

Campbell. 1. g. 309



The Gift of
Captain James Brown

To
John Campbell Esq
younger of
Islay.

1850

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A

GAELIC PRIMER,

CONTAINING

R U L E S

FOR

PRONOUNCING THE LANGUAGE;

WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

ALSO,

A COPIOUS VOCABULARY, ARRANGED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS; A LIST OF PRIMITIVE AND DERIVATIVE PRONOUNS; THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO BE;" AND A SELECTION OF PHRASES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS: THE ORTHOEPY OF EACH WORD BEING DENOTED THROUGHOUT BY A FIGURED SPELLING.

By JAMES MUNRO.

GLASGOW:

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION OF 1789

BY
M. M. M.

The history of the French Revolution is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all nations, and which has produced a profound and lasting impression on the human mind. The revolution of 1789 was a great and glorious event, which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the world. It was a revolution which was based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and which was the result of the long and arduous struggle of the French people for their rights and freedom. The revolution of 1789 was a revolution which was the result of the long and arduous struggle of the French people for their rights and freedom. It was a revolution which was based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and which was the result of the long and arduous struggle of the French people for their rights and freedom.

PREFACE.

It has been a just subject of complaint with strangers who make the tour of the Highlands, that no easy introduction exists to the language of the natives. The following little manual has been composed to obviate this complaint; and it is hoped that by means of it, and a very little study, the intelligent tourist may be enabled to enter with some satisfaction into the feelings and sentiments of the "acute and amiable Highlanders,"* at the same time that he explores the sublime and romantic scenery of their unvanquished country.

* After having made a tour of 1600 miles in their country, Principal Baird, in a letter to the author, characterises the Highlanders in these words.

GAELIC PRIMER, &c.

THERE are eighteen letters in the Gaelic Alphabet:—

	Powers.		Powers.
a	â, a, à, ā	l	l, l
b	b	m	m
c	k, q, chk, or chc	n	n, ng, n, r
d	d, d, c	o	ô, ô, ô, ô, ò, ó
e	ê, ě, ē, é, ê, è	p	p
f	f	r	r, r
g	g, g	s	s, sh
h	h	t	t, t
i	î, ĭ, ï	u	û, ŭ, ù

Key to the sounds of the Vowels.

a.			
Long sounds	fâr	* ———	clānn
Kindred short	fat	womān,	——
e.			
Long sounds	glê	thēre	
Kindred short	fěad	béd, dè-fend,	hèr
i.			
Long sound	pîque		
Kindred short	pĭn	sĭr	
o.			
Long sounds	fôr	nō,	òld *
Kindred short	hôt	im-pòst,	són

* ā and ò are diphthongal sounds. The first is composed of âû closely united, and the second of ôû closely united.

2 a.

a Sounds like a in bat, fat.

a = a

cap, }
 gab, } *m.* a mouth
 ad, *f.* a hat
 bad, *m.* a dud, &c.
 fad, *m.* length
 gad, *m.* a withe
 sad, *m.* dust
 dag, *m.* a pistol
 lag, weak, faint
 cas, *f.* a foot

Ex.

mag, to mock
 rag, stiff
 gal, *m.* weeping
 sal, *m.* dirt
 can, to sing, to say
 fan, to wait, to tarry
 car, *m.* a turn, a trick
 far, where
 mar, as

Note. Diminutives in ag and an, have this sound of a.

Ex.

ad'ag, <i>f.</i> a haddock, &c.	brad'an, <i>m.</i> a salmon
cam'an, <i>m.</i> a club	srad'ag, <i>f.</i> a spark
clam'an, <i>m.</i> a glede, or kite	ard'an, <i>m.</i> pride
brad'ag, <i>f.</i> a thievish woman	ban'ag, <i>f.</i> a grilse
cas'ag, <i>f.</i> a long coat	fras'ag, <i>f.</i> a slight shower
cas'an, <i>m.</i> a path	sgad'an, <i>m.</i> a herring

3 a.

à Sounds like a in woman, or u in but.
 This sound occurs in a few monosyllables.

Ex.

ân, } âm. } the â, }	nâ, of the	mâ, if
	nâm, of the	sâ, (emphatic pronoun)

Generally before gh and dh.

Ex.

âgh, <i>m.</i> { a heifer, } or quey	drâgh, <i>m.</i> trouble
lâgh, <i>m.</i> a law	stâgh, <i>m.</i> a stay
mâgh, <i>m.</i> a field	spâgh, <i>m.</i> a jerk, &c.
tâgh, to cull	clâgh, <i>m.</i> a spawning
	* âdh'art, <i>m.</i> a pillow

* The letters printed in *Italics* are silent throughout this part of the book.

àdh'arc, f. a horn
àdh'rác, f. a horn
spàgh'ádh, m. a jerk, a tug
tàgh'an, m. a marten
tàgh'àl, m. a call, a visit

fràdh'arc, m. sight
fràdh'rác, m. sight, view
fàdh'ár, m. the noise of a blow
tàgh'ár, m. will be chosen

Always in the plural termination a or an.

Ex.

ad'àn, hats
gab'àn, mouths
sdad'àn, stops
ad'ag-àn, haddocks
cas'ag-àn, long coats
srad'ag-àn, sparks
bàn'ag-àn, grilses

bas'àn, palms of the hands
fras'àn, showers
gas'àn, branches
dàn'à, poems
spàg'à, claws
làd'à, loads
gràs'à, graces, mercies

Mostly in all final unaccented syllables.

Ex.

àr'à, f. a kidney
bàn'à, white, (adj. plural)
càrà, dearer
làn'à, full
tan'à, thin
Ann'à, f. Anna
bar'rà, m. a barrow
cal'à, m. a harbour
ball'à, m. a wall
mar'à, f. of a sea

ann'àd, in you
as'àd, out of you
as'àm, out of me
am'àr, a trough
an'àm, a soul
an'àrt, m. linen
as'gàrt, m. tow
am'às, m. a finding
cab'àr, m. an antler
cad'àl, m. sleep

EXCEPTIONS.

The following words have 2 a in their final syllables.

ann'as, m. a rarity
gal'ar, m. a disease
can'an, m. a cannon
Cann'a, m. Canna
Barr'a, m. Barra
Siùna, (pr. shoo'na) Shuna
Diùra, (pr. dew'ra) Jura
tann'as, m. an apparition

barr'an, m. a baron, &c.
Orrosa, (pr. or'ro-us-a) an island so called.
Colosa (pr. col'lo-us-a) do.
Scarba, (pr. scar'a-ba) do.
Scalba, (pr. scal'la-ba) do.
Rathasa, (pr. rah'us-a) do.
Sìona, (pr. shò'na) do.

4 a.

ā Sounds like âû before m, nn, ll, or l and another consonant.

Ex.

cām, crooked	cāll, <i>m.</i> a loss
drām, <i>m.</i> a dram	bāll, <i>m.</i> a member, &c.
bānn, <i>f.</i> a bond, &c.	dāll, blind
rānn, <i>m.</i> a poem, &c.	gāll, <i>m.</i> a foreigner
gānn, scarce	māll, slow
clānn, <i>f.</i> children	ālld, <i>m.</i> a brook
sānnt, <i>m.</i> covetousness	scāld, to scald
drānnd, <i>f.</i> a hum	fālt, <i>m.</i> a blemish

Note. These and similar words are in some districts pronounced otherwise than as here marked; some say cam, dram, &c.

1 o.

ò Sounds like ô in for, lord.

ò=ô

Ex.

ôb, <i>m.</i> a bay or creek	* srôn, <i>f.</i> a nose
rôd, <i>m.</i> cast sea-ware	tôn, <i>f.</i> a bottom
ôg, young	rôn, <i>m.</i> a seal
ôl, to drink	lôn, <i>m.</i> a marsh
môr, great	sgôr, <i>f.</i> a jut or shelf
spôg, <i>f.</i> a paw	spôrs, <i>f.</i> pride, &c.
pôg, <i>f.</i> a kiss	môd, <i>m.</i> a meeting
dôrn, <i>f.</i> a fist	nôs, <i>m.</i> a custom
côrn, <i>m.</i> a cup	côrd, to agree
pôr, <i>m.</i> seed	pôs, to marry
môr'an, much	bôrd'an, <i>m.</i> a little board
sgôr'nan, <i>m.</i> the throat	ôr'an, <i>m.</i> a song
ôrd'ag, <i>f.</i> a thumb	spôg'an, claws
sô'las, <i>m.</i> delight, joy	pôg'an, kisses
crô'nan, <i>m.</i> a murmur	srôn'an, noses
lôn'an, <i>m.</i> a small marsh	môr'â, great (adj. plural)
tôn'an, bottoms	cô'tâ, <i>m.</i> a coat

* o, preceded or followed by m, mh, or n, has a peculiar nasal sound, acquirable only by the ear. See 1 a, note.

2 o.

ö Sounds like o in hot, got, lot.

Ex.

öb, to refuse	dög, <i>m.</i> a junk
böc, <i>m.</i> a buck	cöl, <i>m.</i> incest
stöc, <i>m.</i> a stock	möl, to praise
tröd, <i>m.</i> a scold	röl, to roll
dös, <i>m.</i> a bunch	söp, <i>m.</i> a straw
lös, <i>m.</i> quest	crön, <i>m.</i> harm, hurt
cör, <i>m.</i> state	lön, <i>m.</i> greediness
cörp, <i>m.</i> a body	löd, <i>m.</i> a pool
bröd, <i>m.</i> a lid	sön, <i>m.</i> a fancy, &c
gröd, rotten	spör, <i>f.</i> a flint, &c.

3 o.

ō Sounds like o in total, bold, foe.

Ex.

ó=ō	mör'an, <i>m.</i> a great deal
bō, <i>f.</i> a cow	Mör'ag, <i>f.</i> Marion, Sarah
cōb, <i>m.</i> the total	dō'ran, <i>m.</i> an otter
mōr, great, tall	cō'bäl, <i>f.</i> a flat boat
dō'las, <i>m.</i> a mischief	dō'ruinn, <i>f.</i> great pain, torture
bō'lä, <i>m.</i> a bowl	

These words and many others are in some districts pronounced with the first sound of o.

gōbh'lag, <i>f.</i> a forked stick	cōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> foam
gōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> a little goat	lōbh'ran, <i>m.</i> a leper
bōdh'ran, <i>m.</i> a deaf person	sōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> a primrose.

Note. bh and dh are silent in these words. They are retained in the spelling for etymological reasons.

4 o.

ò Sounds like o in impost, or o in the first syllable of pro-mote.

Ex.

gòb, <i>m.</i> a bill or beak	dróm'an, <i>m.</i> a boretree
tòg, to lift	tòb'är, <i>m.</i> a spring
gòb'ag, <i>f.</i> a dogfish	òb'air, <i>f.</i> work
sgòb'ag, <i>f.</i> a nip	pòll'ag, <i>f.</i> a pit
tòn'ag, <i>f.</i> a tunic	tòll'an, <i>m.</i> a small hole

bóll'á, <i>m.</i> a boll	dónn'ag, <i>f.</i> a sort of fish
Cóll'á, <i>m.</i> Coll	cróm'ag, <i>f.</i> a hook or cleek
tóm'an, <i>m.</i> a small knoll	drón'ag, <i>f.</i> the back
tóm'uilt, <i>f.</i> bulk	cóm'á, careless
sóm'uilt, <i>f.</i> largeness, liberality	tróm'á, heavy (adj. plural)

5 o.

ò Sounds like ou in loud, or o as pronounced by the Irish in the words old, bold, cold, &c.

Ex.

còm, <i>m.</i> the body	sgòn, <i>m.</i> a junk
lòm, bare	pròn, to pound
tòm, <i>m.</i> a knoll	sòn, <i>m.</i> a brave man
bròn, of the belly	pòll, <i>m.</i> a pool
dròll, <i>m.</i> the rump	mòll, <i>m.</i> chaff
tòll, <i>m.</i> a hole	Gòll, <i>m.</i> Gaul
còn, <i>m.</i> a regulator	spòld, <i>f.</i> a steak, or piece
bòn, <i>m.</i> a base	tòll'tá, holed, bored
dòn, brown	tròm, heavy
fòn, <i>m.</i> a melody, &c.	tròmb, a trump, or Jew's harp

6 o.

In a few monosyllables ó sounds like o in love, son.

Ex.

mó, my }
 dó, thy } when unemphatic.

In final unaccented syllables.

Ex.

coth'róm, <i>m.</i> justice, fair play	cũd'róm, <i>m.</i> weight
béul'óm, <i>m.</i> a scold, a taunt	ao'tròm, light, giddy

1 u.

û Sounds like u in rule, or oo in food.

û = û

bû, <i>m.</i> a tent	cûl, <i>m.</i> a back
cû, <i>m.</i> a dog	cûm, to hold, contain
tû, <i>c.</i> thou, you	rûn, <i>m.</i> a mystery, &c.
ûp, to shove	lûs, <i>m.</i> strength
brû, <i>f.</i> a belly	tûr, <i>m.</i> sense
crû, <i>m.</i> a horseshoe	glûn, <i>c.</i> a knee
lûb, to bend	mûr, <i>m.</i> a wall

2 u.

Û Sounds like u in push, put, as pronounced in England.

u=Û

lÛs, *m.* an herb
bÛn, *m.* a root
rÛd, *m.* a thing
cÛs, *m.* superfluity
rÛg, did bear
bÛs, *m.* a mouth
mÛlt, *m.* a wedder

Ex.

cÛr, *m.* a sowing
sgÛr, *m.* a ceasing, a stop
tÛr, entire
glÛg, *m.* the noise of agitated liquor
cÛsp, *m.* a chilblain
brÛsg, *m.* a morsel

3 u.

ù Sounds like u in us, but, bunn.

u=ù

Call'ùm, *m.* Malcom
fall'ùs, *m.* sweat
dõr'ùs, *m.* a door
sõl'us, *m.* light

Ex.

rùd, *m.* a thing (Argyle dial.)
sõn'ùs, *m.* happiness, success
cam'ùs, *m.* a bay
dõn'ùs, *m.* mischief, &c.

Note. These words and others are often spelt with a in their final syllable, because ù and à have the same sound.

SOUNDS OF THE SLENDER VOWELS.

1 e.

é With an acute accent sounds like a in the English words pale, tale, sale; or like French e in été.

é=ê

cê, *f.* the earth
dê, *m.* yesterday
glê, very

Ex.

rê, during
tê, *f.* one
Spê, *f.* the river Spey

This is the sound of the improper diphthong eu.

Ex.

bêum, *m.* a taunt
cêum, *m.* a step
fêum, *m.* need, use
gêum, *m.* a low
bêud, *m.* harm

cêud, *m.* a hundred
bêur, sharp, keen
glêus, to tune
bêus, *m.* conduct, habit
fêur, *m.* grass, hay

In many places this diphthong is pronounced with the 3d sound of e, which see.

2 e.

ě Sounds like a in the Scotch name Kate, or like ea in treat, beat, defeat, as generally pronounced in Scotland.

ea=ě

cěad, *f.* leave

lě, with

ěs'an, he

ěas, *f.* a waterfall

těas, *m.* heat

clěas, *m.* a trick, &c.

děas, ready

běag, little

brěab, *f.* a kick

Ex.

fěad, *f.* a whistle, a whizz

trěasg, *m.* draff

ěab'ar, *m.* a puddle

grěad'an, *m.* a spell or turn

fěad'ag, *f.* a small whistle

crěag'an, *m.* a rocky place

fěas'gár, *m.* an evening

děasg'nàn, lees, dregs

pěas'an, *m.* a pert child

3 e.

ē Sounds like e in there, where, or like French e in frère.

è=ē

ē, he

mē, *m.* a baa

gnē, *m.* a kind or sort

Ex.

* { rē, during cē, *m.* cream

{ tē, *f.* one fē, *m.* a calm

{ glē, very

This is the sound of the improper diphthong ea.

ea=ē

cēarr, left, wrong

bēarr, to crop

fēarr, better

gēarr, to cut

Ex.

bēar'nà, *f.* a breach

cēar'nà, *f.* a corner

fēar'nà, *m.* alder

ēar'las, *m.* earnest-money

4 e.

é Sounds like English e in bed, fled, ebb; or like a in the second syllable of vacate.

ea=é

és'an, *m.* he

de, of

féar, *m.* a man

méar, sportive

béan, *f.* a woman

léan, to follow

géan, *m.* glee, humour

Ex.

éarr'ann, *f.* a portion

féarr'an, *m.* land

céann'ard, *m.* a chief, a leader

péan'as, *m.* punishment

déann'al, *m.* a spell, or turn

féar'an, *m.* a manikin

béan'ag, *f.* a little woman

* These three words are so pronounced in some districts.

5 e.

è Sounds like e in before, rely; or like i in is, it.

e=è

bèô, alive
cèô, *m.* mist
dèô, *m.* breath
sglèô, *m.* a veil or shade
rèô'tà, frozen
lèô'mun, *m.* a moth
fèô'l'à, of flesh
èô'r'nà, *m.* barley

Ex.

brèô, to moulder
cèôl, *m.* music
gèôb, *m.* scoop
drèôs, *m.* a blaze
fèô'rag, *f.* a squirrel
tèô'm'à, expert, fond
gèô'l'à, a yawl
smèô'rag, *f.* a young thrush

6 e.

è Sounds like e in her, or like u in tub; e final has always this sound.

1 i.

î Sounds like i in pique or machine; or like e in me.

î=î

î, *f.* she, her
mî, *c.* I, me
bî, to be
trî, three
îm, *m.* butter
grîm, grim
slîm, sleek

Ex.

îsp, *f.* a file or rasp
cîb, *f.* a kind of wild grass
mîr, *m.* a part, a piece
tîr, *f.* land, a country
dîg, *f.* a ditch, a dyke
cîr, *f.* a comb
fîr, real, true

2 i.

ÿ Sounds like i in wig, pin, trig, live.

i=ÿ

fÿn'è, *m.* a clan, &c.
mÿn'è, of meal
mÿr'è, *m.* sporting
pÿnn'è, *m.* a pin of wood
bÿnn'ÿd, *f.* rennet
gÿl'è, *f.* whiteness
gÿll'è, *m.* a man-servant
ÿm'ÿr, *m.* a rig of land

Ex.

rÿb, *m.* a snare
mÿl, *f.* honey
drÿl, *m.* a globule of dew
smÿd, *f.* a syllable
smÿg, *f.* a chin
gÿlic, wise
fÿr, *m.* men, males
drÿp, *f.* hurry, bustle.

3 i.

ï Sounds like i in sir, stir; like e in her, or u in slur.

i=ï

Ex.

is, am, is, &c. tigh-tùĭ, a house. tighean-taĭ'ùn, houses.

DIPHTHONGS.

There are twelve diphthongs, æ, ai; eo; ia, io, iu; ua; ea, ei, eu; oi; ui. Ao, which has been classed among the diphthongs, is a simple sound.

ao.

ao Sounds like à very much prolonged.

Ex.

aol, <i>m.</i> lime	aom, to bend, to incline
daol, <i>f.</i> a beetle	taom, to pour out
gaol, <i>m.</i> love	faob, a clumsy piece
maol, bald, blunt	laom, to lodge, as crop does
raon, <i>m.</i> a field	caog, to wink
braon, <i>m.</i> a drop	craos, a chasm, &c.
daor, dear, costly	taod, a halter
saor, cheap, free, &c.	raod, <i>m.</i> a thing (Argyllshire)
aod'án, <i>m.</i> a face	saor'sà, <i>f.</i> freedom
caor'ann, <i>m.</i> service fruit	ao'tróm, light, vain
caor'an, <i>m.</i> a bit of peat	mao'dál, <i>f.</i> a paunch

Of the diphthongs, the seven first are proper; except ai and io which in some instances are also improper.

The other five are mostly improper; particularly such of them as have i for their postpositive.

The use of i in the improper diphthongs is merely to qualify the sound of the succeeding consonant.

I. aë Proper.

ae Sounds aë.

Ex.

Gàèl, gâ'èl, *m.* a Highlander.

II. ai Proper.

1. ai Sounds âi, like i in twine, fine.

Ex.

câill, to lose

sâill, *f.* fatness, fat

stâing, *f.* to a shelf
Frâing, *f.* to France
tâing, *f.* thanks

snâim, *m.* a knot
câint, *f.* language, speech
sgrâing, *f.* a rueful look

2. ai Proper, short; same sound.

Ex.

taïc, <i>f.</i> support	saïc, <i>m.</i> sacks
glaïc, <i>f.</i> of a hollow	faïgh, to get
saïdh, <i>m.</i> a stem or stern post	laïdh, to lie down.
caïth, to spend	maïth, good

3. ai Improper. ai Sounds â.

Ex.

sâil, <i>f.</i> a heel	mâil, <i>m.</i> rents
dâil, <i>f.</i> delay	fâir, <i>f.</i> daybreak
pâirc, <i>f.</i> a park	trâill, <i>f.</i> a slave
dâin, <i>m.</i> poems	câin, <i>f.</i> tribute

Note. ai in the end of a word very frequently sounds i. Sometimes the i alone sounds, and then in many places goes into é; see 4 e, p. 9.

Ex.

cam'ain, (pr. cam'én) clubs	ach'lais, (pr. ach'llish) <i>f.</i> an armpit
sgad'ain, (pr. sgat'én) her-rings	tannaisg, (pr. tann'ishk) <i>m.</i> spirits, sprites

4. ai Improper, short; same sound, equal to 2 a.

Ex.

saïl, <i>f.</i> a beam	maïr, to last
daïl, <i>f.</i> a plain field	aïrc, <i>f.</i> poverty
faïc, to see	caïlc, <i>f.</i> chalk
faïr, to give	taïs, soft

III. eo Proper—see examples, p. 10, under 5 e.

IV. ia Proper.

ia Sounds îâ.

Ex.

Dîâ, <i>m.</i> God	îâd, they, them
riâb, to tear	îâll, <i>f.</i> a thong

fîâs'ag, *f.* a beard

îân, *m.* a bird

sriân, *f.* a bridle

dîân, swift, speedy

gîâl, *m.* a jaw or cheekbone

liâb'ag, *f.* a flounder

☞ In the greatest part of Inverness-shire, the postpositive of this diphthong is pronounced â.

V. io Improper.

1. io sounds î.

Ex.

*dîon, to protect

fîon, *m.* wine

liôn, to fill

dîol, to distribute

mîol, *f.* a louse

pîob, *f.* a bagpipe

* In Inverness-shire, these words are pronounced dian, fian, &c.

Fionn, *m.* Fingal, sounds fîûnn.

Siona, *f.* Jane, sounds Shî'nû.

2. io sounds ĩ short.

Ex.

fîos, *m.* knowledge

lios, *m.* a garden

smîor, *m.* marrow

bîor, *m.* a goad, &c.

brîosg, to start

cîon, *m.* need, desire, love.

VI. iu Proper, long.

1. iu sounds îû, like u in fume, tune, &c.

Ex.

dîû, *m.* refuse

fîû, worthy

rîû, to them

dîûm, displeasure

cîûrr, to hurt

stîûr, to steer, guide

liûnn, *m.* ale, beer

clîû, *m.* praise

2. iu sounds iũ, like u in duenna.

Ex.

dîũgh, to-day

fliũch, wet

dîũg, *f.* a chuck

fliũg, *m.* a flap &c.

gîũbh'às, *m.* fir

triũbh'às, *m.* trew s, hose

gîũl'an, *m.* a boy

liũgh'â, so many, how many

VII. ua Proper, long.

1. ua sounds ûâ.

Ex.

cûâl, <i>f.</i> a burden	dûân, <i>m.</i> a poem, a rhyme
dûâl, <i>m.</i> a plait, a fold	fûâr, cold
fûâl, <i>m.</i> urine	crûâs, hardness
gûâl, <i>m.</i> coal	nûâs, down

Note. In some districts this diphthong is sounded úâ.

VIII. ea Improper.

ea sounds ē long, and é short. See examples, page 9th, under 3 e, and 4 e.

Note. In Argyleshire, this diphthong is pronounced as a proper diphthong, with the principal stress on the postpositive; thus,

Long, cearr = kïâr	Short, ceart = kïarst
tearr = tïâr	feart = fïersht
&c.	&c.

IX. ei Improper, long.

1. éi sounds ê, like a in pale, or é in French bonté.

Ex.

drêin, <i>f.</i> a grimace	clêir, <i>f.</i> clergy
fêin, self	cêir, <i>f.</i> wax
gêig, <i>f.</i> to a branch	êisd, to listen
fêisd, <i>f.</i> a banquet	fêill, <i>f.</i> a fair, a holiday

2. ei, Improper, short, like e in beat, retreat, as generally pronounced in Scotland.

Ex.

bêir, to seize on	êil'è, other
gêir, <i>f.</i> tallow, fat	dêil'è, <i>f.</i> of a spindle
sgêir, <i>f.</i> a rock (in the sea.)	têin'è, <i>m.</i> a fire
cêist, <i>f.</i> a question, love	Eig'è, <i>m.</i> the island Eigg.

X. eu Improper, long.

éu sounds ê. See page 8, under 1 e.

XI. oi Proper, long.

1. oi sounds óĭ, both vowels equally long.

Ex.

cóill, *f.* a wooddóill, *m.* blind menfóill, *f.* deceit

tóill, to merit

óillt, *f.* dread, horrorsgóim, *f.* a fright, a paniclóim, *f.* a shift, a baringróinn, *f.* a share

2. oi Improper, short. oi sounds ó.

Ex.

cóil'lè, *f.* of a wood.dóil'lè, *f.* of blindness.dóir'è, *m.* a grovemóil'lè, *f.* delay

3. oi Improper, long. oi sounds ô, as in côm.

Ex.

côir, *f.* a rightlôin, *m.* of a marshmôid, *f.* greatnessôil, *m.* of drinkingspôig, *f.* to a pawfôir, *f.* helpgrôig, *f.* a botcherstôil, *m.* of a stoolglôir, *f.* speech, gloryfrôig, *f.* to a hole

4. oi Improper, short.—oi sounds ǒ as in lot, got.

Ex.

cǒin, *m.* dogsǒir, *f.* a border

tǒir, to give

tǒil, *f.* will

fǒil, to wallow

sgǒil, *f.* a school, &c.tǒit, *f.* steampǒit, *f.* a pot

5. ói Improper, long.

óí sounds ô as in bôld, bôlt.

Ex.

bôid, } *f.* a vow

môid, }

fôid, *m.* a turf

côig, five

ôisg, *f.* a hog sheep

fôin, to suffice

6. oi Improper, short. oi sounds ô as in revolt.

Ex.

côis, *f.* to a footfôis, *f.* rest, repose

lôisg, to burn

Môir'è, *f.* Mary

XII. ùi Improper, long. ùi sounds û, as in true.

Ex.

cùil, *f.* a corner

smûid, *f.* smoke

dùil, *f.* expectation

cùig, *f.* five, (*provin.*)

2. ui Improper, short. uí Sounds ŭ, as in put.

Ex.

fűil, *f.* blood

tűil, *f.* a flood

sgűir, to desist

cűir, to put, plant, sow

fűin, to bake

spűir, *f.* a spur, spurs

TRIPHTHONGS.

In Gaelic there are only four Triphthongs.* They are made up of the proper Dipthongs eò, ia, iù, ua, with the addition of i. The i serves merely to qualify a succeeding consonant.

I. Eoi.

eòi sounds êo.

Ex.

bêoìl, mouths

êoìn, birds

fêoìl, *f.* flesh

mêoìr, fingers

II. iai.

iai Sounds îâ.

Ex.

fîâil'è, more liberal

cîâir'è, duskier

In the greatest part of Inverness-shire this combination sounds îâ, both vowels equally long.

* aoi is usually added to the list of Triphthongs, but with no good reason. Ao represents a simple sound, and when i is added to them, the i itself has no distinct sound, but is used merely as a servile to attenuate the sound of the consonant which follows it.

Ex.

aoil, *m.* of lime

saoir, *m.* workers in wood

saoil, to suppose

maoim, *f.* a fright

raoin, *m.* of a field

laoich, heroes

daoinë, *m.* men

laoigh, calves

III. iui.

iui Sounds iû.

Ex.

stîûir, *f.* a rudder
cîûil, *m.* of musiccîûin, mild
sîûil, sails

IV. uai.

uai Sounds ûâ.

Ex.

sûâip, *f.* an exchange
gûâil, *m.* of coalûâigh, *f.* a grave
bûâil, to strike

This is the only real Triphthong in the language; for the last vowel is distinctly pronounced. In Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, however, the *a* in this, as well as in every combination wherein it occurs, slides into *â*.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.*

They are divided into

Plain,	<i>b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t.</i>
Aspirated,	<i>bb, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th.</i>
Sharp,	<i>p, c, t, f, ch.</i>
Kindred Flat,	<i>b, g, d, bh, mh, gh, dh.</i>
Labials,	<i>b, f, m, p, bh, mh.</i>
Linguals,	<i>c, d, g, l, n, r, s, t.</i>
Liquids,	<i>l, m, n, r, s, t.</i>

The labials, in whatever connection with other letters, have one uniform sound.

B.

1. B sounds somewhat like *b* in the French words, obtint, absolu.

Examples.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
bâr, <i>m.</i>	bâr,	crop, top
b'è,	bē,	it was he.
bî,	bî,	to be.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
bó, <i>f.</i>	bō,	a cow.
bù, <i>m.</i>	bû,	a tent, a shop.
ab'air.	ab'ír,	to say.
gab, <i>m.</i>	gab,	a mouth.

2. B, preceded by any liquid, except s and m, is sounded in some districts of the Highlands, as if the vowel preceding the liquid were repeated after it to form a syllable along with b; so that words of this combination, which have only one syllable to the eye, have two to the ear.

Ex.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
gilb, <i>f.</i>	gíl'íp,	a chisel.
sgéalb, <i>f.</i>	skíal'ap,	a splinter.
earb,	er'ab,	to trust, to entrust.
cainbe, <i>f.</i>	can'í-bè,	of canvass.

Bh generally sounds like v in English.

1. Always when initial.

bhà,	vâ,	was
bhean, <i>f.</i>	ven,	the woman
bhig,	vík,	of little
bhos,	vós,	on this side
bhus,	vüs,	his mouth.

2. Sometimes when final.

sàbh, <i>m.</i>	sâv,	a saw
trèubh, <i>f.</i>	trêv,	a tribe
sibh, <i>c.</i>	shîv,	ye, you
baobh, <i>f.</i>	baov,	avery wicked person

3. Sometimes it is pronounced in the middle of a word.

aoibhneas, <i>m.</i>	óiv'nús,	joy
cabhag, <i>f.</i>	cav'ak,	hurry
àbhachd, <i>f.</i>	âv'ùchk,	sport, passtime
taobhan, <i>m.</i>	teav'an,	a side rafter
cliabhan, <i>m.</i>	cliâv'an,	a small basket, &c.

4. Sometimes it is quiescent in the middle of a word.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
dubhan, <i>m.</i>	dŭ'an,	a hook
tubhadh, <i>m.</i>	tŭ'ugh,	thatch
luibhean, <i>f.</i>	llŭ'ŭn,	herbs
gobhar, <i>f.</i>	gò'ŭr,	a goat

5. Sometimes the h only is sounded.

dubh,	dŭh,	black
subh, <i>m.</i>	sŭh,	a wild strawberry
siubhal, <i>m.</i>	shŭh'ŭll,	way, speed

6. Sometimes it slides into the sound of ŭ.

abhras, <i>m.</i>	âû'ràs,	material for spinning
abhlan, <i>m.</i>	âû'llan,	a wafer
cabhsair, <i>m.</i>	câûs'er,	a road, a causeway
leabhar, <i>m.</i> sounds	lŭ'ŭr,	a book

7. Preceded by a liquid, it is in many places pronounced like b 2.

marbh,	mar'av,	dead
dealbh, <i>m.</i>	dŭall'av,	an image
meanbh,	men'ev,	small, puny

M.

M sounds as in English.

Ex.

màs, <i>m.</i>	màs,	a bottom
mèur, <i>f.</i>	mēr,	a finger
mìr, <i>m.</i>	mîr,	a piece
mór,	mōr,	great
mùr, <i>m.</i>	mûr,	a wall
tromb, <i>f.</i>	tròmb,	a jews Harp
camp, <i>m.</i>	câûmp,	a camp
cam,	{ câûm,	crooked
	{ cam,	
céum,	kêm,	a step

m, preceded by a liquid is often pronounced like b 2.

ainm, <i>m.</i>	en'em,	a name
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Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
alm, <i>m.</i>	al'am,	alum
gairm, <i>f.</i>	gũ'rĩm,	a call

mh generally sounds like v in English.

1. Always when initial.

mhàn,	vân,	of boils
mhac,	vak, } vachk, }	of sons
mhàin,	vâin,	down
mhol,	völl,*	I praised, &c.
mhil,	vĩl,	the honey
mhùr,	vũr,	of walls

2. Sometimes when final.

ràmh, <i>m.</i>	râv,	an oar
naomh,	naov,	holy
làmh, <i>f.</i>	*llâv,	a hand

3. It is sometimes silent when final.

cnuimh, <i>f.</i>	krũř,	a worm
uaimh, <i>f.</i>	ũãĩ,	a cave
goimh, <i>f.</i>	gõĩ,	virulence
cloimh, <i>f.</i>	clõĩ,	scabbiness

4. Sometimes it is pronounced in the middle of a word.

neamhaidh,	* nnĩēvĩ,	heavenly
talmhaidh,	tall'av-ĩ,	earthly

5. Sometimes it is silent when medial.

coimheach,	cõřũch,	cross, unkind
cloimheach,	clõřũch,	scabby
geamblag,	gĩēl'ak,	a crow bar

6. Sometimes it slides into the sound of û.

damb, <i>m.</i>	daũ,	an ox
reamhar,	* reũ'ũr,	fat
ambach, <i>f.</i>	aũ'ũch,	a neck

* The double letters in the pronunciation column, denotes a broad sound.

Spel.	Pron.	Eng.
sambradh, <i>m.</i>	saũ'rú,	summer
camhlach, <i>m.</i>	caũ'lúch,	a navy

F.

F sounds as in English.

fás, <i>m.</i>	fâs,	growth
féur, <i>m.</i>	fēr,	grass, hay
fír,	fír,	real
fòrlach, <i>m.</i>	fòr'llúch,	a furlough
cuifen, <i>m.</i>	cũifen,	a wad

Fh is always silent.

fhàs,	âs,	his growth
fhios,	ĩss,	his knowledge
fhòir,	òir,	his assistance
fhuar,	ũar,	cold
<i>Except fhuair,</i>	hũair,	did get

P.

P sounds as in English.

pàg, <i>f.</i>	pâk,	a kiss
pìos, <i>m.</i>	pĩss,	a silver cup
péur, <i>m.</i>	pêr,	a pear
pòs,	pôs,	to marry

P, preceded by a short vowel sounds as if an h were written before it.

sop, <i>m.</i>	sõhp,	a straw
copan, <i>m.</i>	cõhp'an,	a cup
tapaìdh,	tah'pĩ,	smart, active
cipein, <i>m.</i>	kĩhp'en,	a tether-pin

Ph always sounds like f.

phàg,	fâk,	of kisses
phios,	fĩss,	of silver cups
phéur,	fêr,	of pears
phòs,	fôs,	did marry

LINGUALS.

Each of the linguals has two sounds, a broad, and a slender sound. A lingual has its broad sound when preceded or followed by a broad vowel in the same syllable; and its slender sound, when preceded or followed by a slender vowel in the same syllable.

C.

1. C is always hard. Before or after a broad vowel, as explained above, c sounds like French q in que.

c=q

Ex.

Spel. Pron.

Spel. Pron.

caog, qaoq, to wink

craobh, *f.* qraov, a treecù, *m.* qù, a dogclais, *f.* qllash, a furrowcò, *c.* qò, who?cruth, *m.* qrùh, a shape

2. C, before or after a slender vowel, sounds like k in king, kiss.

c=k

Ex.

cìr, *f.* kìr, a comb

céus, kês, to crucify

cill, *f.* kill, a burying-placeceist, *f.* kesht, a question

C final in a few words sounds chk or chq.

cac, *m.* cachk, excrementmac, *m.* machk, a sonsac, *m.* sachk, a sackbric, *m.* brichk, pars, trouts

But in Ross-shire and some other parts of the Highlands, these and similar words are pronounced regularly cak, sak, &c.

Ch.

Ch has a strong guttural sound. There is none similar to it in English. It is common to the lowland Scotch language with the Gaelic. Those who can pronounce the words *burroch*, *lerroch*, and *brogh* or *broch*, may with equal ease pronounce the Gaelic words *bûâr'ach*, *lâr'ach*, and *bröch*, or any other words in which ch occurs. Englishmen will find no difficulty in this sound, if they can pronounce ch in the Irish exclamation *och*.

1. Ch, in connection with a broad vowel, sounds like gh in the Scotch word *saugh*, (willow), or like ch in the Irish word *och*.

cha, not	moch, early	} asp. form
chù, dog	chraobh, the tree	
lùch, <i>f.</i> a mouse	chlais, the furrow	

2. Ch, in connection with a slender vowel, sounds like Greek χ as pronounced in Scotland; or like ch in the Scotch interjection *fich!*

ch = χ	Ex.
chì, will see	chéud, the first
chìp, of the last	chlisg, did start
chéir, the wax	chìr, the comb, &c.
deich, ten	òich, oh!

G.

- G is the flat sound of c; and, like it, is always hard. There is no sound in English exactly like it.

1. G initial sounds somewhat like g in dog, hug, but stronger.

Pronunciation.	Ex.	Pronunciation.
gabh, gav, to take	gòrach,	gò'ràch, foolish
glas, <i>f.</i> glass, a lock	gùg,	gùq, the cuckoo's note
grad, grat, quick	glag,	glaq, <i>m.</i> a loud laugh

2. G final sounds like French q in que.

g = q	Pron.	Ex.	Pron.		
gùg,	gùq,	the cuckoo's note	glag,	glaq,	a loud laugh
gàg,	gàq,	a gash, or fissure	glug,	glùq,	a rumble
gog,	gõq,	the cry of a cock or hen	crag,	kraq,	a knock

3. G, before or after a slender vowel, sounds nearly like g in give.

Pron.	Ex.	Pron.	
gille,	gì'lè, <i>m.</i> a lad	stìg,	shtìk, <i>f.</i> a dwarf
gile,	gì'lè, <i>f.</i> whiteness	bìg,	bìk, little ones
geola,	gì'ólá, <i>f.</i> a yawl	bìg,	bìk, <i>f.</i> a chirp

Gh.

Gh is the flat sound of ch. It is formed in the same manner, but is less harsh. There is no sound like it in English.

1. Gh initial, broad, in connection with a broad vowel.

Pron.	Ex.	Pron.
ghabh, ghav, did take	ghon,	ghõn, did pierce
ghrod, ghrõt, did rot	ghlas,	ghlas, the lock
ghlùn, ghlùn, his knee	ghràin,	ghràin, the hate

2. Gh final, broad, in the same syllable with a broad vowel.

Ex.

drágh, <i>m.</i> trouble	àgh, <i>m.</i> felicity
làgh, <i>m.</i> law	slògh, of hosts
màgh, <i>m.</i> a field	sògh, <i>m.</i> luxury
blágh, <i>m.</i> sense	sùgh, <i>m.</i> substance

3. Gh, before or after a slender vowel, sounds nearly like y in ye, yes.

gh=y

Ex.

Pron.	Pron.
ghin, yin, begot	ghéug, <i>f.</i> yêg, the branch
gheir, <i>f.</i> yeir, the tallow	ghéur, yêr, sharp
laoigh, llaoiy, calves	gedigh, gïõï-y, geese
traigh, <i>f.</i> trâ-y, the shore	luaigh, llúãï-y, mention

4. Gh is sometimes sounded in the middle of a word.

Ex.

tágh'an, <i>m.</i> a martin	trûágh'an, <i>m.</i> an object of pity
frágh'an, <i>m.</i> a bristle	slûágh'or, populous
bâgh'an, <i>m.</i> a creek	bûágh'ách, victorious

5. Sometimes it is silent in the middle and end of a word.

Ex.

saogh'ál, <i>m.</i> a world	tágh, to choose
baogh'ál, <i>m.</i> harm	pûgh, pugh, tut
laogh'ách, affable, &c.	sûgh, of wild strawberries
tigh'inn, coming	nïgh, to wash
lûgh'ád, <i>m.</i> smallness	fïgh, to weave

T.

1. T, preceded or followed by a broad vowel, sounds stronger than in English, somewhat like Italian t, in tempo, trio.

tà, tâ, am	at, <i>f.</i> at, a hat
tòn, <i>f.</i> tôn, a bottom	còta, <i>m.</i> cò'tà, a coat
tùm, tùm, to dip	trì, trî, three
tut tüt, tut	tlà, tlâ, soft, mild

2. T, preceded or followed by a slender vowel, sounds somewhat like ch in cheese, chip.

Ex.

till, chíll, to return	ite, <i>f.</i> ÿh'châ, a feather
tìm, <i>f.</i> chîm, time	lite, <i>f.</i> lîh'chá, porridge
tîr, <i>f.</i> chîr, land	gibht, <i>f.</i> gÿh'tsh, a gift
tè, <i>f.</i> chê, one	tì, <i>f.</i> chî, a being

* T in tì, tea, sounds broad.

3. T sometimes sounds as if h were written before it.

Ex.

cat, caht, <i>m.</i> a cat	pait, païht, <i>f.</i> a bump
slat, slaht, <i>f.</i> a rod	cait, caïht, cats
cuta, cÿh'tâ, <i>f.</i> a cut of yarn	coit, coïht, <i>f.</i> a small boat
putag, pÿh'tak, <i>f.</i> a thole-pin	tuit, tÿiht, to fall

Th.

Th, initial and final, sounds like h in hand.

tha, hâ, am	thall, hâûll, on the otherside
thug, hÿk, gave	thill, hÿll, did return
thog, hòk, lifted	thìm, hìm, his time
thig, hÿk, will come	théum, hêm, did bite
théid, hêit, will go	thé, hê, to one

srath, srah, <i>m.</i> a valley	sgìth, skîh, tired
gath, gah, <i>m.</i> a sting	roth, ròh, <i>m.</i> a wheel
bàth, bâh, to drown	gruth, grÿh, <i>m.</i> curd

Th, in the middle of a word sounds h, but generally very faintly.

bathar, bah'ar, *m.* goods suthan, sũthàn, strawberries
 màthar, màh'ar, *f.* of a mother laitheam, llài'án, days
 athar, ah'ar, *m.* of a father snaithin, snài'ín, *m.* a thread

D.

D is the flat sound of t, and approaches very close to it.

1. Broad ; no sound like it in English.

dà,	dâ, two	dlùth,	dlùth, close
dath,	dah, <i>m.</i> a colour	drùigh,	drú'íy, to penetrate
dòrn,	dòrn, <i>f.</i> a fist	drong,	drông, people, &c.
dùn,	dùn, <i>m.</i> a heap	dàn,	dân, <i>m.</i> a poem.

2. final, broad like t.

gad,	gat, <i>m.</i> a withe	cadal,	cat'tál, <i>m.</i> sleep
grod,	gròt, rotten	udal,	ũt'tál, <i>m.</i> a rocking
rud,	rùt, <i>m.</i> a thing	grad,	grat, quick

3. slender, somewhat like j in jibe, Jess, or ch in chin.

dìth,	jìh, <i>f.</i> want	déud,	jét, <i>f.</i> a gum
dig,	jìk, <i>f.</i> a ditch	idir,	itsh'ír, at all
dé,	jê, yesterday	lite,	lit'shà, a syllable

4. d in a final syllable after ch, sounds nearly like k,
 or French q.

bochd, böchq, poor,	barrachd, barr'áchq, <i>f.</i> superiority
sachd, sachq, <i>m.</i> a sack	currachd, curr'äckq, <i>m.</i> a cap
leachd, lliechq, <i>f.</i> a flag	danachd, dân'áchq, <i>f.</i> boldness

dh.

Dh sounds like gh in the same situation.

S.

S broad, sounds like s sharp in English.

1. initial and final.

sàs,	sàs, hold, custody	fras,	frass, <i>f.</i> a shower
bàs,	bàs, <i>m.</i> death	gràs,	gràs, <i>m.</i> grace
slios,	slliss, <i>f.</i> a side	bus,	bũss, <i>m.</i> a mouth

2. slender, like sh in she, shop.

sìl,	shìl, of seed	ceis,	keish, <i>f.</i> a wicker basket
séid,	shéit, to blow	prìs,	prìsh, <i>f.</i> a price
sioda,	sbì'tà, <i>m.</i> silk	pròis,	pròsh, <i>f.</i> pride

sh.

sh sounds h. Sh is always initial.

shròn,	hròn, his nose	shlat,	hlaht, his rod
shil,	hìl, did drop	shùgh,	hùgh, his, its substance
shàth,	hâ, his fill	shon,	hõn, his, its sake

s, after t with a hyphen, is silent.

an t-snithe,	un trìh'á, the dropping
an t-saoghail,	un tao'il, of the world
an t-samhraidh,	un tâû'ri, of the summer
an t-sil,	un tìl, of the seed

L, N, R.

All the linguals, except these three, admit of an h after them. L, n, r, have on this account been termed immutables. They are not immutable, however, with regard to sound. They are affected by the broad and small vowels like the rest of the linguals. Each of them therefore has a broad and a slender sound; and they are the only letters which have the privilege of being doubled in Gaelic.

L.

1. l broad, sounds like l in Italian *molto*.

las,	llas, to kindle	dalta,	dall'tà, <i>m.</i> a fosterchild
los,	llõs, quest	molta,	moll'tà, praiseworthy
lus,	llüs, <i>m.</i> an herb	sult	süllt, <i>f.</i> fat
làn,	llân, full	dealt	diallt, <i>f.</i> dew

2. slender, liquid; nearly like ll in million, or liquid l in French.

lìth,	lìh, <i>f.</i> colour	léigh,	lègh, <i>m.</i> a physician
léum,	lêm, to jump	linn,	lìn, <i>f.</i> a generation
gill,	gìll, of a wager	pill,	pìll, to return
féill,	fèll, <i>f.</i> a feast	slim,	sìim, sleek

3. plain, like l in the English words live, link.

dàil,	dâil, <i>f.</i> delay	sùil,	sûil, <i>f.</i> an eye
òil,	òil, of drinking	sròil,	sròil, of silk
toil,	tõil, <i>f.</i> will	fail,	faìl, to mue

N.

1. n broad, sounds as n in no, nigh.

nàr,	nâr,	shameful	làn,	llân,	full
nòs,	nôs	<i>m.</i> a custom	tòn,	tôn,	<i>f.</i> a bottom
nuas,	nûas,	down	dùn,	dûn,	<i>m.</i> a heap.

2. slender, liquid like French liquid n in vignoble, champagne.

nì,	nnî,	<i>m.</i> a thing	néul,	nnèll,	<i>m.</i> a cloud
nighean,	nniân,	<i>f.</i> a daughter	nios,	nnïss,	<i>f.</i> a weasel
nead,	nnïet,	<i>f.</i> a nest	niar,	nnïar,	<i>f.</i> the west
Nial,	nnïal,	<i>m.</i> Neil	nionag,	nnin'ak,	<i>f.</i> a little girl

Exception.

N preceding or following a slender vowel has its first broad sound in many words.

ni,	nî,	shall do	min,	mĭn,	<i>f.</i> meal
nìos,	nïss,	up	gin,	gĭn,	<i>m.</i> an offspring
Nèill,	Nēill,	of Neil	Sine,	Shĭ'nà,	<i>f.</i> Jane

n following c, g, or t, sounds like r in crank.

cnò,	crò,	<i>f.</i> a nut	cneas,	cress,	<i>f.</i> the bosom
cnag,	crak,	<i>f.</i> a knock	cneap,	crehp,	<i>f.</i> a button
cnaimh,	crâiv,	<i>m.</i> a bone	cnap,	crahp,	<i>m.</i> a knob, &c.
gnàth,	grâh,	<i>m.</i> a custom	gnos,	gröss,	<i>m.</i> a snout
gnùth,	grûh,	grim,	gnuis,	grùsh,	<i>f.</i> a countenance

an t-snàth,	un trâh,	of the yarn
an t-snas,	un trass,	the security
an t-snàmh,	un trâv,	of the swimming

ng sounds like ng in hang, and sometimes like ng in linger.

mang,	<i>f.</i> a hind	fang,	<i>m.</i> an enclosure
pōng,	<i>m.</i> a point	cűng,	<i>f.</i> a yoke

n, in an accented syllable immediately followed by c or g sounds like ng.

ionga,	ĭong'gà,	<i>f.</i> a nail
longadh,	llong'gà,	<i>m.</i> a meal

Francach,	Frang'cùch, a Frenchman
teanga,	tĭeng'gà, <i>f.</i> a tongue
cingein,	king'gen, <i>m.</i> a wooden dish
seangan,	sheng'gan, <i>m.</i> an ant
langan,	llang'gan, <i>m.</i> a bellow
driongan	dring'gan, <i>m.</i> a scraper

nn.

nn final, broad and nasal.

bann,	bâunn, <i>f.</i> a band	srann,	srâunn, <i>f.</i> a snore
lann,	lâunn, <i>f.</i> a blade	donn,	dōunn, brown

nn slender, nasal.

binn,	bĭnn, melodious	seinn,	sheĭnn, <i>f.</i> singing
cinn,	kĭnn, heads	beinn,	beĭnn, <i>f.</i> a mountain

R.

1. R sounds broad like r in more, roar.

ramh,	râv, <i>m.</i> an oar	lâr,	llâr, <i>m.</i> the ground
rag,	rak, stiff	cor,	cōr, <i>m.</i> condition
rùsg,	rùsk, <i>m.</i> a fleece	cur,	cūr, <i>m.</i> sowing

2. rr harsh like r in cur, jar.

bàrr, <i>m.</i> crop	càrr, <i>f.</i> scab.
tàrr, to catch	spàrr, to stow, &c.
còrr, <i>m.</i> a remainder	mùr, a wall

3. r slender sounds like r in read, reward.

mir	mĭr, <i>m.</i> a piece	fair,	faĭr, to give
céir,	kêr, <i>f.</i> wax	toir,	tōir, give thou
their,	hēr, will say,	spuir,	spūir, spurs
beir,	bēir, to bear	cuir,	cūir, to put

rt in the same syllable sound like rst in first.

mart,	marst, <i>m.</i> a cow	goirt,	gōrsht, sour, sore
murt,	mūrst, <i>m.</i> murder	Īrt,	irsht, St. Kilda
sgairt,	sgarsht, <i>f.</i> activity	Peairt,	persht, Perth
puirt,	pūrsh, tunes	cairt,	carsht, <i>f.</i> a cart, &c.

THE ALPHABET.

Names.	Letters.		Powers.	Corresponding English powers.
à,	A,	a,	a, à,	=a in fat, far
bé,	B,	b,	b,	no exact standard
ké,	C,	c,	always hard,	=k, q, and c hard
dé,	D,	d,	d, q,	no exact standard
é,	E,	e,	é, è, e,	=a in pate, e in there, e in her
ef,	F,	f,	f,	=f, ph
ghé,	G,	g,	always hard,	no exact standard
huh,	H,	h,	aspirate,	=h in him
ì,	I,	i,	i, ì,	=i in pin, field
el,	L,	l,	l, l,	=l in line & seraglio
em,	M,	m,	m,	=m in me and hum
en,	N,	n,	n, n,	=n in men
ò,	O,	o,	ò, ó, o,	=o in or, cold, hot
pé,	P,	p,	p,	=p in pole, pin
er,	R,	r,	r, r,	=r in rill and roar
ess,	S,	s,	s, sh,	=s in us, sh in she.
té,	T,	t,	t, t,	=t in tall, ch in chin
ù,	U,	u,	u, ù, u,	=u in push, ruin & us
Bh bh } Mh mh }				=v and oo
Ch ch } Gh gh }				no standard
Dh dh } Gh gh }				=y in ye
Th th } Sh sh }				=h in ham
Fh fh } Ph ph }			Silent *	=f

* Fh is silent in all words except fhuair, got, pronounced hüäir.

KEY

To the sounds represented by the marks used in the pronouncing columns of the following pages.

Vowels.	Gaelic standard.	Corresponding English standard.
1	a, fan, wait,	= fat
2	â, nâr, shameful,	= fâr
1	e, cleas, a trîck,	= bet; or Scotch a in Kate
2	ê, fêar, a man,	= fêrvid
3	é, céum, a step,	= a in tale, French é in été
4	ê, è, he,	= whêre
1	i, min, meal,	= mint
2	î, mîr, a piece,	= ee in tree, or i in field
1	o, son, sake,	= sot
2	ô, ôr, gold,	= fôr
3	ò, bhòs, on this side	= bôlt
4	ô, môr, great,	= bôld
1	ü, grüth, curd,	= büll, püsh
2	û, bûth, a tent,	= trûe, rû-in
3	u, caolus, a strait,	= us
4	û, caol, small,	= û in French jeûne, nearly
	ÿ, —	= any

c never sounds like s; but always hard like k or q.

g never sounds like j; but always hard like q or k.

ch before or after a, o, u, in the same syllable, sounds as in the Irish word *och*; or like gh in the Scotch word *saugh*, (willow.)

ch in the same syllable with e or i, sounds as in the Scotch word *fich*, or as Greek χ is pronounced in Scotland.

gh in the same syllable with a, o, or u, sounds a little more obtuse than ch in the same situation.

gh in the same syllable with e, i, sounds like y in the English words *ye*, *yield*.

g. Italic g before l and n is silent. It is used to denote a liquid sound of these letters.

gl sounds like liquid gl in French.

gn sounds like liquid gn in French.

k sounds as in king, kiss.

ll } denote a broad liquid sound of these letters, like l
 nn } and n in Italian *multo*, *nuovo*, and r in English
 rr } roar.

nh are silent: they denote that the vowel preceding them has a nasal sound.

ng denotes a sound like that of ng in the English words hang, strong, sing, sung.

q sounds as in French que.

The arch denotes a short vowel, and that the syllable over or beneath which it is placed contains a diphthong or triphthong.

' The accent placed after a syllable shows that the stress rests on the vowel or consonant preceding it.

y at the beginning of a syllable in the pronunciation column, sounds as in ye, you.

VOCABULARY &c.

OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mu'n Chruitheachd.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
God, <i>m.</i>	Dia,	dīa ; dīu
The Creator, <i>m.</i>	an cruthadair,	ung crūh'ud-ér
The Godhead, <i>f.</i>	an diadhachd	un dīu'yuchq
The Trinity, <i>f.</i>	an trianaid	un trī'ān-étsh
The Father, <i>m.</i>	an t'athair,	un tah'ér
The son, <i>m.</i>	am mac,	um-achq'
Jesus Christ, <i>m.</i>	Josa Criosta,	īu'su crīūs-tu
The holy Spirit, <i>m.</i>	an Spiorad naomh,	un spirr'ut nūv
The creation, <i>m.</i>	an cruthach,	ung crūh'uch
	an cruthachadh,	ung crūh'uch-ugh
A creature, <i>m.</i>	créutair,	crét'ér
The world, <i>m.</i>	an saoghal,	un sāt'ull
Heaven <i>m.</i>	neamh,	gnÿê'v (liq.
Hell, <i>f.</i>	ifrinn,	if'rign (liq.
A spirit, <i>m.</i>	spiorad,	spirr'ut
An angel, <i>m.</i>	aingeal,	āing'gÿull
The Devil, <i>m.</i>	an diabhol,	un dīu'üll
The fairies <i>m.</i>	na sithchean,	nu shī'chÿun

OF THE ELEMENTS.

Mu na Dùilean.

The earth, <i>m.</i>	an talamh,	un tall'uv
Water, <i>m.</i>	uisge,	ūish'kÿu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Fire, <i>m.</i>	teine,	tÿen'u- ; tshen'u
Air, <i>m.</i>	an t-àile,	un tâ'liu
Wind, <i>f.</i>	gaoth,	gû
A storm, <i>f.</i>	stoirm,	stèr-m ; sto-rim
The North wind, <i>f.</i>	a ghaoth tuadh,	u ghû tüä
— South — <i>f.</i>	— deas,	u ghû dÿess
— East — <i>f.</i>	— 'n ear,	u ghû gnÿèr (liq)
— West — <i>f.</i>	— 'n iar,	u ghû gnÿur (liq)
Thunder, <i>m.</i>	{ torunn,	torr'unna
	{ tàirneanach,	târ'gnÿèn-uch (liq)
Lightning, <i>m.</i>	dealan,	dÿall'an
Fog, <i>m.</i>	ceò,	kÿô
A cloud, <i>m.</i>	néul,	gnÿéll (liq)
Rain, <i>m.</i>	uisge,	uìsh'kÿu
A shower, <i>f.</i>	fras,	frass
Hail, <i>f.</i>	clach mheallain,	klach viéll'èn
Snow, <i>m.</i>	sneachda,	shgnÿèch'qu (liq)
Frost, <i>m.</i>	reodhadh,	rèò'ugh ; ro'ugh
Ice, <i>f.</i>	eigh ; deigh,	eì ; dièi
Thaw, <i>m.</i>	aiteamh	äiht'uv

OF COLOURS.

Mu Dhaithean.

A rainbow, <i>m.</i>	bodha froise,	böü frosh'u
A colour, <i>m.</i>	dath,	dah
White, <i>m.</i>	geal,	gïal
Black, <i>m.</i>	dubh,	düh
Blue, <i>m.</i>	gorm,	gor'om
Green, <i>m.</i>	uaine,	üain'u
Grey, <i>m.</i>	glas,	glass
Red, <i>m.</i>	dearg,	dïar'aq
Yellow, <i>m.</i>	buidhe,	bü-i
Brown, <i>m.</i>	donn,	döünn
Purple, <i>m.</i>	purpi ; purpur,	pur'pi ; pur'pur
Scarlet, <i>f.</i>	sgàrlaid,	skâr'llait

OF TIME.

Mu ùine.

English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

A year, <i>f.</i>	bliadhna,	bliu'nnu
A month, <i>c.</i>	mios,	mí's ; mias
A week, <i>f.</i>	seachdain	shéichq'én
A day, <i>m.</i>	là ; latha,	llâ ; llah'u
An hour, <i>f.</i>	uair,	üuïr ; üaïr
A minute, <i>f.</i>	mineid,	min'éit
The morning, <i>f.</i>	a mhaduin,	u vat'ign (liq)
Noon, <i>m.</i>	meadhoin latha,	mi-én llah'u
Evening, <i>m.</i>	feasgar,	fess'cur
Twilight(morning) <i>f.</i>	a chamhanaich,	u chav'an-ich
—— (evening) <i>m.</i>	an dù-thra,	un dū'hra ; dū'ra
To-day, <i>m.</i>	an diugh,	un dīüh ; jüh
To-morrow, <i>m.</i>	am màireach,	um mân'h'ryuch
The day after to-morrow, <i>m.</i> }	an earair,	un gnÿér'ir (liq)
Yesterday, <i>m.</i>	an dé,	un dÿé ; or jé

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Làithean na seachdaine.

Monday, <i>m.</i>	diluain,	di-lüaïn
Tuesday, <i>m.</i>	dimairt,	di-mârsht
Wednesday, <i>m.</i>	diciadain,	di-kïa'duin
Thursday, <i>m.</i>	dirdaoin,	dir-dūïn
Friday, <i>m.</i>	dihaoine,	di-hūïn'u,
Saturday, <i>m.</i>	disathurna,	di-sah'ur-nu
Sunday, <i>m.</i>	didòmhnich,	di-dònh'-nich

DIVISIONS OF THE YEAR.

Ràithean na bliadhna.

Spring, <i>m.</i>	an t-earrach,	un tÿar'ruch
Summer, <i>m.</i>	an samhradh,	un säüh'rugh
Autumn, <i>m.</i>	am foghar,	um fu-ur,
Winter, <i>m.</i>	am fogh'radh,	um fū'rugh
	an geamhradh,	ung gÿëü'rugh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A quarter of a year,	ràidh, <i>m.</i>	rrà-i
Half a year, <i>f.</i>	leth bhliathna,	gleh'vlü-nnu (liq)
Three quarters of a year,	trì ràidhean,	trî râ'ün

OTHER TERMS, AND HOLIDAYS.

Ràithean agus féillean eile.

Christmas, <i>f.</i>	nolluig,	nnoll'ik
The new year, <i>f.</i>	a bhliadhn' ùr,	u vlünn ùr,
Martinmas, <i>f.</i>	an fhéill màrtain,	un é'gl mars'tu'ign (liq)
March, <i>m.</i>	am màrt,	um mà'rst
May, <i>m.</i>	am màgh,	um màgh
June, <i>m.</i>	an céitein,	ung kyé'tyén
The worm month, <i>m.</i>	an t-iuchar,	un tyüch'ur
Lammas, <i>f.</i>	an liùnasdail,	un gl'yün'us-duil (liq)
Lent, <i>m.</i>	an carmbus,	ung car'a-us
A holiday, <i>m.</i>	latha féille,	llah'u fé'gl-u (liq)
A fast day, <i>m.</i>	latha traisg,	llah'u trashk

OF MANKIND.

Mu'n Chinne daoine.

A man, <i>m.</i>	duine,	dü'n'u
A woman, <i>m.</i>	boireanach,	böir'unn-uch
Infancy, <i>f.</i>	leanabachd,	gl'yén'ub-uchq (liq)
A child, <i>m.</i>	leanabh,	gl'yén'uv (liq)
A boy, <i>m.</i>	giulan,	gyüll'an
A girl, <i>f.</i>	cailag,	cail'ak
A little girl, <i>f.</i>	niag,	gni-ak (liq)
Age, <i>f.</i>	aois,	ú'sh
Youth, <i>f.</i>	òige,	òik'u ; ó'kyü
A youth, <i>m.</i>	òganach,	ó'gan-uch
A lad, <i>m.</i>	gille,	gigl'lü (liq)
A lass, <i>f.</i>	nìonag,	gnì'nak (liq)
An old fellow, <i>m.</i>	bodach,	bot'uch
An old hag, <i>f.</i>	cailleach,	kaigl'uch (liq)
A husband, <i>m.</i>	fear ; céile,	fèr ; ké'lu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A wife, <i>f.</i>	bean ; céile,	bén ; ké'lu
A widow, <i>f.</i>	bantrach,	bäünn'truch
A bachelor, <i>m.</i>	fleasgach,	fless'cuch
A maid, <i>f.</i>	maidean,	muĩ'dýunn
A father, <i>m.</i>	athair,	ah'ér
A mother, <i>f.</i>	màthair,	mân'h'ér ; mê'ér
A brother, <i>m.</i>	bràthair,	brâ'ér
A sister, <i>f.</i>	piuthar,	pĩü'ur

OF KINDRED.

Mu Luchd dàimh.

Ancestors, <i>m.</i>	sinnsreadh,	shính'shrugh
Relations,	càirdean,	câr'dýun
A grandfather, <i>m.</i>	seannair,	shýèn'ér
A grandmother, <i>f.</i>	seanmhair,	shýèn'a-vèr
A great grandfather,	sinnseannair, <i>m.</i>	shính'shýèn-ér
A great grand- mother, <i>f.</i>	} sinnseanmhair,	shính'shýèn-a-vèr
Children,	clann, (f. sing.)	kläünn
Offspring, <i>m.</i>	sliochd,	sllýuchq
A son, <i>m.</i>	mac ; machd,	mak ; machq
A daughter, <i>f.</i>	nighean ; nion,	gni-an (liq.)
A grand-son or grand-daughter, }	ōdha, <i>m.</i>	ó'u

INDIRECT KINDRED.

Luchd cleamhnais.

A father-in-law, <i>m.</i>	athair céile,	ah'ér ké'lu
A mother-in-law, <i>f.</i>	mathair chéile,	mân'h'ér ché'lu
A son-in-law, <i>m.</i>	cliainhuin,	klĩu'ign (liq.)
A daughter-in-law,	banachliainhuin, <i>f.</i>	ban'a chlĩu'ign (liq.)
A brother-in-law, <i>m.</i>	bràthair céile,	brâ'ér ké'lu
A sister-in-law, <i>f.</i>	piuthar chéile,	pĩü'ur ché'lu
A foster mother, <i>f.</i>	muime,	müim'u
A foster father, <i>m.</i>	oide,	uĩsh'u
A foster child, <i>m.</i>	dalta,	dall'tu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A nurse, <i>f.</i>	banaltrum,	ban'all-trum
A god-father, <i>m.</i>	oide,	uĩtsh'u
A god-mother, <i>f.</i>	muime,	müim'u
A god-son or daughter, <i>f.</i>	} dalta,	dall'tu
A sponsor, <i>m.</i>	goisti,	gosh'tshi; gosht'i

OF THE BODY.

Mu'n chorp.

The body, <i>m.</i>	an corp,	ung corp
The members,	na buill,	nu büügl (liq.)
A member, <i>m.</i>	ball,	bäüll
The head, <i>m.</i>	an ceann,	ung kyëünn
The hair, <i>m.</i>	am falt,	um fallt
The face, <i>m.</i>	an t-aodun,	un tû'dn
The front, <i>f.</i>	an aghaidh,	un ugh'i
The visage, <i>f.</i>	{ a ghnùis,	u ghrû'sh
	{ an ùrla,	un ùr'llu
The eyebrows,	na maildhean,	nu mè'lè-un
The eyes,	na sùilean,	nu sù'lÿun
The eyelids,	na fàbhran,	nu fà'v-run
The eyelashes,	na ruisg,	nu rüshk
The nose, <i>f.</i>	an t-sròn,	un trô'n
The nostril, <i>m.</i>	an cuinnen,	ung cuign'èn (liq.)
The cheek, <i>f.</i>	a ghruaidh,	u ghrüai
The jaw, <i>m.</i>	am peirceal,	um per'kyull (liq.)
The slope of the cheek, <i>f.</i>	{ an leachd,	un glyëchq
The chin, <i>f.</i>	an smig,	un smik
The mouth, <i>m.</i>	am béul,	um bé'll ; bëall
The lips,	na bilean,	nu bil'un
The teeth,	na fiacian,	nu fíuch'cllun
The tongue, <i>f.</i>	an teanga,	un tyëng'gu
The ears,	na cluasan,	nu kllüäs'un
The neck, <i>f.</i>	an amhach,	un äüch
The shoulder, <i>f.</i>	a ghualain,	u ghüüll'ign (liq.)
The arm, <i>m.</i>	an gàirden,	ung gâr'dÿen

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
The elbow, <i>f.</i>	an uilean,	un üül'unn
The hand, <i>f.</i>	an làmh,	un llânhv
The fingers,	na meòir,	nu mÿôir
The thumb, <i>f.</i>	an òrdag,	un ô'r-daq
The first finger, <i>f.</i>	a chorag,	u chor'aq
The little finger, <i>f.</i>	an lùdag,	un llù'daq
The fist, <i>f.</i>	an dòrn,	un dòrn
A joint, <i>m.</i>	alt,	allt
A nail, <i>f.</i>	ionga,	iüng'gu
The knuckles,	na rùdain,	nu rù'd-èn
A palm, <i>f.</i>	bas,	bass
The breast, <i>m.</i>	an t-uchd,	un tüchq
The chest, <i>m.</i>	an cliabh,	ung klüiv
The belly, <i>f.</i>	a bhrù,	u vrü
The thighs,	na sléisnean,	nu shglé'sh-nÿun
The knee, <i>c.</i>	an glùn,	ung gllün
The kneepan, <i>m.</i>	failmen,	fèl'èm-èn
The calf, <i>m.</i>	an calpa,	ung call'a-puh
The foot, <i>m.</i>	an troidh,	un trüih
The heel, <i>f.</i>	an t-sàil,	un tâil
The skull, <i>m.</i>	an claigean,	ung kllaik'unn
The brain, <i>m.</i>	an t-eanachuín,	un tÿèn'uch-ign (liq)
The heart, <i>m.</i>	an cridhe,	ung cri-u
The lungs, <i>m.</i>	an sgamhan,	un sganhv'an
The liver, <i>m.</i>	an grùdhan,	ung grù'an
The kidneys,	na h-àirnean,	nu hâr'gnÿun (liq.)
The stomach, <i>c.</i>	an goile,	ung guil'ÿu
Blood, <i>f.</i>	fuil,	füil
Flesh, <i>f.</i>	feòil,	fïòil
Skin, <i>m.</i>	craicean,	kraich'kÿunn
A bone, <i>m.</i>	cnàimh,	kraiv; krâigh
A vein, <i>f.</i>	cuisle,	cüsh'glÿu (liq.)

FACULTIES OF THE BODY.

Céud-fathan a chuirp.

The sight, <i>m.</i>	am fradharc,	um fru'urq
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English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Smelling, <i>m.</i>	fàileadh,	fâil'ugh
Hearing, <i>f.</i>	claiستهachd,	kllaish'tÿuchq
Taste, <i>m.</i>	blas,	blass
Feeling, <i>m.</i>	mothachadh,	moh'uch-ugh
Health, <i>f.</i>	slàinte,	sllâin'tÿu
The constitution, <i>f.</i>	a chàileachd,	u châil'uchq
Beauty, <i>f.</i>	àille,	âigl'glÿu (liq.)
Ugliness, <i>f.</i>	gnàidead,	grâinhd'ud
The voice, <i>m.</i>	an guth,	ung güh
A smile, <i>m.</i>	foghaire,	fò-ghâir-u
A laugh, <i>m.</i>	gàire,	gâir-u
Weeping, <i>m.</i>	gal; gul,	gall; güll
Sorrow, <i>m.</i>	mulad; bròn,	müll'at; brôn
A sigh, <i>f.</i>	osna; asunn,	os'nnu; os'unn
Sleep, <i>m.</i>	cadal; codal,	cat'tull; cot'tull
Pleasure, <i>m.</i>	toileachas,	toil'uch-us
Joy, <i>m.</i>	aoibhneas,	ûiv'nus
Pain, <i>m.</i>	cràdh,	krâ'gh
Hunger, <i>m.</i>	acras,	ach'qrus
Thirst, <i>m.</i>	pathadh,	pah'ugh

DISEASES OF THE BODY.

Easlaintean a chuirp.

A disease, <i>f.</i>	easlaint	ess'slläignt (liq.)
An illness, <i>m.</i>	tinneas,	tign'us (liq.)
A disorder, <i>f.</i>	éucail,	é'q-él
The toothache, <i>m.</i>	an dëudiogh,	un dëit-ugh
A swoon, <i>m.</i>	néul,	gné'll (liq.)
A fainting, <i>f.</i>	{ laigsinn, or faillinn,	llaik'shign (liq.) fâigl'ign (liq.)
An itching, <i>m.</i>	tachus,	tach'us
Deafness, <i>f.</i>	buidhre,	büir'u
Madness, <i>m.</i>	cuthach,	qu'uch
Rheumatism, <i>f.</i>	lòini,	llò-ni
A fever, <i>m.</i>	fiabhrus,	fïu'rus
A fit, <i>m.</i>	téum,	tshÿ'é'm

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A shivering, <i>f.</i>	grìs; crith,	grì'sh; crih'
Delirium, <i>f.</i>	bàini,	bâ'nh-ni

ACCIDENTS, REMEDIES.

Tuiteamais, Leigheis.

An accident, <i>m.</i>	tuiteamas,	tüh'tyüm-us,
A scratch, <i>f.</i>	sgriob,	scri'p
An excoriation, <i>m.</i>	rùsgadh,	rüs'qugh
A wrest, <i>m.</i>	sniomb,	sgniäv (liq.)
A sprain, <i>m.</i>	caisleachadh,	cash'glyuch-ugh (liq)
A swelling, <i>m.</i>	at,	ah't
A tumour, <i>m.</i>	màn,	mân'h'n
A boil, <i>f.</i>	neasgaid,	gnÿsk'ëit, (liq.)
A bruise, <i>m.</i>	bruthadh,	brü'ugh
A squeeze, <i>m.</i>	fàsghadh,	fâ's-cugh
A wound, <i>m.</i>	leòn,	glyô'n (liq.)
A hurt, <i>m.</i>	dochun,	doch'unn
A burning, <i>m.</i>	losgadh,	llòs'cugh
A scar, <i>f.</i>	athailt,	ah'igt, (liq.)
A cold, <i>m.</i>	cnatan,	kranh'tan
A cough, <i>m.</i>	casad,	kas'ut
A medicine, <i>f.</i>	cungaidh,	küng'í
A purge, <i>f.</i>	burgaid,	bür'ug-ëit
A plaster, <i>m.</i>	plàs,	pllá'st

OF THE MIND.

Mu'n Inntinn.

The soul, <i>m.</i>	an t-anum,	un tan'um
Reason, <i>f.</i>	tuigse,	tuik'shu
Common sense, <i>f.</i>	toinnisg,	toin'ishk
Understanding, <i>f.</i>	tùrsuinn,	türs'ign, (liq.)
Sense, <i>m.</i>	ciall,	kÿull
Thought, <i>f.</i>	smuain,	smüäin
Judgment, <i>m.</i>	breathnachadh,	brén'uch-ugh
Imagination, <i>m.</i>	beachd,	béchq
Fancy, <i>f.</i>	meanmna,	mén'ém-nu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Will, <i>f.</i>	toil,	toil
Desire, <i>m.</i>	iarrtus; togradh,	iurr'tus; tòq'ru
Knowledge, <i>m.</i>	eòlas,	ïò'llus
Memory, <i>f.</i>	meoghair,	mÿ'ò'ir
Recollection, <i>f.</i>	cuimhne,	cui'nu
Hope, <i>m.</i>	dòchus,	dô'chus
Fear, <i>m.</i>	eagal,	eq'u'll
Shame, <i>f.</i>	nàire,	nnânhr'ÿu
Dread, <i>m.</i>	uamhas,	üânhr'vass
Grief, <i>m.</i>	bròn,	brón
Despair, <i>m.</i>	éu-dòchas,	é-dô'chus
Terror, <i>f.</i>	oillt,	uigl't, (liq.)

VIRTUES OF THE MIND.

Subhailcean na h-inntinn.

Virtue, <i>f.</i>	subhailc,	süh'aïlk
Charity, <i>m.</i>	oirchios,	oïr'i-chÿus
Justice, <i>m.</i>	ceartas	kÿars'tus
Temperance, <i>f.</i>	stuamachd,	stüâm'uchq
Modesty, <i>f.</i>	malltachd,	mânhl'l'tuchq
Bashfulness, <i>f.</i>	nàrachd,	nnânhr'uchq
Politeness, <i>m.</i>	suairceas,	süüir'kÿus
Honesty, <i>m.</i>	ionracas,	ïünhr'ru-cus
Sweetness, <i>m.</i>	grinneas,	grign'us, (liq.)
Goodness, <i>m.</i>	mathas,	mah'us
Patience, <i>f.</i>	foighidinn,	fuï'i-dign, (liq.)
Prudence, <i>f.</i>	criondachd,	crïun'duchq
Industry, <i>m.</i>	dicheall,	dí'chÿull
Honour, <i>f.</i>	onoir,	on'èr
Economy, <i>f.</i>	caontachd,	kû'n-tuchq
Wisdom, <i>m.</i>	gliocas,	glÿuch'cus
Courage, <i>f.</i>	misneach,	mish'gnÿuch, (liq.)
Innocence, <i>m.</i>	neochiontas,	gnÿo'chÿun-tus (liq.)
Generosity, <i>f.</i>	féill,	fé'gl, (liq.)
Boldness, <i>f.</i>	dànachd,	dânhr'uchq
Emulation, <i>f.</i>	farpais,	farp'èsh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Pity, <i>m.</i>	truas,	trü'üs
Penitence, <i>m.</i>	aithreachas,	aïr'uch-us
Hardihood, <i>m.</i>	cruadal,	erüü'dall
Gratitude, <i>f.</i>	taingealachd,	taing'gÿall-uchq

VICES OF THE MIND.

Dubhailcean na h-inntinn.

Vice, <i>f.</i>	dubhailc,	duh'äilk
Avarice, <i>m.</i>	an gionach,	ung gÿun'uch
Pride, <i>f.</i>	spòrs; pròis,	spòr's; prò'sh
Envy, <i>m.</i>	farmad,	far'am-ut
Ignorance, <i>m.</i>	aineolas,	aïn'íoll-us
Idleness, <i>m.</i>	diamhanas,	diä'van-us
Gluttony, <i>f.</i>	geòcaireachd,	gÿó'chq-ir-èchd
Calumny, <i>f.</i>	cùl-chainnt,	cùll'chaignt, (liq.)
Impudence, <i>m.</i>	ladarnas,	llat'arr-nnus
Cowardice, <i>f.</i>	gealtachd,	gÿall'tuchq
Cruelty, <i>f.</i>	cruadadas,	crüä'dall-us
Ambition, <i>f.</i>	meud-mhór,	mèt-vòr'
Hatred, <i>m.</i>	fuath,	füäh
Anger, <i>f.</i>	fearg,	fèr'aq
Revenge, <i>m.</i>	diùbhaltas,	dïü'ull-tus
Theft, <i>f.</i>	mèirle,	mè'r-glÿu, (liq.)
Perfidy, <i>f.</i>	foill,	fuìgl, (liq.)
A lie, <i>f.</i>	bréug,	bré'q
Drunkenness, <i>f.</i>	misg,	mishk
Haughtiness, <i>m.</i>	àrdan,	âr'tan
Prodigality, <i>m.</i>	anacaitheamb,	an'a-kaïh'uv
A grudge, <i>m.</i>	diùm,	dïüm

FOOD AND DRINK.

Biadh 'us Deoch.

Nourishment, } <i>f.</i>	beatha, or teachd-	béh'u,
	antir,	tÿèchq-un-tshìr',
A meal, } <i>m.</i>	lòn bidh, or	lló'n bí'gh,
	longadh,	llóng'gu,

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Food, <i>m.</i>	biadh,	biŭgh
Bread, <i>m.</i>	aran,	ar'an
Oatmeal cake,	aran coirce,	ar'an koir'kÿu
Barley bread,	— eòrna,	— iò'r-nnu
Wheat bread,	— cruinneachd,	— cruin'nÿuchq
Rye bread,	— seacail,	— shÿòq'cuigl(liq)
A bit, <i>m.</i>	criman,	krim'an
A slice, <i>f.</i>	snaois,	snnù'sh
Fish, <i>m.</i>	iasg,	iŭsq
Flesh, <i>f.</i>	feòil,	fÿó'íl
Boiled meat, <i>f.</i>	feòil bhruich,	fÿó'íl vrüich
Roast meat, <i>f.</i>	feòil ròiste,	fÿó'íl rró'sh-tÿu
Venison, <i>f.</i>	sithean,	shih'unn
An egg, <i>m.</i>	ubh,	ügh
Cheese, <i>m.</i>	càise,	kâ'shu
Beef, <i>f.</i>	mairt-fheoil,	marsht'él
Mutton, <i>f.</i>	muilt-fheoil,	müigl't'él, (liq.)
Lamb, <i>f.</i>	uain-fheoil,	üain'él
Veal, <i>f.</i>	laoigh-fheoil,	llüigh'él
Pork, <i>f.</i>	muic-fheoil,	müichk'él
Goat's flesh,	gaidhr'-fheoil,	güir'él
Tripe, <i>f.</i>	maodal,	múnh'dll
Ablood pudding <i>m.</i>	crétheachan,	cré'uch-an
A stuffed pudding,	marag, <i>f.</i>	mar'ak
Minced meat, <i>f.</i>	biadh pronn,	biügh próunn
A haggis, <i>f.</i>	taigeis,	taik'ësh
Porridge, <i>m.</i>	lite, or	glih'tÿu, (liq.)
	brochan,	broch'an
Sowins, <i>f.</i>	cà'bhrigh,	cäü'rich
Brose, <i>m.</i>	bruthaiste,	brü'ësh-tÿu
Meal, <i>f.</i>	min,	mĭn
Pease, <i>f.</i>	peasair,	pess'ir
Beans, <i>f.</i>	pònair,	pó'n-ir
Wine, <i>m.</i>	fion,	fĭan, or fĭ'n
Beer, <i>m.</i>	leann,	glÿéünn, (liq.)
Black beer, <i>f.</i>	bedir,	bÿôir
Whisky, <i>m.</i>	uisge beatha,	uĭsh'kÿu bèh'u

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Milk, <i>m.</i>	bainne,	baġn'gnŷu, (liq.)
Cream, <i>m.</i>	cè; ciath,	kê; kġa
Whey, <i>m.</i>	méug,	mĕōq; mé'q

SEASONINGS, &c.

Blasrachd, &c.

Salt, <i>m.</i>	salun,	sall'un
Spices, <i>m.</i>	spġsreadh,	spġ'sh-rugh
Vinegar, <i>m.</i>	fion géur,	fġ'n gŷé'r
Oil, <i>f.</i>	ola,	oll'llu
Butter, <i>m.</i>	im,	ġ'm, or imm
Gravy, <i>m.</i>	sùgh,	sūgh
Sauce, <i>f.</i>	brġgh,	brġ

MEN'S APPAREL.

Uigheam fhirionach.

Cloth, <i>m.</i>	aodach,	û'duch
Home made cloth, <i>m.</i>	clò,	klò
Clothes, <i>f.</i>	uigheam,	ũ-um
A suit, <i>f.</i>	deise,	dŷesh'u
A cap, <i>m.</i>	currachd,	cũrr'uchq
A hat, <i>f.</i>	ad,	att
A coat, <i>m.</i>	còta,	còh'tu
A vest, <i>f.</i>	peitag,	peh'tŷak,
Trowsers, <i>f.</i>	briogais,	brġq'ish
Drawers, <i>f.</i>	dradhais,	drah'ish
Hose,	osain,	oss'èn
Shoes,	brògan,	brò'q-un
A plaid, <i>m.</i>	breacan,	brġch'kan
A kilt, <i>m.</i>	feile beag,	fel'u-beq'
A belted plaid,	breacan an fhéili'	brġch'can un é-li
A belt, <i>m.</i>	crios,	kriss
A pin, <i>m.</i>	dealg,	dŷall'ak
A shirt, <i>f.</i>	léine,	glé'nu (liq)
Sleeves,	muilichinean,	mũll'ich-ign-un (liq)

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Buttons,	cnaip,	kraïhp
A handkerchief, <i>f.</i>	neapacin,	gné'pi-kin
A watch, <i>f.</i>	uaireadair,	ũäir'ut-ér,
Boots,	bòtainean,	bô'h-tugn-ÿun (liq.)
Spurs,	spuir,	spüir

WOMEN'S APPAREL.

Uigbeam Bhoireanach.

A petticoat, <i>m.</i>	cota bàn,	coh-tu-bâ'n
A gown, <i>m.</i>	gùn,	gū'nhn
Corsets, <i>m.</i>	cliabhan,	cliu'van
A ribbon, <i>m.</i>	stìm,	shtí'm
A knot, <i>m.</i>	dos,	doss
Tags, tassels,	babagan,	bap'a-gun
Curls,	caisreagan,	cash'ra-gun
Trinkets,	aigleanan,	aïk'lèn-un
Gloves,	làmhainean,	llânh'ign-un (liq.)
A mantle, <i>f.</i>	tonnag,	tôn'aq
A matron's cap, <i>f.</i>	sùbag,	sũ'p-aq

OF A HOUSE.

Mu thigh.

The wall, <i>m.</i>	am balla,	um ball'lu
Buildings, <i>f.</i>	treothair,	trÿo'ir
A building, <i>f.</i>	aitreamh,	aïht'riv
A beam, <i>f.</i>	sail,	sail
A post, <i>m.</i>	gobhal,	gó'ull
A side-beam, <i>m.</i>	taobhan,	tû'v-an
Side standards,	aitnean,	aïht'nÿugn (liq.)
The roof, <i>f.</i>	an druim,	un druim
The roof-tree,	am maide droma,	um maïtsh'u drò-mu
The thatch, <i>m.</i>	an tuthadh,	un tüh'ugh
A door, <i>m.</i>	dorus,	dor'us
A window, <i>f.</i>	uineag,	uïgn'aq (liq.)
A vent, <i>m.</i>	luidheir,	llu'ër

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A hearth, <i>m.</i>	teintein,	těign'tyèn (liq.)
The floor, <i>m.</i>	an t-ùrlar,	un tūr'-llar
A partition, <i>f.</i>	clàiridh,	cllà'ri
A room, <i>m.</i>	seòmar,	shyô'm-ur
A stair, <i>f.</i>	staidhir,	stai'ir
A ladder, <i>m.</i>	fàradh,	fâ'rugh

HOUSE-FURNITURE.

Earnais tighe.

A table, <i>m.</i>	bòrd,	bô'rt
A chair, <i>f.</i>	cathair,	kah'ér
A stool, <i>m.</i>	furm,	fūr'um
A chest, <i>f.</i>	ciste,	kish'tyū
A pot, <i>f.</i>	poit,	poiht
A pan, <i>f.</i>	aghain,	u'ign (liq.)
A tub, <i>f.</i>	cùdain ; tuba,	cū't-ign; tūp'u (liq.)
A beaker or bicker, <i>m.</i>	meadar, <i>m.</i>	mēt'tur
A cogue or cog, <i>f.</i>	cuach ; cuman,	cū'uch ; cūm'an
A ladle, <i>m.</i>	ladar ; liadh,	llat'tur ; llūgh
A spoon, <i>f.</i>	spàin,	spā'in, or spē'n
A knife, <i>f.</i>	sgian,	skīān
A fork, <i>m.</i>	gramaiche,	gram'ich'u
A plate, <i>m.</i>	truinnseir,	truinhsh'ér
A cup, <i>m. f.</i>	corn ; cuach,	cōrn ; cūch
A bed, <i>f.</i>	leaba,	gl'yép'u (liq.)
A bed-cover, <i>m.</i>	brat,	braht
A blanket, <i>f.</i>	plaidè,	pllaìt'u
Sheets,	plaithean lìn,	pllaìh'un gl'ín (liq.)
Curtains,	sgàilean,	skâil'un
A pair of bellows, <i>m.</i>	balg séididh,	ball'aq shê'tshi
— of tongs, <i>m.</i>	clodha,	clló'u
— of snuffers, <i>m.</i>	smàladair,	smanhll'ut-ér
An oven, <i>f.</i>	àmhuin,	ānh'ūign (liq.)
A pail, <i>f.</i>	cuineag,	cūign'aq (liq.)
A lamp, <i>m.</i>	crùisgein,	crūsh'kyèn
A candle, <i>f.</i>	coinneal,	cūign'n'yull (liq.)

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A candlestick, <i>m.</i>	coinnleir,	cuĩ'glÿèr (liq.)
A looking-glass, <i>m.</i>	sgàthan,	skâ'an
A bottle, <i>f.</i>	serrag,	shÿar'aq
A glass, <i>f.</i>	glaine,	glluĩ'u

OF A TOWN.

Mu Bhaile.

A town, <i>m.</i>	baile,	baĩ'u
A city, <i>f.</i>	caithir,	cal'ir
A church, <i>f.</i>	eaglais,	eq'lluĩsh
An inn, <i>m.</i>	tigh òsda,	tuĩ ó's-tu
A tavern, <i>m.</i>	tigh tàirne,	tuĩ tâir'gnÿu (liq.)
A shop, <i>m.</i>	bùth,	bũ'h
A house, <i>m.</i>	tigh,	tuĩh
A street, <i>f.</i>	sràid ; stràid,	srâit ; strâit
A passage, <i>m.</i>	rathad,	rrah'ut
A bridge, <i>f.</i>	drochaid,	droch'it
A school-house <i>m.</i>	tigh sgoile,	tuĩh scoĩ'u
A school, <i>f.</i>	sgoil,	scoĩl
A college, <i>f.</i>	àrd-sgoil,	ârt-scoĩl
An infirmary, <i>m.</i>	tigh-eiridin,	tuĩh eĩr'it-ign (liq.)
A court house, <i>m.</i>	tigh mòid,	tuĩh mòit
A market-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh margaidh,	tuĩh mar'ak-i
A bake-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh fuinidh,	tuĩh fũ'gn'i (liq.)
A slaughter house,	tigh slachdraidh, <i>m.</i>	tuĩh sllachq'ri
A market, <i>m.</i>	margadh,	mar'ak-ugh
The corn-market <i>m.</i>	margadh a ghràin,	mar'ak-ugh-u-ghràĩu
The flesh — <i>m.</i>	— na feòla,	— nu fyõ'll-u
The fish — <i>m.</i>	— an éisg	— un é'shk
The poultry — <i>m.</i>	— nan éun,	— nun é'n
A brew-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh togalach,	tuĩh tók'all uch
A foundery, <i>f.</i>	fùrnais,	fũ'r-nèsh
A tanyard, <i>f.</i>	lann chairtidh,	lläunn charst'i
A stable, <i>m.</i>	stàbul,	stâh'pull
A cart, <i>f.</i>	cairt,	karsht
A wheel, <i>m.</i>	rotha,	rol'u

OF A CHURCH.

Mu Eaglais.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
The altar, <i>f.</i>	an altair,	un allt'ír
The pulpit, <i>f.</i>	a chrannag,	u chrann'ak
A bell, <i>m.</i>	clag,	kllaq
The churchyard, <i>m.</i>	an cladh,	ung kllugh
A grave, <i>f.</i>	uaigh,	üäigh
A coffin, <i>f.</i>	ciste mhairbh,	kish'tÿu ver'iv

CEREMONIES OF THE CHURCH.

Deasghnathan na h-eaglais.

A burial, <i>m.</i>	tiodhlacadh,	tÿull'u-cugh
A sermon, <i>f.</i>	searmoin,	shÿér'um-èn
The text, <i>m.</i>	an teagasg,	un tÿeq'usk
A psalm, <i>f.</i>	salm,	sal'am
A prayer, <i>f.</i>	ùrnuigh,	ür'gni (liq.)
Singing, <i>f.</i>	seinn,	sheign (liq.)
A sacrament, <i>f.</i>	sàcramaid,	sâch'cru-mèit
Baptism, <i>m.</i>	am baisteadh,	um bash'tÿugh
Marriage, <i>m.</i>	pòsadh,	pò's-ugh
A session, <i>m.</i>	seisein,	sheish'èn
A fine, <i>m.</i>	ùmhladh,	ünb'llugh

OF COMMERCE AND TRADES.

Mu mharsandachd agus mu chéirdean.

A merchant, <i>m.</i>	{ ceannaiche, or marsanda,	kÿènn'ich-u mar'sn-du
A shopkeeper, <i>m.</i>	fear bùth,	fèr bÿh
A trade, <i>f.</i>	ceaird,	kÿâirt, or kèirt
A printer, <i>m.</i>	clòthadear,	kllò'h-ut-èr
A dyer, <i>m.</i>	dathadear,	dah'ut-èr
A mason, <i>m.</i>	clachair,	kllach'èr
A joiner, <i>m.</i>	saor,	sû'r
A cooper, <i>m.</i>	cùbair,	cù'p-èr
A smith, <i>m.</i>	gobha,	gòh'u

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A baker, <i>m.</i>	fuinneadair,	füügn'ut-èr (liq.)
A butcher, <i>m.</i>	feòladair,	fÿò'll-ut-èr
A tanner, <i>m.</i>	cairtear,	carsht'èr
A shoemaker, <i>m.</i>	gréusaiche,	{ grías'ich-u; grês'ich-u
A tailor, <i>m.</i>	tàillear,	tâïgl'èr (liq.)
A saddler, <i>m.</i>	diollaidear,	dÿull'ut-èr
A weaver, <i>m.</i>	figheadair,	fih'ut-èr
A maltster, <i>m.</i>	brachadair,	brach'ut-èr
A gardener,	gàradear,	gâ'r-ut-èr
A brewer, <i>m.</i>	grùdaire,	grūd'i-ru
A fletcher, <i>m.</i>	leisdear,	glÿesh'tÿèr (liq.)
A turner, <i>m.</i>	tuairnear,	tûair'gnÿèr (liq.)
A foxhunter, <i>m.</i>	brochdear,	brochq'èr
A mariner, <i>m.</i>	maraiche,	mar'-ich-u

IMPLEMENTS OF TRADE.

Buill oibre.

A hammer, <i>m.</i>	òrd,	ò'rt
A plane, <i>m.</i>	locair,	llochq'ir
A saw, <i>m.</i>	tuireasg; sàbh,	tüür'usq; sâ'v
An adze, <i>f.</i>	tâl,	tâll
An axe, <i>f.</i>	tuadh,	tûägh
An auger, <i>m.</i>	toradh,	torr'u
A vise, <i>m.</i>	gramaiche,	gram'ich-u
A chisel, <i>f.</i>	gilb,	gil'ip
A last, <i>m.</i>	ceap,	kèhp
An awl, <i>m.</i>	minidh,	min'i
Pincers, <i>f.</i>	durcais,	dür'cash
A needle, <i>f.</i>	snàthad,	snnânh'ut
Scissors, <i>m.</i>	siosar,	shiss'ar
Shears, <i>f.</i>	deamhais,	dÿèh'ish; or dènh'ish
A loom, <i>f.</i>	beairt,	bèrsht
A shuttle, <i>m.</i>	spàl,	spâ'll
A reed, <i>f.</i>	slinn,	sqli'gn (liq.)
A spade, <i>m.</i>	coibe,	cuïp'u

English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

A knife, <i>f.</i>	sgian,	skiän
A crow-bar, <i>f.</i>	geamhlag,	gÿê'nh-lÿaq
A wedge, <i>m.</i>	geinn,	gé'ign (liq.)
Compasses, <i>m.</i>	gobhal-ruinn,	gò'ull ru'ign (liq.)
A mall, <i>m.</i>	farachan,	far'a-chan

RURAL AFFAIRS.

Nithean dùchail.

The country, <i>f.</i>	an dùthaich,	un dū'ich
A hill, <i>m.</i>	monadh,	mon'ugh
A mountain, <i>f.</i>	beinn,	bé'ign (liq.)
A valley, <i>m.</i>	srath; strath,	srah; strah
A river, <i>f.</i>	amhuin,	äü'ign (liq.)
A bank, <i>f.</i>	bruach,	brüäch
A field, <i>m.</i>	raon; achadh,	rrû'n; ach'u
A flock, <i>f.</i>	tréud,	trét
Black cattle, <i>m.</i>	crodh,	cròh
Sheep,	caoirich,	cû'rich
Goats,	gabhair,	gò'ir
A cot, <i>m.</i>	bothan,	boh'an
A fold,	crò; <i>m.</i> mainnir, <i>f.</i>	crò; maing'gir
A fank, <i>m.</i>	fanng,	fang'q
Wood, <i>f.</i>	coille,	cu'igl'glÿu (liq.)
Heath, <i>m.</i>	fraoch,	frû'ch
Grass, <i>m.</i>	féur,	fé'r; fè'r; fiar

AGRICULTURE.

Tuathanas.

Peasantry, <i>f.</i>	tuath,	tüä
A farm, <i>f.</i>	gabhail,	gah'él
A lease, <i>f.</i>	aonta,	û'n-tu
Cattle, <i>f.</i>	féudail,	fé'daïl
A horse, <i>m.</i>	each,	éch (ch as in loch)
An ox, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav; däuinh
A plough, <i>m.</i>	crann,	cräünn
A furrow, <i>f.</i>	clais,	clash

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A yoke, <i>f.</i>	cuingg,	cũing'k, or cũi
A withe, <i>m.</i>	gad,	gatt
A chain, <i>f.</i>	slabhruidh,	slläũ'ri
A halter, <i>m.</i>	taod,	tũ't
Manure, <i>m.</i>	mathach,	mah'uch
Ploughing, <i>m.</i>	treabhadh,	trỹo'ugh
A harrow, <i>f.</i>	cliath,	clĩa
A ditch, <i>f.</i>	stannng,	stang'q
A trench, <i>f.</i>	dig,	dĩ'k
Land, <i>m.</i>	fearann,	fẽr'unn
Ground, <i>m.</i>	talamh,	tall'uv
Lime, <i>m.</i>	aol,	ũ'll
Clay, <i>f.</i>	crẽ; criadh,	crẽ; crĩa
Wreck, sea-weed, <i>f.</i>	feamuin,	fẽm'ign (liq.)
Cast-ware, <i>m.</i>	ròd,	rrò't
A dung-hill, <i>m.</i>	dùn,	dũ'n
A garden, <i>m.</i>	lios,	gliss (liq.)
A rake, <i>m.</i>	ràsdal; ràchdan,	rã's-tull; rã'ch-can
A dibble, <i>f.</i>	pleadhag,	plẽh'ak
Reaping, <i>f.</i>	buain,	bũãin
A sickle, <i>m.</i>	corran,	corr'rran
A scythe,	speal; <i>f.</i> fal, <i>m.</i>	spỹẽll; fãll
A sheaf, <i>f.</i>	sguab,	scũãp
A shock, <i>f.</i>	adag,	at'ak
A hay-cock, <i>m.</i>	turadan,	tũrr'ut-an
A stack, <i>f.</i>	cruach,	crũãch
Grain, <i>m.</i>	siol,	shĩũll
A barn, <i>m.</i>	sabhul,	sãũ'-ull
Stubble, <i>f.</i>	fasbhuain,	fass'ign (liq.)
Chaff, <i>m.</i>	moll,	mõũll
Crop, <i>m.</i>	bàrr,	bã'rr
Straw, <i>m.</i>	fodar,	fot'tur
A straw or hayrope, <i>m.</i>	siaman, <i>m.</i>	shĩa'man
A flail, <i>m.</i>	buailten,	bũãigl'tỹẽn (liq.)

FRUITS.

Measan.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
An apple, <i>m.</i>	ubhal,	ü'ull
A pear, <i>m.</i>	péur,	pé'rr
A cherry, <i>f.</i>	siris,	shir'ish
Geans, <i>m.</i>	gingis,	ging'g-ish
Plums, <i>m.</i>	plùmbais,	pllū'm-bish
Strawberries, <i>m.</i>	suth làir,	süh-lläir'
Gooseberries, <i>f.</i>	gròiseadain,	grò'sh-èit-un
Berries (in general)	dearcán, <i>f.</i>	dÿark'un
A whortleberry, <i>f.</i>	braoileag,	brüil'ak
Raspberries, <i>f.</i>	suitheagan,	suï'ak-un
Brambleberries, <i>f.</i>	sméuran,	smê'run; smiä'run
Hips, <i>f.</i>	mucagan,	müchk'aq-un
Haws, <i>f.</i>	sgeachagan,	skÿèch'aq-un
Sloes, <i>f.</i>	àirneagan,	âr'gnÿak'un (liq.)
Service berries, } (rowans) <i>m.</i> }	caoran,	cû'rr-unn

VEGETABLES.

Lusan.

Greens, <i>m.</i>	càl gorm,	càll gor'um
Cabbage, <i>m.</i>	càl ceairtleach,	càll kèrsh'glÿuch (liq.)
A turnip, <i>f.</i>	nèp,	gnÿèhp (liq.)
A carrot, <i>m.</i>	curran,	cür'r'ran
Potatoes, <i>m.</i>	buntàta,	bün-tàh'tu

WILD PLANTS.

Luibhean fiadhaich.

Nettles, <i>f.</i>	deanntag,	dÿèiün n'tak
Hemlock, <i>f.</i>	iteotha,	i-tÿo'u
Dock, <i>f.</i>	copag,	coh'ak
Sorrel, <i>f.</i>	sealbhadh,	shÿall'u-vak
Bugloss, <i>m.</i>	am bog-lus,	um bók'-llus
Chicken-weed, <i>m.</i>	fiodh,	fliugh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Moss, <i>f.</i>	còineach,	cōign'uch (liq.)
Fern, <i>m.</i>	raineach,	rrain'uch
Lichen, <i>m.</i>	cnotul,	cronh'tull

TREES.

Craobhan.

A tree, <i>f.</i>	craobh,	crú'v
An ash tree, <i>f.</i>	—— uinnsinn,	— uinh'shign(liq.)
A fir tree, <i>f.</i>	—— ghiubhais,	— yü'ish
An elm tree, <i>f.</i>	—— leamhain,	— glyév'èn (liq.)
A willow tree, <i>f.</i>	—— sheilich,	— hel'ich
A service tree, <i>f.</i>	—— chaoirinn,	— chú'r-ign (liq.)
A thorn tree, <i>f.</i>	—— sgithich,	— skih'ich
An aspen tree, <i>f.</i>	—— chrithinn,	— chrih'ign (liq.)
A yew tree, <i>f.</i>	—— iubhair,	— iü'ir
A vine tree, <i>m.</i>	fionan,	fí'n-an; fían'an
The bark, <i>f.</i>	cairt,	carsht
A branch, <i>f.</i>	géug,	gy'é'q, gyaq
The root, <i>m.</i>	am bun,	um bühn
The top, <i>m.</i>	am bàr,	um bà'r
The roots, <i>m.</i>	am frèumh,	um frènhv

VEGETATION.

Fàs.

The sap, <i>m.</i>	an snothach,	{ un snnonh'uch, or sno'uch
Blossom, <i>m.</i>	blàth,	bllâ'h
A leaf, <i>f.</i>	duilleag,	düig'lak (liq.)
Foliage, <i>m.</i>	duilleach,	düig'l'uch (liq.)
A shoot, <i>m.</i>	meangan,	meng'gan
A twig, <i>f.</i>	bunnsag,	bünh'sak
A sapling, <i>m.</i>	ògan,	ó'can
The pitch, <i>m.</i>	an glaodhan,	ung gllú'gh-an
Rosin, <i>f.</i>	bìdh	bí
The seed, <i>f.</i>	an fhras,	un rass
The kernel, <i>f.</i>	an éitne,	un é'ht-nu
A bud, <i>f.</i>	gucag,	güch'cak

METALS.

Meatailtean.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Gold, <i>m.</i>	òr,	ò'rr
Silver, <i>m.</i>	airget,	ér'èk-ut
Iron, <i>m.</i>	iarunn,	iùrr'un
Pewter, <i>m.</i>	feòdar; fleòdar	fÿò'tur; flÿò'tur
Lead, <i>f.</i>	luaidhe,	llüü'í
Tin, <i>f.</i>	stàin,	stáinhn

ASTRONOMY.

Réull-eolas.

The sky, <i>f.</i>	an spéur,	un spér'r
The east, <i>f.</i>	an ear,	un gnÿ'èr (liq.)
The west, <i>f.</i>	an iar,	un gnÿ'ar (liq.)
The north, <i>f.</i>	an àirde tuadh,	un àir'tÿu tüä
The south, <i>f.</i>	an àirde deas,	un àir'tÿu dÿess
A star, <i>f.</i>	runnag; réul	rrünn'ak; rré'll
The sun, .	a ghrian,	u ghriän
The moon, <i>f.</i>	a ghealach,	u yiall'uch
The pleiades, <i>m.</i>	an grioglachan	ung griq'lluch-an
Charles's wain, <i>m.</i>	an crann,	ung cräünn
The aurora borealis,	na fir chlis,	na fir-chlish'
An eclipse, <i>m.</i>	duabhar,	düä'ur
A meteor, <i>f.</i>	caoir,	cûir

GEOGRAPHY.

Cruinneolas.

The globe, <i>m.</i>	an cruinne,	ung cruign'u (liq.)
A continent, <i>m.</i>	tir mòr,	tsbir-mör
Asia, <i>f.</i>	an Aisi,	un â'sbi
Africa, <i>f.</i>	an Afric,	un â'frik
America, <i>m.</i>	America,	a-mer'i-cal
Europe, <i>f.</i>	an roinn eorpa,	un ruign iör'pu
An empire, <i>f.</i>	ìmpireachd,	ím-pir-uchk
A kingdom, <i>f.</i>	rìgheachd,	rrí'uchk

OF MUSIC.

Mu Cheòl.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Music, <i>m.</i>	ceòl,	kÿò'll
Melody, <i>m.</i>	binneas,	bign'us (liq.)
A tune, <i>m.</i>	port,	porst
An air or melody,	fonn; <i>m. séis, f.</i>	föünn; shé'sh
A song, <i>m.</i>	òran,	ó'ran
A note, <i>m.</i>	ponng,	pöüng
Tune, temperament,	gleus, <i>m.</i>	glé'ss
A shake, <i>m.</i>	gearradh,	gÿarr'ugh
Taste, <i>m.</i>	blas,	blass
Execution, <i>f.</i>	fileantachd,	fil'ann-tuchq
A performer, <i>m.</i>	fear ciùil,	fër kÿüil

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Abhaidhean Ciùil.

A harp, <i>f.</i>	clàrsach,	ellá'r-such
A pipe, <i>f.</i>	piob,	píp
A bagpipe, <i>f.</i>	piob mhòr,	pip-vōr'
The chanter, <i>m.</i>	am feadan,	um fet'tan
The reed, <i>f.</i>	an rifeid,	rri'f'èit
The large drone, <i>m.</i>	an dos mòr,	un doss mōr
The less drones, <i>m.</i>	na duis bheaga,	nu düsh vec'cu
A drone reed, <i>m.</i>	goth,	goh
The mouth piece,	an gaothaire, <i>m.</i>	ung gû'h-ir-u
The valve, <i>m.</i>	an siunnach,	un shÿünn'uch
The bag, <i>m.</i>	am màla,	um mân'hllu
A violin, <i>f.</i>	fidheall,	fì'ull
A string, <i>f.</i>	téud,	tshé't
A peg, <i>m.</i>	cnagan,	crak'an
A jews harp, <i>f.</i>	tromb,	tröüm
A flageolet, <i>f.</i>	fideag,	fì'tÿak
A whistle, <i>f.</i>	feadag,	fet'tak

OF THE EARTH.

Mu'n Talamh.

An island,	eilen; <i>m. i f.</i>	eil'én; î
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English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A promontory,	rughd,	rü'u
A cape, <i>f</i> ,	maol,	mû'll
An isthmus, <i>m</i> .	tairbeart,	tér'up-arst
A desert, <i>f</i> .	fàsach,	fâ's-uch
A rock, (on land) <i>f</i> .	creag,	kreq
A rock, (in the sea) <i>f</i> .	sgeir,	skeir
A road, <i>m</i> .	rathad,	rrah'ut

OF THE WATER.

Mu'n uisge.

The ocean, <i>m</i> .	an cuan,	ung cüän
The sea, <i>f</i> .	a mhuir,	u vüir
An arm of the sea,	loch, <i>m</i> .	lloch
A bay, <i>m</i> .	camus; òban,	kam'us ó'p-an
A creek, <i>m</i> .	sàilen,	sâil-èn
The tide, <i>m</i> .	γan seòl mara,	un shÿô'll mar'u
	γan sruth,	un srüh
A lake, <i>m</i> .	loch uisge,	lloch uish'kÿu
A current, <i>m</i> .	sruth,	srüh
A brook, <i>m</i> .	allt,	ällt
A pond, <i>m</i> .	lochan,	lloch'an
A fountain, <i>f</i> ,	mathair uisge,	mân'h'ér üish'kÿu
A marsh, <i>f</i> .	boglach,	bók'lluch
A quagmire, <i>f</i> .	suil chritheach,	süil chrih'uch
A spring, <i>m</i> .	fuaran,	füär'an

OF THE FIRE.

Mu'n teine.

A kindling, <i>m</i> .	fadadh,	fat'agh
Flame, <i>f</i> .	lasair,	lass'ir
Smoke, <i>f</i> .	smùid,	smüitsb
A blaze, <i>m</i> .	dreòs,	drÿó'ss
A spark, <i>f</i> .	srad,	srat
Heat, <i>m</i> .	teas,	tÿess
A burning coal, <i>f</i> .	éubhal,	é'ull
A brand, <i>f</i> .	àithinn,	â'ign, (liq.)
Firewood, <i>m</i> .	connadh,	conn'ugh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Coals, <i>m.</i>	gual,	gūöll
Peats, <i>f.</i>	mòine,	móin'u
Wood, <i>m.</i>	fiodh,	figh, (gh broad.)
A fire, <i>m.</i>	gealbhan,	gy'all'a-van
Soot, <i>f.</i>	suidh,	suí
Ashes, <i>f.</i>	luatha,	llüü'u

WILD ANIMALS.

Beathaichean fiata.

A lion, <i>m.</i>	leòmhan,	glyō'un, (liq.)
A bear, <i>m.</i>	mathan,	manh'un,
A wolf, <i>m.</i>	madadh alluidh,	mat'ugh all'i
A wild boar, <i>m.</i>	torc nimhe,	tork gnih'u, (liq.)
A fox, <i>m.</i>	sionnach,	shünn'uch
A pole cat, <i>f.</i>	neas,	gniss, (liq.)
A badger, <i>m.</i>	brochd,	brochq
A deer, <i>m.</i>	fiadh,	fíugh
A stag, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav, or däu
A hind, <i>f.</i>	eilid,	el'it
A roe, <i>f.</i>	earba,	ér'up-u
A hare, <i>f.</i>	gearr,	gyêrr
A squirrel, <i>f.</i>	feòrag,	fýór-ak

TAME ANIMALS.

Beathaichean Callda.

A horse, <i>m.</i>	each,	èch
A foal, <i>m.</i>	searrach,	shyèrr'uch
A cow,	bó; <i>f.</i> mart, <i>m.</i>	bō; marst
A calf, <i>m.</i>	laogh,	llú'gh
A bull, <i>m.</i>	tarbh,	tar'av, or tar'ü
An ox, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav, or däu
A dog, <i>m.</i>	cù,	cü
A sheep, <i>f.</i>	caora,	cü'ru
A lamb, <i>f.</i>	uan,	üän

WILD BIRDS.

Eoin fhiadhaich.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
An eagle, <i>f.</i>	iolair; fìrein,	ĩull'ir; fì'ryèn
A hawk, <i>f.</i>	} seobhag, speirag,	shÿoh'uk
A glede, <i>m.</i>		clamhan,
A partridge, <i>f.</i>	péurtag,	klav'an; kllam'an
A plover, <i>f.</i>	feadag,	péurs'tak
A moor hen, <i>f.</i>	cearc fhraoich,	fet'tak
A black cock, <i>m.</i>	coileach dubh,	kÿark rrũich
A wild duck, <i>f.</i>	lach,	cũil'uch dũh
A solan goose, <i>m.</i>	sũlaire,	llach
A gull, <i>f.</i>	faoilean,	sũ'll-ir-u
A tern, <i>m.</i>	stearnain,	fũil'unn
A swan, <i>f.</i>	eala,	stÿê'rr-gnÿèn, (liq.)
A cuckoo, <i>f.</i>	cuäg; cuach,	èll'u
A thrush, <i>f.</i>	smedrach,	cũ-aq; cũũch
A black bird, <i>m.</i>	lon dubh,	smÿó'ruch
A lark, <i>f.</i>	uiseag,	llon dũh
		ũsh'ak

TAME BIRDS.

Eoin shoirbh.

A cock, <i>m.</i>	coileach,	cũil'uch
A hen, <i>f.</i>	cearc,	kÿark
A chicken, <i>f.</i>	eireag,	eĩr'ak
A goose, <i>m.</i>	geadh; giadh,	gÿê'gh; gĩagh
A gander, <i>m.</i>	gànnradh,	gãnh'rra
A gosling, <i>m.</i>	isean,	ish'èn
A duck, <i>f.</i>	tunnag,	tũnn'ak
A pigeon, <i>m.</i>	calman,	call'a-man

SEA FISHES.

Iasg Sàile.

A whale, <i>f.</i>	muc mhara,	mũchk var'u
A pelloch, <i>m.</i>	canach,	can'uch
A cod, <i>m.</i>	trosg,	trosg
A ling, <i>f.</i>	langa,	llang'gu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A gurnet, <i>m.</i>	cnòdan,	crònh'tan
A skate, <i>m.</i>	sòrn,	só'rnn
A flounder, <i>f.</i>	leòbag,	glÿō'b-ak, (liq.)
A haddock, <i>f.</i>	adag,	at'ak
A lithe, <i>f.</i>	liùbh,	glÿū, (liq.)
A dog-fish, <i>f.</i>	gobag,	góp'ak
A herring, <i>m.</i>	sgadan,	scat'tan
A seath, <i>f.</i>	cudain,	cüt'ign, (liq.)
A lobster, <i>m.</i>	giumach,	gÿüm' uch

SHELL FISH.

Maorach.

An oyster, <i>f.</i>	eisir,	esh'ir
A mussel, <i>m.</i>	fiasgan,	fias'can
A periwinkle, <i>f.</i>	faochag,	fú'ch-ak
A cockle, <i>f.</i>	coilleag,	cuigl' glÿak, (liq.)
A lampit, <i>m.</i>	bàirneach,	bâir'gnÿuch, (liq.)
Spout-fish, <i>m.</i>	mùsgain,	mū'sk-èn
Razor-fish, <i>m.</i>	mursgin,	mürs'kign, (liq.)

FRESH WATER FISHES.

Iasg uisge.

A trout, <i>m.</i>	breachd; breac,	brèchq
A pike, <i>m.</i>	geadas,	gÿet'tus
A par, <i>m.</i>	bricen,	brich'kén
An eel, <i>f.</i>	easgun,	ess'cunn
A salmon, <i>m.</i>	bradan,	brat'tan
A grilse, <i>f.</i>	bànag,	bânhn'ak

REPTILES.

Biasdan snàgach.

A serpent, <i>f.</i>	nathair,	nnanh'ir
A toad, <i>f.</i>	maol mhàgain,	mù'll vânhq'èn
A frog, <i>f.</i>	{ crâigean, <i>m.</i>	krâ'kÿèn
	} losgan,	llós'qunn
A leech, <i>f.</i>	deala,	dÿall'u
A snail, <i>f.</i>	seilcheag,	shel'ich-ak

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A caterpillar,	} burus, <i>m.</i> } buruis, <i>f.</i>	bürr'us
An earth-worm,		biadhinn,
A slug, <i>f.</i>	luguis,	bïu'ign (liq.) llük'ish

INSECTS.

Péisteagan.

A moth, <i>f.</i>	leòmunn,	glyō'm-unn
A louse, <i>f.</i>	miol,	míall
A flea, <i>f.</i>	deargan,	dÿar'uq-unn
A spider, <i>m.</i>	damhan alluidh,	danhv'an all'i
A grasshopper, <i>m.</i>	fionan feòir,	fÿūgn-an fÿó'ir
A fly, <i>f.</i>	cuilag,	cüil'aq
A butterfly, <i>m.</i>	dearabadan dé	dÿar'a-bu-dan jé
A bee, <i>m.</i>	seillein,	shÿegl'ien (liq.)
A wasp, <i>f.</i>	speach,	spèch (ch broad)

NORTHERN STATES OF EUROPE.

Dùchanan tuath na h-Eòrpa.

Russia, <i>f.</i>	Rusia,	rüsh'shi-a
Sweden, <i>f.</i>	an t-Suain,	un tüäin
Denmark, <i>f.</i>	Lochluin,	lloch'llüign (liq.)
Prussia, <i>f.</i>	Prusia,	prüsh'-shi-a
Holland, <i>f.</i>	an Olaind,	un ó'll-aínt
England, <i>f.</i>	Sasgunn,	sass'unn
Scotland, <i>f.</i>	Albinn,	all'up-ign (liq.)
Ireland, <i>f.</i>	Eirinn,	é'ir-ign (liq.)

SOUTHERN STATES OF EUROPE.

Dùchanan deas na h-Eòrpa.

France, <i>f.</i>	an Fhraing,	un rräingk
Germany, <i>f.</i>	a Ghearmailt,	u yier'am èglt (liq.)
Turkey, <i>f.</i>	an Tuirc,	un tüirk
Italy, <i>f.</i>	an Eadailt,	un ett'äillt
Spain, <i>f.</i>	an Spàinnt,	un späinh't
Greece, <i>f.</i>	a Ghréig,	u ghrék

English. Gaelic. Orthoepy.

TOWNS IN EUROPE.

Bailtean 's an roinn Eòrpa.

London, <i>m.</i>	Lunnuinn,	lunn'ign	(liq.)
Edinburgh, <i>m.</i>	Dun-éidinn,	dün-étsb'un	(liq.)
Dublin, <i>m.</i>	Bail o Cliar,	bail-o-clíür	
Rome, <i>f.</i>	an Ròimh,	un rônh'í	

NATIONAL NAMES.

Ainmean Tìreil.

A European, <i>m.</i>	*Eòrpach,	ïòr'puch	
A Russian, <i>m.</i>	Ruiseanach,	rrüsh'ën-uch	
A Swede, <i>m.</i>	Suaineach,	süäin'uch	
A Dane, <i>m.</i>	Lochluinneach,	lloch'lluinn-uch	
An Englishman, <i>m.</i>	Sassunach,	sass'un-uch	
A Scotchman, <i>m.</i>	Albanach,	all'up-un-uch	
An Irishman, <i>m.</i>	Earunnuch,	érr'-un-uch	
A Dutchman, <i>m.</i>	Dùitseach,	düit'shÿuch	
A German, <i>m.</i>	Gearmailteach,	gÿar'am-égl-tÿuch	[(liq.)
A Frenchman, <i>m.</i>	Frangach,	frang'guch	
A Spaniard, <i>m.</i>	Spàinteach,	spâign'tÿuch	(liq.)
An Italian, <i>m.</i>	Edailteach,	ett'aigl'tÿuch	(liq.)
A Greek, <i>m.</i>	Gréugach,	gré'q-uch	
A Turk, <i>m.</i>	Turcach,	türk'uch	
A Jew, <i>m.</i>	Iùdhach,	ïü'uch	
An Egyptian, <i>m.</i>	Eiphideach,	é'fit-uch	
An American, <i>m.</i>	Americanach,	a-mer'i-can-uch	
An Indian, <i>m.</i>	Innseanach,	înh'-shÿën-uch	

* The feminine of these names is formed by prefixing the word *bann* (female) to each of them; thus *bann Eorpach*, a female European, &c.

English. Gaelic. Orthoepy.

HEREDITARY TITLES.

Ainmean oighreil.

A king, <i>m.</i>	rìgh; rìogh,	rrí,
An emperor, <i>m.</i>	ìmpire,	ìm'-pir-u
A prince, <i>m.</i>	priunnsa,	prīūnh-su
A duke, <i>m.</i>	diùc,	dīuchq
A marquis, <i>m.</i>	marcus,	mar'-cuss
An earl, <i>m.</i>	iarla,	īūr'llu
A knight, <i>m.</i>	ridire,	rritsh'ir-u
A baron, <i>m.</i>	baran,	bar'-an

MISCELLANEOUS TITLES.

Ainmean éugsamhuil.

The pope, <i>m.</i>	am pàpa,	um pàh'pu
An archbishop, <i>m.</i>	àrd easbuig,	àrt ess'pik
A bishop, <i>m.</i>	easbuig,	ess'pik
A priest, <i>m.</i>	sagart,	saq'urst
A preacher, <i>m.</i>	searmoiniche,	shyar'am-èn-ich-u
A catechist, <i>m.</i>	ceistear,	kyesht'er
A judge, <i>m.</i>	breitheamh,	breh'uv
A writer, <i>m.</i>	sgribheadair,	scri'ut-ér
A notary, <i>m.</i>	nòtair,	nònh'tér
A sheriff, <i>m.</i>	siorram,	shīurr'am
A messenger, <i>m.</i>	maor,	mû'r
A bailie, <i>m.</i>	bàilidh,	bâ'gli (liq.)

OF MEASURES.

Mu Thomhaisean.

An inch, <i>f.</i>	dirleach,	ôr'glých (liq.)
A span, <i>f.</i>	réis,	rré'sh
A foot, <i>m.</i>	troidh,	truī
A yard, <i>f.</i>	slat,	sllaht
A mile, <i>m.</i>	mìle,	mī'lu
A quarter of a yard, <i>m.</i>	càrt, <i>m.</i>	càrst
A fathom, <i>m.</i>	aitheamh,	aīnh'uv

OF WEIGHTS.

Mu chothroman.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
An ounce, <i>m.</i>	ùnnsa,	ūnh'su
A quarter, <i>m.</i>	cairteal,	karsh'tshÿall
A pound, <i>m.</i>	pùnn'd,	pū'n't
A stone, <i>f.</i>	clach,	klach
A ton, <i>m.</i>	tunna,	tūnn'u

LIQUID MEASURES.

Cuimseirean dibhe.

A glass, <i>f.</i>	gloine,	glluīn'u
A gill, <i>m.</i>	siola,	shÿull'u
A mutchkin, <i>m.</i>	bodach,	bot'uch
A pint, <i>m.</i>	pinnt,	pī'n't
A chopin, <i>m.</i>	seipein,	shehp'èn
A gallon, <i>m.</i>	galan,	gall'an
A cask, <i>m.</i>	buideal,	būit'yall
A barrel, <i>m.</i>	tunna,	tūnn'u
A hogshead, <i>f.</i>	togsaid,	tòq'ètsh

OF COINS.

Mu chùineadh.

A farthing, <i>m.</i>	fedrling,	fÿô'r-gling (liq.)
A halfpenny, <i>m.</i>	bonn sè,	böünn-u shê, or shÿa
A penny, <i>f.</i>	sgilling,	skigl'ign (liq.)
Sixpence, <i>f.</i>	sè sgilling,	sê skigl'ign (liq.)
A shilling, <i>m.</i>	{ tastan,	tass'tan, [uch
	{ sgilling shassunach,	skigl'ign hass'unn-
A crown, <i>m.</i>	crùn,	crū'n (liq.)
A half crown, <i>m.</i>	leth chrun,	glech'rün (liq.)
A guinea, <i>m.</i>	gini,	gin'i
A half guinea, <i>m.</i>	leth ghini,	gleh yin'i
A pound, <i>m.</i>	punn'd sassunach,	pūnnt sass'unn-uch

OF NAMES OF MEN.

Mu ainmeau fhirionach.

Allan,	Ailein,	ail'èn
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English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Alexander,	Allastair,	all'us-tir
Andrew,	Anndra,	ăunn'dra
Angus,	Aonghas,	un'u-us
Archibald,	Gilleasbuig,	gigl-ess'pik (liq.)
Arthur,	Art,	arst
Charles,	Tearlach,	tÿâr'lluch
Colin,	Cailein,	cail'én
Donald,	Dònull,	dònh-null
Ewen,	Eóbhán,	ĩõ'un
Francis,	Frangan,	frang'can
George,	Deòrsa; Sedrus,	dÿôr'su; shÿó'rus
Gilbert,	Gileabart,	gil'u-barst
Hector,	Eachunn,	èch'unn (ch broad)
Henry,	Eanruig,	ênh'rrik
Hugh,	Uistein,	ũsh'tshén
James,	Séumas,	shé'mus
John,	Iain, Eòin,	i-én; ÿõin
Kenneth,	Coinneach,	cuĩgn'yuch (liq.)
Louis,	Ludhais,	llü'èsh
Malcom,	Callum,	call'um
Martin,	Màrtin,	mârs'tign (liq.)
Michael,	Mìcheil,	mĩ'chèl
Murdoch,	Murchadh,	mür'uch-u
Neil,	Nial,	gnĩall (liq.)
Norman,	Tormaid,	tor'om-ètsh
Paul,	Pàl,	pàll
Robert,	Rob,	rop
Samuel,	Somhairle,	sonh'ur-glÿu (liq.)
Thomas,	Tómas,	tõ'mass

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ainmean Bhoireanach.

Anna,	Anna,	ann'u
Beatrice,	Beatarais,	bel'turr-èsh
Christian,	Caristiona,	car'ish-tiân-u
Elizabeth,	Ealasaid,	èll'us-ètsh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Euphemia,	Aoirig,	ûr'rik
Grissel,	Gaorsal,	gur'sall
Helen,	Eilidh,	el'í
Jane,	Sine,	shí'nu
Janet,	Seònaid,	shÿó'n-étsh
Isabella,	Iseabal,	ish'u-ball
Katherine,	Catriona,	ka-triän-u
Lucy,	Liùsi,	lÿü'si
Margaret,	Mairireid,	mèr'ir-étsh
Mary,	Màiri,	mân'h'ri ; mè'ri
Rachel,	Raodhailt,	rû'ígl't (liq.)
Rebecca,	Beathag,	bèh'ak
Sybilla,	Sibili,	ship'i-li
Susan,	Siùsaidh,	shÿü'si

NUMBER.

	Aireamh.	Literal Translation.
1 a h-aon,	u hú'n	a 1
2 a dha,	u ghâ	a 2 (integrally)
3 a tri,	u trî	a 3 "
4 a ceithir,	u keh'ir	a 4 "
5 a cóig,	u cōik	a 5 "
6 a sè, or sia,	u shê, or shïa	a 6 "
7 a seachd,	u shêchq	a 7 "
8 a h-ochd	u hochq	an 8 "
9 a naoidh,	u nuï	a 9 "
10 a deich,	u dÿech	a 10 "
11 a h-aon déug,	u hú'n dÿé'q	an 11 "
12 a dha dhéug,	u ghâ yíé'q	a 2 and 10 "
13 a tri déug,	u trî dÿé'q	a 3 and 10 "
14 a ceithir déug,	u keh'ir dÿé'q	a 4 and 10 "
15 a cóig déug,	u cōik dÿé'q	a 5 and 10 "
16 a sè, or sia déug,	u shê, or shïa dÿé'q	a 6 and 10 "
17 a seachd déug,	u shêchq dÿé'q	a 7 and 10 "
18 a h-ochd déug,	u hochq dÿé'q	an 8 and 10 "

	Orth.	Lit. tran.
19 a naoidh déug,	u nuĩ dý'é'q	a 9 and 10 "
20 a fichead,	u fich'ut	a 20 "
21 a h-aon thar fhic-head,	u hũn har ich'ut	a 1 over 20 "
22 a dha, &c.	u gha, &c.	a 2 &c. "
30 a deich, &c.	u dýech, &c.	a 10 over, &c.
31 a h-aon déug, &c.	u hũ'n dý'é'q, &c.	an 11 over 20, &c.
40 da fhichead, dā ich'ut		2 twenties
60 tri, &c.		3 &c.
100 céud,	ký'é't, or kíũt	a 100
200 da chéud,	dā chýét	2 hundreds
300 tri, &c.		3 &c.
1000 mìle,	mí'lu	a 1000
2000 da mhìle,	da ví'lu	2 thousands
3000 tri, &c.		3 &c.
1000000 muillein,	mügl-ièn (liq.)	a million
da mhuillein, dā vügl'ièn	(liq.)	2 millions
tri, &c.		3 &c.

No higher denomination than million is used.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

	Orth.
The 1st an céud,	ung ký'é't
" 2d an dara,	un dar'u
" 3d an treas,	un tress
" 4th an ceathramh,	ung kýér'uv
" 5th an cóigeamh,	ung cōik'uv
" 6th an sèathamh,	un shé'uv, or shĩa'uv
" 7th an seachdamh,	un shé'uv
" 8th an t-ochdamh,	un to'uv
" 9th an naoidheamh,	un nuĩ'uv
" 10th an deicheamh,	un dýech'uv
" 11th an t-aon fhear déug,	un tũ'n ér dý'é'q
" 12th an dara fear deug,	un dar'u fèr dý'é'q
" 13th an treas, fear &c.	un tress fèr dý'é'q, &c.
20th { am ficheadamh, m. um fich'ut-uv	
{ an fhicheadamh, f. un ich' ut-uv	

The 21st, an céud fhear *thar fhichead—ung kŷé't ér har ich'ut—the 1st one over 20; an céud té† tharfhichead—ung kyé't tshé har ich'ut.

22d an dara fear,	}	thar fhichead	un dara fèr har ich'ut
an dara té,			_____ tshé &c.
23d an treas fear,	}	thar fhichead	un tress fèr &c.
an treas té, &c.			_____ tshé &c.
31 an t-aon fhear déug	}	thar fhichead	an tû'n ér dŷé'q &c.
an t-aon té déug			_____ tshé díé'q &c.
32 an dara fear déug			un dar'u fèr dŷé'q &c.
an dara té déug			_____ tshé díé'q &c.
33 an treas fear déug	}	thar fhichead	un tress fèr dŷé'q &c.
an treas té déug &c.			_____ tshé dŷé'q &c.

40th an da fhicheadamh,	un da ich'ut-uv
60th an trí fheadamh,	un trí fich'ut-uv
80th an ceithir &c.	un keh'ir &c.
100th an cóig, &c.	ung cōik &c.
100th an céudamh,	ung kŷé't-uv
200th an da chéudamh,	un dà chŷé't-uv
300th an treas céudamh, &c.	un tress kŷé't-uv
1000th am míle,	um mí'l-u
2000th an dara míle	un dar'u mí'l-u
3000th an treas míle, &c.	un tress mí'lu

ADVERBIAL NUMBERS.

1ly 's a chéud àite,	su chŷé't â'tshu	In the 1st place
2dly 's an dara h-àite,	sun dar'u há'tshu	2d
3dly 's an treas àite,	sun tress â'tshu	3d
4thly 's a cheathramh àite,	su chŷèr'uv â'tshu	4th
5thly 's &c.		5th &c.

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

once,	aon uair,	û'n üäir,	one time
twice,	da uair,	dâ üäir,	two times

* Fear, one; mas.

† té, one; fem.

thrice,	tri uairean,	trî üäir'un,	three, &c.
four times,	ceithir uairean,	keh'ir üäir'un,	four, &c.
five, &c.	cóig, &c.	cōik, &c.	five, &c.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.	Simple.		Orth.
	Orth.	Plur.	
I—mi,	mî,	we,—sinn,	shîgn, (liq.)
thou,—tu,thu,	tū, ū,	you,—sibh,	shí'v
he,—e,	ê,	they,—iad,	îăt, or êt
she,—i,	î,		

Emphatic.

Sing.	Plur.	
I—mise,	mish'u,	we,—sinne, shign'u (liq.)
thou,—tusa, thusa,	tüs'u, üs'u,	you,—sibhse, shí'shu
he,—esan,	ess'un,	they,—iadsan, îăt'sun
she,—ise	ish'u,	

Compound.


I myself,—mi-féin,	mise féin,	&c. add féin, self, to
tu, thu-féin,	thusa féin	each of the above.
e-féin	esan féin	
i-féin,	ise féin	

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and	Plur.	Orthoepy.
my,	mo,	mu
thy,	do,	du
his, its,	a,	u
her, its,	a,	u
our,	ar,	er
your,	'ur, bhur,	er
their,	an, am,	un, um

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and	Plur.	Orthoepy.
who,	a,	u
which, that,	an, am,	un, um

 These pronouns are all of the com. gender.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

who ?	có,	cō
what ?	ciod, créud,	cut, cré't
what ?	'dé,	dýé
which, <i>m.</i>	co è,	cō-ê
which, <i>f.</i>	co i,	cō-î

THE NEUTER VERB *BI*, TO BE.

The root of a Gaelic verb is the 2d pers. sing. imper.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. TENSE.

Pers.	Orthoepy.		
2. sing.	{ bi,	bî,	be
	{ bi thusa,	bî üs'u,	be thou
3d	bitheadh e,	bi'ugh ê,	let him be
	———— i,	———— î,	let her be,
1st plur.	bitbeamaid,	bïu'mit,	let us be
2d	bithibh,	bi-iv,	be you
3d	bitheadh iad,	bi-ugh iãt,	let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, (affirmatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
1,	2,	3,		1,	2,	3.
mi,	thu,	e,	i,	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb *Tha,				I am.		
orthoepy, hâ.						

PRESENT TENSE, (interrogatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
1,	2,	3,		1,	2,	3.
mi,	thu,	e,	i,	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, am Beil?				Am I?		
orth. um bel'.						

* Tha is repeated before each of the personal pronouns.

PRESENT TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cha-n Eil,				I am not.		
orth. chan iel'.						

PAST TENSE, (affirmatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, Bha,				I was, I have been.		
orth. vâ.						

PAST TENSE, (interrogatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, an Robh?				Was I? have I been?		
orth. un rôh'.						

PAST TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cha Robh,				I was not, I have not been.		
orth. cha rôh'.						

FUTURE TENSE, (affirmatively.)

mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, Bithidh,				I shall or will be.		
orth. bi-i.						

FUTURE TENSE, (interrogatively.)

mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, am Bi?				Shall or will I be?		
orth. um bì.						

FUTURE TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cha Bhi,				I shall or will not be.		
orth. cha vî.						

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

PAST TENSE (affirmatively.)

Orthoepy.

Sing. 1.	Bhithinn,	vi-ign,	I could or would be
2.	Bhitheadh tu,	vi-u tū,	
3.	Bhitheadh e,	vi-ugh ê,	
	—— i	—— î	

Plur. 1	}	Bhitheadh sinn,	vi-u shîgn,
		Bhitheadhmaid,	vi-u-mîtsh,
	2.	Bhitheadh sibh,	vi-u-shîv,
	3.	Bhitheadh iad,	vi-ugh îât,

PAST TENSE (interrogatively.)

Sing. 1.	am Bithinn,	um bi-ign,	Could or would I be?
2.	am Bhitheadh tu,	um bi-u tū,	
3.	am bhitheadh e,	um bi-ugh ê,	
	—— i	—— î	

Plur. 1	}	am Bhitheadh sinn,	um bi-u shîgn,
		am Bhitheadhmaid,	um bi-u-mîtsh,
	2.	am Bhitheadh sibh,	um bi-u shîv,
	3.	am Bhitheadh iad,	um bi-ugh îât,

PAST TENSE (negatively.)

Sing. 1.	cha Bhithinn,	cha vi-ign,	I could or would not be.
2.	cha Bhitheadh tu,	cha vi-u tū,	
3.	cha Bhitheadh e	cha vi-ugh ê	
	—— î,	—— i,	

Plur. 1	}	cha Bhitheadhsinn,	cha vi-u shîgn,
		cha Bhitheadhmaid,	cha vi-u-mîtsh,
	2.	cha Bhitheadh sibh,	cha vi-u shîv,
	3.	cha Bhitheadh iad,	cha vi-ugh îât,

* This tense admits of various conjunctions before it, which materially affect its signification; thus,

nam	bhithinn,	If I were, If I had been, &c.
ged	bhithinn,	Though I were, though I should be, &c.
nach	bhithinn,	That I would or could not be,
gum	bhithinn,	That I would be, that I were.
mur	bhithinn,	Were I not, had I not been

FUTURE TENSE (conditionally.)

Orthoepy.

Sing. 1	ma Bhitheas mi,	mu vi-us mî,	If I be,
2.	ma Bhitheas tu,	mu vi-us tû,	
	ma Bhitheas e,	mu vi-us ê,	
3.	_____ i,	_____ î,	
Plur. 1.	ma bhitheas sinn,	mu vi-us shînn,	
2.	ma bhitheas sibh,	mu vi-us shîv,	
3.	ma bhitheas iad,	mu vi-us îăt.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

a bhi,	u vih,	to be
do bhi,	do vih,	to be
je bhi,	le vih,	by being
ri bhi,	ri vih,	to be; by being
gun bhi,	gun vih,	without being
seach a bhi,	shÿech u vih,	rather than be
ach a bhi,	ach u vih,	only to be [to be
los a bhi,	llos u vih,	about to be; going
gus a bhi,	güss u vih,	going to be; to be
gu bhi,	gu vih,	to be; for being
&c.		

PARTICIPLES.

Past.		
iar bhith,	er vih,	being; having been
an deigh bhith,	un jeï vih,	{ after being; after } having been

PHRASEOLOGY.

THE ARTICLES.

a, an, am, the.

A is used before feminine nouns beginning with b, c, g, m, p; and requires these letters to be aspirated.

* Ged bhitheas mi, &c. Though I be, &c.

Mar bhitheas mi, &c. How I may be; as I shall be how I shall be.

THE ARTICLES.

Examples.

Orthoepy.

A bhean;	u vèn,	The woman
A bhriogais,	u vriq'ish,	The trowsers
A bhòid,	u vòtsh,	The vow
A bhànag,	u vâhn'ak,	The grilse
A bhainis,	u van'ish,	The wedding
A chaile,	u chaigl'iu,	The lass
A chaile,	u chaïlk,	The chalk
A chreach,	u chrèch,	The spoil
A chlais,	u chllash,	The furrow
A ghaoth,	u ghû,	The wind
A ghlaïne,	u ghlluïn'u,	The glass
A ghlas,	u ghllass,	The lock
A ghaoid,	u ghúsht,	The flaw
A ghrian,	u ghriän,	The sun
A ghéug,	u ghÿ'é'q,	The branch
A mhuir,	u vüir,	The sea
A mharag,	u var'ak,	The pudding
A mhuc,	u vüchq,	The sow
A mhin,	u vin,	The meal
A phòg,	u hò'q,	The kiss
A phrat,	u fraht,	The trick
A phiseag,	u fish'ak,	The kitten
A phutag,	u füb'tak,	The thole pin

An is used before mas. nouns beginning with a, c, d, e, g, i, o, r, s, t, u; and before feminine nouns beginning with a, d, f, i, l, o, n, r, s, t, u.

Examples.

An ad, <i>f.</i>	un att,	The hat
An cuan, <i>m.</i>	ung cüän,	The ocean
An dag, <i>m.</i>	un dak,	The pistol
An éibhleag, <i>f.</i>	un ie'lÿak,	The coal
An gunna, <i>m.</i>	ung günn'u,	The gun
An ìsp, <i>f.</i>	un í'sp,	The rasp
An òrdag, <i>f.</i>	un ór'dak,	The thumb

PHRASEOLOGY.

The Articles.

An réis, <i>f.</i>	un ré'sb,	The race
An solus, <i>m.</i>	un soll'us,	The light
An treasg, <i>m.</i>	un tresq,	The draff
An urras, <i>f.</i>	un ürr'rras,	The surety

Between the article, and masculine nouns beginning with a vowel, or feminines beginning with s,—a t,—with a hyphen is inserted.

Examples.

An t-àm,	ug tânhm,	The time
An t-éud,	un tshé't,	The jealousy
An t-ìm,	un tí'm,	The butter
An t-òr,	un tòr,	The gold
An t-ùth,	un tū,	The udder
An t-sùil,	un tūil,	The eye
An t-srad,	un trat,	The spark

And between the article and the genitive of masculines in s.

Examples.

An t-sloda,	un tshí'du,	of the silk
An t-snàth,	un trành,	of the yarn
An t-seilich,	un teil'ich,	of the willow
An t-sùigh,	un tūigh,	of the juice

Am is used before masculine nouns beginning with b, f, m, p.

Examples.

Am baile,	um bail'u,	The town
Am preas,	um press,	The bush
Am fleasgach,	um fles'cuch,	The bachelor
Am fèur,	um fè'rr,	The grass
Am measan,	um miss'an,	The lapdog
Am méirleach,	um mèrr'gl'ych,	The thief

PHRASEOLOGY.

NOUNS QUALIFIED BY ADJECTIVES.

A Gaelic adjective has only two forms; therefore there are but two genders, the masculine and feminine.

Duine math, <i>m.</i>	dü-nÿu mah,	a good man
Bean mhath, <i>f.</i>	bén vah,	a good woman
Allt cas, <i>m.</i>	ällt cass	a rapid brook
Amhuin chas, <i>f.</i>	äll'ign chass,	a rapid river
Giulan bàn, <i>m.</i>	gÿüll'an bânhn,	a fair headed boy
Cailag, <i>f.</i> bhan	cäigl'ak vânhn	a fair headed girl

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Orthoepy.

Còta donn, <i>m.</i>	còh'ta döünn,	A brown coat
Peiteag dhonn, <i>f.</i>	peh'tÿak ghöünn,	A brown vest
Latha fuar, <i>m.</i>	lla'u fû-ur,	A cold day
Gaoth fhuar, <i>f.</i>	gû ü-ur,	A cold wind
Cù glas, <i>m.</i>	cû glass,	A grey dog
Cearc ghlas, <i>f.</i>	kÿark ghlass,	A grey hen
Fear mór, <i>m.</i>	fèr mör,	A tall man
Té mhór, <i>f.</i>	tshé vör,	A tall woman
Gnothach nàr, <i>m.</i>	gro'-uch nâr,	A shameful affair
Saothach làn, <i>m.</i>	su'uch llân,	A full dish
Aodach ròmach, <i>m.</i>	û'duch rrò'much,	Shaggy cloth
Mìr slàn, <i>m.</i>	mì'r sllânhn,	An entire piece
Slige shlàn, <i>f.</i>	shlik'u hllânhn,	An entire shell
Sgéula truagh, <i>m.</i>	skÿéllu trü-ugh,	A sad tale
Bean thruagh, <i>f.</i>	bén hrü-ugh,	A wretched woman
Cnoc àrd, <i>m.</i>	krochk â'rt,	A high knoll
Eaglais àrd, <i>f.</i>	eq'llish â'rt,	A lofty church
Fiamh éitidh, <i>m.</i>	fiäv éh'tshi,	A grim appearance
Tigh iosal, <i>m.</i>	tuìh í'sh-ull,	A low house
Damb òg, <i>m.</i>	danhv ôk,	A young ox
Bròg ùr, <i>f.</i>	brò'k ùrr,	A new shoe
Daoine matha, <i>m.</i>	dû-nÿu mah'u,	Good men
Mnathan matha, <i>f.</i>	mrah'-un mah'u,	Good women

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Uillt chasa,	ũĩgl̃t chass'ũ,	Rapid brooks
Aibhnichean casa,	ũĩn'ich-un cass'ũ,	Rapid rivers
Giulain bhàna,	gỹüll'èn vânhn'ũ,	Fair haired boys
Caileagan bàna,	cãĩgl'ak-un bãnhn'ũ,	Fair haired girls
Coin ghlasa,	cõĩn ghlass'ũ,	Grey dogs

MEETING.

Cia mar tha thu?	kẽm'ur hã ù	How are you?
Co so?	cõ shoh	Who is this?
Co tha'n so?	cõ han shoh	Who is here?
An tus' a th'ann?	un tũss'ũ hãũnn	Is it you? [you?
Co tha leat?	cõ ha lẽht	Who is along with
Am beil thu beo?	um bel'ũ bãỹô	Are you alive?
Tha mi,	hã mĩ	Yes I am
'Smath leam sin,	smãĩ'um shin	I am glad of that
Gun robh mathagad	gun'-ro mah'ak-ut	I thank you [you?
Cia mar tha iad agaibh?	kẽm'ur ha iãt ak'-iv	How are they with
Tha iad slàn,		ha iãt sllãnhn
'Smath sin,	smah shin	That's good

PARTING.

Slàn leat,	sllãnhn lẽht,	} Farewell
Beannachd leat,	bẽnn'uchq lẽht,	
Soruidh uam gu d' phiuthair,	sori ù-um gũt, fỹũ'ĩr,	My respects to your sister
'Se bheatha sin,	shẽ vẽh'ũ shin,	} That will be wel- come
Cuin' a thig thu rithist,	cũĩn'ũ hik ù rih'- isht,	
Gu goirid,	gũ gur-rit,	Soon
'Séudar dhomh bhi falbh,	shẽ-tur ghoh vi fall'av,	} I must be going
Tha cabhag orm,	ha cav'ak or-m,	
Greas ort, ma ta,	gress orst mu tâ,	Haste you, then

PHRASEOLOGY.

THE HOUR.

Orthoepy.

Cia méud uair tha e ?
 Tha e aon uair,
 Tha e dà uair,
 Tha e trì uairean,
 Tha e meadhoin latha,
 Tha e meadhoin oiche,
 Tha e goirid o'n latha,
 Tha briseadh na fàir ann,
 'Se'n lath' e,
 Bhuail an clag,
 Tha e annoch,
 Tha e moch,

cu mèt ü-uir ha é
 ha é àn ü-uir,
 ha é dà ü-uir,
 ha é trí ü-uir-un,
 ha é m'én lla-u,
 ha é m'én ù'ch'ýu,
 ha é gu-rit óu lla-u,
 ha brish'u nu fàir äunn,
 shén lla-é,
 vü-üil ung kllak,
 ha é an'um-uch,
 ha é moch,

What o'clock is it ?
 It is one o'clock
 It is two o'clock
 It is three o'clock
 It is mid-day
 It is midnight
 It is near daylight
 It is daybreak
 It is daylight
 The bell has rung
 It is late,
 It is early

THE AGE.

'Dé'n aois a tha thu ?
 Cia méud bliathn' a tha thu ?
 'Dé d'aois ?
 'Dé i aois d' athar ?
 Da flichead bliadhna,

d'ýén úsh u ha ü
 ké mé't bl'ýunn'u ha ü
 d'ýé tū'sh
 d'ýé î ú'sh tal'ur
 dá ich'ut bl'ýunn'u

What age are you ?
 How many years are you ?
 What's your age ?
 What is your father's age ?
 Two score years ?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthodoxy.

An sine do blràthair na thusa?
 Cha-n eadh: is sine mise,
 'Sesan a's òige,
 Cha-n eil thusa sean,
 Tha mi aois mbath,

un shin'u du vrà'er na üss'su
 chan egh: us shin'-u mish'u
 shess'unn us òik'u
 chan iel üss'su shèn
 ha mi ù'sh vah

Is your brother older than you?
 No: I am older.
 He is younger
 You are not old
 I am a good age

THE WEATHER.

Cìod an uair a th'ann?
 Tha'n t-uisg' ann,
 Tha gaoth mhór ann,
 Tha'n t-uisge trom ann,
 'Sdona'n latha th'ann,
 Nach fuar an t-side so?
 'Sole an aimsir so,
 'Smusach an uair a th'ann,
 Tha'n latha'n diugh fliuch,
 Tha e blàth,

cut un ü-uir-u häünn
 han tuìshk äünn
 ha gù vòr äünn
 han tuìshk'u tröüm äünn
 sdou'un lla-u häünn
 nach fù-ür un t'yi-t'yu sho
 sollchq un em'ishir sho
 smüss'uch un ü-uir-u häünn
 han lla-un d'yu flyüch
 ha é blâ

What kind of weather is it?
 It rains
 It blows hard
 It rains heavily
 It is a bad day
 Is not this cold weather?
 This is bad weather
 It is dirty weather
 This is a wet day
 It is warm

Erich,
 An d'érich thu?
 Nach d'érich thu fhathast?

é'rich
 un d'yé'rich ü
 nach d'yé'rich-ü ha-ust

Arise
 Have you got up?
 Are you not up yet?

RISING.

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Am beil thu dol a dh'éridh?
 So, so, cuir umad,
 Bi ealamb,
 Dean cabhag,
 Tùcain a shràideamachd,

Are you going to get up?
 Come, come, dress yourself
 Be quick
 Make haste
 Come to take a walk

d'yan cav'ag
 t'yuq'ign u hráit-um-uchq

WASHING.

Thoir h-ugam uisge,
 ——— siabunn,
 ——— scaradair,
 ——— cìr,
 ——— sgàthan,
 ——— spong,

Fetch me water
 ——— soap
 ——— a towel
 ——— a comb
 ——— a looking-glass
 ——— a sponge

hoir hùq'um uìshk'u
 ——— shyù'punn
 ——— shyar'u-tér
 ——— kírr
 ——— scâ-an
 ——— spôngq

EATING.

Ith so,
 Siuthad,
 Fair an t-aran,
 Fair dhomh ubh,
 Fair an càise,
 An gabh thu iasg?
 An gabh thu tuille?

Eat this
 Say away
 Hand me the bread,
 Hand me an egg
 Hand me the cheese
 Will you have some fish?
 Will you have more?

ich sho,
 shyü'ut,
 fair-un tar'an,
 fair ghoh üh,
 fair-ung câ-shu,
 ung ga-ü iüsq,
 ung ga-ü tügl'i,

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Cìod tha dhìth ort?
 Thoir dhomh spàin,
 Thoir dhomh sgian,
 Thoir dhomh crìman,

cut'ha yì orst,
 hoìr ghoh spàin,
 hoìr ghoh skt-an,
 hoìr ghoh crim'an,

DRINKING.

Thoir dhuinn dram,
 Thoir h-uagainn siola,
 Thoir h-uagainn leth bhodach,
 So e,

hoìr ghuìgn dräüm,
 hoìr hüg'ign sbýull'u,
 hoìr hüq'ign,gleh'vot-uch,
 sho è,

Lion do ghlaine,
 Air do shlàinte,
 Sid ort,

g'lyan-du ghlluin'u,
 er-du hlläign-týu,
 sbitt orst,

Slàinte dhuitse,
 Slàint' agadsa,
 Tapadh leat,
 Ol as e,
 Sgob as e,

slläign'týu ghüht'su,
 slläignt aq'ut-su,
 tah'pu léht,
 òll ass'-è,
 scóp ass'-è,

FISHING.

Tiucain a dh'iasgach,
 Thoir leat do shlat,

týüq'ign-u yüs-cuch,
 hoìr leht-du hllabht,

What do you want?
 Give me a spoon
 Give me a knife
 Give me a bit

Give us a dram
 Fetch us a gill
 Fetch us a half mutchkin
 Here it is

Fill your glass
 Your health
 Here's to you
 Health to you
 May you have health
 Thank you (success to you)
 Drink it off
 Cap it off

Come and fish
 Take your rod

Orthoepy.

Fair cuileag,
 Sodubhan,
 Iasgaich an so,
 An d'fhuair thu dad?
 An d'fhuair thu sgobadh?
 Bheil iad a gabhail?
 An do ghlac thu gin?
 Ghlac mi bànaig,
 Ghlac mise trì bric,
 Cuir 'sa chliabh iad,
 Feuch am biadhinn,

fäir cüŷl'ak,
 sbo dü-an,
 iüsŷichun sho,
 un dü-äir-ü dat,
 un dü-äir-ü scöp'ugh,
 vel iät-u ga-èl,
 un du ghllachŷ'ü gin,
 ghllachŷ'mi bänbn'aq,
 ghllachŷ mish'u trî brichŷ,
 cüirs'u chlyav iat,
 fè'ch-um byü'ign,

SHOOTING.

Rach a shealg,
 Fair mo ghunna,
 Sid lach,
 Tilg oirre,
 Thoir dbomh fras,
 Féuch peileir,
 Tilg urchair,
 Tha 'm fudar fiuch,

rèch'u hýèll'uq,
 fäir-mu ghün'n'u,
 shitt llach,
 til'ik ö'r'u,
 boir ghoh frass,
 fé'ch peil'èr,
 til'ik ür'uch-ir,
 ham fù'tur flyüch,

Give me a fly
 Here is a hook
 Fish in this part
 Got you any thing?
 Did you get a nibble?
 Are they taking?
 Did you take any?
 I took a grilse
 I have taken three trouts
 Put them into the basket
 Try the bait

Go to shoot
 Give me my gun
 Yonder is a wild duck
 Fire at it
 Give me some shot
 Try a ball
 Fire a shot
 The powder is wet

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

An tilg mi?
Cuir air lugh i,
Thuit an spor,
Tha 'ghlas dona,
So an t-slat,

un til'ik mi,
cùir'-er llagh'í,
hùit'un spor,
ha ghlass don'ua,
sho-un tllabt,

Iomair,
Fair an ràmh,
Tarruing an sgòd,
Suidh air an stùir,
Cùm ris i,
Thoir astar dhi,
Leig leis i,
Cùm air do laimh,
Lasaich an sgòd,
Mancuairt i,
Nuas an seòl,
Mach na raimh,
Gu tìr,
Leig as an achdair,

SAILING.

Row, pull
Give me the oar
Haul the sheet,
Take the helm
Keep her to windward
Give her way
Let her go before the wind
Keep steady
Slack the sheet
About
Lower the sail
Set the oars
Ashore
Let go the anchor

yüm'ir, or im'ir
fair'un ràmh,
tar'riun un scòt,
su'èr-un stýùir,
cùm ris'í,
hoir ass'tur yih,
lleik leis'í,
cùm er'du llàmh,
llass'ich-un scòt,
mung cù-airsh't-i,
nù-ass-un shýòll,
mach'nu ràmh,
gù tshìr,
gleik-ass' un achq'ir,

Léum gu tìr,
Fair am ball,

gl'ým gu tshír,
fair'um báüll,

Jump ashore
Throw me the painter

C'ainm a h'ort?
Co leis thu?
Co leis so?
Co leis sud?
Co leis an tigh ud?
Co leis am fearran so?
Co leis an t-àite so?
Co dha thug thu e?
Co dha bhuineas e?
Co bheinn tha'n sud?
Co'n loch tha'n so?
Co e'm baile so?
Co e'm fear ud?
Co i'n té ud?
Ciamar their mi?
Ciamar theid mi?
Co as dhuit?

qén'ém-u horst,
cò lesh'ü,
cò-lesh' sho,
cò-lesh' shüt,
cò-lesh'un tuñ at,
cò-lesh'un ferr'unn sho,
cò-lesh'un tãih'tshu sho,
cò-ghá' hüq'-ü-é
cò-ghá' vüin'us-é
cò vé-ign han shüt
cön lloch han sho
cò-é'm bail'u sho
cò-é'm fèr ut
cò-i'n t'yé-ut
kem'ur heir' mi,
kem'ur héit mi,
còass' ghüht,

What is your name?
To whom do you belong?
Whose is this?
Whose is you?
Whose house is you?
Whose land is this?
Whose place is this?
To whom did you give it?
To whom does it belong?
What hill is you?
What lake is this?
What town is this?
What man is you?
What woman is you?
How shall I say?
How shall I go?
Whence came you?

Orthoepy.

Cait' a bheil thu dol?
 Càite ruigeas tu?
 An d'fhuair i e?
 An gabh sinn e?
 Nach gabh sibh e?
 Am feum iad?
 Nach feum mi?
 Am mi?
 An tu?
 An i?
 An e?
 An sinn?
 An sibh?
 An iad?

Coma leat,
 Leig leis,
 Bitbeamaid a falbh,
 Tiucain amach,
 Thig astigh,

cà-tŷu vel'u doll,
 cà-tŷruik'us tü,
 un dü-ärfi é,
 ung gav'shign-é,
 nach gav'shiv é,
 um fé'm iat,
 nach fé'm-mi,
 um-mí,
 un-tū,
 un-gní
 un gnyé,
 un-shign,
 un-shív,
 un-iat,

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.

cóm'u léht
 glŷek leish
 bim't-u fall'uv
 tŷüq'ign-u mach
 hik'us tuih'

Whither are you going?
 How far do you go?
 Did she get it?
 Shall we take it?
 Will you not take it?
 Must they?
 Must I not?
 Is it I?
 Is it thou?
 Is it she?
 Is it he?
 Is it we?
 Is it you?
 Is it they?

Never heed
 Let him or it alone
 Let us go
 Come away out
 Come (thou) in

Orthoepy.

'Thigibh astigh,
 Faigh dhombh bata,
 Am faigh mi deoch?
 Dean suidhe,
 Na cairich,
 Cha ruig i leas,
 Bi fallbh,
 Thoir ort,
 Trus amach,
 Am beir sinn air?
 An reic thu so?
 Cha-n eil fhios a'm,
 Seol dhom 'n rathad,
 'Ne so an rathad?
 'Ne so an tigh?
 'Ne so an t-aiseag?
 'Ni so an àth?
 'Ne so an duine?
 'Ni so a bbean?
 Trothad an so,

lik'uv-us tuil'h
 faih ghoh bah'tu
 um faih'mi d'yooh
 d'yan sui-u
 na cair'ich
 cha'ruik-i less
 bi-fall'av
 hoir-orst
 trus'um ach'
 um beir'shign-er
 un r'yeck'ui sho
 cha gn'yel iss'um
 shy'oll ghon ra-ut
 guye-sho'un ra-ut
 gn'ye-sho' un tuil'h
 gn'ye-sho'un tash'uq
 gni-sho' un-ah
 gn'ye-sho un du'nyu
 gni sho-u ven
 tro-ut-un shoh',

Come (ye) in
 Get me a staff
 Shall I get a drink?
 Sit down
 Do not stir
 She needs not
 Go
 Away with you
 Get out, (used to a dog)
 Shall we overtake him?
 Will you sell this?
 I do not know
 Show me the road
 Is this the road?
 Is this the house?
 Is this the ferry?
 Is this the ford?
 Is this the man?
 Is this the woman?
 Come hither

PHRASEOLOGY.
Orthoepy.

Thig an so,	hik'un shoh',	Come hither
An cluinn thu?	ung clluign-ü,	Do you hear?
Haöi,	hü-i,	Ho!
Bi clis,	bi-clish',	Be quick
An stad mi?	an stat'mi,	Shall I stop?
Gabh romhad,	gav ronh'ut,	Go on
Gabh a null,	gav'u null,	Go across
Thig a nall,	hik'u näüll,	Come over
Rach thairis,	rach haír'ish,	Go across
Gabh air,	gav-er',	Beat him
Na gabh air,	na gav-er',	Do not beat him
An gabh mi air?	ung gav mi er,	Shall I beat him?
Na bi ris,	na-bi-rish'	Do not meddle with him
Dean deas,	dýan dýess,	Make ready
Dean deas thu fein,	dýan dýess ü fén,	Make yourself ready
Na h-abair smid,	na hap'ir smitsb,	Don't say a word
Na h-éirich,	na hé'rich,	Do not rise
Na h-innis e,	na hign'ish-é,	Do not tell it
Na h-òl deur,	na hòll dýar,	Do not drink a drop
Na h-ùp i,	na hùp'-i,	Do not push her

Orthoepy.

Na bac sinn,
 Na cumaibh e,
 Na deanaibh sin,
 Na fagar sinn,
 Na goid e,
 Na leum air,
 Na mill e,
 Na nàraich mi,
 Na pillibh,
 Na leig leatha,
 Na riarach e,
 Na saoil sin,
 Na taing air,
 Farraid dheth,
 Farraid dhi,
 Farraid dhiubh,
 Am farraid mi?
 Nach farraid thu,
 Iarr air,
 An d'iarr thu air?

na bacq shìgn,
 na cüm'iv é,
 na dýè'n-uv shin,
 na fà'g-ur-shìgn,
 na guit'é,
 na gl'yé'm-er,
 na mì'gl-é,
 na nár'ich mi,
 na pí'gl'iv,
 na gl'eik lé-u,
 na rýur'ich-é,
 na súil shin,
 na tær'ik er,
 farr'it ych,
 farr'it yih,
 farr'it yü,
 um farr'it mi,
 nach farr'it ü,
 ïur'-er,
 un dýurr'ü-er,

Do not hinder us
 Do not keep him, or it
 Don't (ye) do that
 Let us not be left
 Do not steal it
 Do not fight him
 Don't spoil it
 Do not disgrace me
 Do not return
 Do not permit her
 Do not distribute it
 Do not think so
 Do not offer for it
 Enquire at him
 Enquire at her
 Enquire at them
 Shall I enquire?
 Wilt thou not enquire?
 Ask him; bid him
 Did you bid him?

INTERROGATIVES AND RESPONSES.

There is in Gaelic no affirmative word corresponding to the English 'yes,' or negative corresponding to the English 'no.' A question is put by the interrogative form of the verb, and the answer must be made by the affirmative or negative form of the verb correspondent in tense to the form used in putting the question.

EXAMPLES.

Orthoepy.

Am beil e beo ?
 Cha-neil e,
 An do phòs e ?
 Cha do phòs,
 An gabh thu so ?
 Cha ghabh mi,
 'Ne so Seumas ?
 'Sè
 'An ise bh'ann ?
 'Si,
 An d'fhàg e i ?

um beil'è b'yò,
 cha n'yel è,
 un du fòs è,
 chat'tu fòs,
 ung gav'ū sho,
 cha ghav mī,
 gn'yè sho shé'mus,
 shè,
 un ish'u v'äunn,
 shī,
 un dàq'è-i,

Is he alive ?
 (No) he is not
 Did he marry ?
 (No) he did not
 Will you take this ?
 (No) I will not
 Is this James ?
 (Yes) it is
 Was it she ?
 (Yes) it was
 Did he leave her ?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Dh'fhàg,	ghàg,	(Yes) he did
Nach faodadh e ?	nach fùt'ugh è,	Might he not ?
Dh'fhaodadh,	ghùt'ugh,	(Yes) he might
Cha-n fhaodadh,	cha nùt'ugh,	(No) he might not
An do thog thu e ?	un'du hòq'ù-è,	Did you lift him, it ?
Thog,	hòq,	(Yes) I did
Cha do thog,	chat'tu hòq,	(No) I did not
An leig sinn as e ?	un gleik'shign ass'è,	Shall we let him go ?
Leigidh,	gleik'í,	(Yes) we will
Cha leig,	cha-gleik',	(No) we will not
Am pòs thu mi ?	um pòs-ù mi,	Will you marry me ?
Pòsaidh,	pòs-ì,	(Yes) I will
Cha phòs,	cha fòs,	(No) I will not
An leat so ?	un léht sho,	Is this yours ?
Cha leam,	cha léëm,	(No) it is not
Is leam,	shlèëm,	(Yes) it is
An tu so ?	un tū sho,	Is this you ?
'Smi,	smì,	(Yes) it is
Cha mhi,	chav-vì,	(No) it is not
Cò tha so ?	cō ha so,	Who is here? Who is this ?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Tha mise,
Am beil thu sgith ?
Tha mi,
An òl thu so ?
Olaidh,
Cha-n òl,
An d'òl thu e ?
Dh'òl,
Cha d'òl,

há mish'u,
um bel'ü skì,
há mí,
un òll'ü sho,
òll'í,
chan òll,
un dòll'ü é,
ghóll,
chat òll,

(I am) it is I
Are you tired
(Yes) I am
Will you drink this ?
(Yes) I will drink
(No) I will not drink
Did you drink it ?
(Yes) I did drink it
(No) I did not drink it.

ERRATA.

- Page 4, line 8 from bottom, for *barran*, read *baran*.
 — 6, last line, for *Siona*, read *Siòna*.
 — ... — 5 from bottom, dele *a* before *boretree*.
 — 10, — 6, insert *a* before *scoop*.
 — 12, — 6, for *of a*, read *to a hollow*.
 — 16, note, for *represents*, read *represent*.
 — 18, — 2 from bottom, for *teavan*, read *taov'an*,
 — 20, note, for *denotes*, read *denotes*.
 — 26, — 2, for *laitheam*, read *làithean*.
 — ... — 7, for *dlùth*, read *dlùh*.
 — ... — 21, for *curr'äckq*, read *curr'ächq*.
 — 32, — 11, dele the words or beneath.
 — 33, — 10, for *Josa*, read *Iosa*.
 — 34, — 9, for *gnîür*, read *gnîür*.
 — 37, — 22, for *ødha*, read *odha*.
 — 40, — 15, for *asunn*, read *osunn*.
 — 57, — 1, for *rughd*, read *rugha*:
 — 64, — 19, for *toq'etsh*, read *toqs'etsh*.
 — 72, — 5, for ~~————i,————i~~, read ~~————i,————i~~,

2



