives.	not	but
ճաւոր	ճաւորն	ճաւ (auʹḡ), <i>f.</i> beauty
ճօրն	ճօրնեար	ճօրնեար (eevʹnās), delight
ուրալ	ուրալե	ուրալե (ooʹesh-ḡ), nobility
բաւծօր	բաւծօրեար	բաւծօրեար (sevʹrās), wealth
սլլան	սլլանից	սլլանից, prepare

§ 1130. Endings added to verbs :

Verbs.	not	but
բաւալ (shooʹil), walk	բաւալիմ	բաւալիմ (shoolʹim), I walk
քաւալ (kudhʹil), sleep	քաւալիմ	քաւալիմ (kulʹim), I sleep
տաւար, give	տաւարիմ	*տաւարիմ (thouʹrim), I give
օրցալ } բօրցալ } open	{ օրցալիմ { բօրցալիմ	{ օրցալիմ (usklim) { բօրցալիմ (fusklim) } I open
ճար, say	ճարիմ	*ճարիմ (obʹrim), I say
լաւար, speak	լաւարիմ	լաւարիմ (Louʹrim), I speak

PLURAL OF NOUNS.

§ 1131. Most nouns of the *first declension* (§ 911) have the same form in the *plural* (nominative) as in the *genitive* singular, *i.e.*, they form the plural by *attenuation* (§§ 836,

* Ծարիմ, I give, օրիմ, I say, are the ordinary forms, but տաւարիմ and ճարիմ are used after ո՛ր, ոճ, ա, ցօ, etc. (See § 896.)

837). Example: *αῖα* (oss'äl), an ass, *αῖαι* (oss'il), asses.

§ 1132. The following nouns form the plural like *αῖα*, *αῖαι*: *υἱοί*, *βάρη*, *ῥηϊοβόλ*, *ῥαῖα*, *οἰοί*, *βάρη*, *ταῖα*, *καῖα*, *λαοί*, *καῖα*, *κοῖα*, *καῖα*, *ραοί*, *ναοί*, *βαῖα*, *καῖα*, *ιοῖα*, *υἱοί*, *γαῖα*, *ῥαοί*, *ῥαῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *οἰοί*, *υἱοί*, *καῖα*, *βιοῖα*, *πυῖα*, *ῥαῖα*, *ῥαῖα*, *βραῖα*, *ραοί*, *μαοί*, *φοῖα*, *ῥαῖα*, *ιοῖα*. Write out and pronounce the plurals of the foregoing, and refer to the Indexes, if necessary, for the meanings.

§ 1133. When the vowel changes in the genitive singular (§§ 883 to 890), it changes in the same way in the plural, as *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, *ἄνθρωποι* (fir), men. Give the plurals and meanings of *μυλίων*, *κεῖα*, *οἰοί*, *εὐ*, *ἰαῖα*, *βού*, *κνός*, *ῥοῖα*, *κόλ*, *οἰοί*, *κοῖα*, *ῥοῖα*, *πόλ*, *ῥοῖα*, *κός*, *λόγ*, *ῥοῖα*, *ῥοῖα*, *ῥοῖα*, *ῥοῖα*.

§ 1134. As in the genitive (§ 891), masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in *-αῖα* have their plurals ending in *-αῖα*, as *βακαῖα*, beggars, *κοκῖα*, cocks. Give the meaning of: *υἱοί*, *κοκῖα*, *τεταῖα*, *εἰ*, *εἰ*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*, *αῖα*.

§ 1135. The plural of the article is *να* (Na), as *να ῥαῖα*, the priests. Pronounce the *a* in *να* very lightly. If the noun begins with a vowel, *η* is prefixed after *να*, as *νη οἰοί* (Na hel'aa-in), the islands.

Translate: the authors, the floors, the halters, the heights, the lambs, the tails, the birds, the fishes, the pins, the heads, the horses.

§ 1136. Vocabulary:

αν κύπια (Koop'lä), the couple.

οἰοί (*daerk*), *f.* alms, charity; gen. *οἰοί*.

εἰοί (ael'ee, Munster aelig), claim, demand (*verb*).

εἰοί (ael'uv) or *εἰοί* (ael'oo), verbal noun of *εἰοί*.

οἰοί (South, hou'ruCH; North, hō'roo), used to give; like *οἰοί* (*bioó*), used to be. (*αῖα*, give.) *καῖα*, a chariot.

λίν, (*leen*) *m.* linen, flax, genitive *λίν*.

ῥοῖα (Glör), voice; *gen* *ῥοῖα*.

§ 1137. Translate :—

Ír miúro úínn biaó (ó') ite 7 veoc (ó')
ól. Táim as ite bíó 7 as ól uige. Ír
miúro uuit éirge. Suiró ríor. Ní maic
liom ruidé. Caireiró mé beic as uul a-
baile. Ná corruig! Ní 'lim as corruige.
Beir an an scapall óg. Ní éig liom
bheic air.

“Do gab cugam cúpla i ucúr na hoirde,
asur ias go cuirreac ó riuéal na tíre,
as iarrairó veirce, 'r as éileam cabra,
's as gurde cum Dé an ion gab don vo
cabrao.”

Féac na bacais as teact; bí uine aca
(one of them) as iarrairó pingne orm-ra
an maoin. Bí glór an-gharb aca. Dá
mbeicé as éirteact leo, buó óóig leat
sur gabair ias beirdeac as ól bláitce.
Éirt leo anoir, na biceamniais. Táim as
éirteact leo, act ní'l an glór com garb
aca asur aveir tú, an don cuma. Fan go
scasairó rias i ngar uuit. Ír glar ias na
cnuic i b'rao uainn. Nac bheas lárion na
fir ias! Nac truas fir mar ias rúo as
iarrairó veirce, an uair buó cóir óóib beic
as veunam oibre!

§ 1138. Translate :—

There is (rín é) the man that was asking
me for money (at asking of money orm).
Is it (an n-é) the little man [who] is
stooping his head? No (ní hé); it is (ír é)
the tall man who is turning his face from
us. Are they Irishmen? I don't know.

Did you see the bridges in Dublin? I did. There are islands in the sea round Ireland. Ireland is an island. There are men in Ireland yet. I saw the castles and the bridges, the hills and the heights, the paths and the hedges and the cornfields, the hawks and the pigeons and the other birds, the salmon (plural) and the other fishes. There were priests and bards and authors, bridges and mills, barns and castles, horses and chariots and fairs in Ireland when the foreigners came to Ireland. Yes (b'í), and there was plenty of food and drink, and plenty of wool and linen for (le h'áđaib) clothing (eu'oač), and a good deal of gold and silver (a'p'geao).

EXERCISE CLX.

STRONG PLURALS.

§ 1139. The usual form of plurals of the first declension is the same as the genitive singular, as already shown. But there is a tendency to use plurals which are more easily distinguished from the singular. This class of plurals usually adds -a or -e to the singular, and sometimes -ta or -te. They may be called *strong* or *irregular* plurals.

§ 1140. Examples of Strong Plurals (adding -a).

Singular.	Plural.
an t-uball	na hubla (hoo'lä), the apples
an caor	na caora (kae'rä), the berries
an rmeur	na rmeura (shmae'rä), the blackberries
an leabap	na leabra (lou'rä)
an focal	na focla (fuk'lä)
an fiač	na fiača (fee'achä), the debts.

§ 1141. The words *leabap* and *ƿocal* may also have the regular plurals, *leabapn*, *ƿocail*. The plural *ƿiača*, debts, is sometimes used idiomatically to mean "price," as *ƿiača an leabapn ƿo*, the price of this book. *ƿiač* "a raven," has the plural *ƿeig*.

§ 1142. Strong Plurals, adding *-ta* :

Singular.	Plural.
<i>an cuan</i>	<i>na cuanta</i> (<i>ko'o'an-thă</i>), the harbours
<i>an ōun</i>	<i>na ōunta</i> (<i>dhoon'thă</i>), the forts
<i>ceuo, 100</i>	<i>na ceuota</i> (<i>kae'thă</i>), the hundreds
<i>an ceol,</i>	<i>na ceolta</i> (<i>k'yōl'thă</i>), the airs, songs
<i>ōan</i>	<i>na ōanta</i> (<i>dhaun'thă</i>), the poems
<i>an ƿeol</i>	<i>na ƿeolta</i> (<i>shōl'thă</i>), the sails
<i>līon, a net</i>	<i>na līonta</i> (<i>leen'thă</i>), the nets

§ 1143. *Sgeul* has two plurals, *ƿgeula* and *ƿgeulca*. *Sgeula* usually means "news, tidings." *Sgeulca* means stories.

§ 1144. Other Strong Plurals :

Singular.	Plural
<i>an ƿluasg</i>	<i>na ƿluasgce</i> (<i>sloo'eisē</i>), the multitudes
<i>oƿap</i>	<i>na oƿapre</i> (<i>dhur'shē</i> or <i>dhōr'shē</i>), the doors
<i>an bōčap</i>	<i>na bōčre</i> (<i>bōh're</i> , <i>bōr'hē</i>), the roads
<i>an maƿač, maƿač</i>	<i>na maƿačre</i> (<i>modh'erec</i>), the dogs
<i>an ƿlabp</i>	<i>na ƿlabpore</i> (<i>sLou'rec</i>), the chains
<i>an mac</i>	<i>na mic</i> (<i>mik</i>), the sons

NUMERALS WITH NOUNS.

§ 1145. We have seen how the numerals from 1 to 20 are used without nouns (§§ 1006, 1007, 1008). We shall now see how they are used along with nouns, taking the nouns *uball*, *colm*, and *ƿeabac*, as examples.

§ 1146. Read the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Δον υβαλλ ἀμήϊν | 11. Δον υβαλλ βέας |
| 2. θά υβαλλ | 12. θά υβαλλ βέας |
| 3. τρι hubla | 13. τρι hubla βέας |
| 4. ceitpe hubla | 14. ceitpe hubla βέας |
| 5. cúig ubla | 15. cúig ubla βέας |
| 6. ré hubla | 16. ré hubla βέας |
| 7. ρεάτ n-ubla | 17. ρεάτ n-ubla βέας |
| 8. οτ n-ubla | 18. οτ n-ubla βέας |
| 9. ναοι n-ubla | 19. ναοι n-ubla βέας |
| 10. βειέ n-ubla | 20. ρίε υβαλλ |

§ 1147. Read the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Δον έολμ ἀμήϊν | 11. Δον έολμ βέας |
| 2. θά έολμ | 12. θά έολμ βέας |
| 3. τρι cuilm | 13. τρι cuilm βέας |
| 4. ceitpe cuilm | 14. ceitpe cuilm βέας |
| 5. cúig cuilm | 15. cúig cuilm βέας |
| 6. ré cuilm | 16. ré cuilm βέας |
| 7. ρεάτ gcuilm | 17. ρεάτ gcuilm βέας |
| 8. οτ gcuilm | 18. οτ gcuilm βέας |
| 9. ναοι gcuilm | 19. ναοι gcuilm βέας |
| 10. βειέ gcuilm | 20. ρίε colm |

§ 1148. Read the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Δον τρεαβαε ἀμήϊν | 11. Δον τρεαβαε βέας |
| 2. θά ρεαβαε | 12. θά ρεαβαε βέας |
| 3. τρι ρεαβαε | 13. τρι ρεαβαε βέας |
| 4. ceitpe ρεαβαε | 14. ceitpe ρεαβαε βέας |
| 5. cúig ρεαβαε | 15. cúig ρεαβαε βέας |
| 6. ré ρεαβαε | 16. ré ρεαβαε βέας |
| 7. ρεάτ ρεαβαε | 17. ρεάτ ρεαβαε βέας |
| 8. οτ ρεαβαε | 18. οτ ρεαβαε βέας |
| 9. ναοι ρεαβαε | 19. ναοι ρεαβαε βέας |
| 10. βειέ ρεαβαε | 20. ρίε ρεαβαε |

NOTES ON THE NUMERALS.

§ 1149. When Δον is used, meaning "one," the word ἀμήϊν (a-wau'in), "only," is nearly always added. Δον υβαλλ would ordinarily mean "any apple." But very often "one apple" is simply translated by the noun "υβαλλ." Για μευθ υβαλλ ατά αζατ?

How many apples have you? *ní'l aḡam áct ubáll.* I have only one.

§ 1150. In regard to aspiration, *áon* has exactly the same effect as the feminine article *án* (or the article *án* before a feminine noun), see §§ 438, 441, 503. Examples: *áon ubáll*, *áon fócál*, *áon ouine*, *áon taob*, *áon trúil*, one (or any) apple, word, person, side, eye.

§ 1151. Observe that *véas* is placed always after, not before, the noun. Also that we say *áon ubáll véas*, not *áon ubla véas*. The form (whether singular, plural, etc.) is always decided, not by the meaning, but by the numeral which immediately goes before it. As *áon* means "one," the singular noun follows when we say *áon ubáll véas*, eleven apples.

§ 1152. When no noun follows, the Irish for "two" is *uó*. When a noun follows, it is "*uá*" (*dhau*). The *u* is aspirated, *uá* (*ghau*), unless immediately preceded by one of the consonants, *u*, *n*, *t*, *l*, *r* (DENTALs).

§ 1153. Observe that the plural of the noun never follows *uá*: *uá ubáll*, not *uá ubla*. *Uá áat véas*, twelve cats. We shall see later on that a special form is used in feminine nouns. Before *uá* the article is *án* (not *na*), *án uá ápapáll*, the two horses.

§ 1154. The noun following *uá* is said to be in the *dual number* (Latin *duo*, two), being neither singular nor plural. After a dual noun, *véas* is often aspirated: *uá fear véas* (*ghau ar yaeG*), twelve men. But *véas* is not aspirated if the foregoing noun ends in *u*, *n*, *t*, *l*, *r* (DENTALs).

§ 1155. Τηί, ceit̃ne, cúig, and ré, are usually laid down as not aspirating. The usage of the spoken language varies on this point. Τηί, ceit̃ne, and ré, prefix h to vowels. Τηί capail̃l, ceit̃ne capail̃l, cúig capail̃l, ré capail̃l. Τηί harail, ceit̃ne harail, cúig arail, ré harail.

§ 1156. Not that ceit̃ne (keh'řě, ker'hě) is the Irish for "four" when a noun follows. When no noun follows, the word for "four" is ceátar̃, see § 1006.

§ 1157. The numerals, ρεάct, oct, naoi, and veic̃ eclipse consonants and prefix n- to vowels. They do not affect l, m, n, η and ρ. (See § 390, where m should be added to the letters given).

§ 1158. The plural is used after all the numerals, τηί, ceit̃ne, cúig, ré, ρεάct, oct, naoi, veic̃. By a curious idiom, the singular is used after ρice, 20, ceuo, 100, and mile, 1000. ρice capall, 20 horses; ceuo capall, 100 horses; mile capall, 1,000 horses.

§ 1159. The word ceann and its plural, cinn, are often used with numerals, when the noun is not expressed in English. As, Cía meuo leab̃dar̃ atá agat? Tá óa ceann véag̃. How many books have you? I have twelve. Cá b̃fuil̃ na τηί cinn eile? Where are the other three? Tá ceann aca i st̃ig̃ na ρ̃goile. There is one of them in the schoolhouse.

§ 1160. Tá óuñ mó̃r̃ ar̃ añ ζ̃cnoc, 7 tá

ó á úoriar úeas ar an úúin. Tá cairleán
 móir i n-aice an úúin. Bí mé féin ar báir
 an cairleáin rin aon lá amáin, 7 connaisc
 mé na cuanta i b'fao uaim, 7 na reóla.
 Lá eile do bíor as riubal coir na fairrige,
 7 bí iarfgaire as caint liom. Dubairt fé
 liom go raib fé amuis ar an b'fairrige an
 oíóce roimé rin, 7 go raib saoc móir ann,
 7 sur imcis na líonta uairó. Bí vánta 7
 ceóla saeóilge aise, áct níor tuisgear na
 focail go léir. Bí a úuro saeóilge an-
 úuaró ar fao. An raib rgeulta aise?
 Bí go veimín ceunta aca (of them).

Cáir íás tú na hubla? O'rágar (I left)
 ar an mboró ias, áct ceit're cinn atá im'
 (= in me) róca asam. Tabair óam ceann
 aca, má'r é do coil é. So óá ceann vuit.
 Níl asam anoir áct uball do máire, 7
 uball vom féin. Ná tabair áct ceann
 amáin vom, mar rin (in that case), 7 bíó
 an óá ceann asat féin.

§ 1161. Translate:

We have a nice little garden at home.
 Are there trees in it? There are, and
 apples growing on them in the summer.
 Have you blackberries in the garden? No,
 but we have other berries in it. There are
 blackberries growing in the hedge outside.

Have you all the books there? Yes.
 Do you understand (an vtuigeann tú) all
 the words in them (ionnta in'thá)? I do
 not.

I saw thirteen pigeons on the top of the
 fort. I killed three of them. How many

were there (ann) after that? Sure, there were ten. No. There were only three. The other ten went away (o'imtiḡ dim'ee).

EXERCISE CLXI.

PLURALS (continued).

§ 1162. Nouns of the *2nd declension* (§ 912) and of the *3rd declension* (§ 979) form the plural by adding -a, as bṛóḡ, a shoe, bṛóḡa, shoes. Sometimes, when the last consonant is slender (*i.e.*, when *í* precedes it), nouns of the 2nd declension add *e*, as reáctmáin, a week, reáctmáine (shach'thíně), weeks.

§ 1163. Examples of 2nd declension: bṛóḡ, a shoe, bṛóḡa, shoes; cor, a foot, cora, feet; fuinnreog, an ash tree, fuinnreoga, ash trees; fuinneog, a window, fuinneoga, windows; fuireog, a lark, fuireoga, larks; urireog, a bramble, urireoga, brambles (and all other nouns ending in -og); rál, a heel, rála, heels; adarc, a horn, adarca, horns; glún, a knee, glúna, knees; lúb, a loop; lúba, loops; rṛón, a nose, rṛóna, noses; muc, a pig, muca, pigs; lám, a hand, láma, hands.

§ 1164. Further examples of 2nd declension: ḡaoṫ, a wind, ḡaoṫa, winds; cluar, an ear, cluara, ears; cloṫ, a stone, cloṫa, stones; rpeal, a scythe, rpeala, scythes; vealg, a thorn, vealgá, thorns; ceapc, a hen, ceapca, hens; long, a ship, longa, ships; cailleac, an old woman, cailleaca, old women; veoṫ, a drink, veoṫa, drinks; briatar, a word, briatra, words; ríogaṫ, a kingdom, ríogaṫa, kingdoms.

§ 1165. Final *a* or *e* in plurals, as well as in many other words, are commonly pronounced *ee* in Connacht, and final *a* of strong plurals is commonly pronounced *ee* in Connacht and Ulster.

§ 1166. Examples of 3rd declension: cleap, a trick, a feat, cleapa, tricks, feats; cnám, a bone, cnáma, bones;

lóc, a lake, loča, lakes. If there is a vowel-change in the genitive singular, there is a like change in the plural as crioṛ, a girdle, cnearda, girdles; flait, a prince flaita, princes.

§ 1167. Strong Plurals (see § 1139).

cír, a country	cíora (teer'hǎ), countries
linn, a pool	linnte (lín'tě), pools
ṛpeur, sky	ṛpeurta (shpaer'hǎ), skies
teac, a house	tiḡte (tí'hě), houses
ṛliab, a mountain	ṛléibte (sh'æev'tě), mountains

A few are more irregular still:

bó, a cow	ba (bōh'), cows
bean, a woman	mná (m'nau),* women
ṛḡian, a knife	ṛḡeana (shgan'ǎ), knives
lá, a day	laete (Lae'hě), or laeteanta (Lae'hun-tha), days

§ 1168. After óá or óá, two, feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant make the consonant slender, as óá cōir (yau CHush) two feet, an óá bṛóig (wrō-ig) the two shoes. This attenuation is sometimes accompanied by vowel changes, just as in forming the genitive (§§ 931 to 936). Refer to §§ 1153, 1154.

§ 1169. Vocabulary.

Ciarráiḡe (kee'ar-ee), Kerry, *genitive same*.

ṛaiṛriṅ (fwar'shing), wide, roomy, ample, plentiful.

luēt (Luchth), people, *genitive same*.

luēt ceoil, people of music, *i.e.*, musicians.

ṛinnce (ring'kě), *m.* dancing, *genitive same*.

§ 1170. Tá ceitṛe cora an cāpall, 7 tá óá cōir an óuine. Cāp ṛás tú vo bṛóḡa? Ó'ṛás mé ṛá' (=inṛ an) ṛeomṛia 1aṵ. Cora, ṛála, ḡlúna, láma, ṛróna, áḡarica. 1ṛ ṛaṵa 1aṵ áḡarica na mbó

* Pronounced m'rau in Connacht and Ulster.

(Na mō, of the cows) 1 γCιαρραιζε, 7 ιρ
 γλαρ ιαο na cnuic 1 βραο uaiunn. 1ρ τρομ
 ceapic 1 βραο (*i.e.*, when carried *far*). 1ρ
 caora mōri an t-uas 1 βραο. Bionn cluapa
 aς balla. Tά na rleibte parring 7 na
 cigte gan rā' tiri ūo. Tά loca 7 linnte
 go leon ann. Bί riri 7 mnά, bacaiς 7
 cailleaca, capail 7 ba, muca 7 maonaiōe,
 luēt ceoil 7 luēt minnce, luēt gaeoilze 7
 luēt beurla, ar an donac Dia'pocoin ro
 gāb tōrainn.

§ 1171. The larks are making music for us to-day. It is only (ní' l aēt) three weeks since (ó) I was here before (ceana). The dogs killed the sheep and they only left (níon fás riao aēt) its bones behind them. The women threw (cait) stones at them (leo), but they were not afraid of them (rómpa). Where are the knives? Here they are for you (ro ūuit iao).

EXERCISE CLXII.

§ 1172. STRONG PLURALS (continued).

páirc, a field	páirce, páirceanna (pau'r'känä), fields
áit, a place	áite, áiteanna (au'änä), áiteaca (au'ächä), places
rriáo, a street	rriáioe, rriáioeanna, rriáioeaca, streets
luē, a mouse	luca, lučanna, mice
rriam, a sound	rriamanna, sounds
léim, a leap	léimeanna, leaps
luib, a herb	luibe, luibeanna, herbs
uai, an hour	uaipe, uaipeanna, uaipeannta, hours
litir, a letter	litpe, litpeaca, letters
rriemh, a root	rriemhá, rriemháca, roots
cosa, a part	cosa [Kudh'(ä)CHä], parts
leaba, a bed	leabta, leapa (lap'ä), leabtaaca, leapaaca (lap'ächä, Mun., ä-poch'-ä), beds
ub, an egg	uibe (iv'ë, Munster, ce), uibeaca, eggs

§ 1173. When two forms of the plural, a short and a long form, belong to a noun, the short form is preferred after numerals, as *naoi n-uairé*, nine times, not *naoi n-uairéannta*. In the earlier literature of modern Irish, also, the short forms are preferred, but popular usage prefers the long forms.

NUMERALS ABOVE TWENTY.

§ 1174. When the numeral goes beyond ten, the rule in Irish is to put the smallest number first, the next smallest second, and so on, the largest number coming last. This is just the reverse of the order in English,—one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight=*a hoct ašur fice ašur ceitne ceuo ašur míle*. But the thousands and hundreds may also precede the smaller number.

§ 1175. The following are the numerals from 21 to 40. [When a noun does not immediately follow the numeral, the *a* is usually prefixed to the numerals *don* to *veic* (see § 1008), as in the example given in the foregoing paragraph.]

21. <i>don</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	31. <i>don</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
22. <i>o6</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	32. <i>o6</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
23. <i>tri</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	33. <i>tri</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
24. <i>ceatair</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	34. <i>ceatair</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
25. <i>cúig</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	35. <i>cúig</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
26. <i>fé</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	36. <i>fé</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
27. <i>feact</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	37. <i>feact</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
28. <i>oet</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	38. <i>oet</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
29. <i>naoi</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	39. <i>naoi</i> <i>veug</i> 17 <i>fice</i>
30. <i>veic</i> 17 <i>fice</i>	40. <i>oá</i> <i>ficio</i>

§ 1176. The particle *ir* is used instead of *ašur*, not only in numerals but, for brevity's sake, in ordinary speaking. *Zeumar ir Beadar ir Urian*, James and Peter and Brian. Some suppose it to be a

contracted form of $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$, and so write it $\Delta\rho$ or $\upsilon\rho$, but the simple form $\iota\rho$ has been used for centuries. It is pronounced *iss*, just like the verb $\iota\rho$.

§ 1177. Instead of $\Delta\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, etc., we may also say $\Delta\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\Delta\iota$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ (er *ih'yid'*)=one on twenty, etc. There is also another very idiomatic way of expressing the numbers above 20, namely, by putting the word $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\Delta\omicron$ alone after the first numeral— $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\Delta\omicron$, 30. $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\Delta\omicron$ is the genitive of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (see § 1098), so that $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\Delta\omicron$ means literally 10 of 20, 10 belonging to 20. $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is the dative of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (or the form used after a preposition), The plural of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ is also $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$, as we shall presently see. The form $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\Delta\omicron$ is never used after $\Delta\omicron\omicron$.

§ 1178. $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ = two twenties. Here $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is neither singular nor plural, but *dual*, see §§ 1153, 1154. $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is usually pronounced in two syllables, as if $\omicron\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ (*dhau'h'yid'*). In Munster the first syllable is short (*dha'hidh*).

§ 1179. Numerals from 41 to 60.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 41. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. | 51. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon\zeta$ $\iota\rho$ $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. |
| 50. $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\iota\rho$ $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ | 60. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ |

$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ means three twenties, $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ being the plural of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$.

§ 1180. Numerals from 61 to 80.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 61. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. | 71. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon\zeta$ $\iota\rho$ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. |
| 70. $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\iota\rho$ $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ | 80. $\epsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ |

§ 1181. Numerals from 81 to 100.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 81. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\epsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. | 91. $\Delta\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon\zeta$ $\iota\rho$ $\epsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$,
etc., etc. |
| 90. $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\iota\rho$ $\epsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ | 100. $\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\omicron$ |

¶

§ 1182. Instead of *veic* ἴρ *rice*, etc., the following are found in literature, *triocha* (treechă), 30, *ceathracha* (kah'răchă), 40, *caoga* (kaegă), 50, *reathra* (shaskă), 60, *reachtroga* (shachth'wō'), 70, *oachtroga* (uchth'wō'), 80, *nócha* (nōchă), 90. These forms are not now in ordinary use. When used, they are employed in exactly the same way as *rice*. The genitive of each ends in -*ao*, the dative, dual and plural in -*ao*.

Instead of *veic* ἴρ *óá rice*, the word *leat-ceuo* (lah'h'yaedh), a half-hundred is occasionally used.

§ 1183. The noun follows *rice*, 20, *óá rice*, 40, *trí rice*, 60, *ceitíe rice*, 80, *ceuo*, 100, and *míle*, 1,000, when no smaller numeral precedes these; and after these numbers the noun is used not in the plural but in the singular form, as *ceitíe rice* *feair*, 80 men.

§ 1184. After *cá meuo* or *cía meuo*, how many, the *nominative singular* is used, as *cá (cía) meuo leabair agat?* how many books have you? But "how much" followed by a singular noun in English is rendered by *cá meuo*, *cía meuo*, followed by the *genitive singular* in Irish, as *cá (cía) meuo (or cía an meuo) míne agat?* how much (of) meal have you?

§ 1185. Vocabulary.

Óún-Garbháin (dhoon-Gor'uv-au-in) Dun-garvan.

Cill-Chenní (kil-CHEN'í) Kilkenny.

Ceann-Sáile (kaN [or k'youn] saulě) Kinsale.

Luimneac (Lim'in-ACH) Limerick, gen *Luimníge*.

Porthláirge (purth-Laur-gě) Waterford.

Míle, a mile, does not change after numerals.

§ 1186. Cá meuo ceapc aḡaib? Tá tḡí cinn ceuḡ ip oá fíciú. Cá meuo ub bí aḡaib inoiu? Bí a cúḡ ceuḡ aḡ fíciú aḡainn. Cá meuo caoḡa cúḡ tú leac cum an aonaḡ? Caoḡá aḡur tḡí fíciú ip ceuo. Aḡ oíol tú an oḡeao rin? Oo oíolar (I sold, *i.e.* yes), 7 ip tḡuaḡ liom ḡan oá ceuo eile aḡam. Fuairi mé tuilleao aḡur tḡí ceuo punt oḡia.

§ 1187. It is (Tá) 159 miles from Dublin to (ḡo) Cork, and 125 miles to Dungarvan, and 73 miles to Kilkenny, and 177 miles to Kinsale, and 119½ miles to Limerick, and 144 miles to Derry, and 130 miles to Galway, and 101 miles (míle 7 ceuo) to Belfast, and 97 miles to Waterford.

EXERCISE CLXIII.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

§ 1188. The *Imperfect Tense* is the form of the verb used in Irish, when the words "used to" are used in English, as shown in § 706. All verbs, regular and irregular, form the *imperfect* by substituting certain endings for the endings of the *present tense* (§ 690.)

§ 1189. Example:

éḡeoiḡn (h'ed'in), I used to believe.

éḡeoiḡá (h'ed'au) you [*sing.*], used to believe.

éḡeoiḡao (h'ed'uch, h'ed'uw'), [he, she, it], used to believe.

éḡeoiḡair (h'ed'imeesh), we used to believe.

ἔπειθεᾶὸ ρίβ, ye used to believe.
 ἔπειθοίρ (h'red'ideesh) they used to
 believe.

§ 1190. Example:

ἠολ-αινν (wul'in), I used to praise.

ἠολ-τά (wul'thau), you used to praise.

ἠολαὸ (wul'UCH, wul'uw'), [he, she, it],
 used, etc.

ἠολαμοίρ (wul'ă-mweesh), we used to
 praise.

ἠολαὸ ρίβ, ye used to praise.

ἠολαθοίρ (wul'ă-dheesh), they used to
 praise.

§ 1191. It does not appear that ἔπειθεᾶὸ
 μέ, ἠολαὸ μέ, are ever used for ἔπειθινν,
 ἠολαινν, or that ἔπειθεᾶὸ τύ, ἠολαὸ τύ,
 are ever used instead of ἔπειθεᾶ, ἠολτά,
 notwithstanding what some grammarians
 lay down.

§ 1192. Instead of	we may say
ἔπειθίμρ	ἔπειθεᾶὸ ρινν
ἠολαμοίρ	ἠολαὸ ρινν
ἔπειθοίρ	ἔπειθεᾶὸ ριαθ
ἠολαθοίρ	ἠολαὸ ριαθ.

§ 1193. Instead of ἔπειθίμρ, ἔπειθεᾶμυρ (h'red'ă-
 mwish, often h'red'ă-mwish) is heard in the Northern
 half of Ireland, and the corrupt form ἔπειθεᾶὸ μυρ
 (μυρ = ρινν) is also heard. The 3rd plural ending in
 -αθοίρ is commonly pronounced -αίρ (-ădeesh) with
 slender σ, as ἠολαίρ.

§ 1194. In the Northern half of Ireland, the σ of the
 3rd singular (ἔπειθεᾶσ, ἠολασ) is changed in pronuncia-
 tion into τ (unaspirated) when followed by ρέ, ρί, ρινν,
 ρίβ, ριαθ, *i.e.*, by any personal pronoun commencing with
 ρ. In Munster, on the other hand, the ρ of the pronoun
 is often given its broad sound after the ending -ασ.

§ 1195. In the 2nd person singular ending, -teá, -tá, become teá, tá (hau), except after o, n, t, l, r (DENTALS), also ò, ò, ò, and in monosyllables after ð. See §§ 1002, 1003, 1004. ðlacá (γλοK'hau), you used to take; o'fáðtá (dhaug'hau), you used to leave; o'á o'tuicteá (dhig'hau), if you [had] understood.

§ 1196. When the verb "would" is used in English to describe what used to take place, the imperfect is used in Irish. "He would often say to me" = ir mimic doberao ré liom, it is often he used to say to me.

§ 1197. In the case of such English phrases as "if he believed," "if he had believed" (implying that he *did not* believe), use o'á with the *imperfect* in Irish, o'á ðceireao ré. O'á molainn é, if I praise him, or, if I had praised him.

§ 1198. When no other particle, such as ní, o'á, nac, so, an, comes before the imperfect, o is used before it, as o molainn é, I used to praise him. But o is often omitted except when a vowel or f follows, as molainn, but o'ólainn, I used to drink, o'fanao ré, he used to stay.

§ 1199. Plurals (continued).

Nouns of more than one syllable, ending in e, usually form the plural by changing e into í (ee), as iarðairie, a fisherman, iarðairí (ee'-assG-irce) fishermen.

§ 1200. Instead of iarðairí, we find iarðairíoe often written, and in older writings, iarðairieao. Whether the ending is -í, -íoe or -eao, the pronunciation is ee

Sometimes -tó is written, but this is incorrect, as the sound of -tó is not *ee*, but like *y* in *happy*, and in Munster, -tó is usually pronounced -tʰ.

§ 1201. The following nouns change *e* into *i* (or *ióe*) in the plural: *buille*, a blow; *páirce*, a child; *cóirce*, a coach; *cúinne*, a corner; *rúirce*, a flail; *tairóire*, a ghost; *teachtairce*, a messenger; *iomaire*, a ridge; *muincille*, a sleeve; *túirne*, a spinning-wheel; *maíre*, a stick; *uirge*, water; *cleirce*, a feather; *fáinne*, a ring; *ráite*, a quarter year.

§ 1202. The plural of *baile*, a town, is *bailce* (*bwal'ě*), towns; *míle*, a thousand, *mílce* (*meel'ě*), thousands; *uirne*, a person, a man; *uoirne*, persons, people.

§ 1203. Nouns ending in -óe or -ge form the plural in -te, as *rzeuluiróe*, a storyteller, *rzeuluiróte* (*shgae'l'i-hě*), storytellers; *coiróe*, a person who goes on foot (*cor*), *coiróte* (*Kush'i-hě*); *cioróe*, a heart, *cioróte* (*Kree'hě*); *Criorcáiróe*, a Christian, *Criorcáiróte* (*kreeesth'i-hě*).

§ 1204. Vocabulary:

tiorcán (*thrus'Gaun*), furniture, *genitive*, *tiorcáin*.

an- (*on*), prefix, means "very" with adjectives, "great" with nouns.

an-eagla, great fear; *an-doirnear*, great pleasure.

bárac only in the phrases—

i mbárac (*ă maur'ACH*), to-morrow (adverb).

an lá i mbárac, to-morrow (noun).

an maidoin i mbárac, to-morrow morning.

an tráctnóna i mbárac, to-morrow evening.

Lá ar n-a bárac (*Lau'r-na-waur'ACH*), the following day.

ar éigin (*er ae'gin*), hardly, with difficulty.

feusaim (*fae'dhim*), I can, I am able.

urthór (*urra-wōr*), the greater part, *genitive*, *urthóir*.

forthór (*furra-wōr*), same as *urthór*, *gen.*, *forthóir*.

iongnad (*ee'naw'*, Conn. Ulst., *oo'na*, Munst.), wonder, surprise. *Tá iongnad orm*, I am surprised.

§ 1205. *Nuair bíod' Domnall ar meirge, do bhuircead ré tiorcán an tige, 7 annrín (then) do únaod ré an uoirce 7 ní leircead ré uirne ar bitircead. 'Do bíod' an-eagla*

Δι α μιντιν ποιμε, 7 ο'φανασοιρ αμυιξ
 ας πετεαμ ζο οτεροεαο Δομνολλ 'η-α
 εοολαο. Αηηριν οο ετιγοιρ ιρτεαο ζο
 ποαοι. Οά βρεικτεά Δομνολλ αη μαοοιν
 λά αη η-α βάμιας, βαο εημαξ λεατ ε. Νι
 λειζεαο αη νάμιε οο πευεαοιτ αη ουινε.
 Ιρ μινις οο εαιτινν φειν ταμολλ ας ααιτ
 λειρ, αετ ιρ αη ειζιη ο'φευοαιν ποαο οο
 βαιτ αη. Οο βίοο ηα παίροι 7 ηα οαοινε
 ειλε ας μαζαο φαοι, 7 οο εμυροιρ νάμιε
 αηη, αετ ηι οηζλαο φέ φειν α βευλ αη φεαο
 υρηόοιη αη λαε.

§ 1206. The boats used to come into
 (ιηηαν) this harbour in the beginning of
 the summer, and the fishermen used to stay
 (οομνυιξ) here throughout the summer.
 They used to tell (to) us stories, and indeed
 they were good storytellers (βα μαιτ ηα ρζ.
 140). We often used to sit listening to (λε)
 them, and we used to write the stories they
 would tell us, and they would be surprised
 when we would read the stories for them.
 They used to go away in the autumn, and
 we used to feel very lonely after them.

EXERCISE CLXIV.

THE PAST TENSE.

§ 1207. Read §§ 939, 941, 942. The
 forms given in these paragraphs are all 3rd
 person singular. Read also §§ 670 and
 671, in which the endings of the different
 persons of the past tense of βί are given.
*The same endings are used in all regular
 verbs, i.e., in all but four or five verbs.*

§ 1208. Example :

éireo-eas (h' *red'uss*), I believed.
 éireoir (h' *red'ish*) you believed.
 éireo (h' *red'*), [he, she, it] believed.
 éireoemair (h' *red'umur*), we believed.
 éireoebair (h' *red'uwur*), ye believed.
 éireoebair (h' *red'udhur*), they believed.

§ 1209. Example :

molar (wul *uss*) I praised.
 molar (wul'ish), you praised.
 mol (wul), [he, she, it], praised.
 molamair (wul'umur), we praised.
 molabair (wul'uwur), ye praised.
 molarbair (wul'udhur), they praised.

§ 1210. The third person singular of the past tense (*éireo, mol*) can be used with any personal pronoun.

Instead of	we can say
éireoear, molar	éireo mé, mol mé
éireoir, molar	éireo tú, mol tú
éireoemair, molamair	éireo rinn, mol rinn
éireoebair, molabair	éireo sib, mol sib
éireoebair, molarbair	éireo siad, mol siad

§ 1211. The forms in the left hand column of the foregoing paragraph are more used in Southern than in the Northern half of Ireland. In the Northern half, *éireoear, molar, éireoir, molar* are common in answer to questions; the 3rd plural in *-air* is in fairly general use, the 1st plural less general, and the 2nd plural very rarely used.

§ 1212. In Munster, instead of *éireoemair, molamair*, the slender ending *éireoemair, molamair* (-*mwir*) is usual; also *éireoebair, molabair* (-*wir*) instead of *-bair*, in the second plural.

§ 1213. Plurals (continued).

Nouns ending in *-ín* add *-í* (or *íoe*, pron. *ee*) in the plural, as *caíín*, a girl, *caííní* or *caííníoe* (*Kal'eenee*) girls.

§ 1214. Give plurals and meanings of *neomín*, *guyrcín*, *cáibín*, *ppailpín*, *uuroín*, *crúircín*, *uoneoilín*, also the plurals of the nouns in *-ín*, §§ 1081 to 1084.

§ 1215. Nouns ending in *-óir*, *-úir*, *-éir*, meaning persons, add *-í* in the plural, as *bádóir*, a boatman, *bádóirí*, boatmen. In like manner, *uoirpóir*, a doorkeeper, *uocúir* (*dhuCH'thoor*), a doctor, *táillúir*, a tailor, *riúinéir* (*shoon'aer*), a joiner, *muilnéir*, a miller, *shgréev-neoir* (*shgreev-nōr*), a writer, *leuctóir* (*lae'hōr*), a reader.

§ 1216. Nouns of more than one syllable ending in *-a* usually form the plural in *-aíde*, pronounced *-ee*. *Seata*, a gate, *seataíde* (*gath'ee*), gates.

§ 1217. In older writings, we find this ending spelled *-ada*, *seataada*. The pronunciation is the same, *-ee*. It is only quite recently that *-aí* has been written, but this form introduces a new digraph into modern Irish spelling, and is objected to by some. Some write it *-aio*.

§ 1218. Give meanings and plurals of *mála*, *reomra*, *cóta*, *tigearna*, *póca*, *púca*, *riopa*, *eala*, *balla*, *peata*.

§ 1219. A few nouns of the first declension, *not verbal nouns*, ending in *-ad* have the plural in *-aíde*, as *marḡad*, a market; *marḡaíde* (*mor'áGee*), markets; *maḡad*, a dog; *maḡaíde* (*modh'áree*), dogs; *rlabrad*, a chain; *rlabraíde* (*slou'ree*), chains.

§ 1220. Like *ḡreivdear*, form the past tense of *briar*, *briúig*, *uóig*, mill, *caoir*, *léig*, *buail*, *cait*, *rin*, *beannuig*, *laguig*, *meuuiḡ*, *glaoir*, *cuig*, *uúirig*, *cuir*, *riḡ*, *coirriḡ*, *ceannuig*, *uḡuir*, *cuir*, *reinn*, *gúir*, *ruir*, *lúig*, *coirriḡ*, *coḡnnuig*, *leig*, and give the meaning of each.

§ 1221. Like *uolair* form the past tense of *uún*, *cuom*, *glac*, *rgriob*,* *ḡab*, *cóg*, *uóil*, *meair*, *rcas*. Give meanings.

* Note that *l*, *n*, *r* cannot be aspirated, and that *r* cannot be aspirated when any other consonant than *l*, *n*, *r*, comes after it.

§ 1222. The particle *oo* is either expressed or understood before the past tense, except in a few irregular verbs. If the verb begins with a vowel or *ř*, *oo* cannot be omitted, as *o'ólař* (*dhól'uss*), I drank; *o'řáraoam* (*dhauss'udhur*), they grew; *o'it-eamam* (*dih'umur*), we ate.

§ 1223. Instead of *oo*, *no* was formerly used. *Ro* is still used in a contracted form, being always joined to certain particles when they precede the past tense, as *ní*, not; *níom itear*, I did not eat; *nać*, not (interrogative), as *naćam itir*, commonly shortened to *nám itir*, did you not eat? *So*, that; *řum it řé*, that he ate; *nać*, that not; *naćam ćmiero řé*, usually *nám ćmiero řé*, that he did not believe; *muna*, if not; *munam ćmieroamam*, if we did not believe, etc. See § 974.

§ 1224. Form the past tense of the following, with *o'* (for *oo*) prefixed in each instance: *árouiř*, *řás*, *řeuc*, *řan*, *ól*, *řár*, *ćmriř*, *it*, *řiařmriř*, *iomřmriř*, *ullmriř*.

§ 1225. The particle *an* (*un*) is used in asking a question. It eclipses the initial consonant of a verb, as *an** *řmieroam tú?* *do you believe?* Before the past tense *an* combines with *no*, forming *am* (*er*) *am mol tú é?* did you praise it? *am ólař é?* did you drink it?

* In colloquial Irish the *n* of this particle is usually dropped unless the verb followed begins with a vowel, and sometimes the whole particle is dropped, but its eclipsing force remains,—*řmieroam tú?* or *řmieroam tú?* But before a vowel, *n* is always pronounced, as *an n-it-eam tú?* or *'n-it-eam tú?* *do you eat?* When *an* is the interrogative form of *ir*, it is always pronounced, as *an maic leat é?* *do you like it?*

§ 1226. N.B.—Although *oo* is used before the imperfect (*oo molaínn, o'óláínn*) and the conditional (*oo molaínn, o'óláínn*), yet *no* is never used with these tenses. When any of the particles (*ní, nač, go, an, muna, etc.*), which combine with *no* before the past tense, are used before the imperfect or conditional, they are used in their simple form, *oo* being omitted, as *ní molaínn, I used not to praise, nač molaínn, go molaínn, an molaínn.*

§ 1227. Vocabulary :

čánđavav (haun'-ugudhur; Munster, haun'udhur), they came, 3rd plural of čáimig.

řavavav, 3rd plural of řav.

čhavav ((CHOO'a-dhur), 3rd plural of čhav.

čvav-'n-áivve=čvav i n-áivve, feet on high, *i.e.*, at full gallop.

éivđevann leiv, he succeeds.

čláivřeváč (klaur'shach) *f.*, harp, *genitive* čláivřivđe.

av an řčláivřivđ, on the harp.

čevv (*faedh*) *f.*, a string, a cord; *genitive* čévve.

av čévve (*er haed*), on a string.

řvřv (*purth*), *genitive* řvřv (*pwirt*), } a tune.

řvnn (*iun*), *genitive* řvnn (*fwinn*), } an air.

čřavna (*thross'nă*), across (followed by *genitive*).

řevvaim (*faedh'im*), I can, I am able.

nívř řevv, could not, was not able.

av lečavó (*lah'üw*), open.

řavvaim (*Ga'win*), *m.*, a calf.

řnáčáč (*Gnau'hach*), customary, usual.

§ 1228. Translate: An đřaca tú na čailíní úv av an mbóčav ivvóé? Čhavav ivřeváč ivř av đřáivřv 7 đřavnevav nevviní. Anřivřv (then) čánđavav amáč av an mbóčav avřv 7 v'řáđavav na řevvavřv av lečavó 'n-a nvivó. Úí bó 7 řavvaim av an mbóčav, 7 nvav řavvavav na řevvavřv av lečavó, čhavav ivřeváč. Úí řevvur Ó Đřvaim av vvl řivř av bóčav 7 na mavvavřv leiv, mav iv řnáčáč leiv. Nvav čvnnav av đv na mavvavřv, v'imčivđ ří av čvav-'n-áivve 7 av řavvaim 'n-a vivó. leđavav av člavřv 7 čhavav čřavna av řivřv evřna úv čall, 7 mivlevav av

εορνα δι ραθ. Νίσι ρευσ Σευμυρ ιαθ το
 εαραθ.

§ 1229. Did you write the letter? Where did you put it? Did you tell (to) Brian that Niall left this town? Did you not ask him (ριαρρυνιζ θε) if (αν combined with πο) he succeeded? If you did not (ask), you must write another letter and send it (ι' ευρι) to him (ευριζε) to-morrow. Used you not to play on the harp long ago? I used (to play), but I am afraid that I cannot play on it now. I heard that you played a tune on it last week. I did not indeed. I have not put (past tense) a finger on a string of a harp for a year (λε βλιαθαιν). It is long since I played a single tune (say, it is (ιρ) long that I have not played any tune) on the harp.

EXERCISE CLXV.

PLURALS CONTINUED

§ 1230. Nouns (chiefly of one syllable) with plural in -τα or -τε :

ολιγεαθ (*dlee'ūw, dlee*) *m.*, a law ; ολιγετε (*dli'hě*), laws.

ρι, a king ; ριογετα (*ree'hă*), kings.

νιθ or νι (*nee*) *m.*, a thing ; νειτε (*ne'hě*), things.

ζνο, business ; ζνοτα (*G'nō'hă*), affairs.

Θια, God ; θειτε (*dae'hě*), gods.

καοι, a way ; καοιτε (*Kee'hě*), ways.

θαοι (*dhee*) *m.*, an ignorant person, plural θαοιτε (*dhee'hě*).

ραοι, a learned person, plural ραοιτε (*see'hě*).

θηραοι (*dhree*) *m.*, druid, magician, plural ηραοιτε (*dhree'hě*).

υλαιοι (*dh'Lee*) *f.*, a lock of hair, plural υλαιοιτε (*dh'Lee'hě*).

§ 1231. Ζε, a goose, plural ζεαυνα (*gae'nă*). The historical form of this word is ζεαθ, gen. sing. and nom. plural γεοιθ. These forms are preserved in Scotland.

§ 1232. Cnú (K'noo) *f.*, a nut, plural cnóta (K'nee). The various forms of this word are very uncertain.

§ 1233. Plurals of the Fifth Declension (see Ex. CLVII.)

(a) Formed by attenuating the genitive singular:—

lača, a duck; lačain (Loch'in), ducks.
 cú, a hound; coin (K'in), or cona (Kun'a), hounds.
 ríce, twenty; rícto, twenties, see § 1179.
 caora, a sheep; caoiriġ (Keer'ee), sheep.
 breiteam, a judge; breiteamain, judges.
 comuira, a neighbour; comuirain (Kōr'sin), neighbours.

(b) Ending in a:—

cú, see above.
 mí, a month; míora (mee'să), months.
 cuirle, a vein; cuirleanna (Kish'ună), veins.
 teangā, a tongue; teangta (tang'hă), tongues.
 cačair, a chair; cačairēča (Koh'eerăčhă), chairs.
 cačair, a city; cačirača (Koh'răčhă), cities.
 eiriir, an oyster; eiriirača (esh'răčhă), oysters.

(c) Ending in e:—

ġaba, a smith; ġabne (Gav'ně), smiths.
 abā, a river; abne (av'ně), rivers.
 caira, a friend; cáirve (Kaur'ăě), friends.
 náma, an enemy; náirve (Nauv'ăě), enemies.
 teine, a fire; teinte (tin'tě), fires.
 rliġe, a way; rliġte (sh'l'hě), ways.
 coill, a wood; coillte (Kel'te), woods.
 móin, turf; móinte (mōn'tě), bogs.

§ 1234. In colloquial Irish, another syllable is often added to some of the foregoing plurals, as teangtača for teangā, teinteča for teinte, abneča for abne, etc.

§ 1235. The plurals of ačair, máčair, veairbráčair and veairbráir now in use are ačirača (ah'răčhă), máčirača (mauh'răčhă), veairbráčirača (der'raah'răčhă, b silent), and veairbráirača (der'iv-hoorăčhă), sisters.

GENITIVE OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1236. In the GENITIVE SINGULAR, adjectives undergo changes similar to the changes of nouns, *e.g.*, an bean mór, *the big woman*; na mná móire (mō'rě), *of the big woman*; laoir na mná móire áirnis tar lear, *the lay of the big woman who came*

over sea (thor lar'). The rules for these changes are easily remembered when we know the changes of nouns.

§ 1237. An adjective ending in a *broad* consonant (*i.e.*, a consonant preceded by a broad vowel) forms the GENITIVE MASCULINE by *attenuation*, like the masculine nouns in Exercise CXLI, and the GENITIVE FEMININE by *attenuation* with *e* added, like the feminine nouns in Ex. CXLVII.*

§ 1238. Examples of adjectives, genitive masculine :
 An cat mór, *the great battle*; genitive Lá an cat a móir (mór) *the day of the great battle*; an t-eun óg, *the young bird*; clúm (kloowh') an éin óg, *the young bird's plumage*.

§ 1239. Examples of adjectives, genitive feminine :
 An cor oub, *the black foot*, fear na coire ouibe (dhiv'g) *the man of (i.e. having) the black foot*.
 An rían gear, *the sharp knife*; cor na ríne gear (gae're) *the handle (lit. foot) of the sharp knife*.

§ 1240. The initial of the adjective is aspirated by a masculine noun in the genitive, as Cuan an Fíh Mór (Koo'an un-ir' wór), (the) *Great Man's Bay*, name of a bay in Connemara, uallao an capall bán (waa' in), *the white horse's saddle*.†

§ 1241. The genitive of nouns of the *third* and *fifth* declensions (*i.e.*, nouns forming the genitive by adding *a* or a consonant) ought not to have the initial of the

* An adjective is masculine when it qualifies a masculine noun, and feminine when it follows a feminine noun.

† Another form of uallao is iallao (iall, ce'al, means *a leather strap, a thong*).

adjective following them aspirated, as **Clann Aoda** **Duirde**, *the descendants of Aodh the Yellow(-haired)*; **bruač an locha móir**, *the brink of the great lake*. Usage, however, differs somewhat on this point.

§ 1242. Euphony or convenience of pronunciation often prevents aspiration. For example, **τ** and **ϑ** are usually not aspirated when the preceding word ends in **ϑ**, **n**, **τ**, **λ**, **ρ** (DENTALS). **C** and **ξ** are usually not aspirated when the preceding word ends in **c**, **ξ**, or **ηξ**. **ρ** and **b** are usually not aspirated when the preceding word ends in **ρ**, **b**, or **m**. These exceptions apply to most rules for aspirations of nouns or adjectives.

§ 1243. Vocabulary.

conn (thUN; Munster, thoon) *f.*, a wave. *Genitive* **tuinne** (thin'ē), *plural* **tonna** (thUN'ā).
bruač (broo'ACH) *m.*, brink. *Genitive* **bruaic** (broo'eh).

§ 1244. *Give the Irish for:* The bald man's horse. The big horse's halter. The blind woman's purse. The black hen's eggs. The taste of the cheap wine. The colour of the dear wine. The middle of the clean floor. The waves of the rough (**ζαρῖ**) sea. The people (**λυττ**) of the cold heart. The girl of the crooked foot. The people of the New Island. On the brink of the full lake. The lad of the grey (**ζλαρ**) eye. The apples of the tall tree. The land of (the) lasting (**buan**) life. Against the swift (**λυαč**) wind. The red-haired (**ρυαč**) woman's husband. The end of the broad road. The young woman's shoes.

EXERCISE CLXVI.

GENITIVE OF ADJECTIVES CONTINUED.

§ 1245. Adjectives undergo the same vowel-changes as nouns in the genitive. See §§ 883, 931.

Adjective.	Genitive Masculine.	Genitive Feminine.
lom, bare	luim (Lim)	luime (Lim'ë)
gorim, blue	guriim (Gir'im)	guriime (Gir'i-më)
oonn, brown	ouinn (dhiñ)	ouinne (dhiñ'ë)
cróm, heavy	cruiim (thrim)	cruiime (thrim'ë)
boib, rude	buiib (bwir'ib)	buiibe (bwir'i-bë)
bog, soft	buiç (bwig)	buiçe (bwig'ë)
cróm, bent	cruiim (Krim)	cruiime (Krim'ë)
geal, bright, white	gil, (gil)	gile (gil'ë)
beag, small	bic (big)	bice (big'ë)
ceapc, right	cipc (kir'ë)	cipce (kir'ë)
meap, active	mic (mir)	mice (mir'ë)
reapb, bitter	reipb (sher'iv)	reibe (sher'i-vë)
ceap, pretty	ceip (desh)	ceice (desh'ë)
ceapç, red	ceipç (der'ig)	ceiçe (der'i-gë)
reapç, lean	reipç (sheng)	reicçe (sheng'ë)
Eipeannaç *	Eipeannaic (aer'un-iy')	Eipeannaice aer'un-ee
Albanaç *	Albanaic (ol'ä-bun-iy')	Albanaice ol'ä-bun-ee
Saçranaç *	Saçranaic (soss'un-iy')	Saçranaice (soss'un-ee)
Loçlannaç *	Loçlannaic (Luch'lun-iy')	Loçlannaice (Luch'lun-ee)
oipneaç, straight *	oipic (deer'iy')	oipice (deer'ee)
uaicneaç, lonely*	uaicnic (oo'eg-niy')	uaicnice (oo'eg-nee)

* Note the difference between the sound of -ic and -ice at the end of words. In words of more than one syllable, the letters ic, ic, aic, aic, uic, uic, sound like *y* in *trusty*, *property*, *heresy*; if e be added (ice, ice, aice, aice, uice, uice), the sound is like that of *ee* in *trustee*, *repartee*, *Pharisee*. The sound of *y* at the end of a word is usually hardened into *g* in Munster, e.g., Eipeannaic = aer'un-ig, oipic = deer'ig.

Adjective.	Genitive Masculine.	Genitive Feminine.
ξυρ, sharp	ξείη (gaer)	ξείηε (gaer'ē)
φίονν, fair	φίνν (fiñ)	φίννε (fiñ'ē)
φιάτ, generous	φείτ (fael)	φείτε (fael'ē)
φλιού, wet	φλιό (fiñ)	φλιόε (fiñ'ē)

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1246. Adjectives can be formed from many nouns by adding -άδ or -εάδ. Such adjectives form the genitive masculine and feminine like Ἀλβανάδ and οἰμειάδ. Examples :

φείη, anger ; φείηάδ, angry.
 φείηαίη, standing ; φείηαίηάδ (shass'u-wach), steadfast.
 οἰμειάτ, endeavour ; οἰμειάτáδ, energetic.
 φυίτ, blood ; φυίτáδ (fiw'i'tach), bloody.
 ξνó, business ; ξνóτáδ (G'nó'hach), busy ; οἰμó-ξνóτáδ, ill-employed.
 κλά, fame ; κλάτáδ (kloo'tach) famous.
 δέαρ, gladness ; δέαράδ, glad
 λύτξάτáδ, βρόσáδ, ρίμεισáδ, glad, joyful.
 φευρ, grass ; φευράδ, grassy.
 οἰμξίφ, grief ; οἰμξέαράδ, mournful.
 κογνάη, help ; κογνάτáδ, (koon'tach), helpful.
 φάοτáη, exertion ; φάοτáηάδ (sach'tach), industrious.
 βνευξ, a lie ; βνευξάδ, lying, false.
 κάρραξ, a rock ; κάρραξέáδ (kar'rig-ach), rocky.
 βρόν, sorrow ; βρόνάδ, sorrowful.
 κλέαρ, a trick ; κλέαράδ, tricky.
 λάβ, a twist ; λάβάδ, deceitful.
 τυίηρε, weariness ; τυίηρεάδ, weary, sad.
 οἰμειάτ, a grudge ; οἰμειάτáδ, inhospitable.
 φάοξάτ, life ; φάοξάτáδ (sae'lach), long-lived.
 βυάτó, success ; βυάτóάδ, victorious.
 φάίτ, one's fill ; φάίτáδ, satiated.

§ 1247. Vocabulary.

áη ξηυάξ (Groo'ag), *f.*, the hair of the head ; *genitive*,
 ηά ξηυάξε (Groo'eg-ē).
 φλέαηαίη (shou'in), slippery.
 τάτáηρεάδ (thaur'shach), *m.*, a threshold ; *genitive*, τάτáη-
 ρίξ (thaur'shly').
 οεαρ, pretty, *also means* right (hand, foot, side, etc.)

D

ελά (klae), left (hand, etc.)

κραοὺ (kraev ; Cernacht, kree'uv), *f.*, a branch ; *genitive*,

κραοιδε (kree've) ; plural, κραοδα.

κραοδάς, branchy.

§ 1248. Translate into English : ἄπερ να
 ζυμῶσις φιννε. Ceann móir na céille bige.
 Ir pleamain táirreac an tige móir. Fál
 timceall na páirce luime. Dhuatna mná
 buirbe. Abhán na fuireoige bige veirge.
 Bí ré ag rínead a láime veire cúgam.
 Tá neart adomair buig agat anro. Bó
 na haóairce cruime. Táinig dhian i
 n-agair an trluais loclannais. B' í
 nóra émonna cailín na rúile zuirme, 7
 b' í lerbia cailín na rúile vuidé géine.

§ 1249. *Give the Irish for :* The two ends
 of the white (zeal) rod. He was drinking
 the bitter draught (veoc). The brown
 bull's horns. The sails of the little boat,
 and the masts of the great ship. The
 generous man's welcome. The island of
 the dark (vub) foreigner. The days of the
 wet weather. The brink of the white rock.
 The dove (colm) of the sorrowful music.
 The work of a heavy hand. The people
 (lucc) of the fine (caol) clothing (euoadé).
 The poems of the Scottish bard. The
 poems of a Scottish bard. The little
 fisherman's nets. The mountains of a
 lonely country. The hawk of the branchy
 wood.

EXERCISE CLXVII.

THE FUTURE TENSE.

§ 1250. The endings of the persons in the future tense are the same as for the future of *βί* (see § 688), except that in most verbs *φ* follows the stem.

§ 1251. This letter *φ* is now usually pronounced *h*, as *μολφασ*, pronounced *mul'hudh*. The *h* sound combines with *b*, *o*, *z*, changing them into *p*, *t*, *c*, respectively. *Σγιοφρασ* pronounced *shgi'pudh*, *κρηοφρασ* = *kret'udh*, *φάσφασ* = *fau'kudh*.

§ 1252. Example.

κρηοφρασ (*kret'fudh*, *kret'udh*), I shall or will believe.

κρηοφίρ (*kret'fir*, *kret'ir*), you shall or will believe.

κρηοφίρ (*kret'fee*, *kret'ee*), [he, she, it] shall or will believe.

κρηοφίμι (*kret'fimid*, *kret'imid*), we shall or will believe.

κρηοφίτε (*kret'fihee*, *kret'ihee*), ye shall or will believe.

κρηοφίσι (*kret'fid*, *kret'id*), they shall or will believe.

§ 1253. Example.

μολφασ (*mul'fudh*, *mul'hudh*), I shall or will praise.

μολφίρ (*mul'fwir*, *mul'hir*), you shall or will praise.

μολφίρ (*mul'fwee*, *mul'hee*), [he, she, it] shall or will praise.

μολφάμι (*mul'fā-mwid*, *mul'hā-mwid*), we shall or will praise.

μολφάτε (*mul'fā-hee*, *mul'hee*), ye shall or will praise.

μολφάσι (*mul'fwid*, *mul'hid*), they shall or will praise.

§ 1254. With regard to the pronunciation of the 3rd person singular, we have given *-ee* as to sound of the ending *-ίρ*, as in all other words ending in those letters. It would be more exact, however, in all such words to give, as the nearest English sound

of *ib* or *ig*, the sound of *y* in the word *trusty*, which is easily distinguished from *ee* in *trustee*. In Munster, this *y* sound is usually hardened to *-ig*, but when a personal pronoun follows, the *g* is not sounded, e.g., *mol'faió ríb*, pronounced *mul'hí shiv*.

§ 1255. The second person plural is also spelled *chreiofí*, *mol'fai*, and incorrectly, *chreiofíó*, *mol'faió*. But all these forms may be regarded as obsolete, the form in use being *chreiofíó ríb*, *mol'faió ríb*.

§ 1256. The third person singular of the future can be used with any personal pronoun.

Instead of	we can say
<i>chreiof'ead</i> , <i>mol'fai</i>	<i>chreiofíó mé</i> , <i>mol'faió mé</i> .
<i>chreiof'ir</i> , <i>mol'faiir</i>	<i>chreiofíó tú</i> , <i>mol'faió tú</i> .
<i>chreiof'imis</i> , <i>mol'faimais</i>	<i>chreiofíó rínn</i> , <i>mol'faió rínn</i> .
<i>chreiof'is</i> , <i>mol'fais</i>	<i>chreiofíó ríad</i> , <i>mol'faió ríad</i> .

§ 1257. Like *chreiof'ead*, form the future of *buir*, *bhúig*, *óóig*, *mill*, *caoin*, *léig*, *buail*, *cait*, *ríl*, *rín*, *feic*, *tuis*, *bain*, *cuir*, *riú*, *coirruig*, *shuis*, *tuit*, *reinn*, *suib*, *ruib*, *luis*, *leig*, *léim*, *mair*, give meanings.

§ 1258. Like *mol'fai*, form the future of *óéan*, *óúin*, *chom*, *glac*, *righiob*, *fág*, *tóg*, *feud*, *fan*, *óiol*, *ól*, *fár*, *meaf*, *r'ead*, *reaf*. Give meanings.

§ 1259. Vocabulary.

leonaím (*lón'im*), I desolate (a poetic word).

ar air (*er ash*), back, *as in* "come back."

an claióe (*klei*), *m.*, the fence (of earth or stone); *genitive same*; plural, *claióte* (*klei'hé*).

le h-air (*le hash*), beside, by the side of, *followed by noun in the genitive*.

meaf, esteem; *óí-meaf* (*dee-vass*), *m.*, *disesteem*; *genitives*, *meafa*, *óí-meafa*.

i n-airíoe, up; *tóg i n-airíoe*, raise up.

§ 1260. Translate:

"*Ní chreiof'ead go veo ó don a beirdeaf beo 'beir* (= *beróir*) *boct nó go leonfaió an bair tú.*"

Ψανφαρό tú ανηρο nó ζο θρεϊσφιη μιρε
 ας τεαάτ αρ αιρ. Ανηριν cuiρηρό tú ρυαρ
 αν ρuinneος, 7 léimφρό tú amaá αρ αν-
 ρηάιο, 7 μηφρό tú ριορ ζο οτί αν τοβαη 7
 ρυιόρη αρ αν ζελαίθε ατά λε ηαιρ αν
 τοβαη. Αν νοευηφαρό tú ριν? Θευηραο.
 Λειζφρό μιρε αν ρuinneος ανυαρ ανηριν,
 7 ούνραο αν οοηαρ. Σίλφρό ριαο ανηριν
 ζυη tú ατά ιρτιζ.

§ 1261. Translate:

We will not allow (λεϊζ οο) our own
 Irish to die (§ 1117). We will not leave it
 under disesteem. We will raise it up
 again. We will take delight in it, we will
 read it and we will write it. We will not
 desist (ρταο) from (οε) that work until we
 shall understand it as well as our fathers
 understood it. It shall live and (it shall)
 grow. It shall strike its roots down into
 (1) the soil (ταλαμ) of (the) Ireland. It
 shall stretch its branches throughout the
 country. We will not lament it, but we
 will do our best, and we will establish it
 again with the help of God.

EXERCISE CLXVIII:

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES—continued.

§ 1262. Many adjectives are formed by
 adding -μαρ to nouns. Μαρ is pronounced
 wūr, often with a slight vowel sound before
 it, ũ-wūr, and often slurred into -oor. See
 § 415.

All such adjectives form their genitives
 like μόρ, § 1236.

§ 1263. EXAMPLES :—

fonn, fancy ; fonnthar (fun'wūr, etc.), desirous.
 ʒneann, fun ; ʒneannthar, funny, amusing.
 ʒlóir, glory ; ʒlóirthar, glorious.
 feur, grass ; feurthar, grassy.
 reun, happiness ; reunthar, happy.
 ceol, music ; ceolthar, musical.
 luac, value ; luacthar, valuable.
 ciall, sense ; ciallthar, intelligent.
 nearc, power ; nearcthar, powerful.
 áó, luck ; áóthar, lucky.
 líon (an old word for) number ; líonthar, numerous.
 rʒác, a shadow ; rʒácthar, shy, startled.

FUTURE OF VERBS IN -iʒ.

§ 1264. Formation of verbs in -iʒ. Many verbs are formed from nouns or adjectives by the addition of -iʒ or -uiʒ. The ending -uiʒ is used when the consonant next preceding it is broad.

§ 1265. EXAMPLES :—

áro, high ; árouiʒ (aurdh'ee, aurdh'iy, M. aurdhig), raise.
 bán, white ; bánuiʒ, whiten.
 veap, pretty ; veapuiʒ, put in order.
 laʒ, weak ; laʒuiʒ, weaken.
 rlan, well ; rlanuiʒ, make well.
 tiam, dry ; tiamuiʒ, dry.
 báʒ, death ; báʒuiʒ, injure mortally.
 obair, work ; oibuiʒ, operate.

§ 1266. FURTHER EXAMPLES :—

boct, poor ; boctuiʒ, impoverish.
 boðar, deaf ; boðuiʒ, make deaf, "deave," "bother."
 (boðar pr. bōr in the North, bōur in the South. So, boðuiʒ pr. bōr'ee, bōr'iy, and bour'ig.)
 ainm, name ; ainmuiʒ, name (an'im-niy).
 beata, life ; beatauiʒ, nourish.
 cneap, skin ; cneapuiʒ, form a skin (over a wound).
 cuirne, memory ; cuirniʒ, remember, recollect think. (pr. Kiv'nee, Kiv'niy ; Munster, Keenig ; in part of Connacht, Kim'iniy.)

§ 1267. FURTHER EXAMPLES:—

ceapc, right; ceapcuig, correct.

c6ir, proper; c6iruig, fix properly.

m6n, fine; m6nuig, explain.

cuio, part; cuioig (le), take part with, assist.

c6l, back of head; c6luig, retire backwards.

pa6ar, exertion; pa6aruig (sach'ry, saer'hry), labour, cultivate.

ireal, low; irliig, lower (cesh'ly).

cuairc, a visit; cuaircuig, search (Munster, cuaircuig, Koo'ardhig).

leap, improvement; leapruig, improve.

neapc, strength; neapcuig, strengthen.

§ 1268. Verbs in ig form the verbal noun in -uig6 (oo), as ceapcuig, ceapcuig6 (kARTH'oo), act of correcting, m6nuig, m6nuig6, act of explaining, explanation. A few exceptions will be found in §§ 1109, 1121, 1125, 1136. The verbal noun of cuaircuig or cuaircuig is cuairc6, cuairc6 (Koo' arth-6CH, Koo'ardh-6CH).

§ 1269. Instead of adding r, all verbs in which the second syllable is -ig or -uig, change this syllable into -e6c- or -6c- in forming the future, and then add on the same endings as follow r in § 1253.

If the foregoing consonant is slender, -e6c- is used; if broad, -6c- is used.

Except in the northern parts of Ireland, the 6 of this ending is not pronounced.

§ 1270. EXAMPLE (future of 6ruig, raise):—

6ru66ao [aurdh'6-CHudh, usually aurdh'6dh], I shall raise.

6ru66air [aurdh'6CHir, aurdh6r], thou wilt raise.

6ru66air6 [aurdh'6CHry, aurdh'6-y', Munster aurdh6'ig] (he, she, it, etc.), will raise.

6ru66amruo [aurdh'6CH6mwid, aurdh'6mwid] } we shall

6ru66amruoio [Munster, aurdh'6-mweed] } raise.

6ru666arai (aurdh'6CH-hee), ye will raise.

6ru66aruo [aurdh'6d, etc.], they will raise.

§ 1271. **EXAMPLE** (future of míniġ ; explain) :—
 míneoċao (meen'ðchudh, meen'ð-dh), I shall explain.
 míneoċair (this and the other endings pronounced as
 in § 1270), thou wilt explain.
 míneoċair (he, she, it, &c.) will explain.
 míneoċamuio, míneoċamaoio, we shall explain.
 míneoċair rġb, ye will explain.
 míneoċair, they will explain.

§ 1272. Form in like manner the futures of beannuiġ, laġuiġ, meuruiġ, ullmġiġ, ceannuiġ, imċiġ, éiriġ, fiaġruġ, corruġ, corhnuġ, iompuiġ, the meanings of which have already been given in Part V. Also the futures of the verbs given in §§ 1265, 1266, 1267.

§ 1273. **VOCABULARY** :—

Deul - áta - na - rluaiġeao (hael - au - Na - sLoo' a - yŭw),
 Ballinasloe : *lit.* the mouth of the ford of the hostings.

feudoim (faedh'im), I can, I am able.

cineál (kin'aul)

rórc (sorth)

róro (sordh)

reorc (shōrth)

raġar (seiss)

ir eol uom (iss ōl dhum), I know.

(All masculine and 1st declension)
 kind, sort, species.

§ 1274. An mbeir tú aġ uil go h-aonaċ
 Deil-áta-na-rluaiġeao? Beirċeao. Éir-
 eóċair mé ar a trí a ċlog ar maioin i
 mbáiaċ, 7 imċeao ar ro ar a ceair a
 ċlog. An ġceannoċair tú capall ann?
 Ceannoċao trí capall, má feudoim an
 cineál ceair o'raġáil ar an aonaċ, 7 iao
 raon. Ní beaóċair an páirc móir trí
 capall. Ní beaóċair, áċt cuirrimís ar
 an rliab iao go ceann tamall. Cuirimġ
 ar an viallao úo nári ceannuġir nuair
 bír i nġaillim. Cuirneao, fiaġroċair
 mé o' fear an triopa an bfuil viallao
 maic aġe, 7 má tá, árhoao (carry off)
 liom i. Tá eaġla oim go mboóċair an
 t-aonaċ ro tú. Imċiġ 7 ná boóruġ rġnn.

§ 1275. We shall go off (ιμτίς) to Cork the day after to-morrow. Will you stay (κομνυίς) long there (ανν)? No. A short visit is best (κυαιητ ζεάηη ηη ί ηη ηεάηηη). We shall put the house in order while (1047) you are there. Bring (ταβαηη λεατ) a guide-book (λεαβαη ηολαηη) and it will explain much that you do not know (ηαέ εολ ουητ). Your friends will correct the guide-book if there is anything that is not right in it. You will assist them in their (share of) work, will you not? I will, indeed. Shall we turn the boat on its face (βέαδλ) before we (shall) go away? We shall. That will dry it well.

EXERCISE CLXIX.

GENITIVE OF ADJECTIVES—continued.

§ 1276. Adjectives which end in a slender consonant do not change in the genitive masculine, as μαίτ, good, τεαέ αν ηίηη μάητ, the house of the good man. In the genitive feminine, e is added, as τεαέ ηα ηηά μαίτε, the good woman's house. In like manner, ουηη, ταιη, τηηηη, ηίηη, κυαιό, ηολλάη, ηέρο, ζυηητ, τηηη, βηηη, ηαιηηηης (meanings already given).

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN ΑΗΑΙΛ.

§ 1277. Many adjectives are formed by adding the ending -αηαίλ to nouns. If the consonant preceding is slender, -εαηαίλ is added. This ending is pronounced ũ-wil, the *w* being sounded through the nose, as

is always the case when it represents *m*. The two syllables (uwil) are often slurred into one syllable (ool *or* oo-il). See Part II., §§ 415, 416, 418.

§ 1278. EXAMPLES :—

ᵛᵃᶜ, colour; ᵛᵃᶜᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ (dho'hu-wil, etc.), well-coloured.

lá, day; læete, days; læeteᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, daily.

ḡrᵃᵢᵛ, disgust; ḡrᵃᵢᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, hateful.

meᵃᶜ, esteem; meᵃᶜᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, estimable.

clú, fame; clúᵐᵃᵢᵛ (kloo'wil), famous.

cᵃᵛᵃ, friend; cᵃᵛᵃᵛe, friends; cᵃᵛᵃᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, friendly.

cᵃᵛᵃᵛe, heart; cᵃᵛᵃᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, hearty, gay.

ᶜeᵃᵛ, man; ᶜeᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, manly.

rí, *gen.* ríog, king; ríogᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, kingly, royal.

ᵃᵢᵛᵛ, name; ᵃᵢᵛᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, noted, renowned.

ᶜᵃᵛᵃᵛe, prince; ᶜᵃᵛᵃᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, princely.

cᵃᵛᵃᵛ, a way; cᵃᵛᵃᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, (Kee'huwil), opportune.

beᵃᵛ, a woman, *gen. plural*, beᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, womanly.

§ 1279. Adjectives ending in -ᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ (-eᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ, -ᵐᵃᵢᵛ) form the genitive, both masculine and feminine, in -ᵃᵐᵃᵛᵃ (pr. -uwl'ä, -oolä, with a nasal sound of *m*), as, ᵃᶜ léiḡeᵃᵛ ᵃᵛ leᵃᵃᵃᵛᵃᵛ ᵃᵢᵛᵛeᵃᵐᵃᵛᵃ, reading the famous book, le haḡᵃᵛᵃᵛ ᵛᵃ hoibᵛe læeteᵃᵐᵃᵛᵃ, for (the purpose of) the daily work.

In like manner, the adjectives cᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ (Kuss-uwil, Kuss-ooil), like, similar, and eugᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵢᵛ (æc'suwil, æc'sooil), different, various, have for their feminine genitives cᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵛᵃ, eugᵃᵛᵃᵐᵃᵛᵃ.

§ 1280. A few exceptional adjectives make their genitive feminine end in ᵃ, as cᵃᵛᵃᵛ, just, *gen. fem.* cᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃ (Kö'rä); ᵛeᵃᶜᵃᵛᵃᵛ, difficult, ᵛeᵃᶜᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃ (dak'rä); ḡeᵃᵛᵃᵛ, short, ḡᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃ (gir'rä).

§ 1281. Some adjectives are contracted when a vowel is added, as ᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ, delightful, *gen. fem.* ᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ (eev'nö); ᶜeᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ, ᶜeᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ (sev'rö); láᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ, láᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ; míᵛᵃᵛ, míᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ (mil'shë, Munster, meel'shë, E. Munster, mei'shë), áᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ, áᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ or áᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛᵃᵛ (pr. aul'é).

§ 1282. Adjectives ending in a vowel never undergo any

change of termination. *Ե*, hot, is an exception. It becomes *եօ* (*եօ*) in the genitive singular feminine.

CONTRACTED VERBS.

§ 1283. Many verbs of two syllables drop the vowel of the second syllable when any ending commencing with a vowel is added. We shall take the verbs *տոմար*, tell, and *բացալ* (or *բորցալ*), open, as examples.

§ 1284. Imperative (see § 950).

Sing. 2, *տոմար*, 3, *տոմարձ*, plur. 1, *տոմարիմ*, 2, *տոմարձ*, 3, *տոմարօր* (*տոմար* or *տոմարիմ*, *տոմարիմ*, *տոմարիմ*).

Բացալ, *բացալձ*, *բացալաճար*, *բացալձ*, *բացալաճար* or *բացալօր*.

§ 1285. Present (see § 990).

տոմարիմ, *տոմարի*, *տոմարան*, *տոմարիմ*, *տոմարի*, *տոմարի*.
Բացալիմ, *բացալի*, *բացալան*, *բացալաճարիմ*, *բացալի*, *բացալի*.

§ 1286. Optative (see § 1253).

տոմարձ, *տոմարի*, *տոմարձ*, *տոմարիմ*, *տոմարի*.

Բացալձ, *բացալի*, *բացալձ*, *բացալաճարիմ*, *բացալի*.

§ 1287. Imperfect (see 1188).

Տոմարիմ, *Տոմարի*, *Տոմարան*, *Տոմարիմ*, *Տոմարի*.

Բացալիմ, *Բացալի*, *Բացալան*, *Բացալաճարիմ* or *Բացալի*.

§ 1288. Past (see § 1207).

Տոմարիմ, *Տոմարի*, *Տոմարի*, *Տոմարան*, *Տոմարի*.

Բացալիմ, *Բացալի*, *Բացալի*, *Բացալան*, *Բացալի*.

§ 1289. Like *տոմար* (in omitting the vowel of the second syllable when a vowel begins the added syllable) are *խալ*, play, *ձեբի* (*ձեբի*), banish, *կիմիլ* (*կիմիլ*), rub, *ահի* (*ահի*), recognise, etc.

§ 1290. Like *բացալ* are *գործալ*, *լաճար*, *բուճար*, *գործալ* (*կոճիլ*), sleep; *բացալ* (*շաճիլ*), avoid, beware of; *ձեբար* (*բոճիլ*), threaten; *քանգալ* (*կանգիլ*), bind. In the case of *գործալ*, when the *ո* and *լ* come together, they sound like *լլ*, as *կոճալիմ*, or. *կոճիլիմ*, I sleep.

FUTURE OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

§ 1291. When we come to the future of contracted verbs, we find ourselves on more or less debateable ground. The usage of the writers of the 16th and 17th centuries differs from the general spoken usage of the present day. As the older forms are frequently met in books, it is well to be familiar with them, but for practical use, the modern form is recommended.

§ 1292. The old method of forming the future of contracted verbs was, by changing the *i* or *ai* of the last syllable into *eo*. In the case of *ai* the preceding syllable had also to undergo a change, in accordance with the euphonic law "slender with slender."

§ 1293. Examples: *imīr*, *imneorao*, I shall tell; *imneorair*, thou wilt tell, etc. *imīr*, *imneorao*; *oibīr*, *oibeorao*; *cuimil*, *cuimeolao*; *aitin*, *aiteonao*.

orḡail, *orḡeolao*; *labair*, *laibeorao*; *codail*, *coideolao*; *abair*, *aibeorao*; *ceangail*, *ceingeolao*.

§ 1294. *labairao*, I shall speak; *riubairao*, I shall walk; *reacairao*, I shall avoid, are instances of contracted verbs with the future in *r*.

§ 1295. The future of contracted verbs is now formed as if the imperative ended in *iḡ*.

§ 1296. Examples: *imīr*, *imreothad* (*im'rōehudh*, *imrōdh*); *oibīr*, *oibreothad*; *cuimil*, *cuimleothad*; *aitin*, *aitneothad*; *orḡail*, *orḡlōthad*; *labair*, *labrōthad*; *codail*, *codlōthad* (*cul'ōehudh*, *culōdh*); *abair*, *abrōthad*; *ceangail*, *ceanglōthad*; *riubal*, *riublōthad* or *riubairao*; *reacain*, *reacnōthad*.

§ 1297. The future of *imnīr* is in Munster *imneorao* (*in-ō-sudh*), as formerly. Elsewhere *imnreothad*.

§ 1298. Vocabulary.

bíteamnac (bih'uw'nach, bihoonach), thief, villain.

riar (ree'ar), order, regulation.

riaramail, subject, obedient, docile.

boctanact (buchth'unachth), *f.*, poverty.

crudatan (Kroo'a-thun), crudatán (-thin), *f.* hardship.

reos (shōdh), *m.*, a precious thing, *gen.* seoid.

*rill (fil, Munster, feel), return; rillead, returning.

1 scaiteam, during, followed by genitive.

macánta (mok-auntha), honest, well-behaved.

ceulongad (kaedh-lunguw', -a), *m.*, a literary word for the vulgar breicfearta, breakfast.

Solam (Sul'uv), Solomon.

Óáibíó (dhau'vee, Munster, dhau), also Óáití (dhau'hi), David.

Órian Óríatha (bō'ruwu, bō'roo), or Óríithe (bō'riv-ē), Brian Boru.

blát (blauh), bloom, a flower, *plural*, bláta.

forad (fuss'guw', fuss'gā) or farad (foss-), shelter, *gen.*, -aíó.

le feicint, to be seen; le fadail, to be found; le veunam, to be done.

le in the foregoing and similar phrases placed before a verbal noun expresses what is possible or necessary.

macáine (moch'ir-ē), *m.*, open country, a plain.

riéó, smooth, clear of obstacles

§ 1299. Óí ní ann fad' ó, 7 is fear
 oacáimail choíveamail cáirveamail flait-
 eamail do bí ann. Do córnad ré a tír
 go fearnamail, 7 do óibnead ré airtí gac
 bíteamnac 7 gac oíoc-óuine nac mbíó
 riaramail do. Act na veag-óaoine go
 léir, bíofar as caiteam beacáó doibne
 rochna raióibne gan boctanact gan crud-
 tain. Óá scoad' uine fáinne óir nó
 reos luacáir ar bí ar éann le taob' an
 bócair, 7 óá n-imtígead ré leir annsin
 gan rillead ar air go ceann bliáda, 7
 go riublad na mílte an t-riúge rin 1

* In Ulster, *vill* and *pill* are used in this meaning.

ζαίτεαμ na βλιαόνα, βίοδ an ράιννε nó
an ρεοδ le ραζάιλ an an ζαίανη ηιοίμε αζ
τεαδτ an αιρ τό.

Σεαδνόαίρ μέ an οηόδ-δύινε 7 ní
βαοζαλ νομ an ούινε μααάντα.

Ταη έίρ μο αευολοηζαίρ (νό, μο βρεικ-
ρεαίρτα) ριυβλόαίρ μέ (νό, ριυβαίρτα
μέ) μήλε, ταη έίρ μό ύίννέηη, ααιτρίο μέ
ρίορα, 7 ταη έίρ μο ριυπέηη, αοολόαίρ μέ
an οιόδε, 7 έίηεοαίρ μέ an μαίοηη ζαη
αυηηρε ζαη ρζίτ οηη.

Βα αοημαίλ an ηί ύο le Σολαη μαα
ύάιβιό nó le Όηηαη Όόηαημα ηί έίηεαηη.

An ρεαδ na ηαιηηηε τεο (hot) αηημε,
βίοδ na ηέηη (νό, na ηευναάα) αζ αευναηη
αεοιλ βηηηη, αδτ βειό ριαδ (νό, βειο) 'na
οτορτ an ρο αμαδ ζο αεηηεαδ an ζεηηηιό
αηιαίρ ριαηη. Νί βειό βλάτα βυιόε an
αηαιηαίρ le ρεικηηητ an ρυδ an ηάααηηε
αηηηηηηηη ηέιό, na υυιλλεαδαν ζλαη na
αοιλλεαδ αηαοβαίηε οη an ζαίοηηη αζ αευ-
ναηη ροηζαίρ ύύηηη ό 'n τεαη 7 ό 'n βρεαη-
αηηηη.

EXERCISE CLXX.

THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1300. In English, adjectives are the same in singular and plural. But in Irish, as in other languages, adjectives have a plural form when they qualify a plural noun. *The plural is the same in form whether the noun be masculine or feminine.*

§ 1301. Adjectives ending in a broad

consonant form the plural by adding Δ .
 Λά ψυαη, a cold day; λαεεαυτα ψυαηα,
 cold days. Cnoc άηυ, a high hill; cnuic
 άηυα, high hills.

§ 1302. Adjectives ending in a slender
 consonant form the plural by adding e.
 Όεαν μαιε, a good woman; μνά μαιε,
 good women. Άιτ πολλάιν, a healthy place;
 άιτεαα πολλάινε, healthy places.

§ 1303. A few adjectives ending in a slender consonant
 form the plural in -α, as κόη, κόηα; θεααη, θεααηα;
 ροαη, ροαηα.

§ 1304. All adjectives ending in -μαι
 end in -μλα in the plural, as θαοινε φεαρ-
 αμλα, manly people (far'uw'la, faroola).

§ 1305. υαηαλ "noble" becomes υαιηε (oo'esh-θ)
 in the plural; ουινε υαηαλ, a gentleman, θαοινε
 υαιηε, gentlemen, gentlefolk (of both sexes). ηρεαλ
 (eesh'ul), low, not noble, plural ηρηε (eesh'θ).

§ 1306. When an adjective ends in a
 vowel, it undergoes no changes whatever
 in termination, either in singular or plural.
 Όυινε αοηα, an aged person; κομαιηε
 όυινε αοηα, an aged person's advice;
 θαοινε αοηα, aged people.

§ 1307. τε "hot" is an exception. It becomes τεό
 both in the genitive singular feminine and in the plural.
 Ό'είη ηα ηαιμηηε τεό, after the hot weather. ηα
 λαεεαυτα τεό, the hot days. θεο "living" follows the
 general rule, except after Θε, the genitive of Θηα, "God,"
 as ηηιαηηα Θε βί, the words of the living God, μαα Θε
 βί, the Son of the living God.

§ 1308. When the plural of the noun
 ends in a slender consonant, the initial con-

sonant of an adjective following it is aspirated, as *ῥῖῖ ἰόῖῖα*, big men; *λαῖῖαῖν* *ḃána*, white ducks (§ 1233).

IRREGULAR FUTURES.

§ 1309. *βεῖθεῖο*,* I shall be.

ῥαῖῖο (*roCH'udh*), I shall go (also *ῥαῖῖο*, *rei'udh*).

τιοῖῖο (*tuK'fudh, tuK'udh*), I shall come
αῖῖο (*a-daer'fudh, a-daer'hudh*) }
 or *ῖῖο* (*daer'fudh, daer'hudh*) } *I shall*
βεῖῖο (*baer'fudh, baer'hudh*), I shall }
 bear, bring. } *say*

βεῖῖο *αῖ*, I shall catch (see § 1066).

ῖῖο or *ῖῖο* (*vaer-*) } *I shall*
τιῖο (*toor'udh*), *after certain* } *give*
particles } or bring

ῖῖο (*gyō'wudh*) } *I shall take, go* (future of
ῖῖο (*gyou'udh*) } *ῖῖο*; *ῖῖο*, pr. *Gufudh*,
 is also used).

ῖῖο or *ῖῖο* (*yō-*) } *I shall get or*
ῖῖο or *ῖῖο* (*you-*) } find

ῖῖο (*fwee'udh*) or *ῖῖο* (*fwei'udh*),
after certain particles, I shall get or find.

ῖῖο (*cess'udh*), I shall eat.

ῖῖο (*mwir'fudh*), more commonly
ῖῖο or *ῖῖο*† (*mor'ōdh, mwar-*
ōdh), I shall kill (future of *ῖῖο*,—*mor'uv*,
 or *ῖῖο*, kill, § 417).

* N.B.—Also written *ῖῖο* and *ῖῖο*, I shall be; *ῖῖο*, *ῖῖο*, thou, etc.; *ῖῖο*, *ῖῖο*, we, etc.; *ῖῖο*, *ῖῖο*, ye, etc.; *ῖῖο*, *ῖῖο*, they, etc. See § 688.

† Also written *ῖῖο* and *ῖῖο*, the *ḃ* being silent, as it is in *ῖῖο*. *ῖῖο* and *ῖῖο*, used in Ulster, have the best authority.

§ 1310. The forms $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, were formerly always $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi$ or $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi\alpha\sigma$, $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi$ or $\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\alpha\sigma$. The rule was that when a short vowel in the present ($\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi$, &c.) became a long vowel in the future, no τ was added. This rule is still observed in the futures ending in $-\acute{o}\sigma\alpha\sigma$ or $-\epsilon\acute{o}\sigma\alpha\sigma$.

§ 1311. The first α in $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$ and the $\sigma\sigma$ in $\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$ $\xi\epsilon\omicron\beta\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$ $\xi\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\sigma$, through not being accented, are now commonly dropped altogether, though formerly they formed part of the word. See §§ 763, 794, 1039.

§ 1312. Instead of $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$ or $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\alpha\sigma$, I shall give, $\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$ (thourfudh, thoorfudh) is frequently used, especially in Munster. It is a new formation from the imperative $\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\eta\tau$.

§ 1313. The particles after which $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\alpha\sigma$ and $\tau\iota\upsilon\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ or $\tau\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ are used are the same as those after which $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ is used instead of $\beta\acute{\iota}$, § 671, namely, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\acute{\iota}$, $\eta\acute{\alpha}\sigma$, $\zeta\omicron$, also $\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ and $\mu\eta\alpha$. See also §§ 730 896.

§ 1314. After $\eta\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ or $\tau\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ is written as if eclipsed, $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\tau\iota\upsilon\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ (wee'udh) $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\tau\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ (wei'udh).

§ 1315. The 2nd person plural of the future is seldom used, *i.e.*, $\sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\tau\acute{\iota}$. Instead of it the 3rd singular with $\tau\eta\beta$ is usual ($\sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\tau\acute{o}$ $\tau\eta\beta$). When there is no τ in the future ending, the 2nd plural, *if used*, must end in $-\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$ or $\tau\acute{\iota}$, according as it follows a broad or slender vowel, *e.g.*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$, § 1270, $\beta\epsilon\iota\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}$, § 688 (or $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau\acute{\iota}$), $\mu\alpha\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\alpha\mu\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$, $\xi\epsilon\omicron\beta\tau\alpha\omicron\iota$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\zeta\tau\acute{\iota}$, etc., § 1309. Of course in all these instances the 3rd singular with $\tau\eta\beta$ is more usual.

§ 1316. Vocabulary.

$\xi\alpha\pi\tau\eta\eta\acute{\iota}$ (Gorsoon), a small boy.

$\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\zeta$ (shask), dry, *i.e.*, not milking.

μαρτ (morth), *m.*, a steer or beeve.
 ρεσθήσιν (rou, ra'wur), fat.
 γαμῖν (Ga'win), *m.*, a calf (usually of over six months).
 λόραα, *plural of* λάιρ, mare.
 βρομαῖ (brum'ach), *m.*, a foal, a colt.
 ευστρομ (aedh'rūm), light; κορ-ευστρομ, lightfooted
 γέαδ, γέ (gae), *m.*, goose, *plural*, γέαδνα (gae'na).
 γλαρ *means* greyish as well as green.
 ceannairṑe (kaN'ee), a merchant, trader.
 eapairṑe (ar'ee), *plural*, wares, goods.
 ριννec (rink'ē), *m.*, dancing, capering.
 mná feara, women of knowledge, "wise-women."
 tinnceir (tinkaer), tinker.
 ραορ (saer), a craftsman, artizan.
 ceapairṑe (kaardhee), tradesman, craftsman.
 ceipṑo (kerd'), *f.*, a trade or craft, an occupation.
 rtróictṑe (sthrök'hē), torn.
 tá rúil agam, I hope, expect.
 aithrṑar (ou'rus, av'rus), *m.*, doubt, *gen.* aithrṑair.
 dochar (dhuch'ur), *m.*, harm, *gen.* dochar.

§ 1317. *Ἵί* αοναῖ ann an lá rín. *Ἵί*
 ṑaoine móra ann 7 ṑaoine beaga, ṑaoine
 uairle 7 ṑaoine írle, ṑaoine bocta 7 ṑaoine
 fairṑbhe, rir óga 7 mná óga, rean-mná 7
 rean-ṑaoine, cailíní 7 gairrúin beaga. *Ἵί*
 ba bainne ann 7 ba feara, mairt meáirṑa
 7 gamna beaga geala, láraa 7 bromairṑ,
 capairll bheága móra 7 capairll beaga cor-
 eustroma, muca meáirṑa 7 hainb, caoirṑ
 7 arail, ceapca 7 coilṑ 7 lacaim, geáδna
 bána 7 geáδna glara 7 gannṑail. *Ἵί*
 tigeapairṑe talman ann 7 ceannairṑe
 eapairṑe, luct ceoil 7 luct ριννec, mná
 feara 7 tinnceirí, ρaoir admaid 7 ρaoir
 cloice, ceapairṑe gan ceipṑo, táillúirí 7
 cótarṑe rtróictṑe orra, 7 gneupairṑe beaga
 breugaa 7 bróga bhrṑe orra.

An bfuigiró tú na leáirṑa nuáδa úo 'oom?
 Geabao má'r féoirṑ, 7 muna bfuigeao,

tá rúil agham go bfuigeas na leabha eile,
 má' r' maic leat ias.

An maicairé Séamus go Corcaig i mbáiac?
 Ní maicairé. Ní tiorairé ré ar air ar
 Gaillim go ceann feachtaine eile.

An stiubhairé se leir an capall úo do
 ceannuisé ré i nGaillim?

Beurairé gan ainiar. Ní feurairé ré
 é fágáil 'na diairé.

An n-foirairé rib feoil nó iars? Ár noisg.
 foiramaioiré an dá cuiré (both). Ní déanairé
 rias dooiré ar bit d'á céile.

An scoilócairé rib ra' mbaile anocht?
 Duó deacaon a ráó (to say it, its saying)
 Caiteimio imteact go luac ar maioin.

EXERCISE CLXXI.

THE CONDITIONAL FORM OF VERBS.

§ 1318. We have seen that the use of the verb with the "auxiliary" *shall* or *will* in English is rendered by a special form of the verb in Irish, the future tense. When *shall* or *will*, in English, change to *should* or *would*, the future in Irish changes to the **CONDITIONAL**. See § 712, where the use of the *conditional* of the verb *bí* is explained.

§ 1319. The conditional form is sometimes called the "conditional mood." But it may, with better reason, be regarded as a tense, as it expresses the idea of future time in connexion with a past statement. If, in speaking to a person yesterday, I said, "Ní feicfiré mé i mbáiac éú" (I shall not see you to-morrow—*future*), in reporting the fact to another person to-day, I say, "Duóairé mé leir naé bfeicfiréinn moiu é" (I told him that I should not see him to-day—*conditional*). For this reason, instead of *conditional* the term *secondary future* is used, *i.e.*, future in *secondary* or past time, in the narration of a past statement.

§ 1320. Besides this use in reporting a statement, or alluding to an event regarded as future at some past period, the *conditional* is also used to express a supposition or some fact regarded as depending on a supposition. Example: *ṽá ḡp̄eic̄p̄inn é, ní ṽáááinn á-ḡáile*, if I were to see him, I should not go home.

§ 1321. In the foregoing sentence, the first clause expresses a supposition, and the second clause expresses something depending on that supposition. In both the *conditional* is used. The first clause contains the *condition* on which the second clause depends, hence the form of the verb used is called *conditional*.

§ 1322. It must be observed that when "should" in English means "ought," its equivalent in Irish is "ḡṽó c̄óir" or "ḡṽó c̄eáir" = it would be right (ṽuir, for you), or some similar phrase. Also when "would" expresses *desire*, it is to be translated by "ḡṽó ṽáit liom," "ḡṽó ṽian liom," or some such phrase.

§ 1323. In all verbs the *conditional* is formed in the same way, by changing the terminations of the future, just as the terminations of the future of *bí* are changed to form its conditional (§ 712). It may be also remarked that the terminations of the conditional correspond to those of the imperfect (§ 1188), and, except in the 1st and 2nd persons singular, to those of the imperative.

§ 1324. Example:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (ṽo) c̄p̄eic̄p̄inn (hy'red'fin, hy'ref'in), I should | } believe |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄eá (hy'red'fau, hy'ref'au), thou wouldst | |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄eáó (hy'red'fuch, hy'ref'uch, or hy'red'fuw', hy'ref'uw'), (he, she, it) would | |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄im̄ir (hy'red'fimeesh, hy'ref'imeesh), we should | |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄eáó ṽib, ye would | |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄eáóir (hy'red'fideesh. hy'ref'ideesh), they would | |

§ 1325. Example:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (ṽo) ṽolṽáinn (wul'fwinn, wul'hinn), I should | } praise |
| " ṽolṽá (wul'fau, wul'hau), thou wouldst | |
| " ṽolṽáó (wul'fuch, wul'huch, or wul'fuw', wul'huw'), (he, she, it) would | |
| " ṽolṽáááoir (wul'fámweesh, wul'hámweesh), we should | |
| " ṽolṽáó ṽib, ye would | |
| " ṽolṽááááoir or ṽolṽááóir (-dheesh or -deesh), they would | |

§ 1326. The notes in §§ 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, and 1198, all apply to the *conditional* as well as to the *imperfect*, the letter ϕ , of course, preceding the termination in each instance in the case of the conditional, and the meaning being changed from "used to" to "should" or "would."

THE GENITIVE PLURAL.

§ 1327. We have seen in § 835 how to translate "of a horse" in the phrase, "the head of a horse." The form $\kappa\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda$, corresponding to "of a horse," is, as we are aware, called the *genitive singular*. When, however, we wish to translate "of horses," we use a different form. The Irish for "the feet of horses" is $\kappa\omicron\phi\alpha\ \kappa\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda$. Here the word $\kappa\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda$ is still in the *genitive case*, but it is also in the *plural number*, and it is called the GENITIVE PLURAL.

§ 1328. It will be observed that $\kappa\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda$, meaning "of horses," is exactly the same in form as $\kappa\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\lambda$, meaning "a horse." This is true of a very large number of nouns, but not of all nouns. As a rule, nouns of the FIRST (§ 838) SECOND (§ 912), and THIRD (§ 979) DECLENSIONS are the same in form in the genitive plural as they are in the nominative singular (the form usually given in the vocabularies).

§ 1329. Examples for translation: $\mu\omicron\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\tau\iota$ (see § 847). $\upsilon\omicron\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \upsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$. $\epsilon\tau\iota\alpha\eta\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon\eta\mu$. $\delta\upsilon\tau\iota\ \gamma\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\lambda\omicron\tau$. $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\eta\text{-}\delta\epsilon\alpha\eta\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon$. $\iota\alpha\upsilon\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \gamma\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\omicron$. $\acute{\alpha}\eta\ \gamma\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \rho\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$. Distinguish between $\omicron\beta\alpha\tau\iota\ \mu\omicron\ \eta\mu\epsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \omicron\beta\alpha\tau\iota\ \mu\omicron\ \eta\mu\alpha\varsigma$. $\mu\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta\ \kappa\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$. $\delta\epsilon\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\eta\ \rho\omicron\kappa\alpha\tau$. $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\upsilon\ \kappa\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\eta$. $\acute{\alpha}\eta\ \omicron\eta\mu\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\ \rho\eta\eta\ \beta\acute{\alpha}\upsilon$. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\ \mu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\omicron\lambda\mu\ \rho$. $\omicron\phi\ \epsilon\iota\omicron\eta\eta\ \alpha\ \gamma\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$. $\iota\ \delta\upsilon\phi\omicron\delta\alpha\tau\iota\ \delta\upsilon\tau\iota\ \mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon$. $\iota\ \eta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\epsilon\upsilon\ \upsilon\omicron\ \delta\eta\acute{\omicron}\zeta$.

§ 1330. Sometimes, when the final consonant is slender in the nominative singular, it becomes broad in the genitive plural (i.e. the vowel ι is omitted), as $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, an eye, gen. pl. $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$. $\omicron\phi\ \kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\ \mu\omicron\ \rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, before my eyes. $\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\ \alpha\ \rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, the sight of her eyes

§ 1331. When the noun has a *strong plural* (§§ 1139 to 1144, and 1172), the tendency is to use the form of the strong plural as genitive plural, as ἡ μεγὰρ να μάθηται ὅτε, among the dogs; ἀπὸ πᾶσιν ταῖς ἡμέραις, throughout those days.

1332. But this popular tendency is not usually observed in literature, and not always even in colloquial language, e.g. τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρμίας, around the armies; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρμίας, telling stories.

§ 1333. When the nominative plural ends in -ί or -ῶε (§§ 1199, 1200, 1213, 1215, 1216), or when the plural differs strongly from the singular, the genitive plural is usually the same as the nominative plural.

§ 1334. It was formerly the custom with many writers to make the genitive plural of such nouns end in -ῶ, as τελευταίη, gen. pl. τελευταίων; οὐνο, nom. pl. οὐνο, gen. pl. οὐνοῶ; ζῶα, gen. pl. ζῶων. But this seems to have been only an artifice to keep the forms distinct in writing.

§ 1335. In the fifth declension (see § 1094, etc.) the genitive plural is the same in form as the *genitive singular*, as οὐδὲ (or οὐδεῶν) ἰσθμῶν, ducks' eggs.

But when the nominative plural differs much from the singular, the form of the nominative plural is often used for the genitive plural (as stated in § 1333) e.g.; φίλος, friend (§ 1098), ἡ ἀφ' ἧς μοι ἐστὶν, in company with my friends; κοῖτις, a wood (§ 1099), ἡ ἐν τῇ νῆϊ, near the woods.

§ 1336. When the strong plural ends in -ῶνα or -ῶα (see examples in § 1172), it is the practice sometimes to form the genitive plural by dropping the final α of the strong plural—ἰσθμῶν, a letter, κύματα ἡ ἰσθμῶν, the shape of the letters. But the full form ending in -ῶα is also used.

§ 1337. The genitive plural of βῆμα, a woman, is βῆμα (bon), as κοῖτις βῆμα, women's conversation. The genitive plural of βό, a cow, is βό, as ἀφ' ἧς βό, cows' horns. ὅ being also the genitive singular, ἀφ' ἧς βό may likewise mean "a cow's horns."

§ 1338. We have already had the word ἄρτιον, a thing. There is another word, which means "a thing," namely, νί (nee) also written νίον. The plural of this is νεῖτε (nē'hē), things, and the genitive plural is also νεῖτε, e.g. πόρτιον νεῖτε, many (of) things.

§ 1339. To sum up, the genitive plural is usually formed in one of three ways :

(1) It is the same as the nominative singular. This is the rule for the first, second, and third declensions, except in some instances of strong plurals ;

(2) It is the same as the nominative plural. This is the rule for the fourth declension, and for most strong plurals. Final Δ is sometimes dropped ;

(3) It is the same as the genitive singular. This is the rule for the fifth declension.

§ 1340. After the article, $\eta\alpha$, the genitive plural is eclipsed, as $\Sigma\iota\alpha\delta\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\beta\alpha\eta$, the mountain of the women ; $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\beta\acute{o}$, the horns of the cows. (See § 375.) If the noun begins with a vowel, η - is prefixed, as $\acute{o}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\omicron\iota\tau\ \rho\acute{\lambda}\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, let us drink the health of the birds.

§ 1341. Read the Rule in § 352 as to the omission of the article before the first of two nouns. This rule also applies when the second noun is a genitive plural. Examples : $\upsilon\pi\acute{\lambda}\alpha\tau\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \rho\gamma\iota\omicron\beta\acute{o}\lambda$, THE floors of the barns ; $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\iota\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\alpha\rho\alpha\lambda$, the halters of the asses ; $\gamma\lambda\alpha\tau\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\nu\omicron\sigma\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$, the locks of the doors ; $\sigma\omicron\rho\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \rho\acute{\tau}\acute{o}\lambda$, the feet of the stools ; $\upsilon\iota\tau\gamma\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \nu\tau\omicron\beta\alpha\tau\eta$, the water of the wells ; $\omicron\lambda\alpha\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\upsilon\alpha\eta$, the wool of the lambs ; $\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\omicron\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\upsilon\pi\acute{\lambda}\alpha\tau\eta$, the wood of the floors ; $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\iota$, the leather of the halters ; $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\iota\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\alpha\omicron\sigma\acute{\eta}$, the books of the saints ; $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \nu\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\upsilon}$, the horns of the bulls ; $\rho\omega\iota\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \eta$ - $\alpha\delta\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\alpha\eta$, the airs of the songs ; $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron$, the poems of the bards ; $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \alpha\ \acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\sigma$, the death of his sons.

§ 1342. Vocabulary :

$\upsilon\prime\alpha\beta\eta\acute{o}\delta\alpha\iota\eta\eta\eta$ (dh'ob'rōchin, dh'ob'rōn), *conditional of* $\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\eta$, say.

$\rho\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\lambda$, story, *also means* a matter, an affair.

$\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\theta\epsilon\alpha\eta\alpha\delta$ (ēaen'ach), late, last.

$\tau\iota\omicron\sigma\tau\alpha\omicron$ (tuk'fudh, tuk'hudh), I shall come (*future of* $\tau\iota\gamma\iota\mu$).

$\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\rho$, down ; also spelled $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\rho$.

$\sigma\alpha\ \delta\eta\omicron\rho$ (kov'iss), how is it known ? Who can tell ?

$\sigma\alpha\ \delta\eta\omicron\rho\ \upsilon\iota\tau$, how can you know or tell ?

$\kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\acute{\eta}\eta\eta\alpha\tau$ (klou'nus), a match, a marriage alliance.

$\rho\acute{o}\rho$ (pōss), marry.

$\sigma\alpha\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ (ka-dae') or $\gamma\omicron\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ (gu-dae), what.

$\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau$ (gei) or $\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ (gei'ē), *m.* a start, a fright.

$\tau\upsilon\alpha\eta\iota\mu$ (tho'er-im), *f.* a guess, an opinion.

ἑτά ῥύιλ, two eyes

κοζαὸ (KUG uw', KUG'ä), *m.* war.

ἄλλ, *as a noun, means* a blind person.

Σέατνα (shae'Na), a man's name.

Σαῶβ (seiv, or sa-wh'), *f.* a woman's name.

§ 1343. Translate :

Νί ἀβιόκαινν ζο μαῖβ ἀν ῖζεул ἄομ ολε
ῖν ἀρ ραο. Νυαιη τιορφαὸ ἀν λά ὀείθεαναδ,
νί βειθεαὸ τιορ λειρ ἀστ ἐ ρέιν. Γιοννυρ
βειθεαὸ ἀν ῖζεул αἰσι, ὀά ἢόεαναδ Σέατνα
μαη ὀέαναφαὸ Σεαζάν ὀυιθε ?

ὀυβαιητ ρέ λειρ ρέιν, “Ca ὀρτοιρ ἀν
μαηηρηνν να τῖη βλιαῶνα ὀευζ ρέιν ?”

ὀυβαιητ Σαῶβ ζυη ὀ' ἰ ρέιν ὀο ὀηηρ ἀν
ἄεαῖνναρ, 7 ἀοη ἄεαῖνναρ ὀο ὀέαναφαιοῖρ
ὀο Σέατνα, ζο ἢβηηρρφαὸ ῖη ἀρ ἀν ζεσμα
ζεάτνα ἐ, νυαιη ἢά ῖόρρφαὸ (= ἢαδ
ἢῖόρρφαὸ) ρέ ἰ ρέιν.

ἄιθε ἀν ζεητ ὀο ὀαιηρφαὸ ρεαρ ἢα
ἢ-ἀῶηη ἀητῖ !

ἰρ ἐ ἢο ἄυαιηηη, ἢά ὀαιηρφαὸ ρέ ζεητ
ἀητῖ, ζο ἢβαιηρφαὸ ῖη ζεητ ἀρ. ὀ'ῖέηοηη ζο
ζεαῖτρφαὸ ῖη ἀη τ-υηρζε τε ἰοηη ἀη ὀά ῖύιλ
ἀη.

Νί βυαν κοζαὸ ἢα ζεαηαο.

ἰ ἢοῡηαν ἢα ἢὀαλλ, ἰρ ῖη ρεαρ ἀοη-
τῖηη.

ἄητῖρῖο ρεαρ ἢα ἢβηόζ βεῖτ ἀμυηζ.

EXERCISE CLXXII.

ADJECTIVES IN THE GENITIVE PLURAL.

§ 1344. Adjectives have the same form
in the genitive plural as they have in the
nominative singular. Example : ρεαρ ἢόηη,

a big man; *τεα̇c na ḃpeari ṁori*, the house of the big men.

§ 1345. The genitive plural of nouns causes *eclipsis* in the initial consonant of the adjective that follows, and if several adjectives follow, each is eclipsed. Example: *τι̇ri na ḃpeari żci̇ȯda żcalma*, the land of the brave, valorous men (*calma*, *Kol'um-ā*, valorous). If the adjective commences with a vowel, *n-* is prefixed as in the other instances of *eclipsis* already given. Example: *rluȧż na ḃpeari n-ōż n-āluinn*, the host of the young handsome men.

§ 1346. If a noun is followed by another noun in the genitive case, singular or plural, the initial letter of the second or genitive noun is subject to precisely the same rules as if it were the initial of an adjective.

(a) When an adjective follows a *feminine* noun in the *nominative* or *accusative* case, singular number, the first consonant of the adjective is aspirated (§ 471). The same applies to a genitive, as *bó ḋainne*, a cow of milk, a milch cow.

(b) When an adjective follows a *masculine* noun in the *genitive singular*, the initial of the adjective is aspirated (§ 1240). The same applies to the initial of a genitive following a masculine genitive, as *peari riuḃail*, a man of walking, a wayfarer; *rl̇eul̇ ri̇ri riuḃail*, the story of a wayfarer.

(c) When an adjective follows any noun in the *genitive plural*, the initial of the adjective is eclipsed (§ 1345). The same applies to a genitive noun following a genitive plural, as *clȯc ḋuinn*, a stone of (bonn) foundation, or *cionn na żclȯc mbuinn*, above the foundation stones.

(d) If in the last rule, the initial of the adjective is a vowel, *n-* is prefixed (§ 1345). The same applies to a genitive, as *rluȧż peari ṅėiṙeann*, the host of the men of Ireland.

§ 1347. Therule as to an adjective or genitive being eclipsed after a genitive plural is often broken in colloquial Irish. The following is the way in which the instances already given would commonly be spoken: *tír na bFear chéada calma; rluaḡ na bFear ós áluinn; of cionn na ḡcloḡ buinn; rluaḡ fear éireann.*

THE RELATIVE FORM OF THE VERB.

§ 1348. Refer back to §§ 750, 751, for an explanation of the forms *b'róear* (or *b'íor*) and *b'eiróear* (*b'ear*). Similar forms are used in relative clauses for all other verbs, with the exception of a few irregular verbs. The relative form always ends in *-ar* (*-ear* after a slender consonant). The only tenses that have the relative form are the present and future. The initial consonant of the relative form is aspirated.

§ 1349. Examples of relative forms :

Verb	Relative Present	Relative Future
<i>mol</i>	<i>mólar</i> (wul'us)	<i>mólarar</i> (wul'fus, wul'hus)
<i>chreir</i>	<i>chreiróear</i> (hy'rea'us)	<i>chreiróearar</i> (hy'rea'fus, hy'rea'us)
<i>áirúis</i>	<i>áirúisgear</i> (aurdh'eess)	<i>áirúócar</i> (aurdh- ōCH-us, aurdh-ōss)

§ 1350. In the northern half of Ireland, there is a corrupt form of the relative present in common use, *mólanar, chreiróannar*, formed by adding *r* to the 3rd person singular of the present, *mólan, chreiróann*.

§ 1351. In the southern half of Ireland, especially in the eastern part of Munster, the relative forms, both present and future, have almost gone out of popular use, though they are probably pretty generally understood. Instead of them, the ordinary form of the third person singular is used, with the initial aspirated, *mólan, chreiróann, mólarar, chreiróar*.

§ 1352. The relative form is never used after *naḡ*.

§ 1353. During recent times it has become usual to prefix the particle *oo*, or its broken form *Δ*, to the verb in a relative clause. This particle has been erroneously termed a relative pronoun.* Example: *Δn fear Δ buairear* for *Δn fear buairear*, the man who strikes.

§ 1354. Examples of use of relative forms?

Δn té riuðlar bótar faro, meileann ré mín 7 zarb. He who travels a long road, (he) grinds (both) fine and coarse. *Meil* (mel), grind.

Δn té riuðalar (or riuðlócar) bótar faro, meilrú ré mín 7 zarb. He who will travel a long road will grind both fine and coarse.

Δn té nac riuðlann bótar faro, ní meileann ré mín ná zarb. He who does not travel a long road will grind neither fine nor coarse.

Δn té nac riuðalarú (or nac riuðlócarú) bótar faro, ní meilrú ré mín ná zarb. He who will not travel a long road will grind neither fine nor coarse.

§ 1355. *Nac* eclipses the initial consonants and prefixes *n-* to the initial vowels, *of verbs only*. There is another form *ná*, which does not change initial consonants, and prefixes *h-* to vowels.

§ 1356. Vocabulary :

croiceann (Krek'un), *m.* skin.

óige (ō'gě), *f.* youth.

rognam (rō'nūv), *m.* use, service, usefulness.

riuðú (fyuch'uw', fyuch'a), act of boiling.

* There was never a simple relative pronoun as nominative or as direct object of a verb in Irish, the relative being expressed by the position and form of the verb. There is a relative pronoun governed by prepositions, and also a compound relative (*i.e.* compound in sense) containing its own antecedent. These forms will be introduced later on. The so-called relative in the nominative and accusative is really the particle *oo* used by analogy with the *oo* of the imperfect, past, and conditional, and with the *oo* prefixed to a few irregular verbs, *oo-geidim*, etc. This *oo*, often weakened to *Δ*, was usually dropped at the beginning of a sentence, but retained in the middle of a sentence, where the verb has usually a relative meaning.

ΔΙΤΙΝΝ (aíin), *f.* furze, whins.

ΙΟΜČΑΙΡΗ (ump'ir, Munster oomp'ir), carry.

ΙΟΜČΑ, many, in the phrase 1r 10mča, "it is many a," etc. Pronounced irregularly, eem'á in Ulster, um'ee in Connacht, um'ō in Connacht and Munster, and 'mō in Munster.

§ 1357. Translate :

1r μαίης βίος τίος αν ceuo lá.

Αν ηυο ηζηίοβαρ αν पूca, léižeann ré féin é.

1r 10mča cnoiceann čuiphear an óige ói.

1r luacímair an níō an óige do'n té čuiphear í ar fožnam.

Ní h-1ao na mná veapa čuiphear poča ar řiučad.

1r řearr an té čuiphear aittinn ar člarōe ná an té čuiphear carleán řan žcoill.

1r mimic baineap ouine řlat a buailřear é féin.

Αη řearr nac n-10mčairiann a čōča an lá bpeáž, ní bíonn ré aige an lá řliuč.

Sliač na mban břionn.

Čiařpaiže na břear břial.

EXERCISE CLXXIII.

THE DATIVE CASE.

§ 1358. The DATIVE CASE of a noun is the form used *after a preposition*.

§ 1359. Only two classes of nouns have a distinct form for the dative case singular : (1) feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant, and (2) nouns of the fifth declension (§ 1095, &c.).

§ 1360. In all other nouns, with a very few exceptions, the dative singular is the same in form as the nominative singular.

§ 1361. Feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant form their dative case by attenuation, *i.e.*, by changing the broad consonant into a slender one (just as the genitive case is formed in the first declension, § 836). Examples: *bríos*, a shoe, dative, *bríois* (*brō'ig*); *coṛ*, a foot, dative, *coiṛ* (*Kush*); *láim*, a hand, dative, *láim* (*Lau'iv*).

§ 1362. Give the dative singular and meaning of each of the following feminine nouns: *ṛuinneos*, *ṁṛneos*, *oṛoos*, *ṛuinneos*, *ub*, *ṛál*, *ádaic*, *ṫlún*, *lúb*, *luc*, *ṛrón*, *boṛ*, *muc*.

§ 1363. Sometimes attenuation is accompanied by a change of vowel, as *ciáll*, sense, dative, *céill* (*kael*); *clann*, children, dative, *clóinn* (*Klen*, *Munst.*, *Kleen*, *Klein*). See §§ 883, 931. etc.

§ 1364. Further examples:

ṛṫríos, a scrape, dative, *ṫṫríb* (*shkreeb*)*.

ṫeairṫ, anger, dative, *ṫeirṫ* (*fer'ig*).

ceairc, a hen, dative, *ciṛc* (*kirk*).

§ 1365. For nouns of the *second declension* (§ 912), this rule for forming the dative may be stated in another way: *the dative is formed by omitting the final e of the genitive*. This applies to all the examples given above.

§ 1366. When *ó* (aspirate *c*) final is attenuated in forming the dative, it changes into *ṫ*, as it does in forming a genitive (§§ 891, 892, 937). *Caillleac*, an old woman, dative, *caillliṫ*; *ṫealaó*, a moon, dative, *ṫealaṫ*.

* It may occur to the student to ask, is there any difference in sound between *ṫṫríos* and *ṫṫríb*. There is. When *p*, *b*, *f* or *m* (the labials or lip-consonants) are broad, they are pronounced with the lips protruded. When they are slender, they are pronounced with the lips drawn back and compressed.

§ 1367. In these words the final ξ is sounded as γ in Connacht and Ulster, and as g in Munster (§§ 891, 893).

§ 1368. In the fifth declension, all words form the *genitive*, as we have seen, by adding a *broad* consonant. The dative is formed by making this consonant *slender*, as Αλβα, Scotland, dative, Αλβαιν; Εἷμε, Ireland, dative, Εἷμην; φίλος, a friend, dative, φίλιον; πῦρ, fire, dative, πῦρον; πρόβα, a sheep, dat., προβαίξ.

§ 1369. Write out the dative of each of the remaining nouns given in Ex. CLVII.

§ 1370. Nouns ending in -άτ do not change in the dative singular, though they are nearly all feminine.

§ 1371. Nouns in -άτ are usually formed from adjectives and denote qualities:

βεοῦδα (byō'γᾶ), lively; βεοῦδάτ (byō'γachth or byō'achth), liveliness.

μόρῦδα (mōr'γᾶ), majestic; μόρῦδάτ (-γᾶchth), majesty.

εἰρόδα, brave; εἰρόδάτ (krō'γachth or krō'achth), bravery.

βρεᾶξ, fine; βρεᾶξάτ (braa'achth), beauty.

οὐαῦδα, divine; οὐαῦδάτ (dee'a-γachth or dee'achth), divinity.

νουῦδον, new; νουῦδέατ, news.

ουαῖρα, noble; ουαῖρεάτ (oo'esh'achth), nobility.

ρεανῦδα (shan'dha, Munster, shoun'dhā), ancient; ρεανῦδάτ (shan'dhachth, shoun'dhachth), antiquity.

ἀρραῖον (aur'sīy, aur'sā), ancient; ἀρραῖοδέατ (aur'see achth), antiquity.

κρίοννα, prudent; κρίοννάτ (kreen'achth), prudence.

ναομίτα, holy; ναομίτάτ (naev'hachth), holiness.

ζεᾶρρ, short; ζιορραάτ (gir'achth), shortness.

ζηεαννίμαρ, amusing; ζηεαννίμαρδέατ (gran'wir-achth, gran'oorachth), amusingness.

ζιόρρμαρ, glorious; ζιόρρμαρδέατ, gloriousness.

λίονμαρ, numerous; λίονμαρδέατ, numerousness.

ίρεαλ, low; ίρεατέατ (eesh'achth), lowness.

Ζηάινεαήαι, hateful; Ζηάινεαήαιάετ (Graun'uw-lachth, Graunoolachth), hatefulness.

ρεαηαήαι, manly; ρεαηαήαιάετ, manliness.

αορηαήαι, like, resembling; αορηαήαιάετ, resemblance.

οείουεαηαά, late; οείουεαηαάετ (δ'ae'nachth), lateness.

§ 1372. All the foregoing are feminine, but ραάετ, cold, coldness, from ρααη, cold, is masculine. All nouns formed in -άετ from other words form the genitive by adding -α, as ρεαη ηα αηιουηαάετ, the man of (the) prudence. But in the spoken language this α is often dropped.

§ 1373. Irregular datives :

ρηιαδ, *m.*, mountain; genitive, ρλέιθε, dative, ρλέιθ (sh'æv).

εαά, *m.*, house; genitive, τιγε, dative, τιγ (t'y').

λά, *m.*, day; genitive, λαε, dative, λό (lō).

εαη, *f.*, woman, wife; genitive, ηηά, dative, ηηαοι (m'nee).

οεοά, *f.*, drink; genitive, οιγε, dative, οιγ (d'y').

ρηηιη, *f.*, a knife; genitive, ρηιηηε, dative, ρηιηη (shgin).

βηιηαάηη, *f.*, a (solemn) word; gen., βηέιτηηε, dat., βηέιτηη (brae'hiv).

βό, *f.*, a cow; dative, βυη (bwin).

§ 1374. In colloquial Irish, the nominatives are often used instead of the irregular datives. This sometimes happens also in the case of regular nouns. On the other hand the dative is sometimes used instead of the nominative, as πέιρη (paesh) instead of πιαρη (pee'asth), *f.*, a worm; αηηαηο (kor'id) for αηηα, a friend; ηάηηαηο (Nau'wid, Munster, ηάηηαηο, Nou'id) for ηάηηα, an enemy; τιγ (t'y', Munster, tig) for εαά, a house.*

THE DUAL NUMBER.

§ 1375. After the numeral οά or όά, two, a special form of the noun is used, which is neither singular nor plural. This form is called the DUAL number of a noun.

§ 1376. *The dual number is always the*

* εαά has τοιγε (t'thee) as well as τιγε in the genitive, and τοιγ (thē-y') as well as τιγ in the dative.

same in form as the dative singular: ὅα
λεᾶβαν, two books; ὅα χείρῃ, two hands;
ἀν ὅα εὖρο, the two parts; ἀν ὅα ποῖρ, the
two feet.

§ 1377. The ο of ὅα is usually aspirated,
unless it follows a word ending in ο, τ, λ,
η or ρ (DENTALS), or the *feminine* possessive
adjective α, her, its.

§ 1378. "Two" followed by a noun is ὅα
or ὅα. Not followed by a noun, it is ὅο
or ὅό.

§ 1379. All the cases, nominative, geni-
tive, dative and vocative, have the same
form in the dual number.

But the genitive dual may also have the same form as
the genitive plural.

§ 1380. The plural form of an adjective,
with the initial consonant aspirated, follows
a noun in the dual number, as ὅα χείρῃ
ἄλβα, two white hands.

§ 1381. Vocabulary:

ἄειλλ (gaeʹ), yield, submit, give in. ἄειλλεᾶο (gaeʹuwʹ
or gaeʹē), act of yielding, etc., to yield, etc.

ὅʹα (dhau) or ὅʹα (γau) = ὅο α, to his, her, its, their.

βακαίῃα (bakʹee-achth), *f.*, lameness.

κίρτο (kishʹē), *m.*, a chest, a treasury; genitive, same

κεῖρο (kerʹ), *f.*, a trade or occupation; genitive,
κεῖρο.

α φοῖλαῖμ, the learning of it, to learn it (α feminine).

κρίο (kreech), *f.*, an end; genitive, κρίο (kreeʹhyē).

κνάρο (Knaudʹ), *f.*, mockery; genitive, κνάρο.

τέροε, relative form of τέρομ, I go. Subjunctive,
τέρο.

υρρα (ursā), *f.*, a doorpost; genitive, υρραν, as in

§ 1096.

νὶ ἠ-αῖτ λειρ, he is not pleased, *i.e.*, satisfied.

ἀλτοῖρ (althōr), *f.*, an altar; gen., ἀλτοῖρα.

λάῃα (Lauʹach), pleasant in manner, agreeable.

ἰ η-α (inʹā) or ἴνα (nā), in or into his, her, its, their.

Σαγγοῦδα (irregular pronunciation, Gorr'ee), *m.*, a garden or cultivated plot; genitive, same.

Σπότης (G'nō'hach), busy; Σπότης, business.

Κουὰς (Koo'ach), *f.*, a cuckoo, also a drinking cup; gen., Κουὰς (Koo'a-hyē).

Φύλλο (dhi'ē), *m.*, a leaf; genitive, same.

Κάρις (Kaushg), *f.*, Easter; genitive, Κάρις (Kauss'Ga).

Φέιλο (fael), *f.*, a festival; genitive, Φέιλο (fael'ē).

Λά Φέιλο (contracted to Lau 'lō), the word for "day" in naming a holy day or a saint's day.

Ρυοκ (sthuK), *m.*, live stock, also a trumpet; genitive, Ρυοκ (sthiK).

Λόν (Lōn), *m.*, provision; genitive, Λόν (Lō'in).

Φυαγίρι (foo'agir), announce, proclaim; Φυαγίρι (foo'agrā), *m.*, act of announcing, to announce, an announcement or proclamation.

Ώρις (daerk), *f.*, alms; genitive, Ώρις.

Βλάιτς, see § 1127.

Λεάμνακτ (lounachth), *f.*, new milk.

Βεiri an lāim oim, *idiom*, catch me by the hand, *literally*, bear on hand on me.

Ρτιάλλ (sh'ee'al), *m.*, a piece cut off, a cut or strip.

Κλέριεας (klaer'ach), *m.*, a clerk; gen., κλέριεας.

Ρυαίμνεαρ (soo'ev-niss), *m.*, rest, repose; genitive, ρυαίμνεαρ (soo'ev-nish).

Ροπ (sup), *m.*, a wisp, a handful of hay, etc.; genitive, ροπ (sip).

Βυαίό (boo'ey'), *m.*, success, victory; gen., βυαίό (boo'a-a, boo'a).

Σπείμ (grem, Munster, greim), *m.*, a bite, also a grasp; genitive, Σπείμα (gram'ā).

Κοινί (Kun'een), *m.*, a rabbit; genitive, same.

§ 1382. Translate the following proverbs:

Καιτρίο ουνε ζέιλλεας ὄ'ά θακαίγεας.

Ἴρ ρυαρ κλύ ζαν ἔριτε.

Ἴρ νάμα αν ἔριπο ζαν α ρογλαίμ.

Νί'λ αμασάν αρ βιτ ζαν α ἔείλλ ρέιν.

Νί τίς κιάλλ ποίμ αοιρ.

Ἴρ ολε αν ἔριος βειρεαρ αρ ρεαρ ἔνάιρε

Νυαρι ἔείρεαρ αν ζαβαν ζο ηυρηαιν, η

háil leiρ ζο ὀείριό ζο χαλτόιρ.

F

Τά ζαά uile úuine zo láζαά zo υτείοιό
 bó i n-a ζαηηόα.

Τά γέ com ζηόταά le ρεαν-μνάοι αη
 αοναά.

Νυαη λαβαηηαη αη έυαά αη έηαηη ζαη
 ουille 7 έυιηηαη Όομνάά Cáηζα αη Lá
 φέιλε Μυηηε, υίολ υο ητοα 7 ceannuiz
 λόν.

Τοβαα i ηυιαιό βίό, ηη αη μνάοι αη
 ηίγε ατά ηηη.

Μάη ηιαη λεαα αον ηιό υ'φυαζηα, ηηηη
 μαη ηύν υο μνάοι έ.

Τά υέηηα i ηυιζ βλαίηα, αάη τά όά
 υέηηα i ηυιζ λεαμνάα.

Μά βειηεαηη ηύ αη μυια, βειη αη
 έοιη υηηη.

ηη ηυαη αη ηυο, αλύ ζαη έαηαο.

ηη ύη ηηαλλ υε λεααη υúηηε ειλε.

Όεαημαο αη έλέηηιζ αη α έλοζ.

ηη ηεαηη ηυαημηεαη αη ηοη ná βυαιό
 αη έηοα.

ηη le ζαά βυηη α λαοζ.

ηη ηεαηη ζηεηη υε έοηηηη ná όά ζηεηη
 υε έαη.

EXERCISE CLXXIV.

THE ARTICLE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

§ 1383. The dative case singular of the article (*i.e.*, the article αη following a preposition) usually causes *eclipsis* of the initial consonant following, as αζ αη βρυνηεοιζ, at the window ; αη αη μβοηο, on the table ; λειη αη βρην, with the wine ; ό 'η ζααη-ηαηζ, from the rock.

§ 1384. Strictly speaking, wherever a consonant is

eclipsed, a vowel in the same place should always have *n-* prefixed to it ; but it has not been the custom to prefix *n-* after the article *an*, or after the interrogative particle *an*. Thus instead of *an an n-donac* it has been usual to write *an an donac*, at the fair ; and instead of *an n-ólann tú fíon*, it has been usual to write *an ólann tú fíon*, do you drink wine.

§ 1385. After the prepositions *oo*, *to*, *for*, and *oe*, *off*, *of*, the article causes aspiration instead of eclipsis, as *oo'n boiro*, for the table ; *oe'n fúinneois*, off the window.

§ 1386. After the preposition *gan*, *without*, the article produces no change in the initial consonant following, as *gan an fíon*, without the wine. After *gan* and the article, *τ* is retained before the initial vowel of a masculine noun, as *gan an τ-eun*, without the bird ; and *τ* is also retained before the initial *ř* of a feminine noun, as *gan an τrúil*, without the eye.

§ 1387. The rules given above for the use of the singular article after a preposition are those most adopted by writers of Irish. They are also the rules of the spoken language in Connacht.

§ 1388. In Ulster, *all* prepositions (except *gan*) followed by the singular article cause aspiration, as *leis an fíon*, with the wine ; *ó 'n boiro*, from the table.

§ 1389. In Munster, the preposition *i*, *in*, followed by the article (the two together becoming *ir-an* *iss'un*, *ir-an*, *řan*, or before a consonant, *řa*) usually aspirates, as *řan (irřan) baile*, *řa baile*, at home (Connacht *řa mbaille*).

§ 1390. In Munster, the preposition *an* followed by the

article sometimes aspirates and sometimes eclipses, as **an** **dbótar** **cr** **an** **an** **mdbótar**, on the road.

§ 1391. In part of Munster, the prepositions **oo** and **oe** followed by the article usually eclipse, instead of aspirating, as **oo'n** **brear**, to the man, **oe'n** **mboi'o**, off the table.

§ 1392. After the dative article, the initials **τ** and **σ** are usually not eclipsed, as **an** **an** **talām**, on the ground; **ó** 'n **ouine**, from the person. But in Munster **σ** and **τ** after the dative article are usually eclipsed like other consonants, as **an** **an** **σtalām**, **ó** 'n **nouine**.

§ 1393. After the article **an** preceded by a preposition (as in other cases, see § 441), **σ** and **τ** *cannot* be aspirated, as **oo'n** **ouine**, to the person; **oe'n** **talām**, off the ground.

§ 1394. After the article **an**, wherever another consonant would be aspirated, the sound of **r** is replaced by **τ** (spelled **τρ**) as **oo'n** **τραζαρτ**, to the priest; **oe'n** **τρίσδα**, of the silk. See also § 503. But **r** *never* changes when it precedes a consonant, the liquids **l**, **n**, and **m** excepted, as **oe'n** **ρπειλ**, of the scythe; **oo'n** **ρτόλ**, to the stool.

§ 1395. The preposition **τρέ** (*trae*) *through* also adds **ρ** before the article: **τρέρ** **an** (*traess'un*) **ηγορτ**, **τρέρ** **na** (*traess'Nā*) **γορταιβ**, through the field, fields. But in the spoken language, the form **τρίσ** * (*treed*) or **ήρίσ** (*hreed*) is generally used instead of **τρέ**, as **τρίσ** **an** **ηγορτ**.

* This is really the form of **τρέ** combined with the personal pronoun of the 3rd person singular masculine.

§ 1396. In the dialect of Southern Munster, some other prepositions add *r* before the article, as *uor na rēdriab* for *uo na rēdriab*, to the men; *uer na clocāib* for *ue na clocāib*, off the stones; *aiḡe-rna mnāib* for *aḡ na mnāib*, at the woman; *ioimiy* (*rim*'ish) *na halbanacāib* for *ioim na hā.*, before the Scotsmen.

§ 1397. Vocabulary:—

ḡeārricac (*gaar*'kach), *m.*, a young bird; gen., *ḡeārricaiḡ*.

iomāin (*imau-in*, *um-au-in*), *f.*, hurling, the game of hurley; gen., *iomāna*.

iomānaiōe (*imaunce*, *umaunce*), *m.*, a hurler; gen., same.

clārōe (*kla*'yē, *klei*), *m.*, a fence of earth or stone; genitive, same.

aitinn (*a*'sin), *f.*, furze, whins; genitive, *aitinne*.

ēuala (*CHOO*'alā), heard.

cuir, sow, plant:

buaḡn (*boo*'en), reap; *buaḡnt* (*boo*'ent), act of reaping, to reap.

congāib (*KUNG*'iv), keep; future, *coiḡeodāo* (*KUNO*-wudh), I shall keep; *congāil* (*KUNG*'wau-il), act of keeping, to keep. Popular forms: *coinniḡ* (*KUN*'iy'), keep, future *coinneodāo* (*KUNO*CHudh, *KUNO*dh), verbal noun, *coinneāil* (*KUNAU*-il).

cómra (*KO*'rā) or *córra* (*KO*'rā), *f.*, a coffer, a cupboard, also a coffin; gen., same or *cómran*.

rlipeos (*shlish*-ōg, *f.*, a cutting or chip; gen., *rlipeoisē*.

rāil (*sal*), *f.*, a beam.

ḡar (*Gor*), near; *ḡoirē* (*Gur*'ē), nearer, nearest.

ḡuir, sharp; *ḡéirē* (*gae*'e), sharper, sharpest.

cúil (*KOO*'il), *f.*, a corner; gen., *cúlac* (*KOO*'ach).

ḡobāóan (*Gub*'adhau), *m.*, a kind of sea-bird; gen., *ḡobāóain*.

trāiḡ (*thrau-y*', Munster, *thrau-ig*), *f.*, a strand, an ebb; gen., *trāiḡa* (*thrau*).

rreardhail (*frass*'dhil), attend to, serve; *rreardhal* (*frass*'dhul), act of attending, &c.

cúirt (*KOOR*t), *f.*, a court; gen., *cúirtē*.

bonn, a sole, also a "groat," fourpence.

mair (*mwar*), live; *mairtāin* (*mor*'hin), act of living, to live.

§ 1398. Translate the following proverbs:—

Ír fearrín an t-eun atá sa lámh ná an t-eun atá ar an gcraobh.

Ír fearrín an cú bíor sa riubal ná an cú bíor i lúib.

Ír geal leir an bfiac' ouib a g'áirneacó féin.

Nuair ír cruaid' oo'n éaillic, caiteiró rí míc.

Ír mairt an t-íománaíde an fear ar an gclaióe.

Ar an obair éig an fo'glaim.

Ír fearrín an té cúinear aittinn ar an gclaióe ná an té cúinear cairleán 'ran scoill.

Bionn blas ar an mbeagán.

Táir com' breugac' leir an b'fear aoubairt go gcuala ré an fear ag fáir.

Muna gcuirte tú san earrac, ní buairtí tú sa b'fo'gmar.

Ag cur claióe timceall gairt, leir an gcuaid' oo' éongbáil ir'icig.

Cuir sa gcoim'na é, 7 g'eoibairt tú g'no' óe.

Slipeoga de'n trair' ceurona.

Ír mairt an báid'ir an fear bíor ar an talamh.

An muo ír goirte oo'n éiríde, ír é ír goirte oo'n beul.

Ír g'áirne rúil sa gcúil (or cúil) ná óá rúil sa rolar (or trolar).

Ní i' gcoimnuid' éig t'rom-éirac' ó 'n b'farrige.

Ní éig leir an ngobadán an óá éiric' oo' f'fearoal

Ír fearrín focal sa gcúirt (cúirt) ná bonn sa r'parián.

Luig leir an uan 7 éirig leir an eun.

Bonn móir ar an scapall mbeas.

Maireann an cnaob ar an béal, 7 ní
máireann an lám do cúir.

EXERCISE CLXXV.

THE DATIVE PLURAL.

§ 1399. The dative plural of nouns always ends in *ib* or *aiḃ* (both pronounced *iv*).

§ 1400. If the nominative plural (up to now called simply "the plural") ends in *e* the dative plural is formed by changing *-e* into *-ib*, as *doirre*, doors, *doirrib*; *rúile*, eyes, *rúilib*; *Cristaitíte*, Christians, *Cristaitiḃ*.

§ 1401. If the nominative plural ends in *-a* or in a consonant, the dative plural ends in *-aiḃ*, as *ubla*, apples, *ublaiḃ*; *coir*, hounds, *coiraiḃ*; *báird*, bards, *bairaiḃ*.

§ 1402. If the nominative plural is made to end in *-í* (§§ 1199, 1215), the dative plural is written by adding *ḃ*, as *iarḡairí*, fishermen, *iarḡairiḃ* (*-eev*); *báoirí*, boatmen, *báoiriḃ*.

The dative plural of *bean* is *mnáiḃ* (*m'nau'iv*) and the dative plural of *bó* is *buaiḃ* (*boo'ev*).

§ 1403. The dative plural, like the dative singular, is used only after prepositions. The vast majority of Irish-speaking people do not use the dative plural at all, but use the nominative plural instead.

§ 1404. After the preposition *san* the form of the nominative plural must be used, not the dative.

§ 1405. The plural article να leaves initial consonants unchanged and prefixes h to vowels, in the dative plural, just as in the nominative plural (§ 1135).

§ 1406. Before the plural article να as well as before the singular article αν , the prepositions ι , *in*, and λε , *with*, have ρ added to them, as ιρ να (*iss'Nă*) βάοαιβ or ιηρ να βάοαιβ , in the boats; λειρ (*lesh*) να hubλαιβ , with the apples.

THE DATIVE OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1407. After a masculine noun in the dative singular, an adjective has the same form as after the nominative singular, αν ρεαρ μόη , the big man, ό 'η βρεαρ μόη , from the big man.

§ 1408. After a feminine noun in the dative singular, an adjective ending in a broad consonant must have the final consonant *attenuated*, as βεαν μόη , a big woman, οο'η μηναι μόηη , to the big woman.

§ 1409. In other words, the dative feminine of an adjective ending in a broad consonant is always the same in form as the genitive masculine. Or again, the dative feminine is the same as the genitive feminine with final ε omitted.

§ 1410. Attenuation in adjectives, as in nouns, is often accompanied by change of vowel (see §§ 883 to 890, and 931 to 936).

§ 1411. το becomes ι : ρεαρ ριονη , a fair man; βεαν ριονη , a fair woman; μας αν ριη ριονη , the son of the fair man; μας να μηά ρινη , the son of the fair woman; μας οο'η μηναι ρινη , a son of ("to") the fair woman.

§ 1412. *io* becomes *i*: *ῥῥεὺλ ῥίογῑ*, a true story; *ἄῥ ἰνῥῑνῑτ ῥῥέιλ ῥῑγῑ*, (at) telling (of) a true story.

§ 1413. *ea* becomes sometimes *i*: *λά ῥεαλ*, a bright day; *οιόθε ῥεαλ*, a bright night; *ἄειῥεαῶ λαε ῥίε*, the end of a bright day; *ἄειῥεαῶ οιοθε ῥίε*, the end of a bright night; *ῥαν οιοθε ῥίε*, in the bright night.

§ 1414. *ea* becomes sometimes *ei*: *ἄν λάμ ῑεαρ*, the right hand; *οῖτοός ἡα λάμῑε ἄειῥε* (*æsh'ë*), the thumb of the right hand; *ἄῑ ῑο λάμ ῑειῥ* (*yesh*), on your right hand.

§ 1415. *eu* becomes *ei*: *ῥῥῑἄῥ ῥῥεῑ*, a sharp knife; *κοῥ ἡα ῥῥῑῑε ῥῥῑῑε*, the handle of the sharp knife; *λεῑῥ ἄῥ ῥῥῑῥ ῥῥῑῥ* (or *ῥῥῥῑῥ*) with the sharp knife.

§ 1416. *ia* becomes *ei*: *ῥεαρ ῥῑαλ*, a generous man; *ῡἄῥ ῥῑῥ ῥῥῑλ*, a generous man's son; *ῡἄῥ ῡῡἄ ῥῥῑε*, a generous woman's son; *ῡἄῥ ῑο'ῡ ῡῡἄοῑ ῥῥῑλ*, a son of the generous woman.

§ 1417. *o* short becomes *ui*: *ῥῡἄῡῡ ῥῡοῡ*, a bent tree; *ḅῡῡ ἄῥ ῥῡἄῡῡ ῥῡῡῡ*, the foot of the bent tree; *ḅῡῡ ἡα ῥῡῡῡῥῡῑῥῑῥῑῥῑῥ ῥῡῡῡῡ*, the foot of the bent ash-tree; *ῥḅ'ῡ ḅῡῡῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ ῥῡῡῡῡ* (or *ῥῥῡῡῡῡῡ*) under the bent ash-tree.

§ 1418. In the dative feminine, as well as in the genitive masculine and feminine, the ending *-ad* in an adjective becomes *-aiṣ*, and *-ead* becomes *-iṣ*: as *ḅεἄῡ ḅῡῡεῡṣḅḅ*, a lying woman; *ῑο'ῡ ῡῡἄοῑ ḅῡῡεῡṣḅḅḅḅ*, to the lying woman; *ῥῑῥ ῥḅῡῡῡῡῡῡḅḅ*, a rocky country; *ῑ ῑῥῑῥ ῥḅῡῡῡῡṣḅḅ*, in a rocky country.

§ 1419. Adjectives ending in a slender consonant do not change in the dative feminine: *οḅḅῡῡ ḅḅῑῑῑḅḅḅḅḅḅḅḅḅ*, daily work, *ῥḅḅḅ ḅḅῡῡῡ ḅḅῑῑῑḅḅḅḅḅḅḅḅḅ*, in the daily work.

§ 1420. Adjectives ending in a vowel never undergo any change.

§ 1421. The dative plural of adjectives has always the same form as the nominative plural (§§ 1300 to 1307).

§ 1422. The initial of an adjective following a noun in the dative singular

should, as a rule, be aspirated, as *αρ ὄρησ
ζταν*, on a clean table. However, when the noun is eclipsed after the article, the adjective is often eclipsed also after the noun, as *αρ αν μβορησ ηζταν*, on the clean table.

§ 1423. In the spoken language, many use the adjective in the dative just as in the nominative, i.e., they aspirate the initial after a feminine noun, and do not change it in any way after a masculine noun, as *αρ αν λαιμ ἐλέ*, on the left hand; *αρ ὄρησ
ζταν*, on a clean table.

§ 1424. Vocabulary:—

οὐτέαρ (dhoo'chus), *m.*, nature, inborn character; genitive, *οὐτέαρι*.

ταρ λεαρ (thor lar), beyond sea.

λίον (leen), fill; *λίονταρ*, (leen'thur), is filled.

πόριμ (pōr'een), *m.*, a small potato; *πόρ* (pōr), *m.*, seed.

οεαῖβ (dal'uv), poor, needy.

ροκα (sthuk'ā), *m.*, a stocking.

οόιζ, burn; *οόιζτε* (dhō'tē), burnt.

λεαc, *f.*, a flat stone, a flag; plural, *λεαcα*, *λεαcαcα*, *λεαcηcαcα*.

ρλεαμιν (sh'ou'n), smooth, slippery; plural, *ρλεαμινα*.

ροcαρι (suk'ir), easy, gentle, settled.

ρεοσ (shōdh), *m.* or *f.*, a precious thing, a gem.

αιβνε (av'ne), plural of *αδα* or *αδαινη*, a river.

§ 1425. Translate the following proverbs:—

*CEO ροιμιννε αρ αιβνιβ 7 CEO ποιμιννε
αρ ενοcαιβ.*

ὄμυρεανν αν οὐτέαρ τηé ρύιλιβ αν cαιτ.

*ὄιονη αδαιcα μόρη αρ ηα βυαιβ ταρ
λεαρ.*

λίονταν αν ραc λε πόριμινιβ.

Ні майє лєй на мнáiб вєалба ан
блáтáс.

Стoцaйòе бáна ан їáлaйб оóйгтє.

Бíонн лєacáсá рлєaмнa ı стıгцїб вaоmє
уaйрлє.

Лaбaйн зo рoцaйн, бíонн clуapа 45
бaллaйòйб.

Сєoвa ı зclуapaйб на мuc.

Сєapам рaвa ан çоpайб лaгa.

Ні çıг зaот аp аєp нaç мbíонн ı
рєoлцaйб oуmє єıгm.

EXERCISE CLXXVI.

THE VOCATIVE PLURAL.

§ 1426. The vocative plural, like the vocative singular, is used in addressing persons, or things regarded as persons, and therefore capable of being addressed.

§ 1427. When the dative plural ends in -aйб, the vocative plural ends in -a, as рєap, dative plural, рєapайб, vocative plural, a рєapа (arǎ), men! cайллєac, cайллєacайб, vocative plural, a çайллєacа, (ye) old women! cомунpа, cомунpаaйб, a çомунpаa, (ye) neighbours!

§ 1428. In all other nouns, the vocative plural has the same termination as the nominative plural, as a мaòpайòе, (ye) dogs! a мнá, (ye) women! a çайлїnї or a çайлїnїòе, (ye) girls!

§ 1429. Read again what has been said about the vocative singular, Part IV., pages 70 and 71, and footnote.

THE VOCATIVE OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1430. After the vocative singular of a noun, the initial consonant of an adjective is aspirated, as Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ me $\acute{\epsilon}$ o μ η , (my) honest man! (used as equivalent to "sir" in English. Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ me υ α ρ α ι λ , in addressing a person of higher rank).

§ 1431. In this, as in most other instances, the initials υ and τ are usually not aspirated when the foregoing word ends in υ , η , τ , λ or ρ (DENTALS), as Δ \mathcal{R} o μ η υ σ δ ! (my) dark little Rose (rō'sheen)!

§ 1432. According to the rule given in § 1346, the initial of a genitive is also aspirated following a noun in the vocative singular, as Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ me $\acute{\epsilon}$ ρ ι ν \omicron ϵ , man of (my) heart = my dear friend

§ 1433. Adjectives ending in a broad consonant are *attenuated* when they follow a noun in the vocative singular MASCULINE, as Δ $\acute{\epsilon}$ ρ η β ι γ ('ir vig), (my) little man!

§ 1434. In all other instances, the adjective remains unchanged in its termination, with the single exception of *beo* in the phrase Δ Θ $\acute{\epsilon}$ β $\acute{\iota}$! ($\acute{\alpha}$ yae vee), O living God! sometimes used in prayers.

§ 1435. After a noun in the vocative plural, an adjective has the same form as after a nominative plural (§§ 1300 to 1307), and the initial consonant of the adjective undergoes no change, as Δ $\acute{\mu}$ ν $\acute{\alpha}$ β ϵ α γ α υ σ β α Δ η $\acute{\mu}$ υ λ η ν η , little dark-haired women of the mill! Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ α \omicron μ η υ α ρ τ ϵ , gentlemen! Δ $\acute{\mu}$ ν $\acute{\alpha}$ υ α ρ τ ϵ , ladies.

§ 1436. In the vocative singular masculine, one adjective following another undergoes the same changes as if it followed the noun, as α $\xi\iota\omicron\lambda\lambda\alpha$ ($y\acute{i}l'á$) $\beta\iota\varsigma$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota$, (my) little white-haired lad!

THE COMPARATIVE FORM OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1437. In English, the comparative form of adjectives ends in *-er*, as *old*, older; just, juster. In Irish, the comparative form usually ends in *-e*, as $\pi\epsilon\alpha\eta$, old, $\pi\iota\eta$ (*shin'é*), older. Sometimes in *-a*, as $\kappa\omicron\pi\eta$, just, $\kappa\omicron\pi\alpha$, juster.

§ 1438. The rule is that *the COMPARATIVE of an adjective has the same form as the GENITIVE SINGULAR FEMININE*. Read again §§ 1237, 1239, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282.

§ 1439. In Irish, the comparative is *always* preceded by some part of the verb $\eta\tau$, expressed or understood, as $\eta\tau$ $\pi\iota\eta$ $\text{Seadán n\u00e1 S\u00e9amur}$, John is older than James; $\beta\alpha$ $\pi\iota\eta$ $\text{Sead\u00e1n n\u00e1 S\u00e9amur}$, John was older than James: $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\alpha\upsilon\epsilon$ $\zeta\omicron\beta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}$ $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\zeta\omicron\beta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\xi\alpha\eta\eta\omicron\alpha\iota\lambda$, the goose's beak (Gub, genitive, $\zeta\upsilon\iota\beta$, Gib) is not longer than the gander's; $\eta\acute{\iota}\omicron\pi$ $\xi\iota\lambda\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\xi\eta\mu\alpha\eta$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ α $\xi\eta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\tau$, the sun was not brighter than his countenance (G'noosh, genitive $\xi\eta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$, *f. \xi\iota\lambda\epsilon* is the comparative of $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\lambda$).

§ 1440. When it is necessary to use the comparative after $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ or any other verb except $\eta\tau$, the word $\eta\acute{\iota}$ or $\eta\acute{\iota}\omicron$ (a thing, something) is placed before $\eta\tau$ preceding

the comparative. *ní ír* is usually written as one word, *níor* (*ness*). *Ṭá Ṭhian níor ṙearr ina ṙláinte*, Brian is (something) better in his health. *Ṭ'ṙan ṙé ní ba ṙocra*, he kept (= stayed) (something) quieter (*suK'rá*, comparative of *ṙocair*).

§ 1441. In such sentences, the verb *ír*, properly speaking, should be in the same tense as the verb preceding. This is exemplified in the example just given. Sometimes, however, this usage is not followed, e.g., *Ṭ'ṙan ṙé níor ṙocra*, he kept quieter.

§ 1442. Instead of *níor*, the form *ní 'ra* was formerly used and is still in use locally. After *ní 'ra*, the initial consonant of the adjective is aspirated, as *ní 'ra ṙíle*, brighter.

§ 1443. Irregular Comparatives:—

<i>beas</i> , little	<i>comp.</i>	<i>luṙa</i> (<i>Loo</i>), less
<i>móir</i> , large	„	<i>mó</i> (<i>mō</i>), larger, more
<i>ṙasa</i> , long	„	<i>ṙaíve</i> (<i>fwa'dě</i>), longer
„	„	<i>ṙa</i> (<i>shee'a</i>), longer
<i>ṙeárr</i> , short	„	<i>ṙiorra</i> (<i>girr'a</i>), shorter
<i>maíṭ</i> , good	„	* <i>ṙeárr</i> (<i>faar</i>), better
<i>olc</i> , bad	„	<i>mearra</i> (<i>mass'ä</i>), worse
<i>iomóda</i> , many	„	<i>mó</i> , <i>lia</i> (<i>lee'a</i>), more
<i>ṙururra</i> (<i>fur'üssä</i>) easy	„	<i>ṙurra</i> (<i>fuss'a</i>), easier
<i>te</i> , hot	„	<i>teo</i> (<i>tō</i>) hotter
<i>ṙreun</i> , strong	„	<i>ṙreire</i> (<i>tresh'ě</i>), as well as <i>ṙreime</i> , stronger

* In Munster sometimes *ṙearra* (*far'a*). In like manner, *bárr* is sometimes pronounced *barra* (*bar'a*) and *ṙeárr*, *ṙearra* (*gar'a*).

† Locally pronounced *ṙururra* (*fur'üsthä*), *ṙurra* (*frus'thä*), *ṙururra* (*fwir'ishě*), or *ṙurra* (*frish'ě*).

ḡr�anna (Graun'�), hateful, ugly	comp.	ḡr�inne (Graun'�), uglier
ḡar (i nḡar oo), ,, near		ḡoine (Ger'�), nearer
�rro, high	,,	�rroe(aurd'�), �oirroe (eerd'�), or �rroe (ard'�) higher

§ 1444. When the comparative preceded by *ir* follows the noun to which it refers, it has the force of a *superlative*, as *an mac ir rine*, the eldest son ; *b'    rrian an mac ba rine  ca*, Brian was the eldest son of them (*lit.* at them).

§ 1445. Except when *n * follows, as *n   l  r  laml  na h irneann fear ir v na n   *, there is not on the soil of Ireland a bolder man than he.

ADVERBS.

§ 1446. An adjective has the force of an *adverb* when the preposition *ḡo* is placed before it, as *olc*, bad, *ḡo h-olc*, badly ; *v na* (*dhaun' *) bold, *ḡo v na*, boldly. *Do labair r  ḡo v na*, he spoke boldly. *Do labair r  ḡo h-olc*, he spoke badly.

§ 1447. As seen in the example *ḡo h-olc*, *h* is always prefixed to a vowel after *ḡo*.

§ 1448. In Irish, an adverb is often placed at the beginning of a sentence and preceded by *ir*, in order to emphasize it. In this position *ḡo* is omitted, as *ir olc v  labair r *, it is badly he spoke ; *ir v na v  labair r *, it is boldly he spoke.

§ 1449. In the comparative degree, an adverb has the same form as an adjective, as *labair ré níor meara*, he spoke worse ; *ir meara do labair ré*, it is worse he spoke ; *ir é an fear ir meara do labair*, he is the man who spoke worst

§ 1450. The phrase *ir ead* (ish-a'), it is it, contraction to 'reao (sha), is often used to refer to a clause going before, as " *is caith na Mart, ir ead coisil mé aréir*," in Westport *it was that* I slept last night. *Caith na Mart* (Koh'ir Nă morth) = Westport (city of the oxen); *coisil* (Kudh'il) sleep (verb).

§ 1451. Vocabulary :

caith (kou'ir) or *coith* (kō'ir) *f.* help. Gen. *caitha*, *coitha* (kou'ră, kō'ră).

frúis (*freed*) *f.* a fleshworm, a mite.

urcōis (ur'chōa), *f.*, vice. Gen., *urcōise*.

irleán (eesh'laun), *m.*, a hollow ; *iréal*, low.

uona (dhun'ă), wretched, bad, poor ; opposite of *rona*.

piobán (pee'baun), *m.*, windpipe, throat.

anacain (on'ăchin), *f.*, distress.

luisge, lying (in reference to a shoe), pressing.

a (ă), whom, which, after a preposition.

circe (kir'čē), comparative of *ceairt*.

ršaoil (sgeel), loosen, let go. Verbal noun, *ršaoilead*.

šinn, genitive of *šneann*, fun, humour.

šeribe (sheriv-ē), comparative of *šairb*.

šuir, bitter.

šinne, comparative of *šann*, scarce.

šoinn (re_n, Munster, re_n), divide. Verbal noun, *šoinnt*.

leat (lah), *f.*, a half, a side. Genitive, *leite* (leh'ē).

meat (mah), *m.*, failure.

rāruiš (sauriy), overcome, outdo, beat. Verbal noun, *rāruišad*.

šiadal (dee'a-wul, 'doul, Munster, dee'al), *m.*, devil. Gen., *šiadail*.

LIÁ is often used with a singular noun where a plural noun is used in English.

§ 1452. Proverbs:

Ír zoiqe cabairi Dé ná an uoiar.

Ní luza rriuzio ná mátairi na huicóioe
(mátairi=mother, i.e. origin).

Ní liá írleán rona ann ná árhoán uona
ann, mar duubairt an fear 7 é ag íte
ríobáin an zannuail.

Nuair ír mó an anacáin, ír ead ír zoiqe
an cabairi.

An té ar a mbíonn an brios ag luize, ír
uó ír ciite í rzaioleat.

Uo úuine zan náine ír fura a zno
úeunam.

An úuine raiúbir ag úeunam zriinn,

Deiuo uile zur binna a zlóir:

Acé ír reirbe ná an reirbán zurit

An úuine boct ag úeunam ceoil.

Nuair ír zainne an biaú, ír ead ír ciite
é roinnt.

Ír fearri leat ná meac.

Ír uána muc ná zabar, acé fáruiz bean
an uiaabal.

§ 1453. Vocabulary:

rlat (sloth), *f.*, a rod. Genitive, rlaite (sla'th).

buaine (boo'en-é), comparative of buan, lasting.

feuar (fadh'ur), I know; feuar (fadh'ir) ré, he
knows. Only used after ní, nac (ná), an. Now only
used in the South.

leap (lass), *m.*, benefit, improvement. Genitive, leapa.

lár a leapa, the middle (*i.e.*, essence, utmost) of his
food.

copán (kup'aun), *m.*, a cup. Genitive, cupáin.

uóirt (dhóirt) or uóirt (dhurt), spill, pour out. Ver-
bal noun, uóirtad or uóirtad.

cac (kauCH), everybody, the rest.

řil (sheel), think. Often řaol in books.
 řuečán (praech'aun), *m.*, a crow. Genitive řuečáin.

řiac'oub, same as řiac', a raven.

cuir'oo bóčar'óioč, put your road from you, step out.
 řac' (roh), *m.*, success.

euctrom (aekh'rum), light. Opposite of trom.

iomčar (irregular, umpur, Munster, oompur), verbal noun of iomčair (ump'ir, oomp'ir), carry.

eurčair'oe (aess'Gee), or eurčeta (aess'kă), comparative of eurčair' (aess'Giy'), quick, rapid.

neoin (nō'in), *f.*, afternoon, evening.

cuireacta (Kia'achthă), *f.*, company. Genitive, cuireactain.

oo-řačála (dhu-aulă), hard to get. So-řačála (su-aula), easy to get. From řačáil, to get.

áilne, áille (aul'ě), comparative of áluinn, beautiful.

ceann (čan, Munster, toun), stiff, tight.

řnar' (G'nauss), *m.*, custom. Genitive, řnara.

§ 1454. Proverbs :

řr minic'oo bain'ouine řlac'oo buail-
 řeč' é řéin.

řr beač an řuo řr buaine ná an'ouine.

An řuo řr meara le'ouine (§ 682), ní
 řeč'ouair řé'nač čum lári a leara é.

řuair' bíor' an' copán lán, řr eč' řr
 řoir'ee'ó' é'ó'řtač'.

Ní lia řmeur' řa' b'řořmar' ná'iao.

Ní meara' cáč' ná' Cončobair.

Sileann an' řuečán řur' veire a eun
 řéin ná' aon eun eile řa řcoill.

Bíonn' muiřuřin' níor' mó' ač' ō'ueoilin' ná
 ač' řiac'oub'.

"Cuir'oo bóčar'óioč, beič'oo řac' řo
 h-euctrom' ořc." "Má' řr euctrom, řr
 řura'óom' é'iomčar."

řr eurčair'oe' neoin' ná' mairin.

řr řeair' beič' i' n-aonar' ná' i' ō'oroč-
 cuireactain.

Ἀν ῥεοῦ ὠ-ῥαζάλα, ἱρ ἔ ἱρ ἀίλνε

ἱρ μαῖηζ λαβῖαρ ζο τεανν.

Ἀν ῖυο ἱρ ζοῖηε ὠ'ν ἔμοιῶε, ἱρ ἔ ἱρ
ζοῖηε ὠ'ν βεῦλ.

Ἠί λια τίηι νά ζηάρ.

§ 1455. Vocabulary:

μῖοννάν (mín'aun), *m.*, a kid. Genitive, μῖοννάιν.

λεῦν (laen), *m.*, misfortune. Genitive, λέιν.

ἄνναῖν (ON'uv), seldom, rare.

ἰονζανταῶ (ING'UNTHACH), contracted to eEN'thACH or
OON'thACH, wonderful.

ῥεαζῖα (daK'ra), comparative of ῥεαζῖαιη (daK'ir),
difficult.

ἰννελεαῶτ (in'lACHth), *f.*, intellect, mind.

βεαῶ (bach), *f.*, a bee. Genitive, βεῖε (beh'yē).

ταοῖοε (thead'ē), *f.*, tide.

ῥζοῖηε (SGÖR'NACH), *f.*, throat. Genitive,
ῥζοῖηεῖ.

ῥεῖοτεαῶ (rae'tACH), *m.*, verbal noun of ῥεῖοτεῖζ
(rae'tiy), set right, fix, arrange.

ῥῥοῖηε (spÖrh), *m.*, sport, play. Genitive, ῥῥοῖηε.

μαῖηεζεαῶτ (mork'ee-ACHth), *f.*, riding.

ῥῥοῖηε (spur), *m.*, a spur. Genitive, ῥῥοῖηε (spwir).

ἄη ἰαῖηεῖο, wanting, missing.

ζεῖηε (gaer'ē) comparative of ζεῖηε, sharp.

κεῖηε (karrdh), *f.*, or κεῖηε (kerd'), *f.*, a trade. Geni-
tive, κεῖηε.

οἰεαῖηε (el'win), or οἰεαῖηεῖηε (el'uwint), *f.*,
rearing, nurture, upbringing. Genitive, οἰεαῖηε
(el'uw'nä, el'oonä).

§ 1456. Proverbs:

ἱρ ζεῖηε ζο ἠβεῖο ἄη μῖοννάν ἠῖοη
μεῖηε νά ἄη ῥεαν-ζαβῖαρ.

Μά 'ῥ ζεῖηε ὄ ἠοῖηε ζο ὠτί ἠοῖε, ἱρ
ζοῖηε βῖοη ἄη λεῦν ἄζ τεαῶτ.

Ἀη ἔαῖηε ἱρ ῥεῖηε, εῖαῖηε ζεῖηε 7 ζῖαν
ἱ ὠεῖηε ἄῶτ ζο ἠανναῖν.

Ἀη ῖυο ἱρ ἄνναῖν, ἱρ ἰονζανταῶ.

Ἠα τίηι ῖυοῖα ἱρ ῥεαζῖα ὠ ἔμῖηεῖηε ῥα

σοῖαν, ιηητλεαῖτ να μβαν, οβαιη να
 ηβεαῖ, τεαῖτ 7 ιηητλεαῖτ να ταιοιβε.

Αη ζαο ιη ζοιηε σο'η ρζορηαιζ, ιη σοιη
 ε ρείοτεαῖ αι οτύρ.

Πυαιη ιη μό αι ρρόητ, ιη σοιη ρταο οε.

Αη τέ ηαῖ οτέιο αζ μαηαιζεαῖτ αῖτ
 ζο ηανηαῖ, βίσηη α ρρuiη αι ιαηηαιό.

Αη ηυο ιη ζιοηηα ιη ζέηηε.

Πί λια σεανη ηά σεηηο.

Ιη τηηηε ούτῶαη ηά οηλεαῖηαιη.

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III.

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 βυαθατ, victorious, 1246
 κάιρηεαθηαιλ, friendly, 1278
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 1152
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 1453
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 1246
 οοίστε, burnt, 1091
 οοιλζεραδ, mournful, 1246
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 1451
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 οοοοοοα, easy, 1443
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 οοιλε, brighter, 1439
 οοιορρα, shorter, 1443
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 οοιόρμηαρ, glorious, 1263
 οοναδαδ, usual, 1227

οοόταδ, busy, 1246
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 οοοιδεαμαι, hateful, 1278
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 οοοιρρνα, ugly, 1443
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 1455
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 οοεεεαμαι, daily, 1278
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 οοιόνηαρ, numerous, 1263
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 οοααααα, honest, well-
 behaved, 1298
 οοερα, worse, 1443
 οοεραμαι, estimable,
 1278
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 οοόα, ninety, 1182
 οοοτηοδα, eighty, 1182
 οοεαμηαρ, fat, 1316
 οοείο, clear of obstacles,
 1298
 οοαοαμαι, docile, 1298
 οοιμευοαδ, joyful, 1246
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 οοεανοα, ancient, 1371
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 milk, 1316
 οοεαρρδα, sixty, 1182
 οοεαρρμαδ, steadfast, 1246
 οοεοοοε, bitterer, 1451
 οοεοοοηαρ, happy, 1263
 οοεαδαμηαρ, shy, startled,
 1263
 οοια, longer, 1443

րիւն, older, 1439'
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 րօճար, easy, at ease, 1424
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 1453
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 Բաւ, cut, etc., 1112
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 Բարուց, injure mortally,
 1266
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 Բարբար, future of Բար,
 1309
 Բարբար, future of Բարար,
 1309
 Բոճուց, impoverish, 1266
 Բոճար, deafen, 1266
 Բաւ, strike, 1088
 Բաւ, reap, 1397
 Բանցաւ, bind, 1290
 Բարտուց, correct, 1267
 Բարար, form skin, 1266
 Բօճաւ, sleep, 1290
 Բոռնուց, stay, 1275
 Բոցաւ, Բոռնուց, keep,
 1397
 Բօրուց, fix, 1267
 Բօրար, defend, 1109
 Բարտուց, Բարարուց, search,
 1267

Բոռնուց, rub, 1289
 Բոռնուց, remember, think,
 1266
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 1453
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 Բար, return, 1298
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 Գարար, carry, 1356
 Գարար, turn, 1125
 Գար, I shall eat, 1309
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 Լարուց, weaken, 1265
 Լարուց, improve, 1267
 Լար, allow, 1261
 Լար, wound, desolate,
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recollect, *cuimníḡ*, 1266
 remember, *cuimníḡ*, 1266
 retire, *cúluiḡ*, 1267
 return, *ḡill*, 1298
 rub, *cuimil*, 1289
 search, *cuairtuisḡ*, 1267
 serve, *ḡearḡoail*, 1397
 set right, *ḡeíḡtuisḡ*, 1455
 sleep, *coḡail*, 1130
 sow, *cuir*, 1397
 spill, *oḡort*, *oḡort*, 1453
 stand, *ḡear*, *ḡearḡaím*,
 1121
 stay, *coḡnuisḡ*, 1275
 strengthen, *nearctuisḡ*, 1267
 strike, *buail*, 1088
 submit, *ḡéill*, 1381
 take (from), *ḡain*, 1112
 tell; *idiom* 1342
 think, *ḡil*, 1453
 think of, *cuimníḡ ar*, 1266
 threaten, *ḡaḡair*, 1290
 turn, *iompuisḡ*, 1125
 used to, *see* 1188
 walk, *ḡiubail*, 1120
 whiten, *bánuisḡ*, 1265
 yield, *ḡéill*, 131

V. VERBAL NOUNS.

(= infinitives and present participles in English.)

announcing, *ḡuaḡra*, 1381
 arranging, *ḡeíḡtḡeac*, 1455
 asking, *ḡiaḡruisḡe*, 1125
 attending, *ḡearḡoail*, 1397
 bearing, *ḡḡeít*, 1125
 beating, *ḡápuḡac*, 1451
 believing, *ḡreíḡeḡaím(ḡ)*,
 1107
 bending, *ḡnomac*, 1088
 blessing, *ḡeannuḡac*, 1089
 blessing, *coirḡeḡḡac*,
 coirḡeḡḡan, 1121
 boiling, *ḡiucac*, 1356

breaking, *ḡḡreac*, 1088
 bruising, *ḡrúḡac*, 1088
 building, *ḡóḡail*, 1117
 burning, *oḡḡac*, 1088
 buying, *ceannac*, 1121
 calling, *ḡlaḡoḡac*, 1091
 capering, *ḡinnce*, 1316
 carrying, *iomḡar*, 1453
 catching, *ḡḡeít ar*, 1125
 claiming, *éileam*, *éiluisḡac*,
 1136
 closing, *oḡnac*, 1088
 consecrating, *coirḡeḡḡac*,
 coirḡeḡḡan, 1121
 cutting (crops, etc.), *ḡaint*,
 1112
 dancing, *ḡinnce*, 1169
 defending, *coḡnam*,
 coḡaint, 1109
 demanding, *éileam*,
 éiluisḡac, 1136
 destroying, *milleac*, 1088
 dividing, *ḡoinn(ḡ)*, 1351
 crinking, *ól*, 1120
 dying, *ḡaḡail ḡáir*, 1087
 eating, *íte*, 1125
 falling, *ḡuitim*, 1121
 finding, *ḡaḡail*, 1105
 getting, *ḡaḡail*, 1105
 giving, *ḡaḡairt*, 1109
 giving way, *ḡéilleac*, 1381
 going, *ḡaḡail*, 1105
 going away, *imḡeac*, 1109
 increasing, *meuouḡac*,
 judging, *mear*, 1120
 keeping, *congḡail*, 1397
 killing, *maḡbac*, 1089
 lamenting, *caomeac*, 1088
 leaving, *ḡaḡail*, 1105
 letting, *leisḡan*, *leisḡint*,
 1125
 letting go, *ḡḡaoileac*, 1451
 living, *maḡḡain*, 1397
 looking, *ḡeucám(ḡ)*, 1107
 loosening, *ḡḡaoileac*, 1451
 lying, *luisḡe*, 1125
 moving, *coḡruisḡe*, 1125

opening, *ορῆαιε*,
φορῆαιε, 1109
 outdoing, *ῥάριυῆαδ*, 1451
 overcoming, *ῥάριυῆαδ*, 1451
 playing (music), *ῥεινιιι*,
 1121
 plucking, *βαιιι*, 1112
 pouring, *οδριεαδ*, *οοριεαδ*,
 1453
 praising, *μολεαδ*, 1088
 praying, *ῆυιθε*, 1125
 preparing, *υλληυῆαδ*, 1089
 pressing, *λυιῆ*, 1451
 proclaiming, *ῥυαῆιι*, 1381
 putting, *κυι*, 1120
 raising, *ἀριυῆαδ*, 1089
 raising, *τοῆαιε*, 1105
 reading, *λεῆῆαδ*, 1088
 reaping, *βυαιιι*, 1397
 rearing, *οιλεαθαιιι(ε)*,
 1455
 riding, *μαρεαιῆεαδ*, 1455
 rising, *ῆιῆῆ*, 1125
 saluting, *βεανυῆαδ*, 1089
 searching, *κυαριεαδ*, 1268
 seeing, *ῥειερυιι(ε)*, 1107
 selling, *οιολ*, 1120
 sending, *κυι*, 1120
 setting right, *ῥειθεαδ*,
 1455
 shutting, *οῆυαδ*, 1088
 shutting, *ορυιοιιι*, 1121
 sitting, *ῥυιθε*, 1125
 sowing, *κυι*, 1087
 speaking, *λεβαιιι*, 1109
 spending, *καιτεαδ*,
καιτεαθ, 1088
 spilling, *οδριεαδ*, *οοριεαδ*,
 1453
 stretching, *ῥιιιεαδ*, 1088
 stopping, *ῥεαο*, 1120
 striking, *βυαλεαδ*, 1088
 submitting, *ῆελλεαδ*, 1381
 taking, *ῆλεαδ*, 1088
 taking, *ῆαδαιε*, 1105
 taking (from), *βαιιι*, 1112

telling, *ιιιιιιι(ε)*, 1107
 turning, *ιοιιιιοδ*, 1087
 understanding, *κυιῆιιι(ε)*,
 1107
 waiting, *ῥαναθαιιι(ε)*
 1107
 wakening, *οῆιῆεαδ*,
οῆιῆαδ, 1109
 weakening, *λεῆυῆαδ*, 1089
 writing, *ῆῆιιοβαδ*, 1088

VI. ADVERBS, CON- JUNCTIONS, ETC.

back, *αι αιι*, 1269
 beyond sea, *εαιι λεαιι*,
 1424
 hardly, *αι ῆιῆιι*, 1112
 head-foremost, *idioms*, 1091
 only, *αθαιιι*, 1112
 seldom, *αιιιαθ*, 1455
 so, *μαιι ριι*, 1091
 to-morrow, *ι ιιιβαριεαδ*, 1204
 up, *ι ιι-αιιιιι*, 1259
 very, *αιι-* (*prefix*), 1204

VII. PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS.

across, *εαιιιια*, 1228
 beside, *λε ηαιι*, 1259
 during, *idioms*, 1112
 during, *ῆῆαιτεαθ*, 1298
 for (a time), *idioms*, 1113
 in them, *ιοιιιεα*, 1161

VIII. PRONOUNS AND INDEFINITE WORDS OF QUANTITY, ETC:

everybody, everyone else,
καδ, 1453.
 what, *καιιοε*, *ῆοιιοε* 1342

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