

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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“Οο εum γλοιμε Οέ αsur ονόμα να ήέιμεαnn.”

1:15.

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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.

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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.

Cinneas na Saeoilge,
Baile Áta Cliat,
Lá Feil Bhíoge, 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:—
Μυηητη Όοηη, the people of Derry.
λεβδην Μάηη, Mary's book.
copán (Kup-aun) bainne, a cup of milk.
lán an mála, the full of the bag.
coih na farhge, 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 -in 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 -in 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 ἀρά, ἀράιλιν (a little ass).

§ 1080. When -in 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	ἄνθρωπιν (firreen), a little man
βηλεός, speckled	βηλεόιν (brikeen), a freckle
εὐς, a bird	εὐοῖν (æeneen), a little bird
ἰσθῦς, a fish	ἰσθῦοῖν (aeshkeen), a little fish
ἄρουρα, a field	ἄρουροῖν, a little field
στόμα, mouth	στόμαοῖν, little mouth
ἱστορία, story	ἱστοροῖν, little story
κλάβη, basket	κλάβηοῖν, little basket
ἄστρον, hen	ἄστροοῖν, little hen
καλλιπάρης, old woman	καλλιπάρηοῖν, little old woman (Ka/i-h'yeen)

The pupil will easily understand the following: βάροιν, πόροιν, τομάριον, θαλασσίον, λυβίν.

§ 1082. If the word already ends in a slender consonant, in is simply added, as ἄστρον, ἀστροῖν, ἄστρον, ἀστροῖν, ἄστρον, ἀστροῖν, ἀστροῖν, ἀστροῖν.

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

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

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

nóra, Nora	nóirín, little Nora
crúrsa (Kroos'ka), jar	crúrrsín, 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, pádraig, beata phádraig, Patrick's life ; gearóid (gar'oid), Gerald ; muirir (mwir'ish), Maurice ; caoiair (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 *g* of *as* is not sounded in phrases of this kind, unless a vowel follows.

§ 1087. Examples :—

Tá ré *as* bualaó na fuinneóige, he is striking the window. *as* ól oige, drinking a draught. *as* faóíl baír (fau'il waush), dying, lit. getting death. *as* fáóíl (fau'gau'il), na tíre, leaving the country. *as* cur síl, sowing seed. *as* rudaíl an bócair, walking the road. *as* déanaí *a* óicill, doing his best. *as* foglaím na hoibne (heb'ish), learning the work (obair, gen. oibne). *as* iompúó an báio, turning the boat.

§ 1088. Verbs and their Verbal Nouns.

buir, break, buirceó (brish'oo), (act of) breaking.
 brúig, bruise, brúigceó (broo-oo, broo), bruising.
 bóig, burn, bóigceó (dhō-oo), burning.
 óin, shut, óinaó (dhoon-oo), shutting.
 míll, destroy, míllceó (mil-oo), destroying.
 caoin, lament, caoinceó (keen-oo), lamenting.
 mol, praise, molceó (mul'oo), praising.
 léig, read, léigceó (/ae-yoo), reading.
 buail (boo'el), strike, beat, buailceó (boo'aloo), beating.
 cróm, bend, crómceó (Krumoo), bending.
 glac, take. glacceó (G'ac'oo), taking.

cait, spend, throw, use, caiteab (koh'oo, ko'nyoo), or caiteam (koh'uv) spending, etc.

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

rin, stretch, rineab (sheenoo), stretching.

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

§ 1089. Verbal Nouns continued.

beannuig, bless, salute, beannuab (ban'oo), blessing, saluting.

laguig, weaken, laguab (LOGoo), weakening.

meouuig, increase, meouuab (maedhoo), increasing.

marb, marbuig, kill, marbab (moroo), killing.

ullmuig, prepare, ullmuab (uL'woo, uLoo), preparing.

áruuig, raise, áruuab (aurdhoo), raising.

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

§ 1090. Verbal nouns in Irish can be used in the same sense as infinitives in English. Examples: ní tíg le mála folam fearam ná le cat marb ríubal, an empty bag cannot stand, nor can a dead cat walk. Ní féioir léigead ná scríobab san foílaim, it is not possible to read or to write without learning. Níor maic liom beannuab ó, I did not wish to salute him.

§ 1091. Vocabulary :

glaoib (glee), call, glaoab (Glae'ach), calling.

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

oóigce (dhō'íé), burnt, from oóig, burn.

spíraib (spir'id), spríob (sprid), f., spirit, phantom.

mar rin, like that, so.

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

cia 'r b'é féin? who was he?

1 noiaib a éinn, after his head

1 noiaib a éinn, after her head

1 noiaib oo éinn, after your head

} *idiom, meaning*
head-foremost.

gáiróin (Gaurdeen), m. garden.

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

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

paráirte (pär'-aush-íé) }

paróirte (pär-ósh-íé) } m., parish.

§ 1092. Translate—

Όιοθαρι (=βί ριασ) ας καίτεαμ υιρζε
 αιη, 7 ας ζλασθαδ αιη, 7 φα θειρεαδ ταίνιζ
 ρέ κυιζε ρέιν, 7 ιρ é céαθ ρocal ταίνιζ
 αρ α βέαλ—"Ό! αν ρρησ! αν ρρησ!"

Τα αν καίλιν ας βυαλαδ αν λειμβ. Τά
 αν λειανδ ας μιλλεαδ αν όοτα. Τά ρέ ας
 βηιρεαδ αν μαίρε. Ξαβ ρέ ας μολαδ αν
 όαίλιν ζο μόρι. Νά βί ας κυρεαζλα αρ αν
 βράιρτε. Όί ρέ ας κυη αν πάιρτε 'ραν
 ρεομηα, 7 ας ούναδ αν τρεομηα. Τά
 ζεατα να πάιρτε'οόιζτε. Για βί ας οόζαδ
 αν ζεατα? Τά αν κύ ας μαηβαδ να βό.
 Σιν é mac αν ιαρζαιρε 'n-α ρυιρε αρ βαλλα
 αν ζάιρσίν, 7 é ας καίτεαμ ρίοπα. Όί ρέ
 ας άρτουζαδ αν τρύιρτε ορ μο όιονη.

§ 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 (τάλλ) at the end of the lane. She was a maid-servant with (ας) 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 -ῖ.

§ 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, o, ò, or c.

If the noun already ends in a consonant, a or ea comes between that consonant and the consonant added, as, an ῥεοῖρ, the Nore, na ῥεόρᾶc, of the Nore; κατᾶοιρ, a chair, κατᾶοιρᾶc, of a chair.

§ 1096. Genitives in -n :

	Genitive
Alba (ol'äbä), Scotland.	Alban (ol'äbun).
lacä, a duck.	lacan (Loch'un).
cú. f., a hound.	con (Kun).
ceatpama, a quarter.	ceatpaman (kah'-ruwun).
comuppa (Kō'rsä), f., a neighbour.	comuppan (Kō'-rsun).

Some nouns vary between this and other declensions, as, talan, earth, gen. talman (thol'uwun), or talain (thol'iv); breitean (breh'uv), a judge, gen. breiteaman (breh'uwun), or breitin (breh'iv); eorpa, barley, gen. eorpa or eorpan.

§ 1097. Genitives in -nn.

	Genitive.
Éire, Ireland.	Éireann (aer'un).
gabä, a smith.	gabann (Gou'n).
cuirle, a vein.	cuirleann (Kish'lun).
ab, äba (ou), a river.	abann (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).
eiriṛ (eshir), oyster.	eiriṛeac (esh'raCH).

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

§ 1104. The word *μή*, a month, formerly belonged to this declension, the genitive being *μήος*. But the genitive now in common use is *μήορα* (*meé'sa*), *λεονθ μήορα*, a child of a month (old).

§ 1105. Verbal Nouns continued.

ῥαβ, take, go, *ῥαβάιλ* (*Go'wau-il*), taking, going.

ῥαῖ, get, find, *ῥαῖάιλ* (*fau-il*), getting, finding.

ῥάῖ, leave, *ῥάῖάιλ* (*fauGau-il*), leaving.

τόῖ, raise, lift, *τόῖάιλ* (*thōGau-il*), raising.

§ 1106. Being old compounds of *ῥαβάιλ*, the forms *ῥαῖβάιλ*, *ῥάῖβάιλ*, *τόῖβάιλ*, are found in books. As the *β* is silent, there is little purpose in writing it. In some places *τ* is added to these verbal nouns in *-άιλ*, as *ῥάῖάιλτ*.

§ 1107. Verbal Nouns continued.

ῥεὺς, behold, look, *ῥεὺςαῖντ*, looking.

ῥαν, wait, stay, *ῥανασῥαῖντ*, waiting.

ῥεῖς, see, *ῥεῖςῥῖντ* (*fekshint*, *feshkint*), seeing.

τσιῖς (*thig*), understand, *τσιῖςῥῖντ* (*thigshint*), understanding.

κρεῖς, believe, *κρεῖςεασῥαῖντ* (*kred'uwint*), believing.

ἰνῖν, tell, *ἰνῖνῥῖντ* (*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.

ούῖρῖς, waken, *ούῖρεαῖτ*, wakening (or *ούῖρῥαθ*, *dhoo-skoo*).

ἰνῑῖς, go away, *ἰνῑεαῖτ*, going away.

ταῖρ, come, *τεαῖτ*, coming.

ταβῑρ, give, *ταβῑρῥῖντ* (*ihowirt*), giving.

ἰμῑρ (*imir*), play, *ἰμῑρῥῖντ*, playing.

κοῖρῑν (*kussin*), defend, *κοῖρῑνῥῖντ* (*kussint*), *κοῖρῑνῑν* (*kuss'nuv*), defending.

οῖρῥῑν, *φοῖρῥῑν*, open, *οῖρῥῑνῥῖντ*, *φοῖρῥῑνῥῖντ*, opening.

λαβῑρ, speak, *λαβῑρῥῖντ* (*Lowirt*), speaking.

§ 1110. Most verbs whose imperative ends in *-ιλ*, *-ῖν*, or *-ῖρ* 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, *uḅ c̄irce*, a hen's egg; *m̄in c̄oirce*, oatmeal. This rule is sometimes applied to verbal nouns, as, *τά ρέ ας ραζάιλ βά ρ*, he is dying, *τά ρέ ας βαϊντ ρέιη*, he is cutting grass.

§ 1112. Vocabulary:

βαϊν (bwă-in, Connacht; *bwin*, Ulster and Munster), cut, pluck, take from. Verbal noun, *βαϊντ* (*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.

ζῆλας or *ζαḅ* is used for "take" when the thing is given or offered.

αη εἰζῆν, hardly, with difficulty.

μαρ α c̄éile, like each other, alike.

αḡáin (a-wau'in), only.

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

αον λά αḡáin, one day, *αον uair αḡáin*, one time, once, *αον c̄at αḡáin*, one cat. Sometimes *αον* is omitted: *λά αḡáin*, one day, *c̄at αḡáin*, one cat.

When *αḡáin* 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*.

ζοb, beak, *genitive, ζuib*.

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

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

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

ρiige beac̄ad̄o, a way of life, a livelihood.

uair εἰζῆν ειλε, some other time.

αη ράτ (*fauh*), the reason.

λε ταμáλλ, for some time (past).

ρiaclea, genitive singular of *ρiacaíl*.

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

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. Tá *Jaéoilg* ag cur *maid* ve *muintir* na *halban*, aet ní *mar* a *céile* i 7 *Jaéoilg* na *héireann*. *Bí Albanac* ag *labairt* *Jaéoilge* *liom* don *uair* *amán*, 7 *ir* an *éigin* do *tuig* mé é. *Cairé* an *fat* *náir* *tuigir* é? *'An* *noóig*, *bí* *ré* ag *labairt* a *cananna* *féin*. *Tá* a *lán* *daoine* ag *fozlam* *teangad* na *héireann* le *tamall*, *naé*, *bhuil*? *Tá* *go* *veimn*, 7 *tá* *móran* *daoine* ag *léigead* 7 ag *riúobad* *Jaéoilge* *anoir*, *tar* *mar* *bí* *veic* *mblíathna* *riúeas* ó *íoin*.

Cailleac na *riacra* *faoa*. *Fiacail* na *con*. *Job* na *laéan*. *Cearoéa* an *gabann*. *Uirge* na *habann*. *Coir* na *teineas*. *Com* *oub* le *gual* na *cearocan*. *Comairle* an *éarao*. *Cealg* an *námar*. *Tá* *riúge* *maid* *beataó* *aige*. *Bionn* *ré* ag *molaó* a *riúgead* *beataó* *féin*. *Seabac* na *coilleas*. *Teine* *bheág* *mónaó*. *Tá* *Domnall* ag *baint* *coirce* *inr* an *ngoir*. *Cia* *bain* an *t-iorball* *ve'n* *maid* *maó*?

§ 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 (cūm) 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 *αῖται*, father, *μάται*, mother, *ὑερῖβράται*, brother, form the genitive by dropping *ι*, making the final *υ* broad,—*αῖταυ* (a'hur), *μάταυ*, *ὑερῖβράταυ*. The genitive of *ὑερῖβῆρῦρ* is *ὑερῖβῆραταυ* (*deriv-hah'ur*).

καταοιρ μ'αταυ, my father's chair.

κύρνε μο μάταυ, my mother's spinning-wheel.

μας μο ὑερῖβράταυ, my brother's son.

§ 1116. The old names for *brother* and *sister* were *βράται* (brau'hir) and *ρῦρ* (shoor). In latter times these words came to mean *kinsman* and *kinswoman*. *βράται* also means *a friar*. The present names of *brother* and *sister* are formed by putting *ὑερῖβ* (*dar'uv*), *true, real*, before these words. In *ὑερῖβράται*, the *β* is silent, and in *ὑερῖβῆρῦρ*, the *β* joins with *ρ* and sounds like *φ*. The genitives of *βράται* and *ρῦρ* are *βράταυ* (brau'hur) and *ραταυ* (sha'hur).

§ 1117. Verbal noun like English infinitive.

αν ὑοραυ ὑο ὀύναδ, to shut the door.

αν καίλιν ὑο ἠολαδ, to praise the girl.

αν λαδαυ ὑο λέιξεαδ, to read the book.

μο ἔεανν ὑο ἔρομαδ, to stoop my head.

κομαίρλε ὑο ἔλακαδ, to take advice.

λιτρ το ρηριοδαθ, to write a letter.
 δια το θεαννουδαθ, to bless God.
 ουινη το μαρδαθ, to kill a person.
 αν βοταρ το ζαβαιλ, to take the road.
 βαρ ο'φαζαιλ, to get death, to die.
 ρλαν ο'φαζαιλ αζαμ, to leave farewell with me, to bid
 me "goodbye."
 αιρλεαν το εοζαιλ, to build a castle.
 αν ρολυρ ο'φειρυντ, to see the light.
 αν εαινε το ευιγυντ, to understand the conversation.
 ργευλ ο' ινηρυντ, to tell a story.
 αν λεανθ το ουιρεατ, to waken the child.
 βιαθ το εαβαιρτ οθ, to give him food.
 το βευλ ο'ορζαιλτ, to open your mouth.
 ροκαλ 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 μολαθ, to praise the girl. This α is not heard before or after a vowel, as κομαιρλε 'ζλααθ, to take advice, βαρ 'φαζαιλ, to die, ργευλ 'ινηρυντ, to tell a tale.

§ 1120. Verbal Nouns continued.

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

§ 1121. Verbal Nouns continued.

κοιρρῖς, bless, κοιρρεαζαν, κοιρρεαζαθ (kesh'ra'gan,
 kesh'ra'goo), blessing, consecrating.
 σεαννουζ, buy, σεανναθ (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 ηη ηείη) 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.

Εηηγ, rise, εηηγε, (acree, eiree), rising.

ηε, eat, ηε (ih'ē), eating.

Γηηό, pray, γηηόε (Gee), praying (*Conn. Giv'ē*).

Σηηό, sit, ηηόε (see), sitting.

Ληη, lie, ληηε (Lee), lying.

Παηηηηηη, * ask, παηηηηηηε (fee'af-ree), asking.

Κοηηηηηη, move, κοηηηηηηε (curree), moving.

Κοηηηηηη, reside, κοηηηηηηόε, residing.

Τείη, τέηηηη, go, ουλ, going.

Λεηη, let, λεηηεαν, λεηηηηηη (ligun, ligint), letting.

Αβαιη, say, ηάό, saying.

Βί, be, βεηη, being.

Βεηη, bear, βηεηη (breh), bearing.

Βεηη ηη, catch, βηεηη ηη, catching.

Τοηηηηηηηη (umpwee) turn, τοηηηηηηηη, 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
αἴσιον, face	αἴσιονε	αἴσιε (ei'hě)
πῖνγινν } penny	{ πῖνγιννε	πῖνγνε (pingně)
πῖγινν }	{ πῖγιννε	πῖγνε (peeně)
μαῖοιν, morning	μαῖοινε	μαῖονε (mwa'ně)
οβαῖη, works	οβαῖηε	οιβηε (eb'vě)
βριᾶται, word	βριᾶταιηε	βριᾶτηε (braeh'vě)
καρραῖς, rock	καρραῖςε	καρραῖςε (kar'raigě)
βλάται (blau'hăch)	βλάταιςε	βλάτιςε (blau'h'yě)
f. buttermilk		
λαῖται (Loh'ACH)	λαῖταιςε	λαῖτιςε (La'h'yě)
f. mud, mire		
οαβᾶι (dhou'ACH)	οαβᾶιςε	οαβᾶιςε (dhav'h'yě)
f. a vat		
καβαῖη, help, relief	καβαῖηε	καβῖηε (kou'vă)
σαῖηαι, Hallowtide	σαῖηαιηε	σαῖηαιηε (Sou'nă)
ανᾶη, soul, life	ανᾶηηε	ανᾶηηε (en'umă)
φᾶσαι, tooth	φᾶσαιηε	φᾶσαιηε (fee'aklă)
ολᾶη, wool	ολᾶηηε	ολᾶηηε (uL'ă)
βλιαῖηαι, year	βλιαῖηαιηε	βλιαῖηαιηε (blee'ană)
λεαβαῖ, bed	λεαβαῖηε	λεαβᾶηε* (lapă)
ταλαῖη, earth	ταλαῖηηε	ταλαῖηηε (and talaiη)
καῖηαι, city	καῖηαιηε	καῖηαιηε
ειρηῖη, oyster	ειρηῖηηε	ειρηῖηηε

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

From nouns.	not	but
βόταιη	βόταιηηε	βότιηηε (bōh'reen), a little road
οορηῖη	οορηῖηηε	οοριηηε (dhu'rshōr), a doorkeeper
λεαβαῖη	λεαβαῖηηε	λεαβῖηηε (lou'raun), a booklet
καῖηαιη, m. fortress	καῖηαιηηε	καῖηαιηηε, a castle

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

From nouns.	not	but
բաւտեօճ (fwa'ACH), timid, sus- picious	բաւտեօճար	բաւտճօր, timidity, suspicion, fear
բոճեան, ivy բոճար	բոճեանն բոճարն	բոճեան (ein'aun), ivy բոճարն (sach'rACH), la- borious
մաւլոնն } մաւլեանն } բոճալ	մաւլեաննօր բոճալօր	մաւլեանն (mwi'dor), miller բոճալօր (fukl'or), m., a vocabulary
քրիտեան	քրիտեանն	քրիտեանն (kred'vACH), having faith

§ 1129. Words formed from adjectives :

Adjectives.	not	but
ճաւոն	ճաւոնն	ճաւոն (au'ն), f. beauty
ճօրճոն	ճօրճոնար	ճօրճոնար (eev'nās), delight
սարալ	սարալե	սարալե (oo'esh-ն), nobility
բարձր	բարձրար	բարձրար (sev'rās), wealth
սլլան	սլլանից	սլլանից, prepare

§ 1130. Endings added to verbs :

Verbs.	not	but
բոճալ (shoo'il), walk	բոճալիմ	բոճալիմ (shool'im), I walk
քոճալ (kudh'il), sleep	քոճալիմ	քոճալիմ (kuL'im), I sleep
տաճալ, give	տաճալիմ	*տաճալիմ (thou'rim), I give
օրճալ } բօրճալ } open	{ օրճալիմ { բօրճալիմ	{ օրճալիմ (usKlim) { բօրճալիմ (fusKlim) } I open
ճալ, say	ճալիմ	*ճալիմ (ob'rim), I say
լաճալ, speak	լաճալիմ	լաճալիմ (Lou'rim), 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,

* Ծեղիւմ, I give, օղիւմ, I say, are the ordinary forms, but տաճալիմ and ճալիմ are used after ո՛ր, ոճ, աճ, ցօ, etc. (See § 896.)

§ 1137. Translate :—

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

“Do gab cugam cúpla i ucúr na hoicé,
Agur ias go cuirgeac ó riuéal na tíne,
Ag iarriaró véirce, 'r ag éileam cabra,
'S ag suiré cum Dé an rón gab don vo
cábrac.”

Féac na bacais ag teac; bí uine aca
(one of them) ag iarriaró pingne oim-ra
an maoin. Bí glór an-garb aca. Dá
mbeicé ag éirteac leo, buó óóig leat
sur gabair ias beiréac ag ól bláicé.
Éirt leo anoir, na biceamniaig. Táim ag
éirteac leo, ac ní' an glór com garb
aca agur aveir tú, an don cuma. Fan go
scagairó rias i ngar uuit. Ír glar ias na
cnuic i b'ac uainn. Nac bheacg láirir na
fir ias! Nac truaig fir mar ias rúo ag
iarriaró véirce, an uair buó cóir óóib beic
ag veunam oibre!

§ 1138. Translate :—

There is (rín é) the man that was asking
me for money (at asking of money oim).
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 (bí), and there was plenty of food and drink, and plenty of wool and linen for (le h^áḡaib) clothing (e^uoac̃), and a good deal of gold and silver (aⁱḡeao).

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 caon	na caona (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 fiaó	na fiaóa (fee'achä), the debts.

§ 1141. The words *leabap* and *ƿocal* may also have the regular plurals, *leabair*, *ƿocail*. The plural *ƿiača*, debts, is sometimes used idiomatically to mean "price," as *ƿiača an leabair 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 ōin</i>	<i>na ōinta</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 *ƿgeulta*. *Sgeula* usually means "news, tidings." *Sgeulta* means stories.

§ 1144. Other Strong Plurals :

Singular.	Plural
<i>an ƿluag</i>	<i>na ƿluagitte</i> (<i>sloo'esē</i>), the multitudes
<i>ōorap</i>	<i>na ōoirpe</i> (<i>dhur'shē</i> or <i>dhōr'shē</i>), the doors
<i>an bōčap</i>	<i>na bōičpe</i> (<i>bōh're</i> , <i>bōr'hē</i>), the roads
<i>an maōač, maōrač</i>	<i>na maōraiče</i> (<i>modh'erec</i>), the dogs
<i>an ƿlabrač</i>	<i>na ƿlabraiče</i> (<i>sLou'tec</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 υέας |
| 2. θά υβαλλ | 12. θά υβαλλ υέας |
| 3. τῆι hubla | 13. τῆι hubla υέας |
| 4. ceitpe hubla | 14. ceitpe hubla υέας |
| 5. cúig ubla | 15. cúig ubla υέας |
| 6. ré hubla | 16. ré hubla υέας |
| 7. ρεάτ n-ubla | 17. ρεάτ n-ubla υέας |
| 8. ούτ n-ubla | 18. ούτ n-ubla υέας |
| 9. ναοι n-ubla | 19. ναοι n-ubla υέας |
| 10. υειό n-ubla | 20. ρίε υβαλλ |

§ 1147. Read the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Δον έολμ ἀμήϊν | 11. Δον έολμ υέας |
| 2. θά έολμ | 12. θά έολμ υέας |
| 3. τῆι cuilm | 13. τῆι cuilm υέας |
| 4. ceitpe cuilm | 14. ceitpe cuilm υέας |
| 5. cúig cuilm | 15. cúig cuilm υέας |
| 6. ré cuilm | 16. ré cuilm υέας |
| 7. ρεάτ gcuilm | 17. ρεάτ gcuilm υέας |
| 8. ούτ gcuilm | 18. ούτ gcuilm υέας |
| 9. ναοι gcuilm | 19. ναοι gcuilm υέας |
| 10. υειό gcuilm | 20. ρίε έολμ |

§ 1148. Read the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Δον τρεαβαο ἀμήϊν | 11. Δον τρεαβαο υέας |
| 2. θά ρεαβαο | 12. θά ρεαβαο υέας |
| 3. τῆι ρεαβαο | 13. τῆι ρεαβαο υέας |
| 4. ceitpe ρεαβαο | 14. ceitpe ρεαβαο υέας |
| 5. cúig ρεαβαο | 15. cúig ρεαβαο υέας |
| 6. ré ρεαβαο | 16. ré ρεαβαο υέας |
| 7. ρεάτ ρεαβαο | 17. ρεάτ ρεαβαο υέας |
| 8. ούτ ρεαβαο | 18. ούτ ρεαβαο υέας |
| 9. ναοι ρεαβαο | 19. ναοι ρεαβαο υέας |
| 10. υειό ρεαβαο | 20. ρίε ρεαβαο |

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 μευο 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 tḡúil*, one (or any) apple, word, person, side, eye.

§ 1151. Observe that *véaḡ* is placed always after, not before, the noun. Also that we say *áon ubáll véaḡ*, not *áon ubla véaḡ*. 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 véaḡ*, eleven apples.

§ 1152. When no noun follows, the Irish (or "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 véaḡ*, 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, *véaḡ* is often aspirated: *uá fḡear véaḡ* (*ghau ar yaeG*), twelve men. But *véaḡ* 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 capall, ceit̃ne capall, cúig capall, ré capall. Τηί harail, ceit̃ne harail, cúig arail, ré harail.

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

§ 1157. The numerals, ρεα̃ct̃, õct̃, 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, ρεα̃ct̃, õct̃, 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, C̃ia meuo leab̃ar̃ at̃a ãgat? T̃ã õã ceann veãs. How many books have you? I have twelve. Cã b̃fuil na τηί cinn eile? Where are the other three? T̃ã ceann aca ĩ ot̃ig̃ na ρ̃goile. There is one of them in the schoolhouse.

§ 1160. T̃ã õuñ mõrĩ ar̃ añ ρ̃cnoc, 7 t̃ã

ó á úoriar úeas ar an úúin. Tá cairleán
 móir i n-áice an úúin. Úí mé féin ar báir
 an cairleáin rin aon lá amáin, 7 connais
 mé na cuanta i b'ras uaim, 7 na reóla.
 Lá eile do bíor as riubal coir na fairrige,
 7 bí iarraighe as caint liom. Dubairt fé
 liom go raib fé amuis ar an b'fairrige an
 oíóce roime rin, 7 go raib saoc móir ann,
 7 sur imcis na líonta uaid. Úí vánta 7
 ceóla saeóilge aise, áct níor tuisgear na
 focail go léir. Úí a cúio saeóilge an-
 cíuaró ar fas. An raib rseulta aise?
 Úí go veimín ceuota aca (of them).

Cáir íás tú na hubla? Ó'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 toil é. So óá ceann duit.
 Níl asam anoir áct uball do máire, 7
 uball dom féin. Ná tabair áct ceann
 amáin dom, mar rin (in that case), 7 bíod
 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 oisigeann 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, briatara, words; ríogaṫc, a kingdom, ríogaṫca, 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 cūor, a girdle, cneara, girdles; flait, a prince flata, princes.

§ 1167. Strong Plurals (see § 1139).

cír, a country	cíora (teer'hā), countries
linn, a pool	linnte (lin'tē), pools
rppeur, sky	rppeurta (shpaer'hā), skies
ceac, a house	cige (si'hē), houses
rlab, a mountain	rléibte (sh/aev'tē), mountains

A few are more irregular still:

bó, a cow	ba (bōh'), cows
bean, a woman	mná (m'nau),* women
ḡian, a knife	ḡeana (shgan'ā), knives
lá, a day	laete (Lae'hē), 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* (γau CHush) two feet, *an óá bḡóig* (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.

- cíarraige (kee'ar-ee), Kerry, *genitive same*.
 fāirrinḡ (fwar'shing), wide, roomy, ample, plentiful.
 luēt (Luchth), people, *genitive same*.
 luēt ceoil, people of music, *i.e.*, musicians.
 rinnce (ring'kē), *m.* dancing, *genitive same*.

§ 1170. Tá ceitne cora an capall, 7 tá óá cōir an úine. Cár fás tú 'o bḡóga? 'Ó'fás mé ra' (=inr an) reomra 1aḡ. Cora, rála, glúna, lámá, rḡóna, áóarca. Ir fava 1aḡ áóarca na mbó

* Pronounced m'rau in Connacht and Ulster.

(Na mō, of the cows) 1 ḡCiarraiḡe, 7 1ḡ ḡlar 1aḡ na cnuic 1 ḡḡaḡ uainn. 1ḡ cḡom ceapic 1 ḡḡaḡ (*i.e.*, when carried far). 1ḡ caora mōri an t-uain 1 ḡḡaḡ. ḡionn cluapa aḡ balla. Tá na ḡléibte ḡairḡing 7 na tḡḡte ḡann ḡa' tḡi úo. Tá loca 7 linnte ḡo leor ann. ḡí ḡiḡ 7 mná, bacaiḡ 7 cailleaca, capail 7 ba, muca 7 maḡpaiḡe, luḡt ceoil 7 luḡt ḡinnce, luḡt ḡaeóilḡe 7 luḡt ḡeupla, aḡ an aonaḡ ḡiaḡḡoain ḡo ḡaḡ ḡorainn.

§ 1171. The larks are making music for us to-day. It is only (ní'íl aḡt) three weeks since (ó) I was here before (ceana). The dogs killed the sheep and they only left (níon ḡáḡ ḡaḡ aḡt) its bones behind them. The women threw (cait) stones at them (leo), but they were not afraid of them (ḡómpa). Where are the knives? Here they are for you (ḡo úuit 1aḡ).

EXERCISE CLXII.

§ 1172. STRONG PLURALS (continued).

ḡáiric, a field	ḡáirice, ḡáiriceanna (pau-'känä), fields
áit, a place	áite, áiteanna (au-'änä), áiteaca (au-'ächä), places
ḡráio, a street	ḡráioe, ḡráioeanna, ḡráioeaca, streets
luḡ, a mouse	luḡa, luḡanna, mice
ḡuaim, a sound	ḡuaimanna, sounds
léim, a leap	léimeanna, leaps
luib, a herb	luibe, luibeanna, herbs
uair, an hour	uairte, uairteanna, uairteanna, hours
litir, a letter	litre, litreaca, letters
ḡneuh, a root	ḡneuhá, ḡneuhaca, roots
leaba, a part	leabta, leaba (lap'ä), leabtaaca, lea-
leabaḡ, a bed	pacaca (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-uairne*, nine times, not *naoi n-uairneannta*. 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 fiče 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 first 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> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 31. <i>don</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 22. <i>oó</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 32. <i>oó</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 23. <i>trí</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 33. <i>trí</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 24. <i>ceatair</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 34. <i>ceatair</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 25. <i>cúig</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 35. <i>cúig</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 26. <i>fé</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 36. <i>fé</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 27. <i>feacht</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 37. <i>feacht</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 28. <i>oct</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 38. <i>oct</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 29. <i>naoi</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 39. <i>naoi</i> <i>veug</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> |
| 30. <i>veic</i> <i>ir</i> <i>fiče</i> | 40. <i>oá</i> <i>fičro</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 $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\rho$, and so write it $\alpha\zeta$ 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 $\alpha\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, $\omicron\acute{\omicron}$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, etc., we may also say $\alpha\omicron\omicron\iota\rho$ $\alpha\iota$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\omicron$ (*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 $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\omicron$ alone after the first numeral— $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\omicron$, 30. $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\omicron$ is the genitive of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (see § 1098), so that $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\omicron$ means literally 10 of 20, 10 belonging to 20. $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\omicron$ is the dative of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (or the form used after a preposition), The plural of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ is also $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\omicron$, as we shall presently see. The form $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\omicron$ is never used after $\alpha\omicron\omicron$.

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

§ 1179. Numerals from 41 to 60.

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

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

§ 1180. Numerals from 61 to 80.

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

§ 1181. Numerals from 81 to 100.

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

Ç

§ 1182. Instead of *veic* *ir* *rice*, etc., the following are found in literature, *trioča* (*treechă*), 30, *ceatpăca* (*kah'răchă*), 40, *caoga* (*kaegă*), 50, *peargă* (*shaskă*), 60, *peactmoğa* (*shachth'wō'*), 70, *octrmoğa* (*uchith'wō'*), 80, *nōča* (*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 *-av*, the dative, dual and plural in *-avō*.

Instead of *veic* *ir* *vă* *ricio*, the word *leat-ceuo* (*lah'h'yaedh*), a half-hundred is occasionally used.

§ 1183. The noun follows *rice*, 20, *vă* *ricio*, 40, *tri* *ricio*, 60, *ceitpe* *ricio*, 80, *ceuo*, 100, and *mile*, 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 *ceitpe* *ricio* *peari*, 80 men.

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

§ 1185. Vocabulary.

Dún-Garbháin (*dhoon-Goruv-au-in*) Dun-
garvan.

Cill-Choinnig (*kil-chen'ĩ*) Kilkenny.

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

Luimneac (*Lim'in-ach*) Limerick, gen
Luimniġe.

Porthlauriġe (*purth-Laur-gě*) Waterford.

Mile, a mile, does not change after
numerals.

§ 1186. Cá méus ceapc aḡaib? Tá tḡí cinn ceus ír ná fíciú. Cá méus ub bí aḡaib inoiu? Bí a cúis ceus ar fíciú aḡainn. Cá méus caoia cúis tú leat cum an aonaiḡ? Caoia aḡur tḡí fíciú ír ceus. Ar óiol tú an oipeao rin? Óo óiolar (I sold, *i.e.* yes), 7 ír tḡuaḡ liom ḡan ná ceus eile aḡam. Fuair mé tuilleao aḡur tḡí ceus punt oipia.

§ 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 ceus) 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:

éipeoinn (h'ed'in), I used to believe.

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

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

éipeoimír (h'ed'iméesh), we used to believe.

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

§ 1190. Example:

ἠὸλ-ἄἠν (wul'in), I used to praise.

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

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

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

ἠὸλαὸ ρίβ, ye used to praise.

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

§ 1191. It does not appear that ἔπειθεᾶὸ μέ, ἠὸλαὸ μέ, are ever used for ἔπειθῠν, ἠὸλαῠν, or that ἔπειθεᾶὸ τύ, ἠὸλαὸ τύ, are ever used instead of ἔπειθεᾶ, ἠὸλτά, notwithstanding what some grammarians lay down.

§ 1192. Instead of	we may say
ἔπειθῠμίρ	ἔπειθεᾶὸ ρῠν
ἠὸλαμᾶοίρ	ἠὸλαὸ ρῠν
ἔπειθοίρ	ἔπειθεᾶὸ ρῠᾶᾠ
ἠὸλαῶοίρ	ἠὸλαὸ ρῠᾶᾠ.

§ 1193. Instead of ἔπειθῠμίρ, ἔπειθεᾶμῠίρ (h'red'ă-mwish, often h'red'ă-mwish't) is heard in the Northern half of Ireland, and the corrupt form ἔπειθεᾶὸ μῠῠᾠ (μῠῠᾠ = ρῠν) is also heard. The 3rd plural ending in -ᾶᾠοίρ is commonly pronounced -ᾶοίρ (-ădeesh) with slender ᾠ, as ἠὸλαῶοίρ.

§ 1194. In the Northern half of Ireland, the ᾠ of the 3rd singular (ἔπειθεᾶὸ, ἠὸλαὸ) is changed in pronunciation into τ (unaspirated) when followed by ρέ, ρί, ρῠν, ρίβ, ρῠᾶᾠ, *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 -ᾶὸ.

§ 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. *ðlacctá* (γλοK'hau), you used to take; *o'fáðctá* (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 mímic doberað 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 ðceireoerá ré*. *O'á mo'laínn é*, if I praise him, or, if I had praised him.

§ 1198. When no other particle, such as ní, *o'á*, *nað*, *ðo*, *an*, comes before the imperfect, *o* is used before it, as *o mo'laínn é*, I used to praise him. But *o* is often omitted except when a vowel or *f* follows, as *mo'laínn*, but *o'ó'laínn*, I used to drink, *o'fánað 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 *iafðaipe*, a fisherman, *iafðaipeí* (ee'-assG-iree) fishermen.

§ 1200. Instead of *iafðaipeí*, we find *iafðaipeíðe* often written, and in older writings, *iafðaipeaðó*. Whether the ending is -í, -íðe or -eaðó, 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; *páiríoe*, a child; *cóiríoe*, a coach; *cúinne*, a corner; *rúirte*, a flail; *taibíre*, a ghost; *teachtairíe*, a messenger; *iomairíe*, a ridge; *muinílle*, a sleeve; *túiríe*, a spinning-wheel; *maíoe*, a stick; *uirge*, water; *cleirte*, a feather; *ráinne*, a ring; *ráite*, a quarter year.

§ 1202. The plural of *bailíe*, a town, is *bailte* (*bwal'íe*), towns; *míle*, a thousand, *mílte* (*meel'íe*), thousands; *uine*, a person, a man; *uoíne*, persons, people.

§ 1203. Nouns ending in -óe or -íe form the plural in -íte, as *rgeuluríoe*, a storyteller, *rgeuluríte* (*shgae'l'i-hé*), storytellers; *coiríoe*, a person who goes on foot (*coir*), *coiríte* (*Kush'i-hé*); *coiríoe*, a heart, *coiríte* (*Kree'hé*); *Criortairíoe*, a Christian, *Criortairíte* (*kreeesth'i-hé*).

§ 1204. Vocabulary:

tiortgán (*thrus'Gaun*), furniture, *genitive*, *tiortgáin*.

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

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

bárac only in the phrases—

í mbárac (*á maur'ACH*), to-morrow (adverb).

an lá í mbárac, to-morrow (noun).

an maidin í mbárac, to-morrow morning.

an trátnóna í 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.

urhór (*urra-wór*), the greater part, *genitive*, *urhóir*.

forhór (*furra-wór*), same as *urhór*, *gen.*, *forhóir*.

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

§ 1205. *Nuair bíod' Domnall ar meirge, do bhíreab' ré tiortgán an tige, 7 annrín (then) do únaob' ré an uonar 7 ní leirgeab' ré uine ar bí írteab'.* *Do bíod' an-eagla*

Δι α μιντιη ποιμε, 7 ο'φανασοιη αμυιξ
 αξ πετεαμ ζο οτεροεαο Δομναλλ 'η-α
 εοολαο. Αηηηηη οο εηγηοιη ιητεαο ζο
 ποαηη. Οά βρεηεα Δομναλλ αη μαηοηη
 λα αη η-α βάηιαο, βαο εηηαξ λεατ έ. Ηί
 λεηγεαο αη ηάηηε οο πευεαηητ αη ουηηε.
 Ηη ηηηηη οο εαηηηηη ηέηηη αμαλλ αξ ααηη
 λεηη, αετ ηη αη έηηηη ο'φευδαηηη ηοαλ οο
 βαιητ αη. Οο βίοο ηα παηηοι 7 ηα οαοηη
 εηλε αξ μαζαο ηαοι, 7 οο εηηηηοιη ηάηηε
 αηη, αετ ηί οηηλαο ηέ ηέηηη α βευλ αη ηεαο
 ηηηόηηη αη λαε.

§ 1206. The boats used to come into
 (ηηηαη) this harbour in the beginning of
 the summer, and the fishermen used to stay
 (αομνηηξ) here throughout the summer.
 They used to tell (to) us stories, and indeed
 they were good storytellers (βα ηαηη ηα ηξ.
 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.
 éireoeadair (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.
 molaadair (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
éireoeadair, molaadair	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 *-adair* 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*, *gaircín*, *cáibín*, *ppailpín*, *uisceóin*, *crúircín*, *uileóilín*, 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, *uoiréir*, a doorkeeper, *uocúir* (*dhuCH'thoor*), a doctor, *táillúir*, a tailor, *riúinéir* (*shoon'aer*), a joiner, *muilneóir*, a miller, *shgréev-neóir* (*shgréev-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 -aoi.

§ 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 *margad*, a market; *margaidé* (*mor'áGee*), markets; *madad*, a dog; *madraíde* (*modh'áree*), dogs; *rlabrad*, a chain; *rlabraíde* (*slou'ree*), chains.

§ 1220. Like *breithear*, form the past tense of *buir*, *briúig*, *uóig*, *míll*, *caoin*, *léig*, *buail*, *cait*, *rin*, *beannuig*, *laguig*, *meusuig*, *glaoib*, *cuig*, *uúirig*, *cuir*, *ruib*, *coirruig*, *ceannuig*, *uairis*, *cuir*, *reinn*, *gúib*, *ruib*, *lúig*, *coirruig*, *coinnuig*, *leig*, and give the meaning of each.

§ 1221. Like *tholar* form the past tense of *uín*, *com*, *glac*, *rguib*,* *gab*, *cóg*, *uóil*, *meaf*, *rtas*. 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'ólair* (*dhól'uss*), I drank; *o'řářaoair* (*dhauss'udhur*), they grew; *o'it-eamair* (*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; *níoi iřear*, I did not eat; *nać*, not (interrogative), as *naćair itir*, commonly shortened to *náir itir*, did you not eat? *řo*, that; *řuir it řé*, that he ate; *nać*, that not; *naćair ćpiero řé*, usually *náir ćpiero řé*, that he did not believe; *muna*, if not; *munair ćpieroamair*, if we did not believe, etc. See § 974.

§ 1224. Form the past tense of the following, with *o'* (for *oo*) prefixed in each instance: *ářouir*, *řás*, *řeuc*, *řan*, *ól*, *řár*, *éirir*, *it*, *řiařpuir*, *iompuir*, *ullřuir*.

§ 1225. The particle *an* (*un*) is used in asking a question. It eclipses the initial consonant of a verb, as *an** *řpieroann tú?* *do you believe?* Before the past tense *an* combines with *no*, forming *air* (*er*) *air mół tú é?* did you praise it? *air ółair 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,—*řpieroann tú?* or *řpieroann tú?* But before a vowel, *n* is always pronounced, as *an n-it'eann tú?* or *'n-it'eann 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, naó, 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, naó molaínn, go molaínn, an molaínn.*

§ 1227. Vocabulary :

tángadair (*haun'-ugudhur*; Munster, *haun'udhur*), they came, 3rd plural of *táinig*.

fuairadair, 3rd plural of *fuair*.

chuidair ((*CHOO'a-dhur*), 3rd plural of *cuair*.

cora-'n-áirde = *cora i n-áirde*, feet on high, *i.e.*, at full gallop.

éirigeann leis, he succeeds.

cláirreac (*klaur'shach*) *f.*, harp, *genitive* *cláirrige*.

ar an gcláirrige, on the harp.

ceuo (*faedh*) *f.*, a string, a cord; *genitive* *céire*.

ar céire (*er haed*), on a string.

poirt (*purth*), *genitive* *puirt* (*pwirt*), } a tune.

fonn (*iun*), *genitive* *funn* (*fwinn*), } an air.

trairna (*thross'ná*), across (followed by *genitive*).

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

níor feuo, could not, was not able.

ar leatad (*lah'úw*), open.

gáim (*Ga'win*), *m.*, a calf.

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

§ 1228. Translate: *An b'aca tú na cailíní úo ar an mbótar inoé? Cuadar irteac inr an b'áiric 7 baineadar neoiníní. Annrin (then) tángadair amac ar an mbótar arís 7 o'f'ásgadair na geatarde ar leatad 'n-a noiaró. Bí bó 7 gáim ar an mbótar, 7 nuair fuairadair na geatarde ar leatad, cuadar irteac. Bí Seumur Ó Driain ag dul ríor an bótar 7 na maorairde leis, mar is gnátaó leis. Nuair connair an bó na maorairde, o'imicis rí ar cora-'n-áirde 7 an gáim 'n-a noiaró. Leasadair an clairde 7 cuadar trairna an puirt eorina úo eall, 7 milleadar an*

εορνα αν ραο. Νιορ ρεοο Σεομορ ιαο οο
 εαραο.

§ 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 (ριαρρυιζ οε) if (αν combined with πο) he succeeded? If you did not (ask), you must write another letter and send it (ι' ουρι) to him (ουιζε) 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 βλιαοοαιν). 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 :

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

ρι, a king ; ριογετα (ree'hă), kings.

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

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

οια, God ; οειτε (dae'hě), gods.

αοι, a way ; αοιτε (Kee'hě), ways.

οαοι (dhee) *m.*, an ignorant person, plural οαοιτε (dhee'hě).

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

οραοι (dhree) *m.*, druid, magician, plural οραοιτε (dhree'hě).

ολαοι (dh'Lee) *f.*, a lock of hair, plural ολαοιτε (dh'Lee'hě).

§ 1231. Ζε, a goose, plural ζεαονα (gae'nă). The historical form of this word is ζεαο, gen. sing. and nom. plural γεοιο. 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; comuiraín (Kōr'sin), neighbours.

(b) Ending in a:—

cú, see above.
 mí, a month; míora (mee'să), months.
 cuirle, a vein; cuirleanna (Kish'ună), veins.
 teanga, a tongue; teangta (tang'hă), tongues.
 cađair, a chair; cađairca (Koh'eerăCHă), chairs.
 cađair, a city; cađairca (Koh'răCHă), cities.
 eiriir, an oyster; eiriirca (esh'răCHă), oysters.

(c) Ending in e:—

ġaba, a smith; ġabne (Gav'ně), smiths.
 abá, a river; abne (av'ně), rivers.
 caira, a friend; cáirne (Kaur'ăě), friends.
 náma, an enemy; náirne (Nauv'ăě), enemies.
 teine, a fire; teinte (tin'tě), fires.
 rliġe, a way; rliġte (sh'Y'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 teanga, teinteča for teinte, abneča for abne, etc.

§ 1235. The plurals of ađair, máđair, ceairbriđair and ceirbriđair now in use are ađirca (ah'răCHă), máđirca (mauh'răCHă), ceairbriđirca (der'raah'răCHă, b silent), and ceirbriđirca (der'iv-hoorăCHă), 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 ádairis 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 :
 Δν κατ μόρη, *the great battle*; genitive τᾶ ἀν κατὰ μόρη (mōr) *the day of the great battle*; ἀν τ-ευν ὄς, *the young bird*; κλύμ (kloowh') ἀν ἐίν ὄς, *the young bird's plumage*.

§ 1239. Examples of adjectives, genitive feminine :
 Δν ὄσφ οὐβ, *the black foot*, φεαρ να κοίρε οὐβε (dhiv'ē) *the man of (i.e. having) the black foot*.
 Δν ρσιαν ζεαρ, *the sharp knife*; κορ να ρσινε ζείρε (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 ἀν Ἰρη Μόρη (Koo'an un-ir' wōr), (the) *Great Man's Bay*, name of a bay in Connemara, οἰάλλαισ ἀν ἀπαίλλ βάιν (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 *α* 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 οἰάλλαισ is ἰάλλαισ (ἰάλλ, ee'al, means *a leather strap, a thong*).

adjective following them aspirated, as **Clann Aoda Buíde**, *the descendants of Aodh the Yellow(-haired)*; **bruač an loča 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* bruač (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 (ξαρῖ) sea. The people (λucτ) 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 (ξλαρ) eye. The apples of the tall tree. The land of (the) lasting (buan) life. Against the swift (λucτ) wind. The red-haired (ρuač) 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	big (big)	bige (big'ë)
ceart, right	kirç (kirç)	kirçe (kirç'ë)
meap, active	mir (mir)	mirçe (mir'ë)
reapb, bitter	reirb (sher'iv)	reirbe (sher'i-vë)
oeap, pretty	oeir (desh)	oeirçe (desh'ë)
oeapç, red	oeirç (der'ig)	oeirçe (der'i-gë)
reapç, lean	reirç (sheng)	reirçe (sheng'ë)
Eipeannaç *	Eipeannaç (aer'un-iy')	Eipeannaçe aer'un-ee)
albanaç *	albanaç (ol'ä-bun-iy')	albanaççe ol'ä-bun-ee)
sagranaç *	sagranaç (soss'un-iy')	sagranaççe (soss'un-ee)
loçlannaç *	loçlannaç (Luch'lun-iy')	loçlannaççe (Luch'lun-ee)
oirneaç, straight *	oiriç (deer'iy')	oiriçe (deer'ee)
uaigneaç, lonely*	uaigniç (oo'eg-niy')	uaigniçe (oo'eg-nee)

* Note the difference between the sound of -iç and -içe at the end of words. In words of more than one syllable, the letters ió, iç, aió, aiç, uió, uiç, sound like *y* in *trusty*, *property*, *heresy*; if *e* be added (ióe, içe, aióe, aiçe, uióe, uiçe), 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., Eipeannaç = aer'un-ig, oiriç = deer'ig.

Adjective.	Genitive Masculine.	Genitive Feminine.
ζεῦρ, sharp	ζείη (gaer)	ζείηε (gaer'ē)
ῥιονν, fair	ῥιnn (fiñ)	ῥιννε (fiñ'ē)
ῥιάτ, generous	ῥείτ (fael)	ῥείτε (fael'é)
ῥλιυό, wet	ῥλιό (fiñh)	ῥλιόε (fiñh'ē)

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 1246. Adjectives can be formed from many nouns by adding -άτ or -εάτ. Such adjectives form the genitive masculine and feminine like Ἀλβανάτ and οἰνεάτ. Examples :

ῥεαρῆ, anger ; ῥεαρῆάτ, angry.
ῥεαῤῥῆ, standing ; ῥεαῤῥῆάτ (shass'u-wach), steadfast.
οἰτεάτ, endeavour ; οἰτεάττ, energetic.
ῥυίτ, blood ; ῥυίττεάτ (fiwi'fACH), bloody.
ῥνό, business ; ῥνόττ, (G'nō'hACH), busy ; οἰοό-ῥνόττ, ill-employed.
κλέ, fame ; κλείτεάτ (kleōfACH) famous.
δέαρ, gladness ; δέαρ, glad
λύτῥάρεάτ, βρόσ, ῥίμευό, glad, joyful.
ῥεῦρ, grass ; ῥεῦρ, grassy.
οἰλῥίορ, grief ; οἰλῥεαρ, mournful.
κοῥῥῆ, help ; κοῥῥεάτ, (koon'thACH), helpful.
ῥαοῥῆ, exertion ; ῥαοῥῆάτ (sach'fACH), industrious.
βρεῦ, a lie ; βρεῦ, lying, false.
καῤῥῆ, a rock ; καῤῥῆ, rocky.
βρόν, sorrow ; βρόν, sorrowful.
κλέαρ, a trick ; κλέαρ, tricky.
λύβ, a twist ; λύβ, deceitful.
τυῤῥε, weariness ; τυῤῥε, weary, sad.
οἰτεάτ, a grudge ; οἰτεάττ, inhospitable.
ῥαοῥῆ, life ; ῥαοῥῆ, long-lived.
βυάτ, success ; βυάτ, victorious.
ῥάτ, one's fill ; ῥάτ, satiated.

§ 1247. Vocabulary.

ἄν ῥῥῆ (Groo'AG), *f.*, the hair of the head ; *genitive*,
να ῥῥῆ (Groo'eg-ē).
ῥεαῤῥῆ (shlou'in), slippery.
τάῤῥε (thaur'shACH), *m.*, a threshold ; *genitive*, τάῤῥε
ῥῥῆ (thaur'shly').
οἰαρ, pretty, *also means* right (hand, foot, side, etc.)

D

ελά (klae), left (hand, etc.)

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

κραοῖδε (kree've) ; plural, κραοῦδα.

κραοῦδᾶ, branchy.

§ 1248. Translate into English : ἄπτε να
 ζῆμαίσε φιννε. Ceann móiri na céille bige.
 Ir pleamain táirreac an tige móiri. Fál
 timceall na páirce luime. Dmastra mná
 buirbe. Abrián na fuireoige bige veirge.
 Bi ré ag ríneac a láime veire cúgam.
 Tá neart adomair buig agat anro. Bó
 na haóairce cruime. Táinig Dman i
 n-agair an trluais loclannais. B' í
 nóra émonna cailín na rúile zuirme, 7
 b' í lerbia cailín na rúile vuidé zéire.

§ 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 (euoac).
 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 *bí* (see § 688), except that in most verbs *ř* follows the stem.

§ 1251. This letter *ř* is now usually pronounced *h*, as *molřao*, pronounced *mul'hudh*. The *h* sound combines with *b*, *v*, *ř*, changing them into *p*, *t*, *c*, respectively. *řgiobřao* pronounced *shgí'pudh*, *čreiořeo* = *kref'udh*, *řářřao* = *fau'kudh*.

§ 1252. Example.

čreiořeo (*kref'udh*, *kref'udh*), I shall or will believe.

čreiořir (*kref'ir*, *kref'ir*), you shall or will believe.

čreiořio (*kref'ee*, *kref'ee*), [he, she, it] shall or will believe.

čreiořimio (*kref'imid*, *kref'imid*), we shall or will believe.

čreiořiči (*kref'ihee*, *kref'ihee*), ye shall or will believe.

čreiořio (*kref'id*, *kref'id*), they shall or will believe.

§ 1253. Example.

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

molřair (*mul'wir*, *mul'hir*), you shall or will praise.

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

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

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

molřio (*mul'wid*, *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 *-io*, 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

Ψανφαρό tú ανηρο nó ζο θρεϊσφιη μιρε
 ας τεαάτ αρ αιρ. Ανηριν cuiηφιό tú ρυαρ
 αν ψuinneος, 7 léimφιό tú αμαά αρ αν-
 ρηάιο, 7 μηφιό tú ριορ ζο οτί αν τοβαη 7
 ρυιόφιη αρ αν ζελαϊθε ατά λε ηαιρ αν
 τοβαη. Αν νοευηφαρό tú ριν? Θευνφασ.
 Λειζφιό μιρε αν ψuinneος ανυαρ ανηριν,
 7 ούνφασ αν οοηαρ. Σίλφιό ριασ 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 (ρτασ) 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.
 rʒát, 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.
 báir, death ; báiruiʒ, injure mortally.
 obair, work ; obairuiʒ, operate.

§ 1266. FURTHER EXAMPLES:—

boct, poor ; boctuiʒ, impoverish.
 boðar, deaf ; boðaruiʒ, make deaf, "deave," "bother."
 (boðar pr. bōr in the North, bōur in the South. So, boðaruiʒ pr. bōr'ee, bōr'iy, and bour'ig.)
 ainm, name ; ainmriʒ, 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.

rao6ar, exertion; rao6ruig (sach'ry, sac'h'ly), 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 -u6a6 (oo), as ceapcuig, ceapcu6a6 (kARTH'oo), act of correcting, m6nuig, m6nuu6a6, act of explaining, explanation. A few exceptions will be found in §§ 1109, 1121, 1125, 1136. The verbal noun of cuaircuig or cuaircuig is cuairca6, cuairca6 (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 c of this ending is not pronounced.

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

6ru6ca6 [aurdh'6-CHudh, usually aurdh'6dh], I shall raise.

6ru6cair [aurdh'6CHir, aurdh6r], thou wilt raise.

6ru6caio [aurdh'6CHy, aurdh'6-y', Munster aurdh6'ig] (he, she, it, etc.), will raise.

6ru6camuio [aurdh'6CH6mwid, aurdh'6mwid] } we shall

6ru6camoio [Munster, aurdh'6-mweed] } raise.

6ru6c6ai (aurdh'6CH-lee), ye will raise.

6ru6caio [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
 n § 1270), thou wilt explain.
 míneoċair (he, she, it, &c.) will explain.
 míneoċamair, míneoċamaoair, we shall explain.
 míneoċair sib, ye will explain.
 míneoċair, they will explain.

§ 1272. Form in like manner the futures of beannuiġ, laġuiġ, meuruiġ, ullmúiġ, ceannuiġ, imċiġ, éiriġ, fiaġruuiġ, corruuiġ, corhmúiġ, 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 - rluaiġeab (hael - au - Na - sLoo' a - yūw),
 Ballinasloe : *lit.* the mouth of the ford of the hostings.

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

cineál (kin'aul)

róirt (sorth)

róiro (sordh)

reort (shōrth)

raġar (seiss)

ir eol vom (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-rluaiġeab? Beirċeab. Éir-
 eóċair mé ar a trí a clog ar mairim i
 mbáiaċ, 7 imċeóċ ar ro ar a ceáair a
 clog. An ġceannoċair tú capall ann?
 Ceannoċair trí capall, má feudoim an
 cineál ceair o'raġáil ar an aonaċ, 7 iao
 raor. Ní beaċóċair an páirc móir trí
 capall. Ní beaċóċair, áċt cuirrimís ar
 an rliab iao go ceann tamall. Cuirimís
 ar an viallao úo nári ceannuigir nuair
 bír i nġaillim. Cuirmeóċao, fiaġroċair
 mé o' feair an triopa an bfuil viallao
 mair aige, 7 má tá, áirioċao (carry off)
 liom í. Tá eaġla oim go mboċtóċair an
 t-aonaċ ro tú. Imċiġ 7 ná boċruig rinn.

§ 1275. We shall go off (ιμτίς) to Cork the day after to-morrow. Will you stay (κομνυίς) long there (ἀνν)? No. A short visit is best (κυαιητ ζεάηη ηρ ί ηρ ρεάηη). We shall put the house in order while (1047) you are there. Bring (ταδαηη λεατ) a guide-book (λεαδαη ηολαηη) and it will explain much that you do not know (ηαά ηολ ηουητ). 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 μαητ, good, τεαά αη ρηη μαητ, the house of the good man. In the genitive feminine, e is added, as τεαά ηα ηηά μαητε, the good woman's house. In like manner, κυηη, ταιη, τηηηη, ηηη, κυαηό, ρολλάη, ηέηό, ζυηητ, τηηη, βηηη, ραιηηηης (meanings already given).

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN αηαηλ.

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

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 *բացալ*), open, as examples.

§ 1284. Imperative (see § 950).

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

Բացալ, *բացալ*, *բացալուիմ*, *բացալուի*, *բացալուիմ* or *բացալուի*.

§ 1285. Present (see § 990).

տոմարիմ, *տոմարի*, *տոմարան*, *տոմարիս*, *տոմարի*, *տոմարի*.
Բացալիմ, *բացալի*, *բացալան*, *բացալասիս*, *բացալիս*, *բացալի*.

§ 1286. Optative (see § 1253).

տոմարձ, *տոմարի*, *տոմարձ*, *տոմարիս*, *տոմարի*.

Բացալձ, *բացալի*, *բացալձ*, *բացալասիս*, *բացալի*.

§ 1287. Imperfect (see 1188).

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

Բացալիմ, *Բացալիս*, *Բացալան*, *Բացալիմ* or *Բացալի*.

§ 1288. Past (see § 1207).

Տոմարիս, *Տոմարի*, *Տոմարի*, *Տոմարիս*, *Տոմարի*.

Բացալիս, *Բացալի*, *Բացալի*, *Բացալիս*, *Բացալի*.

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

§ 1290. Like *բացալ* are *գորի*, *կարի*, *բացալ*, *գորի* (*Կուհի*), sleep; *խուսի* (*ժախի*), avoid, beware of; *զրկի* (*ձեբի*), threaten; *կրի* (*Կիմի*), bind. In the case of *գորի*, when the *ո* and *կ* come together, they sound like *կկ*, as *կուսիմ*, or. *կուսիմ*, 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*; *cūimil*, *cūimeolao*; *aitin*, *aiteonao*.

orḡail, *orḡeolao*; *labair*, *laibeorao*; *cōdail*, *cōideolao*; *abair*, *aibeorao*; *ceangail*, *ceingēolao*.

§ 1294. *labairrao*, I shall speak; *riubalrao*, I shall walk; *reacairrao*, 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*, *imreōcāb* (*im'rōcēudh*, *imrōdh*); *oibīr*, *oibreōcāo*; *cūimil*, *cūimleōcāo*; *aitin*, *aitneōcāo*; *orḡail*, *orḡlōcāo*; *labair*, *labrōcāo*; *cōdail*, *cōolōcāo* (*kuL'ōcēudh*, *kuLōdh*); *abair*, *abrōcāo*; *ceangail*, *ceanglōcāo*; *riubal*, *riublōcāo* or *riubalrao*; *reacair*, *reacnōcāo*.

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

§ 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), crudatoin (-thin), *f.* hardship.

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

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

1 scaiteam, during, followed by genitive.

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

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

Solam (Sul'uv), Solomon.

Dáibh (dhau'vee, Munster, dhau), also Dáití (dhau'hi), David.

Brian Bórainn (bō'ruwu, bō'roo), or Bórainn (bō'riv-ē), Brian Boru.

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

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

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.

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

rié, smooth, clear of obstacles

§ 1299. B'í mí ann fad' ó, 7 is fear
 daemail cruideamail cáirveamail flait-
 eamail do b'í ann. Do corrad ré a tír
 go fearnamail, 7 do óibnead ré airtí gac
 bíteamnac 7 gac vnoó-óuine nac mbíod
 riaramail do. Act na veag-óaoine go
 léir, bíofar as caiteam beadao doibne
 rochra raióibne gan boctanact gan crudatoin.
 Dá gcróad óuine fáinne óir nó
 reos luacmar ar bit ar éann le taob an
 bótar, 7 dá n-imtígead ré leir annsin
 gan rillead ar air go ceann bliadna, 7
 go riublad na mílte an t'rlíge rin 1

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

ḡcaíteam na bliadhna, bíod an fáinne nó an feos le faḡáil ar an ḡcraon nuime aḡ teact ar aif 'ód.

Seacnócaíó mé an 'hoc-óuine 7 ní baogal dom an 'uine macánta.

Tar éir mo ceudlongaíó (nó, mo breicfearta) riublócaíó mé (nó, riubalpaíó mé) míle, tar éir mó 'innéir, caiteíó mé píopa, 7 tar éir mo fúipéir, coolócaíó mé an oíóce, 7 éireocáíó mé ar maoin ḡan tuirpe ḡan rḡic oim.

Da cormaíl an ní úo le Solam mac 'óáibíó nó le 'Drian 'Dórama ní éireann.

Ar fead na haimirpe teo (hot) tiriime, bíod na héin (nó, na heunaca) aḡ veunam ceoil 'binn, act beíó ríao (nó, beíó) 'na 'toirt ar ro amac ḡo veiread an ḡeimíó 'cruaíó fuaí. Ní beíó bláca buíóe an traimpaíó le feicirnt ar fuo an mácaípe faíirng méíó, ná 'uilleadap ḡlar na coillead 'craobaiḡe of ar ḡcionn aḡ veunam forḡaíó 'óúinn ó 'n tear 7 ó 'n 'breapcáinn.

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 .
 Ἰά ψυαῖ, a cold day; λαετέαντα ψυαῖα,
 cold days. Ἐνός ἄψου, a high hill; ἐνυῖα
 ἄψουα, high hills.

§ 1302. Adjectives ending in a slender
 consonant form the plural by adding ϵ .
 Ὁεαν μαιεῖ, a good woman; μνά μαιεῖε,
 good women. Ἄιτ πολλῆιν, a healthy place;
 ἄιτεαδα πολλῆινε, healthy places.

§ 1303. A few adjectives ending in a slender consonant
 form the plural in $-\Delta$, as κόιν, κόρια; θεαδαῖν, θεαδρια;
 ῥοαδαῖν, ῥοαδρια.

§ 1304. All adjectives ending in $-\muαιε$
 end in $-\muῖα$ in the plural, as ὁαοῖνε φεαρ-
 ἀμῖα, manly people (far'uw'la, faroola).

§ 1305. ὑαφαλ "noble" becomes υαιφε (oo'esh-ῥε)
 in the plural; οῖνε υαφαλ, a gentleman, ὁαοῖνε
 υαιφε, gentlemen, gentlefolk (of both sexes). ἱρεαλ
 (eesh'ul), low, not noble, plural ἱρε (eesh'ῥε).

§ 1306. When an adjective ends in a
 vowel, it undergoes no changes whatever
 in termination, either in singular or plural.
 Οῖνε αορτα, an aged person; κομῆιφε
 οῖνε αορτα, an aged person's advice;
 ὁαοῖνε αορτα, aged people.

§ 1307. τε "hot" is an exception. It becomes τεό
 both in the genitive singular feminine and in the plural.
 Ὁ'εῖρ να ἡαῖμῖνε τεό, after the hot weather. να
 λαετέαντα τεό, the hot days. θεο "living" follows the
 general rule, except after Ὁέ, the genitive of Ὁια, "God,"
 as βῖμαεῖνα Ὁέ βῖ, the words of the living God, μαε Ὁέ
 βῖ, 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 *բիբ մօրն*, big men; *լաճաւն ծանա*, white ducks (§ 1233).

IRREGULAR FUTURES.

§ 1309. *բերօճօ*,* I shall be.

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

տուոբօ (tuK'fudh, tuK'udh), I shall come

աօւարբօ (a-dær'fudh, a-dær'hudh) }
or *ուարբօ* (dær'fudh, dær'hudh) } ^{say} I shall

բարբօ (baer'fudh, baer'hudh), I shall bear, bring.

բարբօ ար, I shall catch (see § 1066).

ուարբօ or *բարբօ* (vaer-) }
տուրբօ (toor'udh), *after certain* } I shall
particles } give
or bring

ջեօճօ (gyō'wudh) } I shall take, go (future of
ջաճօ (gyou'udh) } ^{ջաճ}; ^{ջաճբօ}, pr. Guf'udh,
is also used).

ուջեօճօ or *ջեօճօ* (yō-) } I shall get or
ուջաճօ or *ջաճօ* (you-) } find

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

տօրօ (cess'udh), I shall eat.

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

* N.B.—Also written *բաճօ* and *բաճօ*, I shall be; *բիր*, *բիր*, thou, etc.; *բիրմիւ*, *բիրմիւ*, we, etc.; *բիրի*, *բիրի*, ye, etc.; *բիրս*, *բիրս*, they, etc. See § 688.

† Also written *մարծօճօ* and *մարիւօճօ*, the *ի* being silent, as it is in *մարծուց*. *մարծ* and *մարծբօ*, 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 $-\epsilon\sigma\acute{o}\sigma\alpha\sigma$.

§ 1311. The first α in $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$ and the $\sigma\sigma$ in $\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$ $\xi\epsilon\sigma\beta\alpha\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$ $\xi\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\sigma$, 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 $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$, 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 $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ and $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ or $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ are used are the same as those after which $\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ is used instead of $\beta\acute{\iota}$, § 671, namely, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\acute{\iota}$, $\eta\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, $\xi\sigma$, also $\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ and $\mu\upsilon\eta\alpha$. See also §§ 730 896.

§ 1314. After $\eta\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ or $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ is written as if eclipsed, $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ (wee'udh) $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\eta\tau\alpha\sigma$ (weí'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 $\tau\iota\beta$ is usual ($\sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\tau\acute{o}$ $\tau\iota\beta$). When there is no τ in the future ending, the 2nd plural, *if used*, must end in $-\tau\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ or $\tau\acute{\iota}$, according as it follows a broad or slender vowel, *e.g.*, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\sigma\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, § 1270, $\beta\epsilon\eta\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}$, § 688 (or $\beta\epsilon\eta\tau\acute{\iota}$), $\mu\alpha\acute{\sigma}\tau\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\alpha\mu\tau\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\xi\epsilon\sigma\beta\tau\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\iota\upsilon\beta\tau\acute{\iota}$, etc., § 1309. Of course in all these instances the 3rd singular with $\tau\iota\beta$ is more usual.

§ 1316. Vocabulary.

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

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

μαρτ (morth), *m.*, a steer or beeve.
 ρεσμήσρ (rour, ra'wur), fat.
 γαμναιν (Ga'win), *m.*, a calf (usually of over six months).
 λόραα, *plural of* λάιρ, mare.
 βρομαό (brum'ach), *m.*, a foal, a colt.
 ευοτρομ (aedh'rur), light; κορ-ευοτρομ, lightfooted
 ζέαό, ζέ (gae), *m.*, goose, *plural*, ζέαόνα (gae'na).
 ζλαρ *means* greyish as well as green.
 ceannairde (kaN'ee), a merchant, trader.
 εσρραιόε (ar'ee), *plural*, wares, goods.
 ριννσε (rink'θ), *m.*, dancing, capering.
 μνά ρεαρρ, women of knowledge, "wise-women."
 τιννκέιρ (tinkaer), tinker.
 ραορ (saer), a craftsman, artizan.
 ceapraioe (kaardhee), tradesman, craftsman.
 κειρο (kerd), *f.*, a trade or craft, an occupation.
 ρτροίε (sthrök'hè), torn.
 τά ρύιλ ογαμ, I hope, expect.
 αμρραρ (ou'rus, av'rus), *m.*, doubt, *gen.* αμρραιρ.
 οοόαρ (dhuch'ur), *m.*, harm, *gen.* οοόαιρ.

§ 1317. Όί αοναό ανν αν λά ριν. Όί
 οαοινε μόρα ανν 7 οαοινε βεαζα, οαοινε
 υαιρλε 7 οαοινε ίρλε, οαοινε βοότα 7 οαοινε
 ραιόβριε, ριρ όζα 7 μνά όζα, ρεαν-μνά 7
 ρεαν-οαοινε, αιλιní 7 ζαιρρúιν βεαζα. Όί
 βα bainne ανν 7 βα ρεαρρζα, μαιρτ μεαμρια
 7 ζαμνα βεαζα ζεαλα, λάραα 7 βρομαίζ,
 capaill bpeázα μόρα 7 capaill βεαζα κορ-
 ευοτρομα, muca μεαμρια 7 hainb, cαοιρúζ
 7 αραι, ceapca 7 coiliz 7 lacain, ζέαόνα
 bána 7 ζέαόνα ζλαρα 7 ζαννοαιλ. Όί
 τιζεαρρραιόε ταιμαν ανν 7 ceannairóte
 εαρρραιόε, lucó ceoil 7 lucó ριννσε, μνά
 ρεαρρ 7 τιννκέιρ, ραοιρ αόμαιο 7 ραοιρ
 όλοίε, ceapraioe ζαν κειρο, τάιλλιúιρ 7
 cóταρδε ρτροίετε ορρα, 7 ζρευρραιότε βεαζα
 βρευζαόα 7 βρόζα βριρτε ορρα.

Αν βρuiζιόό tú na leabpa nuaoa úo oom?
 ζεαβαο μάρ ρέιοιρ, 7 muna βρuiζεαο,

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

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

An ttiubhairé re leir an capall úo do
 ceannuiré ré i nGaillim?

Deurrairé gan amhairé. Ní feurrairé ré
 é fágáil 'na diairé.

An n-torairé rib feoil nó iars? Ár nooiré.
 toramaoiré an dá cuiré (both). Ní deanrairé
 rias rocar ar bit o'á céile.

An gcooilócairé rib ra' mbaile anoct?
 Duó deacaairé a ráó (to say it, its saying)
 Cairrimiré imteact go luat ar mairé.

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 tú" (I shall not see you to-morrow—*future*), in reporting the fact to another person to-day, I say, "Duóairé mé leir naé bfeicfiré inniu 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 ḡáááinn á-ḡáite*, 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 c̄eap̄" = it would be right (ṽuir, for you), or some similar phrase. Also when "would" expresses *desire*, it is to be translated by "ḡṽó ḡáit̄ liom," "ḡṽó ḡáin 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 ḡḡ, ye would | |
| " c̄p̄eic̄p̄eáóir (hy'red'fideesh. hy'ref'ideesh), they would | |

§ 1325. Example:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (ṽo) ḡol̄p̄áinn (wul'fwiss, wul'hiss), I should | } praise |
| " ḡol̄p̄á (wul'fau, wul'hau), thou wouldst | |
| " ḡol̄p̄eáó (wul'fuch, wul'huch, or wul'fuw', wul'huw'), (he, she, it) would | |
| " ḡol̄p̄amaóir̄ (wul'fámweesh, wul'hámweesh), we should | |
| " ḡol̄p̄eáó ḡḡ, ye would | |
| " ḡol̄p̄eáóáóir̄ or ḡol̄p̄eáóóir̄ (-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: $\mu\omicron\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\eta$ (see § 847). $\tau\omicron\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \upsilon\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$. $\kappa\eta\alpha\eta\eta\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \phi\eta\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$. $\delta\upsilon\eta\ \zeta\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\lambda\omicron\tau$. $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\eta\text{-}\delta\epsilon\alpha\eta\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\epsilon\alpha\eta\tau$. $\iota\alpha\tau\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \zeta\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\phi$. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\delta\ \gamma\ \alpha\ \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\tau$. $\delta\eta\ \zeta\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\ \rho\epsilon\omicron\tau$. Distinguish between $\omicron\beta\alpha\eta\eta\ \mu\omicron\ \eta\eta\tau$ and $\omicron\beta\alpha\eta\eta\ \mu\omicron\ \eta\alpha\tau$. $\mu\omicron\eta\alpha\eta\ \kappa\eta\alpha\eta\eta$. $\delta\epsilon\alpha\zeta\alpha\eta\ \rho\omicron\kappa\alpha\tau$. $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\tau\ \kappa\omicron\phi\alpha\eta\eta$. $\delta\eta\ \omicron\eta\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\ \rho\eta\eta\ \beta\alpha\tau$. $\kappa\alpha\ \mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\ \kappa\omicron\lambda\mu\eta$? $\omicron\phi\ \kappa\eta\omicron\eta\eta\ \alpha\ \zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\eta$. $\iota\ \delta\phi\omicron\beta\alpha\eta\eta\ \delta\upsilon\eta\ \mu\beta\alpha\eta\tau$. $\iota\ \eta\text{-}\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\ \tau\omicron\ \delta\eta\omicron\zeta$.

§ 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. $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$. $\omicron\phi\ \kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\eta\eta\ \mu\omicron\ \rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, before my eyes. $\kappa\alpha\delta\alpha\eta\tau\ \alpha\ \rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda$, 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 οἱ, among the dogs; ἀπὸ περὶ τὰ λατρεύοντα ἴν, throughout those days.

1332. But this popular tendency is not usually observed in literature, and not always even in colloquial language, e.g. τὴν ἐκεῖθεν τὰ στρατῶν, around the armies; ἀπὸ ἱστοριῶν ἱστορίας, 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 -ῶν, as τελευταίης, gen. pl. τελευταίηων; οὐνοῦ, nom. pl. οὐνοῦ, gen. pl. οὐνοῦων; ζῶντων, gen. pl. ζῶντωνων or ζῶντων. 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 οὐδῶν (or οὐδεῶν) λατῶν, 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.; φίλων, friend (§ 1098), ἡ ὄψομαι μετὰ φίλων, in company with my friends; κοίτων, a wood (§ 1099), ἡ ἔσθιεν τὰ κοίτων, near the woods.

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

§ 1337. The genitive plural of βῆν, a woman, is βῆν (bon), as κομιῶν βῆν, women's conversation. The genitive plural of βό, a cow, is βόν, as ἀδύματα βόν, cows' horns. Βόν being also the genitive singular, ἀδύματα βόν may likewise mean "a cow's horns."

§ 1338. We have already had the word ἕν, a thing. There is another word, which means "a thing," namely, νί (nee) also written νῖ. The plural of this is νεῖτε (ně'hě), things, and the genitive plural is also νεῖτε, e.g. μόνων 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 α 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 $\text{ΣΙΩ}\delta\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\beta\alpha\eta$, 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, n - is prefixed, as $\acute{o}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\ \rho\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\tau\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, 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 : $\eta\rho\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma\ \eta\alpha\ \rho\gamma\iota\omicron\beta\acute{o}\lambda$, THE floors of the barns ; $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\iota\gamma\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\alpha\rho\alpha\lambda$, the halters of the asses ; $\gamma\lambda\alpha\iota\gamma\ \eta\alpha\ \eta\upsilon\sigma\iota\eta\gamma\epsilon$, the locks of the doors ; $\sigma\omicron\rho\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \rho\tau\acute{o}\lambda$, the feet of the stools ; $\eta\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \upsilon\tau\omicron\beta\alpha\iota\gamma$, the water of the wells ; $\omicron\lambda\alpha\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\upsilon\alpha\eta$, the wool of the lambs ; $\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\upsilon\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\eta\rho\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma$, the wood of the floors ; $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\gamma\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\iota\gamma$, the leather of the halters ; $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\iota\gamma\ \eta\alpha\ \eta\alpha\sigma\acute{o}\eta$, the books of the saints ; $\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \upsilon\tau\alpha\rho\delta$, the horns of the bulls ; $\rho\upsilon\iota\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ n$ - $\alpha\delta\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$, the airs of the songs ; $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\ \eta\alpha\ \mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma$, the poems of the bards ; $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \alpha\ \eta\eta\alpha\sigma$, the death of his sons.

§ 1342. Vocabulary :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\eta\alpha\gamma$ (klou'nus), a match, a marriage alliance.

$\rho\acute{o}\rho$ (pōss), marry.

$\sigma\alpha\upsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ (ka-dae') or $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ (Gu-dae), what.

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

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

τά ῥύιλ, two eyes

κοζαὸ (KUG uw', KUG'ä), *m.* war.

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

Σέαωνα (shae'Na), a man's name.

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

§ 1343. Translate :

Νί ἀβιόκαινν ζο μαῖβ ἀν ῖζεул ὀμ ὀλε
ῖν ἀρ ραο. Νυαιη τιορφαὸ ἀν λά ὀείθεανὰς,
νί βειθεαὸ τιορ λειρ ἀστ ἐ ρέιν. Γιοννυρ
βειθεαὸ ἀν ῖζεул αἰσι, ὀά ὀθέανὰς Σέαωνα
μαρ ὀθέανφαὸ Σεαζάν ὀυιθε ?

ὀυβαιητ ρέ λειρ ρέιν, “Ca ὀρτοιρ ἀν
μαηρῖνν na τηῖ βλιαὸνα ὀευζ ρέιν?”

ὀυβαιητ Σαὸβ ζυρ β' ἰ ρέιν ὀο ὀηηρ ἀν
ὀεαῖνναρ, 7 ἀον ὀεαῖνναρ ὀο ὀέανφαῖοῖρ
ὀο Σέαωνα, ζο ὀβηηρρφαὸ ῖρ ἀρ ἀν ζεσμα
ζεάωνα ἐ, νυαιη ná ὀόρρφαὸ (= naδ
βρὀρρφαὸ) ρέ ἰ ρέιν.

Καιῖε ἀν ζεῖτ ὀο ὀβαιηφαὸ ρεαρ na
n-ἀδαηε αἰρτι!

ἰρ ἐ ὀο ὀυαιηηη, μά ὀβαιηφαὸ ρέ ζεῖτ
αἰρτι, ζο ὀβαιηφαὸ ρἰ ζεῖτ ἀρ. ὀρφέιοῖρ ζο
ζεαῖτρφαὸ ρἰ ἀν τ-υἰρζε τε ἰοῖρ ἀν ὀά ῥύιλ
αἠ.

Νί βυαν κοζαὸ na ζεαῖραο.

ἰ ὀνοῖμαν na ὀοαῖλ, ἰρ ῖρ ρεαρ ἀον-
τρύιλε.

Καιῖρῖο ρεαρ na ὀβηῖός βεῖτ ἀμυῖζ.

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 ὀόρ,

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 *ḃȯ 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; *ṙzeul̇ 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 *clȯċ ḋuinn*, a stone of (bonn) foundation, or *cionn na żclȯċ 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 bfeair chíosá calma; rluaḡ na bfeair ós áluinn; of cionn na ḡcloé buinn; rluaḡ feair 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 *-ear* (*-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>mólear</i> (<i>wul'us</i>)	<i>mólear</i> (<i>wul'fus,</i> <i>wul'hus</i>)
<i>chreir</i>	<i>chreiróear</i> (<i>hy'rea'us</i>)	<i>chreiróear</i> (<i>hy'rea'-</i> <i>fus, hy'rea'us</i>)
<i>áirúisḡ</i>	<i>áirúisḡear</i> (<i>aurdh'eess</i>)	<i>áirúóáear</i> (<i>aurdh-</i> <i>óCH-us, aurdh-óss</i>)

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

§ 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, *móleann, chreiréann, mólearó, chreiróró*.

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

§ 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 buailear* for *Δn fear buailear*, 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 (ó'gě), *f.* youth.

foznám (fó'náv), *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 mairis bíor tíor an ceuo lá.

An puo ršriobar an púca, léižeann ré féin é.

1r 10mča cmoiceann cúipear an óige ói.

1r luacmair an níō an óige uo'n té cúipear í ar fožnam.

Ní h-iao na mná ueara cúipear poea ar riucaō.

1r fearn an té cúipear aittinn ar claiōe ná an té cúipear cairleán 'ran žcoill.

1r mimic bainear uine rlat a buailfeap é féin.

An fear nac n-10mčairiann a čota an lá breásž, ní bíonn ré aige an lá rliuc.

Sliab na mban bšionn.

Ciarraiže na bšear bšial.

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, *bríóis* (*brō'ig*); *coṛ*, a foot, dative, *coiṛ* (*Kush*); *lám*, a hand, dative, *láim* (*Lau'iv*).

§ 1362. Give the dative singular and meaning of each of the following feminine nouns: *ṛunnreos*, *ṛunreos*, *oṛóos*, *ṛunneos*, *uḃ*, *ṛál*, *áḃaric*, *ḡlún*, *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:

ṛḡríob, a scrape, dative, *ṛḡríb* (*shkreeb*).*

ṛeáṛis, anger, dative, *ṛeiṛis* (*fer'ig*).

ceáric, a hen, dative, *ciṛic* (*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 *ḡ*, as it does in forming a genitive (§§ 891, 892, 937). *Caillleac*, an old woman, dative, *caillisḡ*; *ḡealaó*, a moon, dative, *ḡealaḡis*.

* It may occur to the student to ask, is there any difference in sound between *ṛḡríob* and *ṛḡríb*. 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; Ἐιρη, Ireland, dative, Ἐιρηνν; καρα, a friend, dative, καραϊν; τεινε, fire, dative, τεινιῶ; цаοпа, a sheep, dat., цаοпаϊξ.

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

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

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

βεοῦδα (byḍ'γǎ), lively; βεοῦδαῖτ (byḍ'γachth or byḍ'achth), liveliness.

μόρῦδα (mōr'γǎ), majestic; μόρῦδαῖτ (-γǎchth), majesty.

εῖρῦδα, brave; εῖρῦδαῖτ (κῖρḍ'γachth or κῖρḍ'achth), bravery.

βῖρεάξ, fine; βῖρεάξδαῖτ (bræa'achth), beauty.

ὑιαῦδα, divine; ὑιαῦδαῖτ (dee'a-γachth or dee'achth), divinity.

νῦαῦδ, new; νῦαῦδαῖτ, news.

υαῖραλ, noble; υαῖρλεαῖτ (oo'esh'achth), nobility.

ρεανῦδα (shan'dha, Munster, shoun'dhǎ), ancient; ρεανῦδαῖτ (shan'dhachth, shoun'dhachth), antiquity.

ἀῖρραῖτ (aur'síy, aur'sǎ), ancient; ἀῖρραῖτλεαῖτ (aur'see achth), antiquity.

εῖρῖοννα, prudent; εῖρῖονναῖτ (kreen'achth), prudence.

ναοῖμῦδα, holy; ναοῖμῦδαῖτ (naev'hachth), holiness.

ζεῖρρη, short; ζῖορρηαῖτ (gir'achth), shortness.

ζῖρεανῖμαρ, amusing; ζῖρεανῖμαρλεαῖτ (gran'wir-achth, gran'oorachth), amusingness.

ζῖλῖρῖμαρ, glorious; ζῖλῖρῖμαρλεαῖτ, gloriousness.

ῖλιονῖμαρ, numerous; ῖλιονῖμαρλεαῖτ, numerousness.

ἴρλεαλ, low; ἴρλεαῖτ (eesh'achth), lowness.

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

ρεαηαήαι, manly; ρεαηαήαιάετ, manliness.

αορηαήαι, like, resembling; αορηαήαιάετ, resemblance.

οείουεαηαάε, 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 αρηαηαάετ, the man of (the) prudence. But in the spoken language this α is often dropped.

§ 1373. Irregular datives :

ρηάδ, *m.*, mountain; genitive, ρλέιδε, dative, ρλέιδ (sh'æv).

εαάε, *m.*, house; genitive, ειγε, dative, ειγε (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, οιγε (d'y').

ρηαη, *f.*, a knife; genitive, ρηηηε, dative, ρηηηη (shgin).

ερηαάεη, *f.*, a (solemn) word; gen., ερηέιηηε, dat., ερηέιηηη (brae'hir).

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 περηετ (paesh) instead of περηετ (pee'asth), *f.*, a worm; αηηαηο (kor'id) for αηηα, a friend; ηάηηαηο (Nau'wid, Munster, ηάηηαηο, Nou'id) for ηάηηα, an enemy; ειγε (t'y', Munster, sig) for εαάε, 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*

* εαάε has εοιγε (t'hee) as well as ειγε in the genitive, and εοιγε (thē-y') as well as ειγε in the dative.

same in form as the dative singular: ὅα
λεᾶβαν, two books; ὅα χείρ, two hands;
ἀν ὅα εἶπο, the two parts; ἀν ὅα ποῖ, the
two feet.

§ 1377. The ο of ὅα is usually aspirated,
unless it follows a word ending in ο, τ, λ,
ν 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 χείρ
λευκά, two white hands.

§ 1381. Vocabulary:

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

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

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

κίρτε (kishʹtē), *m.*, a chest, a treasury; genitive, same

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

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

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

κνάρο (knaudʹ), *f.*, mockery; genitive, κνάροε.

τέροεαρ, relative form of τέροίμ, I go. Subjunctive,
τέροῖο.

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

§ 1096.

νί η-άιτ λειρ, he is not pleased, *i.e.*, satisfied.

αλτόρι (althōr), *f.*, an altar; gen., αλτόρια.

λάχατ (Lauʹach), pleasant in manner, agreeable.

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

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

ΣΗΟΤΑΔ (G'nō'hach), busy; ΣΗΟ, business.

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

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

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

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

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

PTOC (sthuk), *m.*, live stock, also a trumpet; genitive, PTUIC (stihk).

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

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

ŌÉIRC (daerk), *f.*, alms; genitive, ŌÉIRCE.

BLÁITČE, see § 1127.

LEAMNACT (lounachth), *f.*, new milk.

BEIRI AR LÁIN OIRM, *idiom*, catch me by the hand, *literally*, bear on hand on me.

PTIALL (shtee'al), *m.*, a piece cut off, a cut or strip.

CLÉIRIAC (klaer'ach), *m.*, a clerk; gen., CLÉIRIĠ.

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

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

BUIO (boo'ey'), *m.*, success, victory; gen., BUOΔ (boo'a-a, boo'a).

ĠREIM (ġrem, Munster, ġreim), *m.*, a bite, also a grasp; genitive, ĠREAMA (ġram'ā).

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

§ 1382. Translate the following proverbs:

CAITPIO UINE ĠÉILLEAO O'Á BACAĠEACT.

IR FUIP CLÚ ĠAN ČIRTE.

IR NÁMA AN ČEIRO ĠAN A FOĠLAIM.

NÍ'L AMAOÁN AR BIT ĠAN A ČÉILL FÉIN.

NÍ ČIĠ CIAILL POIM AOIR.

IR OLC AN ČRIOC BEIRIAR AR FEAR ČNÁIOE

NUIP ČÉIOEAR AN ĠADAR ĠO HUIPRAIN, NI

HÁIL LEIR ĠO OČÉIOIO ĠO HALČOIR.

F

Τά ζαά uile óuine ζο λάζαά ζο υτείοιό
 bó i n-a ζαρηόα.

Τά ρέ com ζνόταά le ρεαν-μνάοι an
 αοναά.

Νυαιη λαβαρηαη an éuaá an épann ζαν
 ouille 7 túitpeaη Όομνάά Cáρζα an Lá
 f'éile Μυιηe, óiol oo ptoe 7 ceannuiζ
 lón.

Τοβαα i νοιαιό bíó, ιη an μνάοι an
 τιζε ατά ρηη.

Μά'η μιαν leac αον ηιό ο'φuaζηα, ιηηη
 μαη ηύν oo μνάοι é.

Τά όείηe i ηοιζ βλάιτέe, áct τά όά
 όείηe i ηοιζ leamnácta.

Μά βειηeann tú an μυιe, βειη an
 éoiη uηηη.

ιη ρυαη an ηυo, clú ζαν éapaio.

ιη úη ριαλλ oe leácaη óuine eile.

Όeapηαo an éléηηιζ an á élog.

ιη ρεαηη ρυαιμνεαη an ρop ná buaió
 an énoc.

ιη le ζαά buin á λαoζ.

ιη ρεαηη ζηeim oe éoinín ná óά ζηeim
 oe éac.

EXERCISE CLXXIV.

THE ARTICLE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

§ 1383. The dative case singular of the article (*i.e.*, the article an following a preposition) usually causes *eclipsis* of the initial consonant following, as αζ an βρυννεοιζ, at the window ; an an mboηo, on the table ; leiη an βρion, with the wine ; ó 'n ζcaη-ηαιζ, 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 boíro*, 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 *leř an fíon*, with the wine; *ó 'n boíro*, 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** **dõdaṛ** **cr** **an** **an** **m̃dõdaṛ**, 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** **ḃreḃaṛ**, to the man, **oe'n** **m̃boṛo**, off the table.

§ 1392. After the dative article, the initials **τ** and **ϑ** are usually not eclipsed, as **an** **an** **taḃaṛn**, on the ground; **ó 'n** **nõine**, from the person. But in Munster **ϑ** and **τ** after the dative article are usually eclipsed like other consonants, as **an** **an** **ḃtaḃaṛn**, **ó 'n** **nõine**.

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

§ 1394. After the article **an**, wherever another consonant would be aspirated, the sound of **ṛ** is replaced by **τ** (spelled **τṛ**) as **oo'n** **τṛaḃaṛτ**, to the priest; **oe'n** **τṛiõõa**, of the silk. See also § 503. But **ṛ** *never* changes when it precedes a consonant, the liquids **l**, **n**, and **ṛ** excepted, as **oe'n** **ṛpeil**, of the scythe; **oo'n** **ṛtõl**, to the stool.

§ 1395. The preposition **τṛé** (*trae*) *through* also adds **ṛ** before the article: **τṛéṛ** **an** (*traess'un*) **ṛḃoṛτ**, **τṛéṛ** **na** (*traess'Nā*) **ḃoṛtaib̃**, through the field, fields. But in the spoken language, the form **τṛiõ*** (*treed*) or **ḃṛiõ** (*hreed*) is generally used instead of **τṛé**, as **τṛiõ an** **ṛḃoṛτ**.

* This is really the form of **τṛé** 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 fearaib* for *uo na fearaib*, to the men; *uer na clocaib* for *ue na clocaib*, off the stones; *aize-rna mnáib* for *az na mnáib*, at the woman; *ioimiy* (*rim'ish*) *na halbanacaib* for *ioim na h.a.*, before the Scotsmen.

§ 1397. Vocabulary:—

Zeárricaic (*gaar'kach*), *m.*, a young bird; gen., *zeárricaiz*.

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

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

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

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

éuala (*CHOO'alá*), heard.

cuir, sow, plant:

buaín (*boo'en*), reap; *buaint* (*boo'ent*), act of reaping, to reap.

congaib (*KUNG'iv*), keep; future, *coingeoðao* (*KUNO-wudh*), I shall keep; *congáil* (*KUNG'wau-il*), act of keeping, to keep. Popular forms: *coinniz* (*KUN'iy'*), keep, future *coinneoðao* (*KUNOCHudh, KUNOdh*), verbal noun, *coinneáil* (*KUNau-il*).

cómha (*KO'rá*) or *córrha* (*KO'f'rá*), *f.*, a coffer, a cupboard, also a coffin; gen., same or *cómhan*.

rlireoz (*shlish-OG*), *f.*, a cutting or chip; gen., *rlireoiz*.

raíl (*sal*), *f.*, a beam.

gar (*Gor*), near; *goire* (*Gur'è*), nearer, nearest.

zeur, sharp; *zéire* (*gae'e*), sharper, sharpest.

cúil (*KOO'il*), *f.*, a corner; gen., *cúlaic* (*KOO'l'ACH*).

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

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

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

cúirt (*KOort*), *f.*, a court; gen., *cúirte*.

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

mair (*mwar*), live; *mairtáin* (*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 bíof sa riubal ná an cú bíof i lúib.

Ír geal leif an bhrac' ouib a ghearrcaó 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 foghlaim.

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

Bionn blas ar an mbeagán.

Táir com' bneugac leif an bfeair aoubairt go scuála ré an feur ag fár.

Muna scuipió tú ran earríac, ní buairtíó tú sa bfozmar.

Ag cur claióe timceall gairt, leif an scuaid' oo' éongbáil iricig.

Cuir sa gcóimha é, 7 geobair tú gnó' óe.

Slipeoga ve'n trair' ceurona.

Ír mairt an báóir an fear bíof ar an talamh.

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

Ír géirte rúil sa gcúil (or cúil) ná óá rúil sa rolar (or trolar).

Ní i' scoinnuirde éig tnom-éiríob ó 'n bfeairrige.

Ní éig leif an ngobadán an óá éiríig' oo' ffeairroal

Ír fearrín focal sa gcúirt (cúirt) ná bonn sa rparián.

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, *bairtaiḃ*.

§ 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*); *báóairí*, boatmen, *báóairiḃ*.

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 r added to them, as ιr να (*iss'Nā*) βάοαιβ or ιηr να βάοαιβ , in the boats; λεir (*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 'n 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, σο'n mηαι μόη , 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. to becomes ι : ρεαρ ριονη , a fair man; βεαν ριονη , a fair woman; μαc αν ριη ριονη , the son of the fair man; μαc να μηά ριονη , the son of the fair woman; μαc σο'n mηαι ριονη , a son of ("to") the fair woman.

should, as a rule, be aspirated, as *ar ðor̄o ʒlan*, on a clean table. However, when the noun is eclipsed after the article, the adjective is often eclipsed also after the noun, as *ar an mbor̄o nʒlan*, 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 *ar an lám̄n élé*, on the left hand; *ar ðor̄o ʒlan*, on a clean table.

§ 1424. Vocabulary:—

úttar (dhoo'chus), *m.*, nature, inborn character; genitive, *úttar̄i*.

tar̄i lear̄i (thor lar), beyond sea.

l̄ion (/een), fill; *l̄iontar̄i*, (/een'thur), is filled.

róir̄ín (p̄or'een), *m.*, a small potato; *rói* (p̄or), *m.*, seed.

vealb̄ (dal'uv), poor, needy.

roc̄a (sthuk'á), *m.*, a stocking.

úóiz̄, burn; *úóiz̄te* (dhō'z̄e), burnt.

leac, *f.*, a flat stone, a flag; plural, *leaca*, *leacača*, *leac̄ičača*.

r̄leam̄ain (sh'ou'n), smooth, slippery; plural, *r̄leam̄ina*.

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

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

áibne (av'ne), plural of *áda* or *ádainn*, a river.

§ 1425. Translate the following proverbs:—

Ceo roim̄inne ar̄ áibn̄ib̄ 7 ceo roim̄inne ar̄ énoc̄aib̄.

Þur̄eann an úttar̄ tr̄é r̄úil̄ib̄ an éait̄.

Þionn áðar̄ica móra ar̄ na buaib̄ tar̄ lear̄i.

L̄iontan an r̄ac le róir̄ín̄ib̄.

Ні майє лєй на мнáiб вєалба ан
блáтáц.

Стoцaйòе бáна ан рáлaйб оóйгтє.

Бíонн лєacáцa рлєaмнa ı стiгцiб oаoиe
uайрлє.

Лaбaйи зo рoцaйи, бíонн clуapа 45
ballaйòйб.

Seoдa ı зclуapaйб на muc.

Seapam pаoдa ан cоpайб лaгa.

Нí cтiг зaоcт аp aep нac мbíонн ı
peoлтaйб oиe eгiгн.

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 pеapи, dative plural, pеapайб, vocative plural, a pеapа (arǎ), men! caйллєac, caйллєacайб, vocative plural, a cайллєacа, (ye) old women! comuppa, comuppanaйб, a comuppana, (ye) neighbours!

§ 1428. In all other nouns, the vocative plural has the same termination as the nominative plural, as a мaоpайòе, (ye) dogs! a мнá, (ye) women! a cайлiнi or a cайлiнiòе, (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 η , (my) honest man! (used as equivalent to "sir" in English. Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ me υ pa ρ il, 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 , ι or ρ (DENTALS), as Δ \mathcal{R} o η υ o 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 $\acute{\epsilon}$ no ρ o 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 $\acute{\eta}$ δ i ζ ('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 é β i! (ǎ 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 $\acute{\eta}$ β e α ζ υ o δ Δ n $\acute{\eta}$ μ i λ o η n, little dark-haired women of the mill! Δ $\acute{\upsilon}$ o η ne υ ai ρ le, gentlemen! Δ $\acute{\eta}$ υ ai ρ le, 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, $\pi\iota\eta\epsilon$ (*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 $\iota\pi$, expressed or understood, as $\iota\pi$ $\pi\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\text{Seadán n\u00e1 S\u00e9amur}$, John is older than James; $\beta\alpha$ $\pi\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\text{Sead\u00e1n n\u00e1 S\u00e9amur}$, John was older than James: $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\alpha\upsilon\epsilon$ $\zeta\omicron\beta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\zeta\omicron\beta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\xi\alpha\eta\eta\omicron\alpha\iota\lambda$, 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 $\xi\eta\acute{\nu}\iota\pi$, the sun was not brighter than his countenance (G'noosh, genitive $\xi\eta\acute{\nu}\iota\pi\epsilon$, *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 $\iota\pi$, the word $\eta\acute{\iota}$ or $\eta\acute{\iota}\omicron$ (a thing, something) is placed before $\iota\pi$ preceding

the comparative. *ní ír* is usually written as one word, *níor* (*ness*). *Ṭá Ṭhian níor fearh ina íláinte*, Brian is (something) better in his health. *Ṭ'fan ré ní ba íocra*, he kept (= stayed) (something) quieter (*suk'rá*, comparative of *íocair*).

§ 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'fan ré níor íocra*, 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 íle*, brighter.

§ 1443. Irregular Comparatives:—

<i>beas</i> , little	<i>comp.</i>	<i>luṡa</i> (<i>Loo</i>), less
<i>móir</i> , large	„	<i>mó</i> (<i>mō</i>), larger, more
<i>faoa</i> , long	„	<i>faíoe</i> (<i>fwa'dě</i>), longer
„	„	<i>ra</i> (<i>shee'a</i>), longer
<i>ṡéirh</i> , short	„	<i>ṡiorra</i> (<i>girr'a</i>), shorter
<i>maíe</i> , good	„	* <i>feáirh</i> (<i>faar</i>), better
<i>oic</i> , bad	„	<i>meára</i> (<i>mass'ă</i>), worse
<i>íomóa</i> , many	„	<i>mó</i> , <i>lia</i> (<i>lee'a</i>), more
<i>íruirua</i> (<i>fur'üssă</i>) easy	„	<i>íura</i> (<i>fuss'a</i>), easier
<i>te</i> , hot	„	<i>teo</i> (<i>tō</i>) hotter
<i>íreun</i> , strong	„	<i>íreire</i> (<i>íresh'ě</i>), as well as <i>íreime</i> , stronger

* In Munster sometimes *feáirra* (*far'a*). In like manner, *báirh* is sometimes pronounced *barra* (*bar'a*) and *ṡéirh*, *ṡeáirra* (*gar'a*).

† Locally pronounced *íruirua* (*fur'üsthá*), *íruirua* (*frus'thá*), *íruirre* (*fwir'ish'ě*), or *íruirre* (*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  larn 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. * o labair r  ḡo v na*, he spoke boldly. * o 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 "*iscaitair na Mart, ir ead coobail mé aréir*," in Westport *it was that* I slept last night. *Caithair na Mart* (Koh'ir Nă morth) = Westport (city of the oxen); *coobail* (Kudh'il) sleep (verb).

§ 1451. Vocabulary :

caðair (kou'ir) or *coðair* (kō'ir) *f.* help. Gen. *caðra, coðra* (kou'ră, kō'ră).

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

urcōio (ur'chōā), *f.*, vice. Gen., *urcōioe*.

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

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

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

anaðair (on'ăchin), *f.*, distress.

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

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

cirtce (kir'tse), comparative of *ceairt*.

rðair (sgeel), loosen, let go. Verbal noun,

rðairleao.

ðairne, genitive of *ðeann*, fun, humour.

ðairce (sheriv-ð), comparative of *ðair*.

ðairt, bitter.

ðairne, comparative of *ðann*, scarce.

ðairne (reñ, Munster, reñ), divide. Verbal noun,

ðairne.

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

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

ráruis (sauriy), overcome, outdo, beat. Verbal noun,

ráruisao.

ðair (dee'a-wul, 'doul, Munster, dee'al), *m.*, devil.

Gen., *ðair*.

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

§ 1452. Proverbs:

17 ζοιγε καθαιρ θε ná αν νομαρ.

Νί λυγα ρηγινο ná μάταιη να ηυριόιοε
(μάταιη=mother, i.e. origin).

Νί λια ιρλεάν ρονα ανη ná άμοάν νονα
ανη, μαρ αυουβαιρε αν ρεαρ 7 é ας ιτε
ριόβάν αν ζαννοαίλ.

Νυαιρ ιρ μό αν αναάιν, ιρ εαό ιρ ζοιγε
αν καθαιρ.

Αν τέ αρ α μβιονη αν θρύς ας λυιζε, ιρ
νό ιρ ριτε ί ρζαοιλεαό.

Θο ουιηε ζαν náηηε ιρ ρυρα α ζνό
θευναμ.

Αν ουιηε ραιόβηρ ας θευναμ ζυιηη,

Θειηο υιλε ζυρ βιηη α ζλόρ:

Αάτ ιρ ρειηβε ná αν ρεαρβάν ζυιηε

Αν ουιηε βοάτ ας θευναμ ρεοίλ.

Νυαιρ ιρ ζαιηηε αν βιαό, ιρ εαό ιρ ριτε
é ροιηηε.

17 ρεαρη λεαά ná ηεαά.

17 νόνα ηυα ná ζαβαρ, αάτ ράηυιζ βεαν
αν οιαβαίλ.

§ 1453. Vocabulary:

ρλατ (sloth), *f.*, a rod. Genitive, ρλαίτε (sla'ē).

βυαιηε (boo'en-ē), comparative of βυαν, lasting.

ρεαοαρ (fadh'ur), I know; ρεαοαιρ (fadh'ir) ρέ, he
knows. Only used after ní, ναά (ná), αν. Now only
used in the South.

λεαρ (lass), *m.*, benefit, improvement. Genitive, λεαρα.

λάρ α λεαρα, the middle (*i.e.*, essence, utmost) of his
food.

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

οόηηε (dhōrt) or οοηηε (dhurt), spill, pour out. Ver-
bal noun, οόηεαό or οοηεαό.

ράάτ (kauχh), everybody, the rest.

G

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.

euchtom (aeth'rum), light. Opposite of t'rom.

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

eurčai'oe (aess'Gee), or eurčeta (aess'čă), comparative of eurčai'ó (aess'Giy'), quick, rapid.

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

cuireadčta (Kiw'achthă), *f.*, company. Genitive, cuireadčtan.

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, čoun), stiff, tight.

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

§ 1454. Proverbs:

řr minic'oo čain'ouine řlac'oo čuail-
 řečó é řéin.

řr beač an řuo řr čuaine ná an'ouine.

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

řuair' bíor' an copán lán, řr ečó řr
 řoirne'óó é'óorčao.

Ní lia řmeur' řa črořmar' ná iao.

Ní meara čáč ná Cončobar.

řileann an řuečán řur' veir'e a eun
 řéin ná aon eun eile řa řcoil.

Bíonn muiřur' níor' mó ač'oueilín ná
 ač' řiac'oub.

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

řr eurčai'oe neoin ná maroin.

řr řear' beič' i n-aonar' ná i'nořoč-
 čuireadčtan.

Ἀν ῥεοῦ ὠ-ῥαζάλα, ἵρ ἐ ἵρ ἀίλνε

ἵρ μαῖρῆζ λαβῖαρ ζο τεανν.

Ἀν ῖυο ἵρ ζοῖρῆ ὠ'ν ἐρῖοῖο, ἵρ ἐ ἵρ
ζοῖρῆ ὠ'ν βεῦλ.

Ἰί λια τῖρ νά ζῆάρ.

§ 1455. Vocabulary:

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

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

ἀνναῖν (ON'uv), seldom, rare.

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

ῥεακῖα (dak'ra), comparative of ῥεακῖαρ (dak'ir),
difficult.

ἰνντελαῶτ (int'lACHth), *f.*, intellect, mind.

βεῶτ (bach), *f.*, a bee. Genitive, βεῖτῆ (beh'yē).

ταοῖοῦ (thead'ē), *f.*, tide.

ῥζοῖρναῶ (SGÖR'NACH), *f.*, throat. Genitive,
ῥζοῖρναῖζε.

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

ῥῖοῖρτ (spörth), *m.*, sport, play. Genitive, ῥῖοῖρτ.

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

ῥῖοῖρ (spur), *m.*, a spur. Genitive, ῥῖοῖρτ (spwir).

ἀρ ἰαρῖαῖρῶ, wanting, missing.

ζέῖρῆ (gaer'ē) comparative of ζεῖρῆ, sharp.

κεαρῖο (karrdh), *f.*, or κεῖρῖο (kerd'), *f.*, a trade. Geni-
tive, κεῖρῖο.

οἰεαῖν (el'win), or οἰεαῖναιντ (el'uwint), *f.*,
rearing, nurture, upbringing. Genitive, οἰεαῖν
(el'uw'nä, el'oonä).

§ 1456. Proverbs:

ἵρ ζεαρῖ ζο Ἰβεῖρῶ ἀν μῖοννάν ἵοῖρ
μεαρῖα νά ἀν ῖεαν-ζαβῖαρ.

Μά 'ῖρ ζεαρῖ ὀ ἵοῖου ζο ὠτί ἵοῖῶ, ἵρ
ζῖοῖρῖα βῖοῖρ ἀν λεῦν ἀζ τεαῶτ.

Ἀν ἐῖαῖρτ ἵρ ῖεαρῖ, ἐῖαῖρτ ζεαρῖ 7 ζῖαν
ἵ ὠεανῖν ἀῶτ ζο ἡανναῖν.

Ἀν ῖυο ἵρ ἀνναῖν, ἵρ ἰονζανταῶ.

Ἰα τῖρ ῖυοῖα ἵρ ῥεακῖα ὠ ἐῖαῖρτ ῖα

σοῖαν, ιηητλεαῖτ να μβαν, οβαιη να
 ηβεαῖ, τεαῖτ 7 ιηητλεαῖτ να ταοιθε.

Αη ζαο ιη ζοιηε σο'η ηζόρηαιζ, ιη κόηη
 ἔ ηείότεαῖ αη ὀτῦρ.

Ηυαιη ιη μό αη ηρόητ, ιη κόηη ηταο θε.

Αη τέ ηαῖ ὀτέιο αζ ηαηραιζεαῖτ αῖτ
 ζο ηαηηαῖ, βίσηη α ηρρηη αη ιαηηαιό.

Αη ηυο ιη ζοιηηα ιη ζέηηε.

Ηί λια αεαηη ηά αεαηο.

Ιη ηρρηηε ὀτῖαη ηά οηλεαῖηαη.

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 threshold, *ḡáirreac*, 1247
 throat, *ḡiobán*, 1451
 throat, *ḡḡórnac, f.*, 1455
 tide, *ḡaoise, m.*, 1455
 tidings, *ḡgeula*, 1143
 tinker, *ḡinnceḡ*, 1316
 to-morrow, *an lá imbárac,*
1204
 trade, *ceapó, f., ceipó,*
1316, 1455
 trader, *ceannaíóe*, 1316
 tradesman, *ceapóaíóe,*
1316
 treasury, *ciḡte, m.*, 1381
 trumpet, *ḡtoc*, 1381
 tune, *poḡt, fonn*, 1227
 use, *foḡnamh*, 1356
 usefulness, *foḡnamh*, 1356
 up-bringing, *oileamhain(c),*
1455
 vat, *ḡabac, f.*, 1127
 vice, *upóóio*, 1451
 victory, *buaió, m.*, 1381

villain, *biteamhnac*, 1298
 vocabulary, *foclóir*, 1128
 voice, *ḡlóir*, 1137
 war, *coḡad*, 1342
 wares, *eapraíóe*, 1316
 wave, *ḡonn, f.*, 1243
 wealth, *ḡaíóóneap*, 1129
 whinns, *aiḡinn*, 1356
 windpipe, *ḡiobán*, 1451
 wisp, *ḡop*, 1381
 wonder, *ionḡnad*, 1204
 worm, *ḡiarḡ, ḡéirḡ*, 1374
 writer, *ḡḡríoóneóir*, 1215
 youth, *óige, f.*, 1356

III. ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS.

agreeable in manner,
láḡac, 1381
 alike, *mar a céile*, 1112
 ample, *ḡairḡing*, 1169
 amusing, *ḡreannmar,*
1253
 ancient, *áppaíó, ḡeanoa,*
1371
 angry, *ḡearḡac*, 1246
 bad, *oona*, 1451
 bloody, *ḡuilḡeac*, 1246
 hold, *óána*, 1446
 branchy, *ḡraoóac*, 1247
 brave, *calma*, 1345
 burnt, *óóigḡe*, 1091
 busy, *ḡnóóac*, 1246
 correct, *ceapḡ*, 1124
 customary, *ḡnátac*, 1227
 daily, *laeteamhail*, 1278
 deceitful, *lúbac*, 1246
 desirous, *ḡonnmar*, 1263
 different, *eugramhail*, 1279
 difficult, *ḡeacair*, 1455
 docile, *ḡiaraḡhail*, 1298
 drunk, *ar meirḡe*, 1122
 dry (not milking), *ḡearḡ,*
316
 easy, *ḡocair*, 1424
 easy to get, *ḡo-faḡála,*
1453

- energetic, *oícealla*, 1246
 estimable, *meapamaí*, 1278
 false, *bneugac*, 1246
 famous, *clúiteac*, 1246 ; *clúmaí*, 1278
 fat, *peamaí*, *raímaí*, 1316
 fine (cloth, etc.), *caol*, 1249
 first, *ceuo*, 1091
 friendly, *cáirveamaí*, 1278
 funny, *greannmaí*, 1263
 gay, *cpoíveamaí*, 1278
 gentle, *rocain*, 1424
 glad, *ácarac*, *pímeuoac*, *brónac*, *lútgáireac*, 1246
 glorious, *glórmaí*, 1253
 grassy, *feunac*, 1246, *feunmaí*, 1263
 greyish, *glar*, 1316
 happy, *reunmaí*, 1253
 hard to get, *oo-fağála*, 1453
 hateful, *gráineamaí*, 1278
 hearty, *cpoíveamaí*, 1278
 helpful, *conğantac*, 1246
 honest, *macánta*, 1298
 industrious, *raoírac*, 1246
 inhospitable, *oícealla*, 1246
 intelligent, *ciallmaí*, 1253
 joyful, *see* glad
 kingly, *píogamaí*, 1278
 laborious, *raoírac*, 1128
 late, *oéíveanac*, 1342
 last, *oéíveanac*, 1342
 left (hand, etc.), *clé*, 1247
 light, *euoctrom*, 1316
 like, *copmaí*, 1279
 little, *see* 1079 to 1084
 lively, *beoða*, 1371
 longlived, *raoğlac*, 1246
 lucky, *áómaí*, 1253
 lying, *bneugac*, 1246
 majestic, *mórhoða*, 1371
 many, *iorhoða*, 1356
 many, *a lán*, 1112
 missing, *ar íarhaíó*, 1455
 mournful, *oóilğearac*, 1246
 musical, *ceolmaí*, 1253
 near, *ğar*, 1397
 needy, *vealb*, 1424
 noted, *ainmeamaí*, 1278
 numerous, *líonmaí*, 1253
 obedient, *maapamaí*, 1298
 open, *ar leatac*, 1227
 opportune, *caoíveamaí*, 1278
 pleasant in manner, *láğac*, 1381
 plentiful, *fairrings*, 1169
 poor, *vealb*, 1424, *oona*, 1451
 powerful, *neartmaí*, 1253
 quick, *eurgaió*, 1453
 rapid, *eurgaió*, 1453
 rare, *annam*, 1455
 renowned, *ainmeamaí*, 1278
 right (hand, etc.), *vear*, 1247
 rocky, *cairrğeac*, 1246
 roomy, *fairrings*, 1169
 royal, *píogamaí*, 1278
 satiated, *rácac*, 1246
 satisfied, *idiom* 1381
 settled, *rocain*, 1424
 shy, *ğáctmaí*, 1253
 similar, *copmaí*, 1279
 slippery, *pleamaín*, 1247
 smooth, *pleamaín*, 1424
 sorrowful, *brónac*, 1246
 startled, *ğáctmaí*, 1253
 steadfast, *reartmaí*, 1246
 stiff, *teann*, 1453
 subject, *maapamaí*, 1298
 such, *idiom*, 1122
 suspicious, *fairteac*, 1128

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light, τεανν, 1453
 timid, πατερε, 1128
 torn, ρηότι, 1316
 tricky, cleapac, 1246
 usual, γνάτε, 1227
 valorous, calma, 1345
 valuable, λυαμαρ, 1253
 various, ευγραμαρ, 1279
 victorious, βυαα, 1246
 wanting, αρ ιαρηαο, 1455
 weary, τυηρα, 1246
 well-behaved, macanta,
 1298
 well-coloured, θααμαρ,
 1278
 wide, παηρηγ, 1169
 wonderful, ιονγαντα,
 1455
 womanly, βαναμαρ, 1278
 wretched, θονα, 1451

IV. VERBS.

The form given is the Imperative unless otherwise evident.

allow, λειγ οο, 1251
 announce, φυαγαιη, 1381
 arrange, ηιότιγ, 1455
 assist, κυοιγ λε, 1267
 attend to, ηρεαοαι, 1397
 avoid, ρεααι, 1290
 banish, οιβιη, 1289
 beat, ράηη, 1451
 beware of, ρεααι, 1290
 bind, ceangai, 1290
 bring, ταδαιη λεα, 1275
 can, φευοαι, 1204
 carry, ιομδαιη, 1356
 claim, ειλιγ, 1136
 correct, ceahηηη, 1267
 cultivate, ραοηηηη, 1267
 cut (crops, etc.), βαη, 1112
 defend, κοραη, 1109
 demand, ειλιγ, 1136
 divide, ηοιηη, 1451

dry, τιοηηηηη, 1265
 expect, *idiom*, 1316
 explain, μιηηη, 1267
 fall, τυη, 1121
 fill, λιη, 1424
 fix properly, κόηηηη, 1267
 form skin over a wound,
 cneapηηη, 1266,
 give in, give way, γειηη,
 1381
 grind, μεηη, 1354
 heard, ευαα, 1397
 hope, *idiom*, 1316
 impoverish, βοοηηηη, 1266
 improve, λεαηηηη, 1267
 injure mortally, δάηηηη,
 1265
 judge, μεαη, 1120
 keep, congaiθ, κοιηηηη,
 1397 -
 know, *idioms*, 1273, 1342
 know, *idiom*, 1342
 I know, φεαοαηη, 1453
 labour, ραοηηηηη, 1267
 let go, ργαιηη, 1451
 live, μαηη, 1397
 loosen, ργαιηη, 1451
 lower, ηηηηη, 1267
 make deaf, βοοηηηηη, 1266
 make desolate, λεόν, 1259
 make well, ηηηηηηη, 1265
 marry, πόηη, 1342
 name, αιηηηηηηη, 1266
 nourish, βεαηηηηη, 1266
 operate, οιβηηηηη, 1265
 outdo, ράηηηηηη, 1451
 overcome, ράηηηηηη, 1451
 plant, κυηη, 1397
 play, ιηηηηη, 1109
 play (music), ηειηηηη, 1121
 pluck, βαηηη, 1112
 pour, οόηηηη, οοηηηη, 1453
 proclaim, φυαγαιηη, 1381
 put in order, θαηηηηηηη,
 1265
 reap, βυαιηη, 1397
 recognise, αιηηηηηη, 1289

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, *oḡirt*, *oḡirt*, 1453
 stand, *ḡear*, *ḡearḡaíḡ*,
 1121
 stay, *coḡnuisḡ*, 1275
 strengthen, *neairtuisḡ*, 1267
 strike, *buail*, 1088
 submit, *ḡeíll*, 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, *ḡeíll*, 13 1

V. VERBAL NOUNS.

(= infinitives and present participles in English.)

announcing, *ḡuaḡra*, 1381
 arranging, *ḡeíḡtcead*, 1455
 asking, *ḡiairuisḡe*, 1125
 attending, *ḡearḡoail*, 1397
 bearing, *ḡreit*, 1125
 beating, *ḡáiuḡad*, 1451
 believing, *ḡreíḡceamḡaíḡ(ḡ)*,
 1107
 bending, *ḡnomad*, 1088
 blessing, *ḡeannuisḡad*, 1089
 blessing, *coirḡeasḡad*,
 coirḡeasḡan, 1121
 boiling, *ḡiucad*, 1356

breaking, *ḡuircead*, 1088
 bruising, *ḡrúḡad*, 1088
 building, *ḡóḡáil*, 1117
 burning, *oḡḡad*, 1088
 buying, *ceannad*, 1121
 calling, *ḡlaḡoḡad*, 1091
 capering, *ḡinnce*, 1316
 carrying, *iomḡair*, 1453
 catching, *ḡreit ar*, 1125
 claiming, *éileam*, *éiluisḡad*,
 1136
 closing, *oúnad*, 1088
 consecrating, *coirḡeasḡad*,
 coirḡeasḡan, 1121
 cutting (crops, etc.), *ḡaint*,
 1112
 dancing, *ḡinnce*, 1169
 defending, *coḡnam*,
 coḡaint, 1109
 demanding, *éileam*,
 éiluisḡad, 1136
 destroying, *millead*, 1088
 dividing, *ḡoinn(ḡ)*, 1351
 crinking, *ól*, 1120
 dying, *ḡaḡáil ḡáir*, 1087
 eating, *íte*, 1125
 falling, *cuíḡim*, 1121
 finding, *ḡaḡáil*, 1105
 getting, *ḡaḡáil*, 1105
 giving, *ḡadbairḡ*, 1109
 giving way, *ḡeíllead*, 1381
 going, *ḡabáil*, 1105
 going away, *imḡeacḡ*, 1109
 increasing, *meuḡusḡad*,
 judging, *meair*, 1120
 keeping, *congḡáil*, 1397
 killing, *maḡbad*, 1089
 lamenting, *caḡmead*, 1088
 leaving, *ḡaḡáil*, 1105
 letting, *leisḡeḡn*, *leisḡint*,
 1125
 letting go, *ḡḡaḡoilead*, 1451
 living, *maḡcain*, 1397
 looking, *ḡeucain(ḡ)*, 1107
 loosening, *ḡḡaḡoilead*, 1451
 lying, *luisḡe*, 1125
 moving, *coḡruisḡe*, 1125

opening, *ορῆαιε*,
φορῆαιε, 1109
 outdoing, *ῥάρουζαδ*, 1451
 overcoming, *ῥάρουζαδ*, 1451
 playing (music), *ρεῖννμ*,
 1121
 plucking, *βαινε*, 1112
 pouring, *οόρηαδ*, *οορηαδ*,
 1453
 praising, *μολαδ*, 1088
 praying, *ῥυῖοε*, 1125
 preparing, *υλλῆουζαδ*, 1089
 pressing, *λυῖε*, 1451
 proclaiming, *ῥυαῤῥα*, 1381
 putting, *κυρ*, 1120
 raising, *ἀρουζαδ*, 1089
 raising, *τόζαῖλ*, 1105
 reading, *λέιγεαδ*, 1088
 reaping, *βυαινε*, 1397
 rearing, *οιλεαῤῥαινε(ε)*,
 1455
 riding, *μαρεαιγεαδ*, 1455
 rising, *ἑρηγε*, 1125
 saluting, *βεαννουζαδ*, 1089
 searching, *κυρηαδ*, 1268
 seeing, *φειρῥιν(ε)*, 1107
 selling, *οῖολ*, 1120
 sending, *κυρ*, 1120
 setting right, *ρηῖοτεαδ*,
 1455
 shutting, *ούναδ*, 1088
 shutting, *ορυοοιμ*, 1121
 sitting, *ῥυῖοε*, 1125
 sowing, *κυρ*, 1087
 speaking, *λαβαινε*, 1109
 spending, *καῖτεαδ*,
καῖτεαῤῥ, 1088
 spilling, *οόρηαδ*, *οορηαδ*,
 1453
 stretching, *ῥινεαδ*, 1088
 stopping, *ῥταο*, 1120
 striking, *βυαλαδ*, 1088
 submitting, *ῥεῖλλεαδ*, 1381
 taking, *ῥλααδ*, 1088
 taking, *ῥαδῖαῖλ*, 1105
 taking (from), *βαινε*, 1112

telling, *ινηρῥιν(ε)*, 1107
 turning, *ιομῥοδ*, 1087
 understanding, *τυῖῥῥιν(ε)*,
 1107
 waiting, *ῥαναῤῥαινε(ε)*
 1107
 wakening, *ούρηαδ*,
ούρηαδ, 1109
 weakening, *λαῤῥουζαδ*, 1089
 writing, *ῥῥῥιοαδ*, 1088

VI. ADVERBS, CON- JUNCTIONS, ETC.

back, *αη αῖρ*, 1269
 beyond sea, *ταρ λεαρ*,
 1424
 hardly, *αη εῖῥῥῥ*, 1112
 head-foremost, *idioms*, 1091
 only, *αῤῥαῖνε*, 1112
 seldom, *αῤῥαῤῥ*, 1455
 so, *μαρ ῥῥῥ*, 1091
 to-morrow, *ιμβάρηαδ*, 1204
 up, *ι η-ἀῖρηοε*, 1259
 very, *αη-* (*prefix*), 1204

VII. PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS.

across, *εραρηα*, 1228
 beside, *λε ηαιρ*, 1259
 during, *idioms*, 1112
 during, *ῥεαῖτεαῤῥ*, 1298
 for (a time), *idioms*, 1113
 in them, *ιονηα*, 1161

VIII. PRONOUNS AND INDEFINITE WORDS OF QUANTITY, ETC:

everybody, everyone else,
καδ, 1453.
 what, *καῖοε*, *ῥοῖοε* 1342

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