

GAELIC LEAGUE SERIES.

SIMPLE LESSONS
IN IRISH

GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION
OF EACH WORD

BY

REV. EUGENE O'GROWNEY, M.R.I.A.
Late Vice-President, Gaelic League, Dublin

Part II.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

Two Hundred and Twenty One Thousand.

DUBLIN :

THE GAELIC LEAGUE,

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“Do éum glóire Dé, agus onóra na h-Éireann.”

MICHAEL O'CLEARY.

P R E F A C E .

THE rapid sale of Part I. of these lessons is another proof of the fact that there are thousands of Irish people who are not ashamed of their native language, and who do not confine themselves to useless laments over its neglected state, but are prepared to *do* something to encourage its study and use. Even at present the number of real students of Gaelic is ten times what it was only two years ago, and a continued increase for another short time would make it possible to publish, without pecuniary loss, useful and attractive Irish books, and, by degrees, the best of the old Gaelic literature.

To those who have brought the lessons to the notice of their friends, I return my best thanks. A great deal could be done if National teachers, managers of schools, journalists, and others of local influence, were made aware how easy it is now to acquire a good knowledge of the language. At present people have to be induced to learn, and pressed very hard to teach, the language whose decay they profess to deplore. Even under the present rules of the National Schools, teachers can do a great deal for the language, with very little trouble to themselves and with substantial pecuniary rewards.

During the past year several classes, both large and small, have been organized in various parts of Ireland, and in America the Gaelic Societies have set to work with renewed energy in many of the chief cities.

I cannot omit mention of an event of such importance to the Irish language as the establishment this year of a Celtic chair in the Catholic University of Washington, and its endowment by the generosity of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

I am particularly indebted to my friends, Mr. James Cogan and Mr. John MacNeill, of the Gaelic League, for their kindness in correcting the proofs and drawing up the index of these lessons during my absence in America.

Notes and Queries regarding the lessons should be sent to the *Gaelic Journal*, published by the Gaelic League, College Green, Dublin.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Lá na féile Brighde, 1895.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

PHONETIC KEY.

I.—THE VOWELS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters:</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English, words</i>
1. aa	a	half ; calf
2. ae	ae	gaelic
3. ee	ee	feel ; see
4. au	au	naught ; taught
5. ö	o	note ; coke
6. oo	oo (long)	tool ; room
7. a	a	bat ; that
8. e	e	let ; bell
9. i	i	hit ; fill
10. o	o	knot ; clock
11. ū	u	up ; us
12. u	oo (short)	hood ; took (same sound as u in full)

It is useful to note that the sound (No. 6) of *oo* in *poor* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of *u* in *up, us*, is the same as that of *o* in *son, done*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ä and ë.

There is in Irish, as in English, a vowel-sound usually termed "obscure." In the word "tolerable

the *a* is pronounced so indistinctly that from the mere pronunciation one could not tell what is the vowel in the syllable. The symbols *ā* and *ē* will be used to denote this obscure vowel-sound. The use of two symbols for the obscure vowel-sound will be found to have advantages. The student should, therefore, remember that the symbols *ā* and *ē* represent one obscure vowel-sound, and are *not* to be sounded as "a" and "e" in the table of vowels above. Thus, when the Irish for "a well," *ṭobar* is said to be pronounced "thübär," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubbar, thubber, thubbur," would be in English.

III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
ei	ei	height
ou	ou	mouth
oi	oi	boil
ew	ew	few

IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants used in representing the pronunciation of Irish words will be sounded thus:—

- b, f, m, p, v, w, y, as in English.*
h, as in English, except in dh, th, CH, sh.
k, l, n, r, as in English. But additional signs are needed, as explained below.
g, as in English, go, give, never soft as in gin.
ng, as in English, song, sing, never soft as in singe.

dh	like	th	in	thy
d	„	d	„	duty
th	„	th	„	thigh
t	„	t	„	tune
r	„	r	„	run

<i>r</i>		(no sound exactly similar in English : see note).	
<i>s</i>	like	<i>s</i> in	so, alas
<i>sh</i>	„	<i>sh</i> „	shall, lash
<i>l</i>		<i>l</i>	look, lamb
<i>L</i>		thick sound	not in English
<i>l</i>		<i>l</i>	valiant
<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>	noon
<i>N</i>		thick sound	not in English
<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>	new
<i>NG</i>		<i>ng</i> in	long-er
<i>h</i>		<i>k</i>	liking
<i>K</i>		<i>k</i>	looking
<i>g</i>		<i>g</i>	begin
<i>G</i>		<i>g</i>	begun
<i>CH</i>		<i>gh</i>	O'Loughlin
<i>y</i>		guttural sound	not in English
<i>W</i>	{ <i>is in Connaught like w</i> „ <i>Munster</i> „ <i>v</i>		
<i>V</i>		{ <i>is in Connaught like v</i> silent in <i>Munster</i>	

See Note

The above table is explained in the course of the lessons ; but we may here note that *s* is never pronounced like *z*, and that beginners may pronounce *NG y, r*, like *N, G* and *r*.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

PART II.

—:O:—

EXERCISE XLIII.

§ 261. *f* AFTER VOWELS.

When *f* follows *mo*, *oo*, the *o* is omitted as,

m'feur (maer), my grass ;
m'fion (meen), my wine ;
m'fear (mar), my man, husband ;
m'fuit (mwil), my blood ;
m'feoit (m-yōl), my flesh ;
o'fuinneōs (dhin-ōg), thy window.

§ 262. *fean* and *bean*, besides meaning "man" and "woman," are used for "husband" and "wife."

§ 263. Instead of *teuna* (laen'ă), meadow, the word *móimfeur* (mōn'aer), literally bog-grass, is often used.

§ 264. *Atá an feur tirim ins an sgioból, atá m'feur úr ins an móimfeur fós. Ní táinig m'fear ó'n Oileán úr fós. Tug mé an fion oo mall, agus tug m'fear an speal do'n duine eile. Ní fuit an fion ins an siopa. Ní fáca mé o'fion (deen) in áit ar bit. Atá oo súiste síos ins an sgioból.*

§ 265. Nora, your husband is not in the meadow now, he and my husband are at the well, drinking water. My husband has a big, young horse ; he got the horse in the

meadow. The man came to the meadow, he did not find any person (túine ar bít) in the meadow. I did not see your husband, I did not see your husband anywhere. I did not see your scythe up in the meadow.

EXERCISE XLIV.

§ 266. ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF b AND m.

The aspirated sounds of b and m are practically the same.

§ 267. b and m aspirated (*i.e.*, b' or bh, m' or mh) are pronounced as follows:—

When SLENDER (that is, next e or i) they are pronounced like v.

When FINAL (at the end of a word) they are also pronounced like v.

In other cases they are pronounced like w.

Examples and notes on local peculiarities will now be given.

§ 268. WORDS.

*asáib (og'-áv), at ye	Galúim (Gal'-iv), Galway	} was, were
lib (liv), with ye	bí (vee),	
sib (shiv), you, ye	raib (rev),	
lím (lív), with us		

§ 269. Bí is the past tense of atá; as, atá sé ós, he is young; bí sé ós, he was young.

§ 270. Raib (rev), was, were. Note (1) that raib is pronounced irregularly, not (rav), see § 132, but (rev). The reason is that it was formerly spelled roib, which would be pronounced (rev). (2) Raib is

* Munster, og-iv'.

never used except after such particles as ní, not, as, ní raib an bás ar an uisce, the boat was not on the water; or an, used in asking questions, as, an raib an capall as an doras? was the horse at the door?

§ 271. In answering questions in Irish no words like "yes" and "no," are used; as,

An raib Nóra as an tobair? Bí.

Was Nora at the well? (She) was, *i.e.*, Yes.

An raib Cahal as tuit go Galúim? Ní raib.

Was Cahal going to Galway? (He) was not, *i.e.*, No.

§ 272. OTHER EXAMPLES.

A bean (á van), his wife; a breac (á vrak), his trout; a mic (á vik), o son!

§ 273. Ná pás 'oo breac as an doras. An raib Cahal lib as tuit go Galúim? Bí, agus fuair sé capall ar an róo, agus táinig sé go Galúim linn (with us). Bí art tinn, agus fuair sé bás. An raib capall asáib? Ní raib, bí bó agus asat asáim. Atá fuinneós leatán ar an tóin.

§ 274. We are not going down to Galway, ye are going up to Granard. We have a horse, ye have a coach. Had ye a scythe in the meadow? Was the horse working in the meadow? Dermot was not working with us down in the meadow. Had Nora

a lamb? No, she had a sheep. Had Art a horse? Yes, and he had a coach. My window was clean, thy window was not clean. There was no window at all in the fort.

EXERCISE XLV.

§ 275. In Munster *b* and *m* at the end of the first syllable of words, are sometimes silent. The previous vowel is then lengthened to make compensation.

		<i>Munster.</i>
deimín	(dev'-in)	(dei-in)
deimeas	(dev'-ás)	(dei'-ás)
Suibne	(siv'-në)	(see'-në)
cuirbe	(Kiv'-ë)	(Kee'-ë)
cunime	(Kiv'-në)	(Keen'-ë)
ouibe	(dhiv'-ë)	(dhee'-ë)
eiblin	(ev'-leen)	(ei'-leen)

This silencing of *b* and *m* takes place (1) when these letters are between vowel sounds, or (2) when preceded by a vowel sound and followed by *l*, *r*, *n*, *s*.

These peculiarities should not be imitated by beginners.

§ 276.

So deimín, indeed mac Suibne (mok siv'-ne),
deimeas, a shears MacSweeney
Eiblin, Eveleen, Eileen, cunime, memory
Ellen

§ 277. Ní fuil cunime ar bhé aSam, fuair mé buille mór trom ó Niall. Bí an ollán ar m'uan ós, agus fuair mé deimeas ó Art; anois ní fuil an ollán ar an uan. An raib Conn Mac Suibne lib? Ní raib; bí sé le Catal. Ní fuil an deimeas aSam, euz mé an deimeas do Niall. An raib Conn tinn? Bí, so deimín, agus fuair sé bás. Atá Eiblin ós fós. Atá, so deimín, agus atá ciall aici, agus ní fuil Máire ós, agus ní fuil ciall aici.

§ 278. I did not see Art MacSweeney on

the island. He was not on the island, he was above on the cliff. I did not see the seagull on the water. Young Art has no memory yet. Con got a heavy blow from Niall, and he had no memory at all. The day is dry. Yes, indeed. Come with us.

EXERCISE XLVI.

§ 279. At the end of words, *b* and *m* are sounded like *v*.

cíos (kees), rent	*follám (fuL'-áv), empty
clíab (klee'-áv), a	lám (Lauv), the hand
basket, cleave	*naoín (Naev), a saint
oúb (dhuv), black,	talám (thol'-áv), land,
black-haired	soil

§ 280. In Ulster *b* and *m* broad, at the end of words, are usually pronounced *w*; thus, the well-known sentence—

o'ic' oam' ou' ub' am' ar' neam'
(deeh dhov dhuv uv ov oer nav)

is (deeh dhou dhoo oo ou er nou) in Ulster.

This was the sentence quoted by an anti-Irish Irish man to prove that no one should learn the language, full of such strange sounds. The sentence was specially constructed for the purpose. It means, "a black ox ate a raw egg in heaven!"

§ 281. Ná cuir do lám in mo póca, atá mo póca follám anois. Bí an naoín ar an oileán, agus táinig an long do'n áit, agus ní fáca an naoín an long. Atá an talám oar. Ní raib cíos ar bhé ar an talám cuir an clíab ar an asal.

§ 282. Put your hand in your pocket. My hand is small. There is a heavy rent on the place, and the land is not good.

* Connaught, foL'-áv, Neev.

Con is not fair-haired, he is black-haired. The bag is not full, the bag is empty. Do not leave the basket of turf at the door.

EXERCISE XLVII.

§ 283. SOUNDS OF *v* AND *m* CONTINUED.

As we have seen, *v* and *m* at the end of words are sounded as *v*, as *lám* (Lauv), the hand; *naom* (Naev), a saint. When a termination is added to such words the *v* sound remains, as *lámha* (Lauv'á), hands; *naomta* (Naev'hä), sanctified.

§ 284. But, as a rule, *v* and *m* broad, anywhere except at the end of words, are sounded like *w*.

§ 285. This *w* sound unites with the previous vowel sound; thus, *av*, *am* are sounded like (ou) in our phonetic key; *ov*, *om*, like (ō); *uv*, *um* are like (oo); *ev*, *em*, like (ou).

av, *am* in Ulster=ō, in parts of Munster=oo.
§ 286.

<i>abaimn</i> (ou'-in), a river	<i>ḡabár</i> (gou'-ár), a goat
<i>cabair</i> (kou'-ir), help	<i>leabár</i> (lou'-ár), a book
<i>doimnall</i> (dhōn'-ál),	<i>siubal</i> (shoo'-ál), walking
Donal, Daniel	<i>uball</i> (oo'-ál), an apple
<i>ḡaba</i> (gou'-á), a blacksmith	
<i>róimac</i> (rō-áth), before thee, <i>used in ceuro míte</i>	
<i>páilte roimac</i> , 100,000 welcomes before thee.	
<i>muilinn</i> (mwil'-in), a mill.	
<i>ḡan</i> (gon), without.	

§ 287. *Bí muilinn ar an abaimn, asus bí doimnall as obair ins an muilinn. Fuair doimnall uball ins an eorna, ins an muilinn ar an abaimn. Atá iasgaire as siubal síos do'n abaimn anois. Ata an*

ḡaba as obair ins an muilinn. Cuir do leabár in do póca. Cus doimnair an leabár do niall. Ní fuair sé leabár ar bit uaim. Fosgair an leabár mór. Ní raib an muilinn as obair, bí an abaimn ḡan uisge.

§ 288. There is a large salmon below in the river. Donal did not get a salmon in the river, he got a little trout from the fisherman. There is an apple growing above at the door. There are a cow and a goat below in the meadow. I have not a book in my bag, my book is in the barn. A thousand welcomes to (before) you! There is not any blacksmith (*ḡaba ar bit*) in the place. The blacksmith gave no help to Niall. The story is not in the book.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

§ 289. *v* AND *m* CONTINUED.

In the beginning of words *v* and *m* if slender are pronounced like *v*, if broad are pronounced somewhat like *w*.

§ 290. In Munster *v* and *m* broad, followed by a LONG VOWEL, *á*, *ó*, *ú*, are pronounced *v*.

§ 291. Thus—*Mo mátair*, my mother (mū wauh'-er), is in Munster (mū wauh'-er) This sound we shall mark by a capital W.

EXAMPLES—

Δ ΒΑΘ	ǎ Waudh	his boat
Δ ΒΡΟΣ	„ Wrōg	„ shoe
Δ ΒΘ	„ Wō	„ cow
Δ ΜΑΤΑΙΡ	„ Wauh'-er	„ mother
Δ ΜΑΛΑ	„ Waul'-ă	„ bag
Δ ΜΟΥΡΝΙΝ	„ Woor-need	O darling
mo βρόν	mū Wrōn	my sorrow

MAC AN ΒΑΙΡΟ (mok ǎn Waurd), son of the bard, Ward.

Δ ΜΑΙΡΕ (ǎ Waur'-ě), O Mary.

Δ ΜΟΥΙΡΕ (ǎ Wir'-ě), O Mary, the Blessed Virgin. (Hence, wirra-wirra = O Mary Mary).

ΑΤΑΙΡ (ah'-ēr), father.

§ 292. ΝΙ'Τ ΙΑΣΣ ΑΡ ΒΙΤ ΙΝ ΜΟ ΒΑΘ ΑΝΟΙΣ, ΑΤΑ ΜΟ ΒΑΘ ΠΟΛΛΑΜ. CUIR AN SGILLING IN MO MĀLA. ΑΤΑ ΜΟ ΒΡΟΣ ΟΥΒ. ΨΑΙΡ ΜΕ ΒΡΟΣ ΎΡ ΙΝΣ ΑΝ ΣΙΟΡΑ. ΨΑΙΡ Μ'ΑΤΑΙΡ ΒΑΣ ΙΝΣ ΑΝ ΟΙΤΕΑΝ ΎΡ. ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΟΙΣΣΕ ΙΝΣ ΑΝ ΑΒΑΙΝΝ, ΒΙ ΑΝ ΑΙΜΣΕΑΡ ΤΙΡΙΜ. ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΤΎΡΙΝΕ ΔΣ ΜΟ ΜΑΤΑΙΡ.

§ 293. My boat is heavy, your (oo) boat is empty. I found your boat on the land. My mother is not alive now, she died in Ireland. Daniel Ward came to Ireland and died. My mother got a pound from my father and she gave the pound to Niall. My cow was not white, she was black. My shoe was not wide enough.

EXERCISE XLIX.

ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF Ć.

§ 294. C Broad, when aspirated, is sounded like gh in lough, O'Loughlin, as

these words are usually pronounced throughout Ireland. It is a rough guttural sound, not a mere h sound. We shall represent this sound by CH (capitals).

§ 295. ΔΡΟ-ΜΑČΑ (aurdh moCH'-ă), Armagh
 ΔČΤ (oCHth, usually Δč, oCH), but
 beΔčΔč (bal'-ăch, bal-oCH', *Munster*), way
 road
 loc (LŭCH), a lake
 „ meΔčΔ (mas'-Kă), L. Mask
 „ uΔir (oo'-ir), L. Owel
 ločlamΔč (LŭCH'-lăN-ăCH), Dane,
 Danish
 Ó ločlamn (ō LŭCH'-lăn), O'Loughlin
 rí (ree), a king
 seΔčrăN (shaCH'-raun, shaCH-raun',
Munster), astray
 teΔčt (taCHth), t-yaCHth), coming
 ΔR seΔčrăN, astray
 ΔS teΔčt, coming

§ 296. Δ, his, causes aspiration; as, Δ
 bean (ǎ van), his wife.

§ 297. ΨĂS AN beΔčΔ, Δ ſeuΔais ! ΔTĂ
 AN RĪ ΔS teΔčt ANOIS, PĂS Δ beΔčΔ (val'-
 ĂCH). ΝΙ ΨUI ΤONG ΔR ΒΙČ ΔR loc uΔir, Δčt
 ΔTĂ BĂΘ beΔS ΔEAS ΔSAM ΔR loc meΔčΔ.
 ΝΙ ΨUI AN cAPĂll ΙΝS AN TEUNA, ΔTĂ SĒ ΔR
 seΔčrăN. ΔTĂ beΔčΔ PĂĐA Ó BĂITE ΔTĂ
 CUIĂT ƷO η-ΔRO-ΜĂČĂ. ΝΙ ΨUI OOMMĂll
 ΔS teΔčt Δ BĂITE Ó'N OITEĂN ΎR PÓS.

§ 298. Do not be in my way. There is
 fish enough in L. Mask yet. There is a
 fisherman on the lake. The boat is going
 astray on the river. The Danish King
 died on an island in the lake. Cahal is
 coming home from America. I did not
 see James in Armagh.

EXERCISE L.

§ 299. c CONTINUED.

feuc (faeCH), sees look at!
 boct (būCHth), poor
 buacáil (booCH'-él), a boy, a herdsboy

caitleac (Kaí'-āCH), an old woman, hag, coll'agh
 laca (LoCH'-ā), a duck
 lué (LuCH), a mouse
 teac (aCH), a house

§ 300. Only: I have a horse and a cow = atá capall agus bó agus. I have *only* a horse = ní fuil agus aet capall, *lit.* I have *not but* a horse.

§ 301. The sound of CH, at the beginning of words, requires a little practice; as mo capall (mū CHop'-āL, *not so soft as* hop'-āL), my horse.

§ 302. Dia do beata (dee'-ā dhū vah'-ā) *lit.*, God thy life, is a salutation often heard = Welcome, Hail. In Connaught Sé (shae) do beata. Beannaet leat (baN'-āCHth lath), a blessing with thee; good-bye, Beannaet lib, a blessing with you (when speaking to more than one).

§ 303. Ní fáca mé fear ar bit agus an doras. B'i fear boct agus an doras anois, agus b'i mála mór aise. Feuc! atá lué ar an urlár. Fuair mé laca ar an loé, b'i sí ar seacrán. Ní fuil lonn agus niall, ní fuil aise aet báo beas. Dia do beata a baite, a Seunais. Ní raib mé in do teac (haCH), aet b'i mé ins an teac eile. Beannaet leat anois.

§ 304. Cahal had only a little horse. Put the hay in the farm, do not leave a thraunee on the floor. See the salmon in the river. The trout is coming down the river Peter is poor, he has not a shilling in his pocket. The house is small. Conn is not in the house now. I have a house in Armagh. The lad is young. There is an old woman at the door.

EXERCISE LI.

§ 305. c slender aspirated is pronounced almost like h; or rather like h followed by y. In Munster, it is just like h.

Oróiceao (dhreh'-yādh), a bridge, Oróiceao-āta, Drogheda (the bridge of a ford).

rice (fih'-yè), twenty.
 Miceal (meeh'-yaul), Michael.

§ 306. Exceptions: ceana, already, before, is pronounced han'-ā, not h-yan'-ā; cugam, cugat, cuige, towards me, thee, him, are pronounced hug'-ām, hug'-āth, hig'ē; the termination eact is usually pronounced like aet, oCHth, not a CHth.

§ 307. rice capall, twenty horses. Notice that capall has the same form after rice as if it meant one horse.

§ 308. atá oróiceao áro agus oróiceao-āta, ar an abainn áluinn. Ná seas ar an oróiceao. Ní fáca mé Miceal ins an teac. Tar liom go Oróiceao-āta. B'i mé ins an áit ceana. Cug mé rice punt do niall, agus fuair sé punt eile ó m'átair, aet ní fuair sé sgilling ar bit ó mo mátair.

§ 309. I was not in Armagh before. I have twenty sheep, but I have no lamb at all. There is a large door on the house, and a high window. There is a river at Drogheda, and another river at Dublin. There were a hen, a duck, a lark, a seagull, an eagle, and another bird in the house, and they died.

EXERCISE LII.

SOUNDS OF ó AND ξ ASPIRATED.

§ 310. ó and ξ aspirated (ó or óh , ξ or ξh) are pronounced in exactly the same way.

§ 311.

- A. At the end of words, ó and ξ are SILENT.
 B. In the middle of words, ó and ξ are SILENT.
 C. At the beginning of words :
 ó and ξ slender are sounded as y .
 ó and ξ broad have a guttural sound not in English, and which we will represent by the Greek gamma (γ).

EXERCISE LIII.

§ 312. We shall deal first with ó and ξ slender.

- A. At the beginning of words ó and ξ slender are pronounced like y .
 B. In the middle and at the end of words, ó and ξ slender are silent, but have an effect on the preceding vowel, which they lengthen.

 ó AND ξ SLENDER AT THE BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 313.

mo $\text{óh}i\Delta$	(mü yee'-ä),	My God
„ $\text{ó}i\Delta\Delta i\Delta r\text{o}$	(„ yee'-äl-äd),	„ saddle
„ $\text{ó}i\text{c}e\Delta\Delta l$	(„ yeeh'-äl),	„ best
„ $\xi i\Delta\Delta l$	(„ yee'-äl),	„ jaw
„ $\xi é$	(„ yae),	„ goose

$\text{óeun } \text{óo } \text{ó}i\text{c}e\Delta\Delta l$, do thy best.
 $\text{rinne } (\text{rin}'\text{é}) \text{ sé } \Delta \text{ píce}\Delta\Delta l$, he did his best.

mo $\xi e\Delta\Delta l$, my promise, $y\Delta l$ youL Munster
 an $\xi e\Delta\Delta l\Delta c$, the moon $y\Delta l'\Delta c h$ $y\Delta l\text{-o}CH$

§ 314. $\text{N}\Delta \text{c}u\text{i}r \text{m}\text{o } \text{ó}i\Delta\Delta\Delta i\Delta r\text{o} \Delta r \text{m}\text{o}$
 $\text{c}\Delta p\Delta\Delta l$, $\Delta c\text{t} \text{c}u\text{i}r \text{a}n \text{ó}i\Delta\Delta\Delta i\Delta r\text{o} \text{e}i\text{t}e \Delta r \text{a}n$
 $\Delta s\Delta l$, $\Delta \xi u\text{s} \text{c}u\text{i}r \text{m}\text{o } \text{ó}i\Delta\Delta\Delta i\Delta r\text{o} \Delta r \text{a}n \text{l}\Delta i\text{r}$.
 $\Delta t\Delta \text{a}n \text{ó}b\text{ó}t\Delta r \xi e\Delta l \text{a}n\text{o}i\text{s}$, $\Delta t\Delta \text{a}n \xi e\Delta l\Delta c$
 $\text{i}n\text{s} \text{a}n \text{s}p\text{e}u\text{r}$. $\text{N}i \text{r}\Delta i\text{ó} \text{a}n \xi e\Delta l\Delta c \text{i}n\text{s} \text{a}n$
 $\text{s}p\text{e}u\text{r}$, $\Delta \xi u\text{s} \text{b}i \text{a}n \text{ó}b\text{ó}t\Delta r \text{óu}b$.

§ 315. Do not break your promise.
 Conn did his best; he gave his horse, his
 saddle, and his bridle to Niall, and he
 gave his coach to Art. Niall got a blow
 from Art; his jaw is broken.

EXERCISE LIV.

 ó AND ξ SLENDER AT THE END OF WORDS.

§ 316. At the end of words ó and ξ
 slender and silent; but they lengthen the
 previous vowel or digraph if short. Thus :
 $\text{b}i\text{ó}$ is pronounced $\text{b}i$ (bee).

$\text{t}i\xi e\Delta r\text{n}\Delta$ „ $\text{t}i\Delta r\text{n}\Delta$ (tee'-är-nä).

The short digraphs are lengthened thus :

Before	} Δi is pronounced as if Δi , that is, ee				
silent		$\text{ó}i$	„	$\text{ó}i$,	„
ó or ξ		$u\text{i}$	„	$u\text{i}$,	„
		$u\Delta i$	„	$u\Delta i$,	$\text{óo}'\text{ee}$

§ 317. WORDS.

$\text{b}u\Delta i\text{ó}$ (boo'-ee), victory $\text{c}r\text{u}\Delta i\text{ó}$ (kroo'-ee), hard,
 $\text{c}\text{or}c\Delta i\text{s}$ (kürk'-ee), Cork not soft
 $\text{c}u\Delta i\text{ó}$ (CHoo'-ee), went $\text{s}u\text{r}\text{o}$ (see), sit
 $u\Delta i\text{s}$ (oo'-ee), a grave

The long digraphs Δi , $\acute{e}i$, $\acute{o}i$, $\acute{u}i$, are also affected
 by ó and ξ following :—

$\text{b}r\Delta u\text{i}\xi$ (broo'-ee), bruise $\text{p}\Delta i\text{ó}$ (fau'-ee), a prophet
 $\text{ó}ó\text{i}\xi$ (dhó'-ee), burn $\text{l}\acute{e}i\xi$ (lae'-ee), read

But in words of more than one syllable this is
 not so noticeable; as, $\text{b}r\Delta u\text{i}\xi\text{t}e$ (broo'-tü), bruised;
 $\text{ó}ó\text{i}\xi\text{t}e$ (dhó'-ü), burned.

§ 318. In Munster in words of more than one syllable -rò and -ig final are pronounced like ʒ, if the accent is not on the last syllable.

CORCAIG (kürkig)	léig (lae'-ig)
CRUARÒ (kroo'-ig)	rérò (rae'-ig)
FÁRÒ (fau'-ig)	iméig (im'-hig)

§ 319. iméig (im'-hee), go away; iméig leat, be off with you!

rérò (rae'-ee), smooth, level.

Ó Ceallaig (ò kaL'-ee), O'Kelly.

Ó Dálaig (ò dhaul'-ee), O'Daly.

§ 320. ʒo buarò, to victory, is now shortened to a bú (a-boo').

§ 321. Ó Doinall a bú! Atá mé ʒ out ʒo Corcaig ar maoin. Ní fuil an bótar bog, áct atá an bótar cruarò. Tar liom, ʒus surò síos ʒ an taine. Atá m'átar ʒus mo mátar ins an uais. Iméig leat a baite. Ní'l an bótar rérò.

§ 322. Do not sit on the stool, the stool is broken. Art O'Daly died, he is now in the grave. The grave is large. The place is cold, the day was warm and dry. The day is not long now. The barley is in the barn now, the oats are green yet. Go down to Cork.

EXERCISE LV.

ò AND ʒ SLENDER IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

§ 323. Similarly, in the middle of words, ò and ʒ slender are silent, but lengthen the preceding short vowel or digraph.

i	is lengthened to ee
ai	,, ,, ei
ei	,, ,, ei
oi	,, ,, ee
ui	,, ,, ee

Thus :—

§ 324. Sígte (shee'-lè), Sheela, Cecilia. Brígte (bree'-id), Brigid. taròbse (theiv'-shè), a ghost. eídean (ei'-än), ivy. oròce (eeh'-yè), night. comnuigean (kõn'-ee-än), dwells, lives.

§ 325.

A few words like

Are often pronounced

croròe (kree'-è),	heart,	kree
luige (Lee'-è),	lying,	Lee
suròe (see'-è),	sitting,	see
buròe (bwee'-è),	yellow,	bwee

§ 326. In Connaught and Ulster some few words with ò and ʒ are pronounced as if spelled with v :—

eídean,	ivy;	ei'-än,	ev'-än.
suròe,	praying;	Gee'-è,	Giv'-è.
tuige,	straw, thatch;	thee'-è,	thiv'-è.
maʒuròir,	Maguire;	mā-Gee'ir,	mā'-Giv-ir.

In this Munster dialect is right. However, the Munster usage is distinctly wrong in exactly the opposite way, as shown in § 275.

§ 327. Bì Niall Maʒuròir ar an sliaib; bí an oròce dub, ʒus cuarò sé ar seac-rán, ʒus ní táinig sé a baite ʒo maoin. Ní fáca mé an taròbse. Atá taròbse ins an tóin mór. Ní'l, áct atá eídean ʒ pás ar an tóin. Fás an fear ʒus an tuige

ims an sgioból. Connuigeann Art Ó
Dóinnáil ar an oiteán. Iméig leat anois
agus beannaíct leat.

§ 328. Night and morning. The night
is long, the day is short. I went to
Armagh with Conn Maguire. The barley
is yellow, the grass is green. Niall has a
big heart. Heart and hand. The road is
not soft, the road is hard (and) smooth.
You went to Cork, Art went to America.
Sheela did not see a ghost.

EXERCISE LVI.

ó AND ǵ BROAD.

§ 329. We now propose to explain the
sounds of ó and ǵ broad.

At the end and in the middle of words
ó and ǵ broad are silent.

§ 330. EXAMPLES.

eoḡán (ō'-án), Owen	ruadó (roo'-ā), red, red-
*eudomonn (ae'-māN), Edmund, Edward	hairéd
fiadó (fee'-), a deer	sliaó (shloe'-āv), a moun-
gráó (grau), love	tain
nuadó (Noo'-ā), new	tráctóna (thrau'-nō-nā), evening
doó, Hugh (ae Munster, ee Connaught).	
laos, a calf (Lae ,, Lee ,,).	
ó laosaire (ō Lae'-ār-ē), O'Leary.	

§ 331. From doó are derived mac doóa (son of
Hugh), *i.e.*, Mackay, Mackey, Magee; and ó
hdoóa (grandson of Hugh), O'Hea, Hayes, Hughes,
doóasán (ae'-ā-gaun)=little Hugh; hence, mac
doóasám, Egan, Keegan.

§ 332. ḡaeóitig (Gae'-il ig), the Irish-
Gaelic language, usually pronounced

* Munster, ae'-om-āN.

(Gael'-ig); in Munster (Gael'-ing); Deurla
(baer'-Lā), English.

§ 333. atá doó ruadó ó Dóinnáil as
toul so tír eite. BÍ fiadó ruadó ar an
sliaó. Ní fáca mé fiadó ar bit ar an
oiteán. Ní tús doó ó Néill gráó do'n
túine eite. Ní fuil eudomonn suas ar an
sliaó; atá an tráctóna fuar. Ní raib
Deurla as doó ruadó, áct bí fear eite
leis, as toul a baile agus bí Deurla agus
ḡaeóitig aise.

EXERCISE LVII.

ó AND ǵ BROAD, CONTINUED.

§ 334. At the End of words ó and ǵ silent
lengthen the preceding short vowels and
digraphs.

maḡ (mau), a plain	breaḡ (braa), fine
soḡ (sō), pleasure	so breaḡ, finely
crudó (kroo), a horse-shoe	fióó (fee), a wood
eulóó (ael'-ō), escape	

§ 335. In words of more than one syllable -adó
final is pronounced -ā in Munster, and -oo else-
where (except in the termination of verbs, where
the older pronunciation is partially retained).

maoadó, a dog (modh'-oo, Munster modh'-ā)
buaiaó, a beating (boo'-āl-oo, ,, noo'-āl-ā)
maoadó ruadó, or in Munster, maoraó ruadó, is often used for a fox; the proper word is siomnac (shiN-äch)

§ 336. cuir crudó nuadó ar an láir. cuir
bróḡ nuadó ar art ós. Ní fáca mé nóra
as an tobar; bí an maóadó ós agus an cú
mór agus an laos ruadó as an tóin. fuair
an maóadó buaiaó trom ó Niall. Ní fáca
an siomnac an cú as teact.

§ 337. The dog did not see the deer on the mountain. The mountain was high and the deer was young, and there was tall grass growing on the mountain. I have a horse-shoe in my pocket. Hugh is not deaf. The dog was astray on the mountain.

EXERCISE LVIII.

§ 338. In the Middle of words *ó* and *ś* are silent and lengthen preceding short vowel sounds, lengthening

o to <i>ō</i>	ă to aa
u to oo	i to ee

§ 339.

**boðar* (*bō'-ār*), deaf, *Seasán* (*shaa'än*),
bothered John
uśðar (*oo'-dhär*), an *ioðal* (*ee'-äl*), an
author idol

§ 340. *Óia ðuit, a ðarðs* (*heig*). *Óia's*
Muire ðuit. Lá breas; éamnis tarðs a
bairle ar maidin ó áro-maca, áct ní fuil
sgeul nuad ar bit aise. Ní fuil tarðs
tinn, atá sé so breas anois, áct bí sé
tinn so leor. Atá arct Masuirðir as
obair, atá sé as cur (putting) tuise ar an
teac nuad. Atá an fear boct as suirðe
as an ðoras, fuair sé arán agus im ó Nóra
"Atá an oirðe geal (bright) agus an bótar
breas, áct mar sin péin (even so), fan so
lá" (till day; a popular saying).

§ 341. The ivy is growing at the door

**bou'-ér*, frequently. So also *tośa* (*thou'ä*), *nośa*
(*rou'ä*), etc.

The ivy is green. John and James are in the house. The night is fine (and) soft. The ivy is fresh and green, but the wall is old and yellow. The fox and the dog are not in the meadow, the fox is in the river and the dog is coming home. Brigid is not in the house, she went home.

EXERCISE LIX.

§ 342. In the middle of words *av* and *as*, when followed by a vowel are pronounced (*ei*)—like *ei* in height. Thus:—

**asav* (*ei'-ee*), the face.
avarc (*ei'-ärK*), a horn.
avastar (*ei'-äs-thär*), a halter.
ravarc (*rei'-ärK*), sight.
Ó Rasallas (*ō rei'-äl-ee*), O'Reilly.
śav (*Gei'-är*), a beagle, a hound.

Even when followed by consonants the student may pronounce *av* or *as* like *ei*, unless the *a* be marked long.

tarðs (*theiG*), Thady—usually "Tim."
avmav † (*ei'-mädh*), timber.

§ 343. The silencing of *ó* and *ś* as above has brought about the contraction of many words in the spoken language, as—

<i>bliav</i> , a year;	pro-	<i>bliav</i> , blee'-än
<i>ðrigro</i> , Brigid;	nounced	<i>ðrigro</i> , breed
<i>foigro</i> , patience;	"	<i>foigro</i> , fweed
<i>nuav</i> , of Nuada;	"	<i>nuav</i> , Noo'-äth

As in *mas nuav* (*mau-noo'-äth*), the plain of Nuada, Maynooth.

*Munster (*ei'-ig*).

**avmav* (*au'-madh*), except in Munster. In Ulster *av*, *as*, as above are pronounced (*ae*).

§ 344. Ní fuil aóarc ar bít ar an laos
 rós, atá sé ós. Cuir aóastar ar do láir,
 atá sí as dul síos do'n tobar. Ní fáca
 mé taos ó Raḡallais ar an sliaó. Ní
 fuil aómaó ar bít ins an teac, acé atá
 móin go leor asáinn; cuir rós móna ar
 an teine anois.

§ 345. Conn O'Reilly is working in the
 mill. Tim has not a boat on the river, but
 I have a boat on the lake. There is a little
 boat in the house. Do not put the halter
 on the mare; put the halter in your pocket.
 My sight is not strong; but Niall O'Reilly
 has no sight at all, he is blind.

EXERCISE LX.

ó AND § BROAD AT BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 346. At the beginning of words ó and
 § broad have a sound not heard in English,
 and which we shall represent by the Greek
 gamma γ.

It is not easy to learn this sound except
 by ear. Until the student has heard it, it
 may be pronounced like § broad, *i.e.* (G).

We shall try to teach the sound as well
 as we can. Take the English word
 "auger," a carpenter's tool (Irish, tar-
 acáir, thor'-āCH-ār). In pronouncing this
 word "auger" the tongue is pressed
 against the back part of the mouth in
 bringing out the sound of g. Try to pro-
 nounce "auger" without allowing the
 tongue to touch the back part of the
 mouth, and the result will be "auyer,"
 thus giving the sound we want.

It will then be seen that this sound γ is
 not so hard as §, but is in reality only a
 partial consonant sound. Try the same
 experiment with the words "go," "ḡráó,"
 "graw," etc.

The sound of § broad is related to the sound of §
 broad, as the sound of c broad is to the sound of c

§ 347. The phrase that we have until
 now spelled Oia ouit is always pronounced
 Oia ouit (vit, almost gu-it'). Another
 popular phrase is a ḡráó (ā yrau; between
 ā grau and ā rau), O love. Another is a
 ouine cóir (ā yin'-ē CHōr), my good man.

§ 348. The preposition ar, on, upon,
 causes aspiration; as ar Oomnall (er yōn'-
 āL), on Donal.

oruum (dhrim), back. pian (pee'-ān), pain.

§ 349. Oia asus Muire ouit, a ouine
 cóir. Oia asus Muire ouit, asus pádrais.
 Ní fuil do ḡort ḡias rós. Atá mo ḡort
 mór; acé ní fuil coirce as pás in mo ḡort
 anois. Atá mo doras (yūr'-ās) ónta.
 Fuair mé pian in mo oruum (yrim). Fuair
 Conn cóta nuáó, asus atá cóta nuáó eile
 ar Oomnall ó ndoóda. Ní fuil do laos
 in mo ḡort (yūrth); bí sé ins an leuna,
 acé atá sé ar an sliaó anois.

§ 350. My back is broken. Do not break
 my window; do not break my door. I am
 sick, and my pain is great. I was sick, but
 I am not sick now; I have no pain at all
 in my back. I was going to Derry in the
 night, and my horse died on the road (rós.)

There is not a tree growing on the mountain; the mountain is bare and cold.

EXERCISE XLI.

COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.

§ 351. Having now finished aspiration of consonants, we have to deal only with some combinations of consonants. In pronouncing English words like "farm," "elm," etc., we usually say in Ireland (faar'-ām, el'-ēm). This is a peculiarity of our own Irish language, in which some combinations of consonants are pronounced as if there was a vowel between the consonants. Thus:—

- § 352. t, n, r with m
 arm (or'-ām), an army
 orm (ūr'-ām), on me
 gorm (gūr'-ām), blue
 Cormac (kūr'-ām-ok), Cormac,
 Charles
 colm (kul'-ām), a pigeon
 ainm (an'-ām), name

The combination mn is found only in one word, mná (mēn-au'), women.

- § 353. rn: carn (kor'-ān), a cairn, pile of stones.
 corn (kūr'-ān), a goblet.
 doorn (dhur'-ān), fist.
- § 354. tb, rb: scotb (skūl-āb), a scollop, splinter of wood.
 Albain (ol'-āb-ān), Scotland.
 borb (būr'-āb), rude, violent.

- § 355. ts, rs: sealt (shal-āG), a hunt.
 vealt (dal-āG), a thorn.
 fearr (far'-āG), anger.

§ 356. cn, zn, at the beginning of words are rather difficult to pronounce.

- cnoc (kūn-uk'), a hill.
 cnám (kūn-aup'), a bone.
 cneas (kin-as'), the skin.
 znó (gūn-ō), work.

To make the pronunciation easier, cn and zn are pronounced cr, zr, except in Munster, and similarly mn is often pronounced mr.

§ 357. *Óí Cormac ins an arm, agus bí sé ag dul go h-Albain, áct fuair sé bás. Atá mo doorn trom. Atá an sliab áro, áct atá an cnoc eile beag. Deun do znó. Rinne sé a díceall; rinne sé a znó go breá. Atá mo cos cam, agus atá cnám briste. Óí carn mór, áro, ar an sliab.*

§ 358. Colm-cille (the) dove (of the) Church, Columkille.

- naom (Naev), holy.
 nuair (Noo'-ēr), when (=an uair, the time).

Óí Colm-cille in Éirinn nuair bí sé ós; fuair sé bás in Albain, áct atá a uair in Éirinn anois. Óí fearr ar an naom nuair éinig an long do'n oileán. Óí sealt agam ar an sliab; bí cú agus gadar agam, agus fuair mé sionnac ag dul síos an cnoc. Atá an colm geal. Óia do beata a baite go h-Éirinn.

§ 359. Shut your fist. Put a scollop in the thatch. The sky is blue; the day is fine and wholesome. Put your name in the book; do not put down another name. Black, blue, white, green, yellow, red, brown, fair. The work is heavy. Cormac is poor; he has not a house. He has only a poor little house, and there is no door or window in the house.

EXERCISE LXII.

COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS, CONTINUED.

§ 360. *b̄b̄, l̄m̄.*

bal̄b̄ (bol'-āv), dumb.

bal̄b̄án (bol'-āv-aun), a dummy.

seal̄b̄ (shal'-āv), possession.

§ 361. *n̄b̄, n̄m̄.*

ban̄b̄ (bon'-āv), a young pig.

lean̄b̄ (lan'-āv), a child.

§ 362. *r̄b̄, r̄m̄.*

gar̄b̄ (gor'-āv), rough.

mar̄b̄ (mor'-āv), dead.

sear̄b̄ (sgar'-āv), bitter.

§ 363. *n̄c̄, r̄c̄.*

**Donn̄c̄āō* (dhūN'-āCH-ā),

Donough, Denis.

ūor̄cā (dhūr'-āCH-ā), dark.

**Mur̄c̄āō* (mur'-āCH-ā), Murrrough.

Sor̄cā (sūr'-āCH-ā), Sarah.

§ 364. *Sor̄cā* is one of the many old Gaelic names now almost obsolete—more's the pity. In North Connemara, where it is still common, it is "translated" by "Sarah," just as *Donn̄c̄āō* is represented now always by "Denis."

* In these the last syllable is sounded (oo) in Connaught. See § 335.

§ 365. *O'Donn̄c̄āōā* (ō dhūN'-āCH-oo-ā), O'Donohoe; also Donaghey, Dennehy; *Mac Donn̄c̄āōā*, MacDonough; *O'Mur̄c̄āōā*, *Mac Mur̄c̄āōā*, MacMurrrough, Murrrough, Murphy.

§ 366. *air̄geāō* (ar'-āg-ādh), money, silver
fair̄r̄ge (fwar'-āg-ē), the sea.
mar̄sāō (mor'-āG-ā, Connaught
mor'-āG-oo), a market.

§ 367. *Atá an oir̄ce ūor̄cā agus bí an lá gar̄b̄ go leor. Ní faca mé Mur̄c̄āō, ní raib̄ sé as an mar̄sāō. Bí sé as an mar̄sāō, agus fuair̄ sé muc agus ban̄b̄ beas; ní raib̄ air̄geāō go leor air̄ge, aet fuair̄ sé air̄geāō ó Art MacMur̄c̄āōā. Táinig Sor̄cā a baile anois. Ní fuil̄ ar lean̄b̄ bal̄b̄. Ní fuil̄ bal̄b̄án ar bíc in mo teāc, aet atá píce bal̄b̄án ins an teāc mór eile as baile-áta-cliāc. Atá fair̄r̄ge ūoir̄ ad oileán beas agus an oileán mór.*

§ 368. Dermot MacMurrrough is not now alive, he is dead, he died in Ireland. I have only a shilling. I have no other money. A sea, a ship, a boat, a sail. There was a good market in Armagh. The milk is not sweet, it is bitter. The place is rough, but the place is wholesome. The fox is dead. Denis got a blow from Niall, but he is not dead yet. Columbkille has a great name in Erin and in Scotland. There is no king in Scotland now. There is a sea between Ireland and Scotland.

EXERCISE LXIII.

COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 369. Some consonants coalesce—thus *ot*, *on*, are pronounced like *u*, *nn*.
coolað (kŭL'-ă, *Conn.* kŭL'-oo), sleep.
ceurona (kaeN'-ă), same; *follows a noun*.

řóola (řóL'-ă), old name of Ireland.
marone (mwan'-ě), of the morning.

§ 370. *ln*, pronounced like *u*.
áinne (aul'-ě); *níos áinne*, more beautiful.

§ 371. *no*, pronunciation like *nn*.
řránna (grauN'-ă), ugly.
inóe (in-oo'), yesterday.
inóiu (in-yoo'), to-day.

§ 372. Instead of saying, "He is sleeping," we say in Irish, "He is *in his* sleeping," "in his sitting," "in his standing," (compare the phrase "He fell out of his standing"), "in his lying," etc.

Atá mé in mo coolað 's ná dúisřř (dhoosh'-ee) *mé*, "I am in my sleep (asleep) and do not waken me," is the name of an old Gaelic air, but a piper who knew no Irish used to call it, "Tommy MacCullagh made boots for me."

seasam (shas'-ăv), standing.
suróe (see'-ě), sitting.
tuře (Lee'-ě), lying.

When aspirated they are pronounced *has'-ăv*, *hee'-ě*, *lee'-ě*. See § 325.

Atá mé in mo suróe is also used in the sense of "I am *up*," *i.e.*, out of bed; and also—"I am sitting up" after a long illness, etc.

§ 373. *Dia dúit, a čaróřř*. *Dia is Muire dúit, a Dúarmuid* (yee'-ărmwid). *Ní řuit oo*

bean as an margað inóiu? *Ní řuit, atá sí tinn, atá m'ăčair tinn, asus bí mé řein* (myself) *tinn inóe, asus bí mé in mo tuře, áčt atá mé láidoir inóiu*. *Đi Donnčad liom inóiu as teáčt a baile, asus bí an řear ceurona liom as 'oul řo Corcařř inóe*. *Ní řuit an áit áluinn, atá an áit řránna*. *Ní raib mé ar an loč inóe, bí an lá řarð, áčt bí Dóinnall ar an loč eite*. *Đi áinn eite ar Éirinn, řóola*. *Atá Donnčad in a řeasam ar an 'óin árd*. *Đi Seumas in a suróe ar an stól as an teine nuair čáinic an řgeul*. *Dúisřř an řear óřř, ní řuit sé in a suróe řós*.

§ 374. *an lá inóiu*, to day.
an lá inóe, yesterday.

You were asleep when I came. I was not asleep, I was up. Yesterday was rough. to-day is calm; I am going on the lake with a little boat. There is no sail on my boat, the boat is not heavy enough. Put money in your pocket when you are going to Scotland. The dog is dead, he is lying on the floor. There is a dumb person at the door and a bag on his back; put bread and butter and meal in his bag. The man is deaf (and) dumb.

EXERCISE LXIV.

COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS CONTINUED.

ECLIPSIS.

§ 375. The peculiarity which is usually called eclipsis by writers in Irish grammar, presents no difficulty as regards pronuncia-

tion. To understand how it is so general we must make slight references to the older forms of some words which cause this peculiarity.

§ 376. Take, for example, the Irish word for "our," "your," "their." In the older form of the Gaelic language we may suppose that *arn* (ǎrn)=our; *burn* (wurn)=your; *an* (ǎn)=their; but in the course of the changes which centuries have caused in spoken Gaelic, these words have become *ar bur*, *a*; the final *n* being either prefixed to the following word or altogether lost. Thus—

	are now spelled
<i>arn</i> oún, our fort	<i>ar</i> noún
<i>burn</i> oán, your poem	<i>bur</i> noán
<i>an</i> oíceall, their best	<i>a</i> noíceall

§ 377. And these new forms are pronounced (*ar* Noon), (*wur* Naun), (*ǎ neeh-yǎL*), the *no* in each case being pronounced as *nn*. The sound of the *o* is thus "eclipsed" or overshadowed by that of the *n*: hence the name of this phenomenon.

§ 378. In the same way—

	are written
<i>arn</i> srian, our sun	<i>ar</i> nsrian
<i>burn</i> gealac, your moon	<i>bur</i> ngealac
<i>an</i> sfort, their field	<i>a</i> nsfort
<i>an</i> sáire, their laughter	<i>a</i> nsáire

SOUND OF *ng*.

§ 379. When slender, *ng* is sounded like *ng*, in *sing*, *singer*, that is, like our symbol *n*. It is never soft, like *ng* in *singe*. In

English this sound is not found at the beginning of words.

O'Loimsgis ó (*Len'-shee*), Lynch

ling (*lin*, *ling*), start.

**a* ngealac (*ǎnal'-aCH*), their moon.

**a* nsrian (*ǎ nree'-ǎn*), their sun.

§ 380. When broad, *ng* is like *ng* in long long-er. This sound of *ng* is a simple sound, very different from the sound of *ng* in *sing*, *singer*; just as *g* in *begun* is different from *g* in *begin*. It is a sound not often used: we shall when necessary use the symbol *NG* to denote it. Thus—

<i>seang</i> , slender (<i>pron.</i> shaNG)	<i>ng</i> sounded as if shong
<i>teansa</i> , a tongue (<i>taNG'-ǎ</i>)	long-ǎ
<i>a</i> nsfort (<i>ǎ NGürth</i>)	üng-ürth'
<i>a</i> nsáire (<i>ǎ NGaur'-ě</i>)	üng-aur'-ě

§ 381. The student should not be discouraged by this, the most difficult sound of the language. At the beginning of words it may be pronounced as *N*, if the learner cannot acquire the correct sound at once.

§ 382. Táinig Tomás agus Diarmuid a baile, agus rinne siad a noíceall acé ní fuair siad airgead uaim. Léa aré agus murcáó ins an teac, agus atá a nooras (Nür'-ás) fossaitte. Níl a leabó baib, atá teansa aise. Fuair Tomás agus Seumas an capall in a nsfort inoé. Léa long as Tomás Ó Loimsgis, ní fuil báó aise.

§ 383. We made a pretty poem, our poem is long and sweet. Your door is closed. Hugh and Niall were coming home from the river, and their laughter was loud

* Like *ens-al'-ǎCH*, *eng-ree'-ǎn*.

(áro). Our field is green; your field is white (bán) and poor now. Dermot Lynch is in Scotland now; his mother is in Ireland, and his father is in America.

EXERCISE LXV.

§ 384. Just as words like árn, búr, an, etc. (words which we may conveniently call *eclipsing* words) have lost the final n before b and s; so they have lost it before vowels:—

árn ácair, our father
búr n-obair, your work
an im, their butter

are now

ár n-ácair (ár Nah'-ár)
búr n-obair (wur Nüb'-är)
a n-im (ä nim).

§ 385. The only preposition which in modern Irish causes eclipsis is the preposition in, in, with which we are now familiar.

Thus, instead of in nóin, in a fort,
in sòrt, ,, field,

we have

1 nóin (ä Noon)
1 nòrt (ä NGürth, üng-ürth').

When n is removed from the in, all that remains is the vowel i, and as prepositions are not emphasized the vowel-sound of i is obscure; hence we denote it by ä in the key words.

§ 386. Indeed it is not unusual to write a nóin, in a fort; a nòrt, in a field; but it is better to write

1 nóin, 1 nòrt; and leave a nóin, a nòrt—their fort, their field.

§ 387. In the same way, it is not unusual to write 1 n-áit, in a place; 1 n-éirinn, in Ireland; or even o n-áit a n-éirinn; but it is far better for beginners to write in áit, in éirinn, as we have done up to this

§ 388. 1 n-áit, in Galway.

(ä NGal'-iv, almost like üng-al'-iv;
the l like l in valiant).

áca árn n-ácair beo pós, ní fuil sé marb.
áca búr n-arán milis, áca áca búr n-im searb.
áca murcaó agus óinnall as obair in álbain agus áca a n-obair trom.
Ói iolar mór áluinn as Donncaó agus as árt, áca fuair a n-iolar bás. áca Niall agus Nóra boct, ní fuil a n-eorna as pás in a nòrt.

§ 389. Distinguish: áca an obair trom, the work
is heavy;
áca a n-obair trom, their
work is heavy.

I found (fuair) your donkey on the road. Niall and John are coming home, their place is empty. Your door is not open. Nora, I found your (oo) little bird on the floor. Nora and Una, your (búr) lamb is dead; and your floor is not clean. Our poem is sweet; your poem is long.

EXERCISE LXVI.

§ 390. ECLIPSIS OF l, n, r, s.

These letters are not eclipsed; the n of the eclipsing word disappears.

This was not always the case. Instead of in leabar, in a book, we often find in older Irish in leabar; so for in nóo we find inróo; for in muir ammuir, for in nín, 1 nín, etc.

EXAMPLES:

AR LEABAR, our book; I LEABAR (ă lou'-ăr) in a book; AR TONĠ, our ship; A SEOL, their sail.

§ 391. m AND b.

Instead of continuing to say ARN BĀO, our boat; m BĀO, in a boat, the speakers of Irish found it easier to say ARm BĀO, m BĀO; by degrees these were pronounced ARm ĀO, m ĀO, but to keep a record of the original word, we now write AR mbĀO ăr maudh), I mbĀO (ă maudh). Here again we see that the "eclipsed" letter, b, is not noticed at all in pronunciation.

§ 392. ATĀ Conn agus MĀLL AR AN LOĊ ANOIS I mbĀO. NĪ RAIB MÉ I mbĀO AR BITĊ, ŪI MÉ AR AN AILL. NĪL ŪUR MBÓ (MÓ) SEAN, ATĀ SĪ ÓĠ FÓs, agus ATĀ BAINNE ĠO LEOR AICI. NĀ CUIR UISĠE I mbainne (mwan'-ě); NĀ CUIR BAINNE INS AN UISĠE. NĪ'L BĀRO MÓR IN ÉIRINN ANOIS, FUAIR AR MBĀRO (maurdh) BĀS. NĪ'L AOT AR ŪUR MBAILLA (moL'-ă).

§ 393. The bard found the poem in a book. The story is not in any book. We have no ship, our ship is lost. There is no sail in your boat, your sail is lost. There was a large hole in your sail. Our bread and our milk.

EXERCISE LXVII.

§ 394. ECLIPSIS OF p, c, t.

Instead of saying ARN PÓCA, our pocket,
 ,, ceann, ,, head
 ,, tĪR, ,, country

it was found easier to say ARN BÓCA, ARN ĠEANN, ARN ŪĪR; then the n dropped out, and to preserve the original word, we now write

AR bpÓCA (ăr bōk'-),
 AR Ġceann (ăr gaN : Munster, g-youN),
 AR ŪtĪR (ăr deer).

Here again we see the rule for pronouncing eclipsed words exemplified—the eclipsed letters, p, c, t, are not noticed in pronunciation.

§ 395. NĪL ĠRĀD agus AR ŪUR ŪtĪR. ATĀ ĠRĀD MÓR agus AR ÉIRINN, AR ŪtĪR. ATĀ NÓRA agus ŪRĠĪO AS OBĀIR AS AN TOBĀR, ATĀ A ŪtĪRNE LĀTOIR, AĊT ATĀ MO tĪRNE BRISTE. NĪL ŪORAS AR AR ŪteĀĊ. TĀ ART agus MĀLL AS teĀĊ; FĀĠ A mbeĀĀĊ.

§ 396. Our island, our country. They have no money, their pocket is empty, there is not a shilling in their pocket. Our tree (grōN) is green yet. They are not working now, their spinning wheel (dhoorme) is broken. John and James are coming home to Ireland, their father died, and their house is now empty. Leave our way. Their mother died, their heart (gree'-ě) is broken. We have our health yet.

§ 397. THE "OUR FATHER."

AN FĀTOIR.

AR n-ĀtĀIR, ATĀ AR neamġ, ĠO nĀomĊAR t-ainnġ; ĠO ŪtĪĠĪO ŪO RĠĠeĀĊT; ĠO nĀeun-tar ŪO tOIL AR AN tĀLĀM MAR ĠnĪteĀR AR neamġ. TĀBĀIR Ūúinn inĊOIU AR n-ĀRĀN

laeṡeamail, aṡus mail̄ dūimn ar bṡiaċa
mar mail̄eamuio dār bṡeiceamail̄ p̄in ;
aṡus nā léis simn i ṡaċaṡaṡ, aċt saor
simn ó otc. Amén.

An fwad'-er.

är nah'-ir a-thau' er nav gü Naev'-har than'-
äm, gü dig'-ee dhü ree'äCHth; gü naen'-
thär dhü hel er än thol'-äv mor nee'-här er
nav. Thou'är yoon in-yoo' är nār-aun' Lae'-
hoo-il, ogus mah yoon or vee'-äCH-ä mor
wah'-äm-id dhär vae'-hoon-iv faen ; ogus
Nau laeg shin ä goh'-oo, oCHth saer shin
ō ülk om-aen'. The title means "The
Pater," from the word with which the prayer
begins in Latin.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

§ 398. ECLIPSE OF F.

Instead of saying arn p̄ion, our wine, etc.,
the speakers of Irish found it easier to say
arn vion. Instead of arn p̄uit, our blood,
they said arn Wit. This new sound of
v or W they represented by v aspirated.
Then, when the n of the eclipsing words
dropped out, they began to write, as we do
now, ar bṡion (veen), ar bṡuit (Wil).
Hence we say that f̄ is eclipsed by v
aspirated.

§ 399. The particle an, used in asking
questions, causes eclipsis, as, an bṡaca
tú? (än Wok'-ä thoo) did you see? an
bṡuit tú ṡo mail̄? (än Wil thoo gü mah),
are you well? See § 257. An bṡuit ṡṡian
aṡaċ? aċá. Have you a knife? I have

(yes). In the spoken language the an, or
at least the n, usually omitted before
consonants; hence 'otuiṡeann tú, 'bṡuit
tú, are the forms usually heard.

§ 400. Tuṡeann sé (thig'-än), he under-
stands. Ní tuṡeann sí (hig'-än), she does
not understand; an 'otuiṡeann tú? (dhig'-
än), do you understand?

§ 401. a, her, has no effect on the follow-
ing consonants; a brōṡ, her shoe; a brōṡ
(Wrōg), his shoe; a mbrōṡ (mrōg), their
shoe.

§ 402. Är bṡuit aṡus är bṡeuit (v-yöl),
ní ṡaca mé bur bṡuinneos (Win'-ōg) nuāṡ
p̄os. An bṡaca tú Seumas inṡiu? Ní
ṡaca mé Seumas; ní táinic sé a baile p̄os.
Táinic sé a baile inṡe, aċt ní táinic
Míceäl leis. An bṡuit d'áċair tinn? aċá
sé tinn ṡo leor, aċá sé in a tuṡe p̄os. An
bṡuit 'oo máċair tinn? Ní ṡuit sí tinn
anois, aċá sí in a suirde. An 'otuiṡeann
tú ṡaeb̄itṡe? Ní tuṡeann Míceäl ṡaeb̄-
itṡe p̄os; ní tuṡeann sé aċt (only) an
beurla. An bṡuit capall aṡaċ? Ní ṡuit,
aċt aċá aṡal beaṡ aṡam. An bṡuair
(Woo'-ir) tú airṡeāṡ in 'oo p̄óċa? Ní
ṡuair mé airṡeāṡ, aċt ṡuair mé litir.

§ 403. He does not understand me. The
man is old, he does not understand the
child. Have you a good horse? I have.
Put the saddle on your horse. Did you
see my horse to-day? No (ní ṡaca mé).
Your wine is strong; you got your wine in
another country; you did not get your wine

in Ireland. Did the man die yet? He did not (ní fúair); he is not lying now, he is up, and he is on the lake in a boat to-day. Did the saint find a new country? He did; he found America and he came home in his boat to Ireland.

EXERCISE LXIX.

§ 404. After the article *an* we, in certain cases, find what seems to be eclipsis, thus, *an tsúil* (án thool) the eye; *Mac an tSaoir* (mok ăn theer), the son of the craftsman, *i.e.*, MacIntyre, Macateer. We shall afterwards see when and why this takes place; at present it is sufficient to say that the combination *ts* is pronounced like *t*, the *s* being passed over, as if eclipsed.

§ 405. SOME EXCEPTIONAL WORDS.

Tabair, give. This would, if regular, be pronounced (thou'-ăr), or in Ulster (thō-ăr). See §285. Being a very common word, it is shortened to (thōr, or even to thūr). The phrase *tabair dom*, give to me, which would regularly be (thou'-ăr yūm) is shortened to (thūr'-ūm), in Munster (thūr-ūm'). In Ulster they say *tabair dom* (thōr dhoo).

§ 406. *eo* AND *iu* SHORT.

As we have seen in § 95, *eo* and *iu* are usually long. In a few words they are short.

veoc (dŭCH, d-yŭCH), a drink.
eočair (ŭCH'-ir), a key.
fluc (flŭCH, fl-yŭCH), wet.
seomra (shŭm'-ră), a room, chamber.
tiuș (tŭ, t-yŭh), thick.
veoc an doruis (dŭCH ăn dhŭr'-ish),
 the drink of the door, the parting
 drink.

In some places *moiu* (*inyŭ'*). In Munster, *moiu* (*in-yŭv*), *tiuș* (*t-yŭv*).

§ 407. *dom*, to me.
duit, to thee.
do (dhō), to him.
di (dee), to her.

§ 408. *Tabair veoc do mo capall, agus tabair fear agus coirce do.* Nă tabair uisge fear do'n lăir. Fúair mé veoc uisge as an tobar. Ată an doras dúnta, agus ată glas mór, trom ar an doras eite; an bfuil an eočair asat, a nóra? Ní bfuil, ată an eočair as ũna. Ată seomra ins an teac. An bfuil do sparán asat anois? Ní fuil, ată mo sparán in mo seomra. Ní fuil an fear tinn, ată sé in a seomra, in a súrde. An bfuil tú in do súrde fós?

§ 409. Did you get a drink at the well? No, but I got milk at the house. The woman gave (to) him a drink of water. Give to the poor man meal and bread and butter. Do not give oats to your horse yet. The day is wet; yesterday was dry and cold. The key is lost; I have not the key. Nora has not the key; give the key

to her. Do not give me the key, I am going to Dublin to-day, give the key to Niall.

EXERCISE LXX.

DIFFICULT WORDS.

§ 410. The pronunciation of some words is difficult to the beginner, owing to the number of aspirated consonants in them. But if each syllable is taken separately, and pronounced according to the ordinary rules, there will be little difficulty. We shall merely give a few examples here, as we shall continue to give after each new word its pronunciation.

áḡaró (ei'-ee), face.

áḡáar (au'-Wär), cause.

coróce (CHee'-hë), ever=ḡo brát.

oróce (ee'-hë), night.

roḡmar (fö'-wár), autumn, harvest time.

ḡaróbir (sei'-vër), rich. Often (sev'-ër).

ḡeimreáð (gea'-roo, Munster, gef'rä, gee'-rä), winter.

These words look still more difficult when, instead of the usual dot, the letter n is used (§ 227) to make the aspiration, with either ordinary Irish type or the Roman letter, thus :—

chorónche, or choidhche, ever.

orónche, or oidhche, night.

oidhche Shamhna (ee'-hë hou'-nä)

Hallow Eve.

§ 411. ceó (k-yö), a fog.

BOCT ÁḡUS ḡARÓBIR. Úi Domnall ḡaróbir ácc áá sé boct ánois, ní fuil áirḡeáð áirḡe. Roḡmar áḡus ḡeimreáð. Ní'í an roḡmar te; áá an ḡeimreáð fuar. ḡeimreáð fuar fluic. Áá ceó móar ar an loé. ḡeimreáð ḡaró, roḡmar fluic.

§ 412. I was in the house (on) Hallow Eve. The night is dark, the moon is not in the sky. Dermot is rich yet ; he has money in his pocket. The drink is wholesome. Put the key in your pocket. The night is wet ; my coat is heavy. I came from Armagh to-day, and I am going over to Scotland now. Did you see the poor man. No, I did not see the ship ; there was a heavy fog on the water.

EXERCISE LXXI.

§ 413. Only one chapter remains to be added to the foregoing treatise on the pronunciation of modern Irish. In every language there are words which are not pronounced according to the ordinary rule, and in Irish, a language which has been spoken without much change for so many centuries, there, of course, exceptional words. Considering that Irish has been, for some two centuries at least, spoken by a people untrained to read and write the language, the wonder is that so few words are irregular.

Instead of giving here all the irregular words of the language, we will indicate an arrangement of irregular words to which we can easily refer in subsequent lessons, and the irregular words can thus be learned by degrees, and with comparatively little trouble. We will divide the words irregularly pronounced into classes, and we can afterwards refer to these as *Irr.* A, B, C, and D, etc'

§ 414. IRREGULAR WORDS, A.

Some words are irregular in pronunciation because they are unduly shortened in rapid pronunciation. We have already given examples (§ 343) of one class of words, in which, for the purpose of avoiding hiatus, contraction takes place.

(1) Thus= $\beta\iota\lambda\alpha\delta\alpha\mu$, a year, is *pron. not* blee'- \tilde{a} - $\tilde{e}\tilde{n}$ but blee'- $\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$.

§ 415. (2) There are a few classes of ordinary words, with a long termination, in which the termination is shortened. The ordinary terminations thus shortened are:—

§ 416.

Termination	full pron.	shortened to
- $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$	ou'- $\tilde{a}\tilde{l}$	ool
- $\alpha\mu\alpha\mu$	ou- $\tilde{a}\tilde{n}$	oon
- $u\zeta\alpha\theta$	oo'- \tilde{a}	oo
- $\mu\alpha\theta$	w \tilde{a} , woo	oo
- $i\zeta\iota\theta$	ee'-ee	ee

§ 417. So in words like—

$\mu\alpha\alpha\beta\upsilon\iota\zeta$	mor'-ee
$\sigma\epsilon\alpha\beta\upsilon\iota\zeta$	shal'-ee
$o\lambda\mu\mu\iota\zeta$	$\tilde{u}\tilde{l}$ '-ee
$\mu\alpha\zeta\beta\alpha\iota\tau$	faug'-aul
$\mu\alpha\zeta\beta\alpha\iota\tau$	(fau'-aul) faul
$\mu\alpha\theta\mu\mu\iota\mu\iota\epsilon$	(mweel'- $r\tilde{e}$) Miles

§ 418.

$\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\mu$ (kon'-oon), a dialect
 $\mu\epsilon\alpha\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ (far'-ool), manly
 $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ (floh'-ool), princely, hence
 generous.

In Munster these words are accented on the last syllable.

§ 419. $\zeta\theta$ mbeannuig $\iota\theta$ $\theta\iota\alpha$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$! $\zeta\theta$ mbeannuig $\iota\theta$ $\theta\iota\alpha$ $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\sigma$ $\mu\mu\iota\epsilon$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$ $g\tilde{u}$ - $\mu\alpha N$ '-ee). This is the full form of the ordinary salutation, which is contracted to $\theta\iota\alpha$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$ in Munster. It means—

May	God	bless (everything)	for thee
$\zeta\theta$	$\theta\iota\alpha$	mbeannuig $\iota\theta$	$\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$

§ 420. 'mbeannuig $\iota\theta$ $\theta\iota\alpha$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$, Δ $\zeta\alpha\iota\theta\zeta$. $\zeta\theta$ mbeannuig $\iota\theta$ $\theta\iota\alpha$ is $\mu\mu\iota\epsilon$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$, Δ $N\theta\alpha$. $\Delta\eta$ $\theta\upsilon\alpha\alpha$ $\tau\tilde{u}$ $\Delta\eta$ $\zeta\epsilon\theta$ $\Delta\eta$ $\lambda\theta\tilde{c}$? $N\tilde{i}$ $\mu\alpha\alpha$ $\mu\tilde{e}$ $\beta\alpha\theta$ $n\theta$ $\lambda\theta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ $\lambda\theta\tilde{c}$ $\mu\theta\theta\upsilon$. $\mu\epsilon\alpha\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$. $\theta\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota$. $N\tilde{i}$ $\mu\theta\tilde{u}\lambda$ $\Delta\eta$ $n\tilde{i}$ $\alpha\zeta$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\tilde{c}\tilde{t}$ Δ $\beta\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\theta\theta$.

§ 421. Did you get money? No; I got corn at the market. Barley or oats? Nora got a rich husband ($\mu\epsilon\alpha\alpha$), he is princely and generous. I did not get the key. Do not leave the key on the floor. Miles Lynch has the key. I have not the lock.

EXERCISE LXXII.

§ 422. IRREGULAR WORDS, B.

Some words are irregular from the fact that a consonant in a word is moved from its proper position for greater ease in pronunciation.

* $\kappa\theta\kappa\upsilon\beta\alpha\alpha$, Connor, is often pronounced $\kappa\theta\kappa\upsilon\beta$ ' r (Kn \tilde{u} CH'oor).

* $\mu\mu\mu\tilde{c}\tilde{i}\tilde{l}\tilde{l}\tilde{e}$, a sleeve, is often pronounced $\mu\mu\mu\tilde{i}\tilde{c}\tilde{i}\tilde{l}\tilde{l}\tilde{e}$ (mnee'-hi-l \tilde{e}).

$\kappa\theta\iota\sigma\iota\mu\iota\zeta$, bless, is often pronounced $\kappa\alpha\alpha\sigma\iota\mu\iota\zeta$ (kor'-sig).

* Often as if $\kappa\theta\kappa\upsilon\beta$ ' r , $\mu\mu\mu\tilde{i}\tilde{c}\tilde{i}\tilde{l}\tilde{l}\tilde{e}$.

423. The words for "brother" and "isster."

	ḃEARḃ-ḃRÁḂAIR	ḃEIRḃSÍÚR
Correct pron.	dar'-áv-vrau'-hër	derv-hyoor
Contract. (Con.)	dreh'-aur	dreh'-oor
" (Mun.)	dreh'-aur	dreh'-oor'
" (Ulster)	daar'här	der'-här

The possessive case and plural of "sister" is ḃEIRḃSEÁḂAIR (der'-ev-ha'-här) shortened to dref-aer'.

But the learner should pronounce these two words correctly as above. They are the most curiously pronounced of all the words in the language.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

Not to weary the student by giving at once all the exceptional words of the language, we propose to speak now of simple matters.

§ 424. THE GENDER OF IRISH WORDS.

Beings possessing animal life are divided into male and female, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the male sex are said to be of the masculine gender, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the female sex are said to be of the feminine gender.

Thus the following words are masculine: fear, a man: capall, a horse; tarb (thor'-áv), a bull; coiteac (Kel'-äch); Munster (Kel-oCH'), a cock.

These are femine: bean, a woman; láir, mare; bó, a cow; cearc, a hen.

§ 425. But in Irish, as in Latin, Greek, and most other languages, even things without life are personified, and said to be either masculine or feminine in gender.

Thus the following words are said to be masculine:—(see vocabulary to the first part of Simple Lessons in Irish), am, time; aol, lime; aran, bread; bás, death; bainne, milk, etc.

These are said to be feminine: aitt, a cliff; áit, a place; coit, a wood, etc.

§ 426. In English, the words "time," "lime," "cliff," etc., are said to be neuter gender, that is—neither masculine nor feminine. In the older Irish, also, some words were regarded as neuter, and there are still a few traces of this in modern Irish.

§ 427. How are we to know what words are to be regarded as masculine and what as feminine? Not from the meaning of the words, but from their form, or, we might say, from their ENDINGS.

§ 428. Thus, as a general rule, all words are masculine which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a BROAD vowel (a, o, u). For example, am, aol, aran, bás, given above. This rule, of course, does not affect words like cearc, a hen, which is naturally feminine.

§ 429. Similarly, as a general rule, words are of feminine gender which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a SLENDER vowel (e, i), as áit, aitt, coit above. This rule does not affect words such as príac, a prince, which is, of course, masculine.

§ 430. This use of masculine and feminine gender, for words denoting things without life, has an effect on the use of the pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she),

and neuter (it). Instead of having three pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she), neuter (it), we find as a rule only two pronouns, sé, sí;—sé being used for masculine nouns, and sí for feminine. As *atá an fear fada, agus atá sé follám*, the grass is long and it *literally*, he) is wholesome. *Ní fuil an áit tirim, agus ní fuil sí follám*, the place is not dry, and it (*literally*, she) is not wholesome.

(See Vocabulary to Part I. of Lessons.)

§ 431. *Fuair ũna caeoir ũr as an margao, áct bí sí briste ar an róo. Ní fuil an bótar bog; atá sé tirim anois. atá an sual daor, ní fuil sé saor. Fuair mé eun ós, bí sé suas ar an aill. An bpaca tú an líon, atá sé síos as an tobair fás an láir ins an leuna; atá sí ós pós agus bí sí ar seacrán.*

§ 432. I have the hammer. It is not heavy. Nora has a hen, she is young. The grass is not green now, it is yellow. The weather is fine, it is warm (and) dry. There is a wood at the well, it is green. The door is strong; it is high and wide. The sack is wide, it is strong (and) heavy. Leave the flax on the floor, it is soft yet. The young cock is at the door' Our hammer is lost, it is not in the bag. They found their cow in the meadow. Dermot found his horse at the well. Brigid found her cow at the door.

§ 433. A sentence is a saying which conveys some complete meaning; as *atá Tomás tinn; ní raib ũriđrō as an tobair inoiu; fuair an fear bás.*

§ 434. Every sentence may be divided into two parts: (1) the thing spoken about, or the subject of the sentence, as *Tomás, ũriđrō, an fear*, above; and (2) what is said about the subject, as *atá tinn*, is sick; *ní raib as an tobair*, was not at the well; *fuair bás*, died.

§ 435. In the sentences above, the words *Tomás, ũriđrō, an fear*, are said to be in the nominative case.

§ 436. In the sentences "Hugh burned the boat," "Art struck the horse," "the King killed the Druid," the words "boat," "horse," "Druid," are said to be in the objective case. For further illustration of the meaning of sentence, subject, case, etc., see any English Grammar. The objective case in Irish is commonly called the accusative.

§ 437. In modern Irish, as in English, the nominative and objective cases of words are the same in form.

§ 438. The article *an* aspirates the first consonant of feminine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases.

- An bean (van), the woman.
 „ bó (Wō), the cow.
 „ čAORA (CHaer'-ä), the sheep.
 „ čARRAIS (CHor'-ëg), the rock.
 „ čAČAOIR (CHoh'-eer), the chair.
 „ feoil (yōl), the meat.
 „ páirc (fau'-irk), the field.

The student should here look back at what has been said about the effect of aspiration on the sounds of the letters, especially at the beginning of words.

§ 439. ČABAIR ōom an čAČAOIR. ČABAIR an feoil ōo NōRA. Ni'l an páirc žLAS ANOIS. Ūi an čARAIL AŽUS AN ōó AŽ AN ČOBAR. Ni'l an čARRAIS AŽ AN ōŪn ANOIS, AČÁ SÍ BRISTE SUAS. ČUIR AN čAORA AŽUS AN ōó IN ōO PÁIRC. NÁ PÁŽ AN BEAN AŽ AN ČORAS.

§ 440. The tall man and the young woman. The woman died ; the man did not die. Do not leave the chair at the door. Do not give the hay to the ass. Do not give the meat to me ; give bread to me. The meat is scarce. I did not see your cow on the road (róó). He did not see the cow and the calf.

EXERCISE LXXV.

§ 441. Feminine words beginning with ō and č are not aspirated by the article in the nominative and accusative.

- An ōIALLAIO, the saddle.
 An čír, the country land.

§ 442. AČÁ AN ČÍR SAIOBIR, NI FEIL SÍ BOČT ANOIS. NI FEIL MO ČÍR SAIOBIR FOS. NÁ ČUIR AN ōIALLAIO AR AN ASAŁ, AČÁ SÍ ČROM. PÁŽ AN ČEIME AR AN URLÁR. NÁ ōŪn AN ČORAS, AČÁ SÉ BRISTE. AČÁ AN čEARC (h-yarK) AŽUS AN ČOILEAC AŽ ŪNA. NI'Ĺ AR ōOIALLAIO AR AN LÁIR.

The tillage field (žORT) is not green, it is yellow now ; the pasture field (PÁIRC) is green, it is not yellow. The mountain is high, it is between Armagh and the other mountain. Daniel O'Hea has the chair : he got the chair in the house. Do not put the thatch on the house yet, the weather is not cold, it is dry (and) warm. The winter is coming, it is cold (and) wet ; the harvest was dry (and) wholesome.

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION OF " THIS " AND " THAT. "

§ 443. In the phrases, " this man, " " this woman, " and the sentences, " this house is on the cliff, " " this meat is not fresh, " etc., the word " this " is translated into Irish by so (šŭ, *like su in suspend*).

§ 444. The word so always follows the noun to which it refers.

§ 445. It is not sufficient to say fear so, this man, bean so, this woman, etc. ; in translating " this " the student must always put the article an before the noun and the word so after it.

AN AILL so, this cliff (the-cliff-this) ;
 AN AIMSIR so, this weather ; AN MAOĀ so,
 this dog ; AN BEAN so, this woman ; AN FEOL
 so, this meat.

§ 446. Similarly the word for "that" is
 SIN (shin, *like shin in shinty*), and the
 article AN must be used with it, just as with
 so. AS, AN ÁIC SIN, that place ; AN CAPALL
 SIN, that horse ; AN FEOL SIN, that meat.

§ 447. ΔΤΑ AN SIODA SIN OAOB ΔΕΤ ΔΤΑ
 AN OLANN SO SAOB. ΤΑΒΑΙΡ ΟΟΜ AN ΕΑΕΑΟΙΡ
 SIN, ΤΑΒΑΙΡ AN ΣΤΟΙ SIN ΟΟ ΝΟΡΑ. ΣΥΡΟ
 SIOS AR AN ΣΤΟΙ SO, Α ΠΑΘΟΥΙΣ: AN ΕΦΥΙ
 ΣΣΕΥΙ AR ΒΙΕ ΔΣΑΕ ΙΝΟΙΥ? AN ΕΡΑΑ ΤΥ AN
 ΕΑΡΑΙ ΜΟΡ SO? ΝΙ ΡΑΑ ΜΕ AN ΕΑΡΑΙ
 SIN. ΔΤΑ AN ΟΟΙΡΕ SO ΣΛΑΣ, ΔΤΑ AN ΣΕΑΣΑΙ
 SO ΒΥΙΘΕ.

§ 448. Was this ship on the lake yet?
 No. This wine is dear, it came to Ireland
 from America. That wine is cheap. Put
 that trout in the bag, and put this salmon
 in the other bag. This salmon is fresh, the
 trout is not fresh, it is not wholesome. This
 man came home this morning.

EXERCISE LXXVII.

§ 449. If an adjective accompanies the
 noun, the words so, sin, are placed after
 the adjective, as AN ΣΤΟΙ BEAS so, this little
 stool. If two or more adjectives accom-
 pany the noun, so or sin is placed last of
 all : AS, AN ΤΥΙΡΝΕ BEAS ΤΡΟΜ SIN ; AN ΤΙΡ
 ΑΡΣΑ, ΔΛΥΜΝ SO.

§ 450. The word ūo (oodh) is used after
 nouns in the same way as so and sin, as AN
 PEAR ūo, AN OIŪCE ūo, AN ÁIC ūo. The word
 ūo is never used except with a thing con-
 nected in some way with the person to
 whom you speak or write ; as, AN PEAR ūo,
 that man whom you have seen or heard of ;
 AN OIŪCE ūo, that night you remember ; AN
 ÁIC ūo, that place you know well.

In Ulster the word *yon* is used in English just
 as ūo is in Irish.

§ 451.

ARIS (ă-reesh'), again.

RIAM (ree'-āv), ever (in the past).

NÁ CUIR AN ΣΥΑΙ ΟΥΒ ūo AR AN ΤΕΙΝΕ.
 CUIR AN BREAC ΜΟΡ ΙΝΣ AN ΜΑΙΛΑ, ΔΕΤ CUIR
 AN BREAC BEAS ūo ΙΝΣ AN ΑΒΑΙΜΝ. ΤΑΙΝΙΣ
 AN PEAR ΟΣ SO Α ΒΑΙΛΕ ΑΝΟΙΣ, ΒΙ ΣΕ ΙΝ ΑΒΑΙΜ.
 ΝΙ ΡΑΑ ΜΕ AN ΤΙΡ SIN ΡΙΑΜ, ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΜΕ ΙΝ
 ΑΒΑΙΜ ΡΟΣ. ΡΥΑΙΡ ΜΕ AN ΟΙΑΛΛΑΡΟ SO ΙΝΣ
 AN ΣΙΟΡΑ. ΔΤΑ AN ΣΕΙΜΡΕΑΘ SO ΡΥΑΡ ΣΟ
 ΤΕΟΡ ΑΝΟΙΣ.

§ 452. I was not in that house, but you
 were in the house. This man was not in
 my house. I was going to Derry that night.
 but I came home again. I was never in
 that place. Were you ever on this lake?
 I was never on Lough Mask, but I was on
 Lough Owell, and I was on that little
 island. There is a big tree growing on that
 island. That big tree is not growing on
 the island now. I gave that shilling to
 Nora. That winter was cold, that autumn
 was warm. I was in the house that
 morning.

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

§ 453. IRREGULAR WORDS, c.

Some few words are irregularly pronounced because some consonants in them are not pronounced fully.

§ 454. Thus in a few words the three consonants *ngn* are contracted to *N* in pronunciation.

congnaó *not* kúng'-ná *but* kooN'-ä, help.
iongnaó — { üng'-nä or } — oo'-Nä, wonder.
 { iNG'-nä, }
oiongnaó — diNG'-nä — dee'-Nä.
 In Connaught, kooNoo, eeNoo, deeNoo.

§ 455. In many words

oc are *pron.* *c* (t=d+h)
sc — *c* (k=g+h)
bc } — *f* (f=v+h)
mc }

Thus *sérote*, *pron. as séice.*
leagta, — *leaca.*
liomta, — *liopa.*
O'Dubéaiḡ (O'Duffy), — *ō dhuf'-ee.*
O'Coibéaiḡ (O'Coffey), — *ōküf'-ee.*
iomcúr, — *ümpur.*
cmceall, — *ümpäL.*
lútmár, — *lúpar.*

(This is not to be imitated.)

§ 456. The names of rivers are feminine.

an Úóinn *än Wōn*, the Boyne.
an řeoir ,, *yōr*, the Nore.
an Úearda ,, *var'-wa*, the Barrow.
an Laoi ,, *Lee*, the Lee.
an řeadair ,, *ou'-ěl*, the Foyle.
an Lipe ,, *Lif'-ě*, the Liffey.
an Éirne ,, *aer'-ně*, the Erne.
an Múair ,, *Woo'-ee*, the Moy.

§ 457. *Cuir an báó beas so ar an Laoi*,
agus cuir an long úó ar an Éirne. Ní řuit
an Úóinn teatán as Úroicead-áta. Áta
Úairle áta Cliat ar an Lipe. řás an báó
ms an ádaimn úó. Ní řaca mé an báó as
úul suas an loč úó, bí se as úul ar seac-
rán ar an loč. řuair mé an báó beas so
ar an loč agus táinig sé úó'n oitéan
áro úó.

§ 458. The Moy is wide enough in Ballina. That young man got a salmon in the Erne. Put that book in your pocket, it is not heavy. This big book is heavy. That big wide book. The Foyle is wide at Derry. The Barrow, the Boyne, the Nore, the Foyle. I went from the Erne to the Lee. Dermot went on the Lee down to Cork, and he went from Ireland to Scotland. He was never in Scotland.

EXERCISE LXXIX.

§ 459. IRREGULAR WORDS. CLASS D.

The pronunciation of every language changes somewhat with time, the spelling has to be changed to suit the pronunciation. There are thus many differences of spelling and pronunciation between Modern Irish as now written and spoken and the language as it was written and spoken centuries ago. But some common words, although their spelling has changed with the general change, have retained wholly or in part their old pronunciation. We have already met some specimens.

§ 460. PECULIAR VOWEL SOUNDS.

	Not	but	older Irish
Δ5	og	eg	(oc)
ΔR	or	er	(or)
Δ15E	ag'-ě	eg'-ě (§ 181)	(o15E)
Δ151	ak'-ee	ek'-ee (§ 181)	(o1c1)
beΔ5	baG	beG	be5
ra1b	rav	rev	ro1be

§ 461. CONSONANT SOUNDS.

The consonants which have in some words retained, to an unusual degree, traces of an older pronunciation are *o* and *5*. At present *o* and *5* broad are pronounced with the guttural sound which we denote by the Greek *γ* at the beginning of words only. There is evidence that at one time *o* and *5* broad had this sound always, and some words retain it in whole or in part. Thus—

κρόδα, *pron.* κρō'-γᾶ, or κρōγ'-ᾶ, brave.
 ραῖδα, — *dee'*-ᾶ-γᾶ, or *dee'*-ᾶγ-ᾶ, godly.

§ 462. So *οορουζα*, a fishing line (*dhūr'*-oo-ᾶ) is in Donegal *οορουζα* (*dhūr'*-ug-ᾶ); and *τεαζλας*, a family (*tei'*-lāCH) is in Donegal *τεζλας* (*teG'*-lāCH, and in some places *tev'*-lāCH).

§ 463. At the end of words *o* broad is now silent. In Scottish Gaelic *ruaḃ*, etc., are yet pronounced *roo'*-ᾶγ. Some terminations of verbs have preserved the sound partially in our Irish. Thus, the terminations -αḃ, -εαḃ, of the 3rd singular of imperative, imperfect and conditional active of verbs are pronounced as a rule as

-ᾶCH, a softened form of an older pronunciation -ᾶγ. Again, the perfect passive terminations -αḃ, -εαḃ are pronounced in parts of Munster as -ᾶG, a slightly hardened form of ᾶγ. Examples will be given in due course.

EXERCISE LXXX.

§ 464. We have already seen that *ατά* *κότα* *νωḃ* *αρ* *ΔR* (a new coat is *on* Art) is the Irish way of saying that Art is wearing a new coat. Thus also all sorts of burdens are said to be *on* a person, not only actual burdens of any sort, but such burdens as grief, trouble, anxiety, anger, pain, hunger, thirst, etc.

§ 465.

<i>οκρας</i> (<i>ūk'</i> -rās), hunger	<i>ταρτ</i> (<i>thort</i>) thirst
<i>τuirse</i> (<i>thursā</i> , <i>see</i> f), weariness	<i>υαλας</i> (<i>oo'</i> -ᾶl-ᾶCH), a load, a burden
<i>orm</i> (<i>ūrm</i>), on me	<i>ορραμν</i> (<i>ūr'</i> -en), on us.
<i>ort</i> (<i>ūrth</i>), on thee	<i>ορραἰβ</i> (<i>ūr'</i> -ev), on ye
<i>αιρ</i> (<i>er</i>), on him*	<i>ορρα</i> (<i>ūr'</i> -ᾶ), on them
<i>υιρρι</i> (<i>er'</i> -ě), on her*	

* Note that these two words are irregular in pronunciation.

§ 466. *Ατά οκρας αρ* *ηιαλλ*, *ατά ταρτ αρ* *ηόρα*. *ταβαιρ* *δεος* *δο'η* *λεαḃ*, *ατά ταρτ* *μόρ* *αιρ*. *ηί* *φουλ* *ταρτ* *ορμ* *ανοἰς*, *φυαιρ* *μέ* *δεος* *υἰςγε* *ςίος* *Δ5* *αν* *τοβάρ*. *αν* *υφουλ* *οκρας* *ορτ*? *ηί* *φουλ*, *αέτ* *ατά* *ταρτ* *ορμ*, *ταβαιρ* *δεος* *δομ*. *Δ* *Όιαρμυἰο*, *ταβαιρ* *αν* *φειρ* *σο* *δο'η* *λάιρ*, *ατά* *οκρας* *υιρρι*. *ηί* *φουλ* *ταρτ* *αρ* *αν* *λάιρ* *ύο*, *αέτ* *ατά* *οκρας* *αρ* *αν* *ααα* *ός* *σο*. *ηά* *κυιρ* *υαλας* *μόρ* *αρ* *αν* *ααα* *ύο* *ατά* *τuirse* *αιρ* *ανοἰς*, *βί* *σέ* *Δ5* *αν* *μαρ-*

ἴαθ ἄγυς υαλαῶ μὲρ κοίρκε ἀρ ἄ ὄρουμ.
 Ἄν ὄφουλ τuirse ort? Suiō síos.

§ 467. Ἀτά τuirse orm, I am tired.

λεῖς ὄο σῆιῶ (leg dhū shgeeh) rest yourself, *literally*, let (away) your weariness.

Open the door, we are tired ; we are coming from Armagh. I am not tired, but there is a pain in my back. John is hungry. Mary is thirsty, Dermot is tired. Nora is sick. I am very hungry (great hunger is on me). Were ye very thirsty yesterday? We were, but we got a drink at that little well. That well is cold and wholesome. Dermot and Teig were in that place yesterday, and they were tired when they came home at (in the) night. Are you tired? I am not tired to-day. I was tired yesterday.

EXERCISE LXXXI.

§ 468.

ἀιῆμευλα (ah'-vael-ä), regret	εαῖλα(a Glä), fear
brón (brón) sorrow	φαϊτέος (faí'-hees),
σοιῖῆος (dhel'-yees), grief	fear, Connacht
mo brón (mū vron), my	tinneas (tin'-äs,
sorrow, alas.	sickness.

§ 469. Ní raib ἴαεὶτῖγε ἄγαν νυαιρ βί μέ ὄς, ἄγυς ἀτά ἀιῆμευλα orm ανοίς. Ἀτά brón mór orrainn ανοίς, ἀτά ἀρ n-ἀταίρ μαρῶ. Νυαιρ ἔάινις σιαῶ ὄο'n αῖτ ὕῶ, βί εαῖλα orra. Ἐάινις εαῖλα orm, ἀτ ní φαῶ μέ ταῖῶῆσε ἀρ βιῶ ins ἀν αῖτ sin. Ἄν ὄφουλ φαϊτέος ort? Ἀτά tinneas trom ἀρ ὄο μάταίρ. Ní φουλ ocras ἀρ βιῶ orm, ἀτ ἀτά tinneas orm, ἄγυς ἀτά τарт mór orm.

§ 470. Come in and sit down and rest yourself. Sit down on that little stool; do not sit at the door, the day is cold and wet. Is that woman sick now? She is not; she was sick, but now she is strong. Do not give me that meat, I am not hungry. That grave is not wide. That young beagle is lost; we did our best, but we did not find the fox or the beagle. Our oats (ār-Ger'-kē) is growing in that place. Put that little boat in the river. The ship is on the Erne, and there is a tall mast and a big wide sail on her. Are you sick. No, I am in pain (a pain is on me). Good-bye.

EXERCISE LXXXII.

ASPIRATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 471. When an adjective follows a feminine noun in the nominative or objective case, the first consonant of the adjective is aspirated. Thus—

bean mór (ban Wör), a big woman.
 Ἄν bean mór (van Wör), the big woman.
 ἀτά Ἄν bean mór ἄγ Ἄν τoβap, the big woman is at the well.

But αῖτ φολλάμ (ūL'-aun), a healthy place; ἀτά Ἄν bean φιονν (iN) ἄγ Ἄν τoβap, the fair-haired woman is at the well ; ní ὄφουλ νόρα βεἄγ ἄγ Ἄν τoβap, little Nora is not at the door. ἀτά Ἄν bean mór (Wör) so ruḗḗ, this big woman is red-haired, etc.

§ 472. WORDS.

éuaró (CHoo'-ee), went	fuacé (foo'-ächth), cold
cúma (koo'-ä), loneliness	slaḡóán (sLei'-dhaun), a
fiacail (fee'-äk-äl), a	cold
tooth	óéirdeáo (dae'-deo),
	toothache
tinneas fiacail, toothache.	
tinneas páirre, sea-sickness.	

§ 473. Δτά Nóρα βεας in a luiḡe; fuair sí fuacé agus atá slaḡóán uirri. An fiacail so agus an fiacail úo. Ní fuil ocras orm, atá tinneas fiacail orm anois. Cúairó Máire ḡo n-Albain, agus atá cúma uirri anois. Δτά cúma ar Úiarmuro, atá a mác (wok) ḡs tuit ḡo tír eile.

§ 474. I have a cold, I am not hungry. I am thirsty, give me a drink. The little mare is thirsty. She is not hungry, she got hay and oats now. The white cow is in the meadow. Are you afraid? No, but I am sick, I have the toothache to-day, as the weather is cold and wet. Dermot O'Kelly was standing at the door, and he got cold in his head (in a ceann). Nora is lonely, her mother died and her brother and her sister went to another country. Do not stand on the road, the road is wet and you have a cold already (céana).

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

- § 475. 1. The white cow (is) young.
2. The little cow (is) white.

Upon examining these two sentences, it will be seen that in the first the word

“white” comes before the verb “is,” in the second, the word “white” comes after the verb “is.” It is very important to note that in translating into Irish a sentence like the second above, the adjectives which follow the verb “is” are never aspirated or changed in any way.

1. Δτά an bó bán ḡs (Wō Waun).
2. Δτά an bó βεας bán, not bán.

So the sentence tá an bó βεας bán would mean “The cow is small (and) white.”

§ 476. Níl úna βεας tinn, acé atá tuirse uirri. Ná cuir an diallaio βεας ar an láir, acé cuir an dial láir mór so uirri. Ní fáca mé Úriḡio bán ḡs an tobár, atá sí ins an teacé, agus atá brón agus cúma uirri. Cúairó Sorca síos an bócar mór anois. Δτά an bó mór. Níl an bó mór ins an teuna. Níl bó mór aici atá bó βεας aici.

§ 477. I got that little mare at the market. She is young, do not put a heavy load on her yet. The little mare is dear; that big mare is cheap. That young woman is sick; she has a cold. A big horse and a little mare. This horse is big, that mare is small. A long street. Conn has a crooked eye.

§ 478.

EXERCISE LXXXIV.

Hurry, { *veifir* (*dēf'-ēr*), Conn. and Ulster.
haste, { *veifneas* (*dēh'-ēn-ās*), Munster.
veabab (*d'-you-ā*), Thomond.

Many other words are also used. *veun veifir*, *veun veabab*, make haste, hurry.

§ 479. *Daíl ó Dhia ort!* God bless you (a blessing from God to thee). Often used as a salutation. *Daíl ó Dhia ar an obair*, God bless the work! *Níl daíl air*, he is not doing well (used of sickness, etc.).

§ 480. *Cao 'tá ort?* What is *on* you? (what is the matter with you?) *Cairde 'tá ort?* *Ceuro 'tá ort?*

§ 481. "What" is translated in Munster by *cao* (*kodh*), in most of Ulster by *cairde* (*Kū-dae'*, often *gū-dae'*), in Connaught usually by *ceuro* (*k-yaerdh*) or *cé* (*k-yae*).

§ 482. *le*, with; *leis an*, with the. (Compare *ins an*, in the.)

Atá an bean ag tui síos an bótar, agus atá veifir mór uirri. Cao 'tá ort, a bean éoir? Atá tinneas mór ar mo mátar. Ní raib veifir ar bí orra, nuair bí sí ag tui a baile iné. Tabair deoc uisge dom, a Sheumuis, agus veun veifir; atá mé caillte leis an tarc. Cuair mo bó a baile leis an asat.

§ 483. God save ye! Ye are in a great hurry to-day, what is the matter with ye? We are working at the lake. Did you see

a boat on the lake? A boat went over to the island this morning; there was a white sail on it, and there was a hole in the sail. Put another boat on the river. The big river is full, the little river is dry now. Were ye sea-sick when the ship was going over to Scotland? No, but we were very hungry. The blood is warm yet, the flesh is soft. That big dog is hungry. No, but he is sick.

EXERCISE LXXXV.

Atá AND *AR* CONTINUED.

§ 484. *Buile* (*bwil'-ē*), madness.
fearg (*far'āG*), anger.
imníde (*im'nee*), anxiety.

Many other words are used for "madness"; *báine* (*baun'-ē*), *míre* (*mir'-ē*), *cútae* (*kooh'gāCH*), etc.

§ 485. *Dia úib* (*yeev*), not *Dia úuit* (when speaking to more than one person.)

Deannaet úib (*liv*), not *b. teat* (when speaking to more than one person.)

§ 486. *Atá Diarmuid agus Muircearta ag teact ascae ar an dorus. Dia úib! Cao 'tá orraib? Atá veifir mór orraib. Atá imníde orraim, atá ar mbó caillte, agus ní raib aghaim aet an bó sin. Úi fearg ar m'atair; bí buile air. Suir síos; atá tuirse ort anois, a Sheumuis.*

§ 487. Is the dog mad? No, he is hungry. The cow is at the door, she is very

hungry and thirsty. Are you angry, Dermot? I am not angry, I am anxious. What is the matter? My little book is lost, and I am afraid, as my father was angry when the other book was lost. The dog is mad, he is below at the well, but he is not drinking the water.

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

§ 488. *ḍéas* (au'hās), joy, gladness, pleasure.

lúctḡáir (Looh'-yaur), joy, pleasure.
bróo (brōdh), pride, proud, joy.
rímeuo (ree'-maedh), gladness
 (Conn.)

ḍéas is the commonest word used in Munster; *bróo* is usual in Ulster and Connaught.

§ 489. The word for outside, without, is *amuiḡ*, older form *immuiḡ* *pron.* as if *am-muiḡ* (ā-mweeh'). So *astig* (ās-teeh') inside, within.

amác, out (after a verb denoting motion).

asteac, in (after a verb denoting motion).

amuiḡ, outside, without (after verb denoting rest).

astig, inside, within (after verb denoting rest).

§ 490. *Cuaró an bean asteac ar an tobac*; *bí fearḡ uirri*. *Ní fuil sí astig anois*, *atá sí amuiḡ arís*, *atá sí síos aḡ an tobac*. *Atá déas mór ar an ácair*, *éamuiḡ*

a mac a baile moé, *aḡus atá sé astig ins an teac anois in a suirde aḡ an teine*. *An bḡaca tú súiste astig ins an ḡioból?* *An bḡuair tú an bó sin amuiḡ ins an teuna?* *Fuair an bean an bó*, *aḡus atá lúctḡáir mór uirri*. *Fan liom anois*, *ní'l deifir ar bí ort*. *Atá deifir mór orm a baile*. *Deun deifir*. *Ní faca mé an bean astig nó amuiḡ*, *aḡus bí immoé orm*.

§ 491. Nora is delighted (great joy is on her), she found a bright shilling in her pocket. She did not find a shilling, she found a pound, and she and her mother are very proud (of it). They went out on the door, and down to the other house and in on the other door. They did not find the horse, and they are sorry; they regret (it). My brother went to another country yesterday; we are lonely now. He had a poem —“ I am lonely now, Mary, my blessing and my pride.” The valley is beautiful, and the little river inside. God bless the work!

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

§ 492. When a noun ends in *n*, adjectives which immediately follow it and which begin with *o* or *t* are not aspirated, as *bean tób*, a black-haired woman; *bean tinn*, a sick woman.

Sometimes adjectives beginning with *s* are not aspirated, as *bean sróe* (*ban shee*), a fairy woman.

§ 493. *Connaić* (CHŪN'-ik, kŪN'-ik), saw
(verb).

min (min), meal.

síroeoḡ (shee'-ōg), a fairy.

síuoḡ síro (sloo'-ă), the fairy
host, the fairies.

§ 494. *Atá an bean túb. Níl an bean
beḡ (veG) túb. Cuir an min (vin) burde
ins an mála úo. Ní raib an min burde, bí
sí ḡeat. Atá an min burde follám ní fuit
sí trom. Ní fáca mé taróbse nó bean
síro ins an áit úo. Nuair bí 'Oiarmuio ḡḡ
túb a baite, connaić sé an bean síro ḡḡ an
tobar, ḡḡus táiniḡ eḡḡla air. An b'faca
tú an bean? Chonnaic mé an bean, áct
ní fáca mé fear ar bit. Ní fáca tuime an
Síuoḡ Síro riam in áit ar bit.*

§ 495. Niall came home, he was afraid,
he saw a fairy up in the fort. He did not
see any fairy, the night was dark, he saw a
light on the fort; there is no fairy in that
fort, or in any other fort. A sick woman.
There was a sick woman in the house, she
was sitting on a stool at the fire. She was
not sick, she was afraid and anxious. We
were lonely yesterday. The drink is hot.
The meal is heavy. Put the heavy meal in
this bag. Dermot is tired.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

§ 496. THE FORM ANṬ OF THE ARTICLE.

We have already seen that the ordinary
form of the article "the" is *an*. We have
also seen that after some prepositions the

longer and older form *san* is used. We
have now to see that another old form *anṬ*
is sometimes yet used.

§ 497. The form *anṬ* if the article is used
before MASCULINE NOUNS, but only when
these nouns are in the NOMINATIVE CASE;
thus *anṬ uan*, the lamb; *olann an uain*, the
wool of the lamb (genitive or possessive
case), *leis an uan*, with the lamb (dative
case).

We have already stated a rule from
which the gender of most nouns can be
easily learned from the ending of the word.

In the spoken language this *ṫ*, really part
of the article, is pronounced as part of the
following word, and hence we usually write
an t-uán (thoo'-án), *an t-am* (thom), etc.

§ 498. *Connaić mé an fáoḡ túb inoé,
amuiḡ ar an síuoḡ. An bean ḡḡus an
t-uán. Níl an t-urlár ḡlan : atá ḡual
air. An b'faca sé an t-iolar ins an spéir?
Connaić sé; ḡḡus bí an t-uán ḡḡus an t-eun
(taen) marb. Atá deifir mór ar an uán úo.
Bí cumá ar an eun, nuair bí a máḡair
marb. Tabair an min do'n eun sin, atá
ocras air. Ná tabair an deoć úo do'n
uan. Atá an t-asal (thos'-ál) ḡḡ an dooras.*

§ 499. The lamb is outside at the door.
The horse and the ass are coming home
from the well, they are not thirsty, they are
hungry. The eagle is on the cliff, he is
angry. The lime is white, the wall is black.
Put the bread in your pocket, you are

hungry. The gold is heavy, the silver is bright. Put the knife on the floor, the floor is clean.

EXERCISE LXXXIX.

§ 500. All burdens like rent, tax, debt, oppression, hard work, etc., are said to be *on* a person.

cáin (kaun), tax.

cíos (kees), rent.

fiac (fee'-äch), debt.

muiríshin (mwir'-een), a burden, *usually means* a large family to support. In Munster, muirear (mwir'-ur).

§ 501. ATÁ OBÁIR MÓR ORM ANOIS. Ní fuil an obair úr mór. Ní fuil ašam áct šort beas, boct, ašus atá cíos mór orm. ATÁ AN DEAN SIN BOCT AŠUS ATÁ MUIRÍSHIN MÓR, LAŠ UIRRI. ATÁ SIAD BOCT; ATÁ CÍOS AŠUS CÁIN MÓR ORRA, AŠUS ATÁ FIAC ORRA. Níl an mhin d'áor, atá sí saor anois, áct bí sí d'áor indé. TABÁIR DÓM AN Mhin D'áor, atá sí úr, follám.

§ 502. Is the rent heavy? It was heavy, but it is not heavy now; but the tax is heavy. There is a tax on silk, satin and wine, when they are coming to Ireland. The eagle went up in the sky, he was afraid. The lamb is inside in the barn. I saw Edmund inside; he has a heavy cold. Owen Roe was sitting in the saddle. The saddle is broad; it is soft, it is not hard. There is no saddle or bridle on my horse.

EXERCISE XC.

THE FORM OF ANT CONTINUED.

§ 503. We have seen that feminine words in the nominative and accusative singular have their first consonant aspirated. There is a peculiarity about such nouns beginning with s—for, not only is the s aspirated, but the t of the article re-appears. Thus we say, not an súit, but ant súit, or as we usually write it, an tsúit, an t-súit (thool).

§ 504.

an tsráir (thraud) the street.

an tSiuir (toor), the Suir.

an tSiannainn (tin'-äh), the Shannon.

an tsúit (thool), the eye.

an tseanbean (tan'-van), the old woman.

bíad (bee'-ä), food.

§ 505. Connac Drišir an tSiannainn ar maroin indiu, ašus bí sí uub. ATÁ AN tSiuir leatán šo leor ims an áit so. Ní fuil an tsráir šlan, atá sí bog. Ní fáca an tseanbean an maobó ašciš aš an teine. ATÁ OCRAS MÓR AR AN maobó úr, ní fuair sé bíad ná deoc pós. fuair an cú bíad, ašus bí lútgáir air. NÁ cuir cíos mór ar an talam so.

§ 506. The Shannon is in Ireland; the Moy is slow and wide; this river is dark and cold. The Shannon is wide at this place, there is a beautiful ship on it now. Did you see the ship on the river? His eye is black, her eye is blue; the other eye is crooked. We are sorry, we are not angry.

I saw the high mountain to-day. The eagle did not see the light.

EXERCISE XCI.

§ 507. It will now be seen that we have a clue to the gender of many words whenever we hear or see them in the nominative and accusative case singular. Thus from the following exercise we might conclude that *uisge*, *balla*, *baite*, *bainne* are masculine; and *súiste*, *eagla*, feminine.

§ 508. *S* is never aspirated when followed by a consonant, unless this consonant be *l*, *n* or *r*. The reason is that the sound of *s*, that is *h*, could not be pronounced before the other consonants. Thus, *mo sgián*, *mo speal*, *mo smeur*.

§ 509. *Connaic an fear an speal agus an tsúiste (thoosh'-tè) ar an urlár. Atá an t-uisge so fuar, pollám. Fuair mé an t-uisge fuar ins an tobair. Pás an tsúiste ins an sgioból, atá sí briste. Ní raib an flait ós astiḡ, aét ví an t-áro-rí istíḡ in a luíḡ, ví tinneas air. Atá sé marb leis an eagla. Ní'l an eagla orm. Ní fáca an capall an balla. Bí baite mór ar an oileán. Cuir an bainne ins an uisge. Tús Eudomonn buille trom 'o Niall, mar bí fearḡ air.*

§ 510. Correct the following:—*Atá an t-áit so pollám. Atá an tsolas geal. Fuair Nóra an uisge agus an feoil. Cuir an t-uisge fuar ar an im. Atá ualac mór ar an t-asal. Cuair an bó a baite leis an*

t-uain. Ní raib an uain ós, bí sí mór. Atá an t-airt áro. Deun deifir leis ar t-obair so.

EXERCISE XCII.

§ 511. "Niall owes Art a debt" is translated into Irish by *atá fiac as art ar niall*, Art has a debt or claim on Niall. When the amount of the debt is to be stated, it is placed instead of the word *fiac*, as *atá sḡillíḡ asam ort*, you owe me a shilling; I have a (claim of a) shilling on you.

§ 512.

an t-atair (thah'-ër), the father.
an t-iomaire (im'-ä-rë), the ridge.
an t-uball (thoo'-äl), the apple.
punt, a pound.
sḡillíḡ, a shilling.
piḡinn (peen), a penny. Munster, piḡinn (ping'-iu).
leit-piḡinn (leh'-feen), a halfpenny.

§ 513. *Cuir an piḡinn úo in 'o póca. Ná pás an t-uball ar an urlár. Fuair tú uball uaim inóe; atá piḡinn asam ort. Ní fuair mé aét uball beas uait; ní fuil aét leit-piḡinn asat orm. Fuair bḡiḡo caora ó Eudomonn, agus atá punt aise uirri. Ní fáca mé an t-uball ar an iomaire, aét ví an fear as pás air, agus bí an fear tuḡ. Fuair an t-atair bás, agus bí cumla agus brón mór ar an mac. Bí mé as obair ó mairtin 'o h-oióe, aét ní fuair mé piḡinn nuad uait.*

§ 514. This apple is sweet, that apple is bitter (searb). There is a young tree growing on the ridge; the ridge is high, but the tree is not high yet. The father gave the apple to Edmond. The mother found the apple on the floor, and she gave the apple to the father (‘oo’n acair). I do not owe you a penny to-day; I owed you a halfpenny yesterday.

EXERCISE XCIII.

§ 515. Instead of saying that a thing *has* a certain taste, colour, shape, *etc.*, we say that the taste, colour, or shape, *etc.*, is on the thing, as in the following exercise:

§ 516.

blas, taste.

ḡac (dhah, *like* tha in that) colour.

cuma (kum'-ā), shape, form.

caoi (Kee, as -ky in lucky) } shape,
 veis (āesh) West Conn. } arrangement.
 oóig (dhō'-ee) Ulster. } way.

§ 517. Look back at rule for aspiration of adjectives. After FEMININE nouns in NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE singular, the first consonant of following adjective is aspirated, as min buíde (min Wee), yellow meal; an tseanbean boct, the poor old woman.

§ 518. feuc! (faeCH, Munster fīac! fee-oCH') see! look at! as feuc an fear boct aḡ an ḡoras.

§ 519. Some phrases: Cīa caoi 'bpuil tú? (kee'-ā CHee Wil thou), what way are you? Cīa an cuma (CHum'-ā) 'tá ort? how are you, what (is) the way that is on you? Cuir caoi ar, repair, set in order; aḡ cur caoi ar, repairing.

§ 520. The relative pronoun *who, which, that*, before is, are, is not used in Irish; as, an fear atá, the man who is; an t-uán atá, the lamb that is; an áit atá, the place which is; na fir atá tinn, the men who are sick.

§ 521. ḡo mbeannuigíḡo 'Dīa 'úit, a tairḡ! ḡo mbeannuigíḡo 'Dīa is Muire 'úit, a Nóra! Cīa caoi 'bpuil tú moiu? atá mé ḡo láirir. Tabair 'dom an t-uball 'úo, an 'bpuil sé milis. atá blas milis air ḡo deimín, aḡt cuir an t-uball eile ins an mála. An 'bpuil Cormac aḡ obair anois? atá; atá sé aḡ cur caoi ar an teac, atá sé aḡ cur tuighe (thatch) air, mar atá an aimsir fuar, fliuc. Nuair 'bí an bean boct aḡ cur caoi ar an áit, fuair sí an t-airgead ins an tuighe. Feuc an 'duine sin; atá airgead aighe orm, aḡus ní't píḡinn in mo póca anois.

§ 522. atá caoi maíe ar doḡ, Hugh is in good circumstances. ní't caoi (or oóig) ar Niall, Niall is not well off, is in a bad way.

§ 523. 'Bí 'Domnall boct, aḡt atá caoi maíe air anois. An 'bpuil Nóra saíḡbír? ní't; atá muirigín mór uirri, aḡus atá eíos mór, trom, ar an talaín atá aicí. feuc an t-iolar súas ins an spéir!

§ 524. The water is dark blue in colour (*say*, there is a dark blue colour on the water). This lamb is white. Nora is repairing the spinning-wheel, and Dermot is mending the stool. This chair is broken, and James is mending it (as cur caoi uirri). See the lamb that is in the meadow. See the turf (Wōn) that is on the floor, it (sí) is soft and heavy. Do not leave the broken stool outside; leave the stool inside and mend it. I owe Cormac a shilling.

EXERCISE XCIV.

§ 525. SOME MORE EXAMPLES.

*biseac (bish'-äch), improvement after illness.

donas (dhūn'-ās), misfortune, ill-luck.

sonas (sūn'-ās), fortune, prosperity.

leun (laen), woe.

seun (shaen), happiness.

náire (Naur'-ě), shame.

§ 526. Feuc an bean ar an aill ! atá easla uirri. Ní fuil easla uirri anois, aét bí fáitcíos orm inóe. An bfuil náire ort ? atá náire orm, mar atá beurla asam, agus ní fuil faeóitge asam pós, aét fuair mé leabhar beas faeóitge inóe. An raib do máctair tinn ? Bí sí, aét atá biseac uirri inóiu; bí brón orrainn nuair bí sí tinn, atá lúctáir agus sonas orrainn anois, mar atá a sláinte aici arís. An bfuil an bean úo

* *Munster*, bish-oCH'.

saibóir ? Ní fuil; atá sí as obair ó maoin so h-oiróce, aét atá an donas uirri agus ní fuil leicpíginn aici anois, agus atá píce punt as an tóime eile sin uirri. Sonas agus lúctáir, donas agus leun. Seun ort ! Sonas orraib ! Bail ó Óia orraib, beannaét lib.

§ 527.

mo leun, my woe; mo leun seun, my bitter woe=alas!
fáiríor (often spelled fáraor), fār-er'=alas!

What is the matter with you? Alas, I have not father or mother, sister or brother, they all (siao uite) died. I am unfortunate, my country is unfortunate; the other country is fortunate. Did your father die? No (ní fuair); he was very sick, but he is better now; he is strong; he is not lying, he is up. The child did not come in, he was ashamed; he is outside at the door. Alas, the winter is cold, woe has come upon the land; the night is dark, there is no light in the sky; the great ship (long mór) is lying on the lake. There was a heavy fog outside on the water, and I did not see the boat; I saw the ship, she had a white sail, and a tall dark mast.

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