

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 III.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

NINETY-NINTH THOUSAND.



DUBLIN:

THE GAELIC LEAGUE,

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

MICHAEL O'CLEARY.

DEDICATION.

TO THE GAELIC SOCIETIES
OF SAN FRANCISCO, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK
AND THE READERS OF THE *Gaol*
THIS VOLUME, PUBLISHED BY THEIR ASSISTANCE
IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

This third Part of *Simple Lessons in Irish* deals chiefly, with the translation into Gaelic of the English verb *to be*, the great difficulty after the pronunciation has been mastered. As will be seen, the Gaelic verb *to be*, with prepositions, is used to express a great many ideas for which in other languages separate verbs are needed. I have tried to make the lessons as clear and as simple as possible, remembering that the great majority of Gaelic students have no teacher. This will explain how in some cases, as advanced students have remarked, the lessons are almost too easy. Those who are preparing hurriedly for written examinations may pass lightly over the easy part of the book until they reach § 596, where the verb *is* is introduced.

Further parts of this series will be issued by the Gaelic League as soon as possible. Queries regarding points in these lessons will be answered in the *Gaelic Journal*, and students will find in the current numbers of the *Journal* very valuable assistance and information upon all matters connected with the national language and literature.

The increasing numbers of students of Irish, and of teachers who have opened classes, as well as the growing interest in Irish publications, are all very encouraging. I would direct the attention of students to Father O'Leary's little book on *is* and *atá* recently published.

The preliminary expenses of this volume have been paid

by the Gaelic Societies of San Francisco, Providence, R.I., and New York (Captain Norris), and by some of the readers of the *Gaedhal*, of Brooklyn. To them the volume is gratefully dedicated.*

I am also deeply indebted to my friend Mr. John MacNeill, B.A., editor of the *Gaelic Journal*, who has revised and corrected these lessons.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Lá féile Fínéin, 1895.

* Lists of the names will be found in the appendix to the American Edition.

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 word</i>
1.	aa	a	half; calf
2.	ae	ae	gaelic
3.	ee	ee	feel; see
4.	au	au	naught; taught
5.	ō	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)	good; 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 *ū* 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 é.

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 \bar{a} and \bar{e} 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 \bar{a} and \bar{e} 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," tobap, is said to be pronounced "thúbär," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubar, thubber, thubbor, thubbur," would be in English.

III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>On 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	<i>like</i>	th	<i>in</i>	thy
d	"	d	"	duty
th	"	th	"	thigh
t	"	t	"	tune
l	"	l	"	run

r	(no sound exactly similar in English: see note).
s	<i>like</i> s <i>in</i> so, alas
sh	" sh " shall, lash
l	l " look, lamb
L	thick sound not in English
l	l valiant
n	n noon
N	thick sound not in English
n	n new
NG	ng in long-er
k	k liking
K	k looking
g	g begin
G	g begun
CH	gh O'Loughlin
ʔ	guttural sound not in English

W } *is in Connaught like w*
 } " *Munster* " v
 V } " *Connaught like v*
 } *silent in Munster*

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, u r, like N, G and r.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

PART III.

EXERCISE XCV.

§ 528. Some phrases:—Sonar ar oo láim, prosperity on thy hand, said when returning thanks for a gift. Atá an uonar opt! You are an unlucky, unfortunate person; *literally*, misfortune is in you. Snam opt; *literally*, shame on you, disgust on you. Also, mo náine tú (mũ nau'-rē hoo), my shame [art] thou! Deannaéct Dé opt, (the) blessing of God on you?

§ 529. Acquaintance, reputation, fame, regard, &c.

aítne (ah'-ně, ah'inė), acquaintance with, knowledge of.

cáil (kail), reputation, and

*clú (kloo), fame.

eolap (öl'-ās), knowledge.

meap (mas), esteem, regard.

ainm (an'-ēm), name.

§ 530. Atá meap móp aip, he is greatly esteemed; atá meap agam aip, I have esteem for him; atá aítne agam opt, I am acquainted with you.

§ 531. So mbeannuigró Dia óuit, a Diaimuro. Dia a'p Muine óuit, a Ómuigró.

* clú (kloo), in some places.

An b'paca tú mo dearb'pácair Eudomonn?
 Ní paca mé Eudomonn, áct donnaic mé
 Taóḡ. An b'fuil meaf aḡat ar Eudomonn?
 Atá meaf móir aḡam air. B'í cáil móir ar
 Éirinn in' an aimsirí úo. B'í cáil aḡur
 clú uiriu, aḡar b'í meaf uiriu. Feuc an
 fear móir, an b'fuil a'ne aḡat air? Ní
 fuil, ní paca mé an fear úo miam. An
 b'fuil an leabair úirín aḡat? Ní fuil, ní
 fuair mé an leabair fóir, atá ainm móir air.
 Ní raib eolar aḡe ar an áit.

§ 532. A'ne is the knowledge by which
 we *recognise* a person or place, &c.; eolar
 is knowledge derived from *study* or *ex-
 perience*; f'ior (fis) means *information* as to
 news, &c. Atá a'ne aḡam ar an uirne
 rín, ar an áit rín, I recognise that person
 or place; atá eolar aḡam ar an uirne rín
 í am acquainted with that person's
 character; ní fuil eolar aḡam ar an áit,
 I am not acquainted with the place, *i.e.*,
 am not accustomed to, have not experience
 of the place; an b'fuil a f'ior (á iss) aḡat?
 do you happen to know, to have heard, &c.
 The words a f'ior, its knowledge, are usually
 contracted to (iss), as 'b'fuil 'f'ior aḡat (Wil
 iss og'-áth)? do you know?

§ 533. Put the boat out in the lake.
 Give me the sail. Are you acquainted
 with this lake? I am not, I was never on
 this lake. Niall is acquainted with the
 lake, he has a little boat on it (air). See
 the island (thel'-aun) that is outside. There
 is a big tree growing on it, and there is a

man standing on the island. Do you
 recognise that person? I do, Edmund
 O'Reilly. He was working on the island
 Edmund had a great reputation. Yes, he
 knew this lake well (eolar maic), and he
 was highly esteemed by us all (aḡam
 uile). He was rich, he is poor now, and he
 has only that little house on the island.
 He had another house, but there was a
 heavy rent on it, and he owed £20 to the
 landlord tigeasna talman (tee'-ár-Ná thol'-
 wán). Do you know did the landlord get
 the rent? I do not know. I don't care
 for that book.

EXERCISE XCVI.

PRICE, BUYING AND SELLING.

§ 534. "What is the price of that lamb"
 is translated into Irish by cao atá ar an
 uan rín, what is on that lamb; or cia an
 luac (Loo'-áCH) atá ar an uan rín, what
 (is) the price which is on that lamb. As if
 the price were marked on the article.

§ 535. So to buy a thing for or at a cer-
 tain price is expressed in Irish by to buy it
 on that price, as, fuair ré an leabair rín ar
 rḡilling, he got that book for a shilling.

TO BUY AND SELL.

§ 536. Díol an capall, sell the horse;
 díol tú (yeel) an capall, you sold the
 horse. Ceannuig an capall (kaN'-ee), bu
 the horse: ceannuig ré an capall
 (h-yaN'-ee), he bought the horse; fuair ré,

ne got; ní fuaip, did not get; tús ré, he gave; ní tús ré, he did not give; an tús (dhug) tú, did you give.

§ 537. Oia óuit, a Nóra! Oia 'r Muirne óuit, a Doró! An raib tú ag an marḡaó inoiu, bail ó Oia oit? Dí mé, go veimín, agur fuaip mé an cliaib breas ro. Céannuis mé cataoiri beas ar rḡilling. An bfuair túra an capall úo inoiu? Fuaip, tús mé píce punt air; agur fuaip mé an bó ro, agur tús mé píce punt eile uiriu. Ná ceannuis tobac leir an rḡilling rin, áct ceannuis leabair maic uiriu. Díol mé an t-afal beas agur céannuis mé caora móiri in á áit; atá olann uiriu, agur atá an olann daoiri anoir. Tús Muirceáó an iomarca ar an láir rin, agur atá aicmeula air anoir. Ná tabair an iomarca ar an uan.

§ 538. Miles O'Reilly bought a young mare and gave enough for her. Hugh bought twenty sheep yesterday, he gave £20 for them (oiria). I gave twenty shillings for that lamb. Do not buy that wine, I bought wine yesterday and it has a bad taste. The child bought a yellow apple for a penny, he bought this small apple for a halfpenny. Do you know Cormac Finegan? I do, I saw him yesterday, and he bought a fine horse from me (uam). He gave to me (uom) twenty pounds for him (air). I bought a book yesterday for a crown (ar coróim) in that shop. The blacksmith bought a hammer for a shilling. I have a great respect for

Hugh. Dermot bought a creel from me for twenty pounds, he did not give me the money (an t-airḡeao). I saw him yesterday and he was ashamed. You gave to me too much for this book.

§ 539. Phrases: ní'l don beann agam oit, I don't care one jot for you (*lit.* I have not one jot on you). In Connaught ní'l don binn agam oit, or ní'l binn agam oit, is more usual. Ní'l don áirio air, no one heeds him, there is no heed on him. Fear gan áirio, a man that no one heeds, insignificant person.

beann	b-yaN	b-youN, Munster
beann	v-yaN	v-youN „
binn	bin	been „
binn	vis	veeN „
áirio	aurá	

EXERCISE ICVII.

§ 540.

luac (Loo'-áCH), price.

aconac (aen'-áCH), a fair.

marḡaó (mor'-á-goo), a market.

Rinne mé marḡaó leir. I made a market or a bargain with him; marḡaó maic, a good bargain.

Note that *at* the fair is ar an aconac (on the fair), at the market is usually ar an marḡaó.

§ 541.

Cia an fear? What man?

Cia an bean? What woman?

Cia an luac? What price?
Cá meuo (kau vaedh), how much, how many
Cia meuo (kae vaedh), how much, how many.

§ 542. Ní fáca mé t'ádaip (thah'-ēr=ou ádaip) ar an aonac inoiu. Ní raib ré amuis inoiu, atá ré 'n-a luige, atá tinneap móp aip. Tinneap? mo leun, atá bñón oim aoiu. Atá bipeac aip aoiu, áct inoé bí ré tinn, tinn. Cia an luac éug tú ar an talam ro? Ní fáca mé an fear úo ar an aonac. Cia an fear? Cia meuo éug ríao ar an áit ro. Tug ríao ceuo punt (£100), agur atá cior móp, tñom, oimá. Rinne Euómonn agur Seógan margaé maic, céannuis ríao an áit rin ar píce punt.

§ 543. I made a good bargain with Cormac to-day. I bought that boat for a pound, and I bought that large ship. I gave £20 for it (uipiu). Brigid bought a spinning wheel, wool and flax at the fair yesterday; she gave enough for them (oimá). I know that man well, he never had (any) sense. Do you know Niall O'Flynn? He bought a sack of oats (rac coice) at the fair. Niall bought a boat yesterday; he paid £20 for it; it is now on the Lee at Cork. The young lad bought a pipe and tobacco; he has them in his pocket.

§ 544. *SOME COMMON PHRASES.
buróeacáir le Dia! bwec'-áCH-ás le áte'-á,
*hanks (be) with God.

gólair oo Dia! (glór dhū yec'-ā) glory (be)
to God.
in ainm 'Dó (in an-ēm dae) in (the) name
of God.

EXERCISE XCVIII

TO NEED, WANT.

§ 545. "I want a book," is often translated atá leabap uaim, there is a book from me. So, cao 'tá uait? what do you want? Distinguish cao 'tá uait from cao 'tá opt, already given.

§ 546.

uaim (oo'-ēm)	from me.
uait (oo'-ét)	" thee
*uairó (oo'-ei)	" him
uaití (oo'-ah-yé)	" her
uainn (oo'-ēn)	" us
uairb (oo'-ev)	" you
uaita (oo'-ā-hā)	" them

In Connaught shortened to

wem	wem
we.	wev
wei	wō'hā
wei'hē	

§ 547. An bñuil aipgeao uait? Ní'l; atá aipgeao agam, óiol mé bó ar an aonac inoé, agur fuair mé píce punt uipiu. Cao 'tá uait? Atá capall uaim. Atá rinn ag obair inoiu agur ní'l capall agaimn. An bñuair tú an feoil maic úo ar an margaé? Fuair mé; céannuis mé an t-aián agur an

*uairó in Munster is uairg (oo'-eg).

16
 feoil ro inné. An b'paca tú an baile mór
 atá ar an Muaró? Connaic mé; Dáite an
 áda—rín an t-ainm atá ar.

§ 548. I want that horse you have; what is the price for him? The blacksmith bought a little black mare at the fair, and he went home that night. He wanted a saddle, and he bought a new saddle in the shop. He bought a bridle for a pound, and he went out with the mare. He did not come back yet. Is your son well? He is well, thanks be to God. What did he give for the barley? He bought a sack of barley at the market, and he bought a bag of oats when he was coming home.

§ 549. Phrases—Stán teat! good-bye. Answer: *Go* *ó*téiró tú ríán (*gū dae-ee* *thoo sLaun*), may you go (home) safe. This is one form. The more usual form has a religious element: *beannaíct teat*, a blessing with thee. Answer: *Go* *roir-**bí**gí**ó* (*ser-vee*) *Ó*ia *ó*uit, may God prosper (all your care) for you. There are also other forms of answer. When speaking to more than one person say *tib* for *teat*, and *óib* (*yeev*) for *óuit*.

EXERCISE XCIX.

§ 550. The present tense of the verb "to be" in English is:—

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am,	1. We are,
2. Thou art,	2. You are.
3. (He, she, it, etc.) is	3. (They, etc.) are

For he, she, it, we can substitute any noun; as, John is, the horse is, the earth is. For (they) we can substitute any noun in the plural, as, the horses are, John and James are, etc.

§ 551. We have already seen that the ordinary form in Irish is *atá mé*, etc., or as people generally say, *'tá* (*thau*) *mé*; thus,

'tá mé	'tá rínn
'tá tú	'tá ríb
'tá (ré, rí)	'tá ríao

It is just as easy for us to use the correct form *atá mé*, etc.; hence we have used it throughout.

§ 552. We can now go a step farther. Although we now say *atá mé*, I am, this was not always the case. The older and better form is *atáim*. And so with the other parts.

atáim (*ā-thau'im*), I am
atáir (*ā-thau'ir*), thou art
atá (*ré or rí*), (he, she, it), is
atámuro (*ā-thau'mwíá*), we are
atátaoi (*ā-thau-hee*), you are
atáio (*ā-thau-id*), they are.

The student should commit this to memory.

§ 553. We may notice that (1) the form *atátaoi*, you are, is now confined to the South, *atá ríb* being always used elsewhere; (2) in West Munster the form *ataoi*, *'taoi* (thee) is used for *atáir* in many phrases; as *ronn ataoi* (*sūNā-thee*), here you are! *ca'nnar 'taoi?* (*koN'ās thee*), what way are you? (3) The other forms are in use especially in answers to questions. The use of *atáim*, *atámuro*, &c., for *atá mé*, *atá rínn*, is one of

the best tests of a good speaker of Irish. (4) In Munster, *acámúio* (usually spelled *acámaio*), á-thau-mweed, is used for *acámúio*, the last syllable being lengthened.

An *brúil tú arís?* *acáim*. Are you within? I am (yes).

An *brúil sib go maí?* *acámúio*. Are you well? We are.

§ 554. In the same way, instead of *ní fúil mé*, an *brúil rinn?* it is better to say *ní fúilim*, an *brúilmíro?* Thus—

fúilim (*fwil'-im*)
fúilir (*fwil'-ir*)
fúil

fúilmíro (*fwil'-mírd*)
fúilrí (*fwil'-ree*)
fúilrío (*fwil'-írd*)

Fúilrí is only spoken in the South. As *fúil* is generally found after a word that aspirates or eclipses it, the forms of this verb most in use are—

§ 555. With *ní fúilim*, etc., contracted to *nílim*, etc.

nílim (*neel'-im*), I am not
níilir (*neel'-ir*), thou art not
níil, *ré*, *rí* (he, she, it), is not
níilmíro (*neel'-m*), we are not
níil sib (or *níilrí*) you are not
níilrío (*neel'-írd*), they are not.

In Munster *níilmíro* (*neel'-meed*) for *níilmíro*.

§ 556. So instead of an *brúil mé*, etc., we should say an *brúilim*. Thus—

1. <i>brúilim</i> (<i>Wil'-im</i>)	<i>brúilmíro</i> (<i>Wil'-mírd</i>)
2. <i>brúilir</i> (<i>Wil'-ir</i>)	<i>brúilrí</i> , <i>brúil sib</i>
3. <i>brúil ré</i> or <i>rí</i> (<i>Wil</i>)	<i>brúilrío</i> (<i>Wil'-írd</i>).

§ 557. *Cionnup táim?* *Cá'nup 'taoi?*
An *brúilir go maí* anois? *Acáim go maí*, *míle buídeacáir le Dia* *Cá brúil*

Diarmuid agur Cormac? *Níilrí arís*
acáir amuis anois. *Níilmíro ríobir*,
acámúro boct, *níil arigeao agaim*, *acá*
ocáir agur carc agur brón oráimn. An
brúil lútgáir orc anois? *Acá lútgáir*
móir orim, *bí cuma orim inóe*. *Bí*
Maolmúire arís. *Cao acá uair?* *Acá*
an arigeao uair, *agur acá veirir móir*
air. An *brúilrí rinn?* *Níilmíro rinn*;
níil rinnear ar bír oráimn, *acá acá fearg*
oráimn. *Acá an bean boct*; an *brúil*
imníre uirir?

§ 558. They are not rich, they owe £20 to Dermot O'Daly. Dermot is rich, he gave me this money, he is generous. His wife is not generous. She has not a penny in her pocket. Is she within now? She is not, she went up to Dublin yesterday, but she is coming home to-day. Edmond and Art are coming down the road. God save ye! How are you? We are well, thank you. Did you see my brother at the fair? We did not see (him). Are they at the fair to-day? They are not, they bought a horse yesterday, and they do not want another horse. Dermot, buy that lamb, it is cheap. Miles bought the land, and Mary, his wife, is pleased.

EXERCISE C.

§ 559. A CURIOUS IDIOM OF THE VERB *ACÁ*.

We have, in previous lessons, given many examples of sentences containing the verb "to be." In some of these, as for

example, *atá an goirt móir*, the field is large, we find in the English sentence an ADJECTIVE after the verb "to be." In others, as *atá an fear an an aonac*, the man is at the fair, we find, after the verb "to be," not an adjective but a PREPOSITIONAL phrase, "at the fair." We have not yet met any sentence which contained after the verb "to be" a NOUN or PRONOUN. "He is a man," "That is the King," "It is he," would be examples, and we have now to see how such sentences are translated.

§ 560. We first take sentences in which after the verb "to be" we find a noun with the indefinite article. The noun may also have one or more adjectives attached, as, John is a young man yet. Patrick is now a priest. I am a rich man.

§ 561. IMPORTANT.—In sentences like this, the meaning may often be that a change of some sort has taken place, is taking place, or will take place. Thus, if you say, "John is a young man," you may mean that John will become old. So, "He is a doctor" may mean that he has become so now, after much study, &c. In these sentences where "is" means "is now IN a certain state," we translate as follows—

For "I am a king now," we say, *atáim in mo ríú anois*, *lit.*, I am in my king now, *i.e.*, I am at present in a state of kingship. For "Be a man," we say *bí in 'oo fear* (or contracted to *bí 'o' fear* (bee idh

ar), be in thy man, be in the state of manliness. So *atá Brian in a buacail óg*, *láróir*, Brian is a (*lit.*, in his) young, strong lad. *atá Nóra in a cailín óg fóg*, Nora is still a (*lit.*, in her) young girl.

The adjective in such phrases is usually aspirated after a singular noun.

§ 562. Notice that, as already mentioned, *mo*, *my*; *'oo*, *thy*; and *a*, *his*, cause aspiration of the following noun. *A*, *her*, does not aspirate.

Note also that *in mo*, *in 'oo*, *in a*, are usually shortened thus—

<i>in mo</i>	shortened to	'mo	; Munster, im'
'in 'oo	"	'oo	" 'o', 'i', 'at'
in a	"	'na	

§ 563. *Nílim im' fear fearóir fóg*, *ní'l an t-aimgeas agam*; *acé atáir it'* (or *in 'o')* *fear láróir*, *atá an t-rláinte agat*, *agus ní'l b'ón ná imníde ort*. *Ní'l Nóra doirta—* *atá rí 'na cailín óg*, *láróir*. *atá an capall óg ag fág ruar*, *atá pé 'na capall b'eaig*, *láróir anois*. *atáir 'o' cailín maíe anois*, *a b'ingro*, *atá ciall agat*.

§ 564.

Bí air 'na flait uasal (*oo'-ás-ál*). *Aré* was a noble prince.

Ní raib pádraig 'na fagair an uair rin. Patrick was not a priest (at) that time.

Dún na nGall (*dhoon Nā NGoL*) [*LIKE Nung oL*], Donegal, literally the fort of the Foreigners.

* As in *bí 'oo doirt* (bee dhū hūsth), be in thy silence be silent. (Also *éirt 'oo beul* (eishth dhū vae'-ál) silence thy mouth.)

Dermot was a young man when he went to Scotland, but he was an old man (feap aorta or fean-feap) when he died. Did you see the new house below at the river? It is a fine warm house. John bought that lamb at the fair yesterday; he gave a good price for it. Miles is a hard (cruaid) man. I owe him £20, and he does not want the money now. Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a prince when he came home to Donegal. Give me £20; I am a poor man, and I have a heavy rent to pay; "there is a great hurry on me with the (leir an) money." Are you angry? No, I am pleased. Make haste home. There is no sense in her head. The old woman went out (on) the door, and she gave a drink to the child (leanb) Conn O'Toole was not a king then; he was only a prince. Ní maib ré aet 'na flait.

(Look back to see the effects of aspiration in the sound of consonants.)

EXERCISE CI.

§ 565.

Béiró (bae'-ee, contracted to bei; Munster, beg), will be.

Ní béiró (nee vae'-ee), will not be.

An mbéiró ré? (än mae'-ee), will he be?

I mbárac (ä maur'-äCH), to-morrow.

Dia óib! a Diaimuro agur a Taróð, eionnur atátaoi inoiu? Atámuro go maic, go maib maic agac, a p'dorais. Atá aimpur bpeag againn anoir, buiréacac le Dia.

Acá ré 'na lá bpeag anoir, bí re trom go leop ar maoin. An mbéiró ré pluic? Níl 'fiop agam féin go veimin, ní béiró ré pluic inoiu, aet béiró ré pluic opainn i mbárac. An mbéiró tú ag oul go Saillim i mbárac? Ní béiró, bí mé i n'Saillim inoé agur ceannuig mé láir beag ar pice punt, ní faca mé láir maic eile ar an aonac. An maib ré 'na aonac maic? Atámuro boct anoir, aet béiró aipgeao go leop againn póp. Atá cruó (shoe) nuao ar an láir. An mbéiró Euómonn 'na feap móir?

§ 566. I will be with you at Donegal to-morrow. I was in Armagh yesterday; it (ré) is a beautiful place now. Niall has no sense yet; he is only a child, but he will be a good man yet. Domhnall made a new boat, it is a fine strong boat; he will be going out on the lake to-morrow. Will you be coming? Silence! I will not go on the lake with you. I am in a great hurry now. I am going home with this letter. Good-bye.

EXERCISE CII.

§ 567. We are not children = ní'lmro in ar bpáiróib (baush'div), *lit.* in our children. You are not good men, ní'l ríb in bur bpearaib (var'-äv) maice, in your good men. They are not good boys, ní'lio in a mbuacailib (moo'-äCH-äl-iv) maice.

§ 568. Ar, our; bur, your; a, their, cause eclipsis. as already stated. Contractions:—

in an to 'nar, in bun to 'nbun (Noor), in a to 'na.

§ 569. Note the form of the plural nouns used AFTER PREPOSITIONS. The ending is -aib or -ib (both pronounced iv). When the last vowel of the noun is broad (a, o, or u) the ending -aib is used, as báob, báobuib; fearaib, capallaib, longaib.

When the last vowel of the noun is slender (e, i) the ending used is -ib, as, cailínib, páirtib, daoínib, buacaillib, áitib.

§ 570. Adjectives with plural nouns have a plural form. Those ending in a vowel are unchanged; as, atá Niall agur ar na bfeartaib raba. Those ending in a consonant add a in the plural if the vowel before the last consonant is a, o or u, as móra, ára, etc. But if the vowel before the last consonant is e or i, the plural is formed by adding e; as, láiríe, maite.

§ 571. COMPOUND WORDS.

When two words are put together to make one (like English "grand-father," "newspaper," etc.), the first consonant of the second word is aspirated.

fean-a-tair, grand-father, (*lit.* old-father).

fean-má-tair, grandmother.

fean-fear (shan'-ar), old man.

; ean-bean (shan'-van), old woman.

fean-capall (shan'-CHop-áL), old horse.

fean-piopa, old pipe.

§ 572. When the first word ends in n, and the second begins with o or t, there is no aspiration.

fean-oume (shan'-dhin-e), old person.

fean-tír, old land.

fean-oiuioin (shan'-dyoo'-deen), old pipe.

fean-teac, *Connaught* } old house,

fean-toig (shan'-thee) } "shanty."

fean-ouin, old fort; hence Shandon.

§ 573. Feair mé fean-oiuioin in mo póca. Ná rás an tfean-tír (zan'-teer) rór, béiré mé ag oul leat. An bface tú an fean-oume síor ar an aonac? Ní face mé an fean-fear, acé connaic mé an tfeanbean. Atá Eudomonn doirta, atá ré 'na feanfeair anoir. An bface tú an fean-teac atá fuar ar an rliab? Ní'lo 'na bpaírtib anoir, atáio 'na mbuacaillib láiríe. Feair mo fean-a-tair báf. Bí an báob beag agur an báob móir ar an oileán úo, atáio 'na mbáobuib maite. Atá mac óg ag Niall, agur atá ré 'na buacaill maite, láiríe anoir. Béiré piopa agam i mbáiac, ní'l agam inou acé fean-oiuioin.

§ 574. John made this boat and that little boat outside on the lake, they are good boats, but they are not heavy boats. See the beautiful ship! See the other ship coming in. Niall bought this mare at the fair, she is now strong, she is a good mare. They are not good horses yet, they are young, but they will be strong. Will Patrick be a priest? A house, a wall, lime, a door, a window, light, a floor, a stool, a big chair, a spinning wheel, wool. Cormac made this ship, and that other ship outside, they are good strong ships, they are well

shaped (a good shape is on them). Were you hungry yesterday? Yes, and I shall be hungry to-morrow, I am afraid, when I am going home.

EXERCISE CIII.

§ 575. If we wish to express the idea that a person *is often or is constantly*, instead of *atá* we use *bréann* (bee'-āN), as, *bréann an aimsir te iní an tír seo*, the weather *is usually* hot in this country. In English as spoken in Ireland, or as we say, in the "Irish brogue," this word is translated by "bees;" as, *bréann an tseanbean cinn go minic*, the old woman *bees* often sick.

§ 576. We can say either—

<i>bréann mé</i>	<i>bréann sinn</i>
" <i>tú</i>	" <i>rib</i>
" <i>fé, sí</i>	" <i>riab,</i>

or use the better form—

bríom (bee'-im), I do be
bríom (bee'-ir), thou dost be
bréann fé, he does be
bríomís (bee'-míá'), we do be
bríóí (bee'-he), ye do be
bríó (bee'-id'), they do be

Bríom rib is more common than *bríóí*. Instead of *bréann* the older form was *bí* (bee), still used in Ulster.

§ 577. This form of the verb "to be" is called the *frequentative* form, as it denotes what is frequent or common

§ 578. This form has the same construction as *atá*; as, *bréann an aimsir fuar, ní bréann* (vee'-āN) *Nóra ag obair*, Nora does not be working; *an mbréann* (mee'-āN) *tú ag obair?* Do you be working? *bréann an púca 'na capall iní an oíche*, the pooka does be a horse (takes the form of a horse) in the night.

§ 579. The plural form of the article *an* is *na*; as, *na rib*, the men; *ag na fearaib*, at the men. Notice the two forms, of which more will be said later. The form ending in *-aib* is used in plural nouns after all prepositions, and only then.

§ 580. *Ní bréann ciall ag na páirtib óga, agus ní bréann ciall ag na fearnaoimib, go minic*. *Bréann sioc ar an mbótar iní an ngeimhead, áct bréann an bótar tuim iní an aimsir fo*. *Ní bréann Nóra ag obair anois, atá sí aorta*. *An mbréann aimsir gearb ar an bpariuge* (War'-ā-gē)? *Atá mo long ar an bpariuge anois, atá sí ag dul go tír eile*. *Ná cuir an feol móir ar an mbáo* (maudh). *Ní bréann feur ar an gcnoc seo, atá fé lom, ní bréann tráicín ag páir air*. *An bfuil tuippe ort? Níl; áct atá tuippe ar an mbuaicáil* (moo'-āCH-ēl) *fo*. *Tá bair veóó so'n láir, ní'l tair ar an gcapall* (gop'-āL). *Atá muirgin móir an an bpear* (var) *óg fo anois, áct atá fé 'na fear láir, agus bréann fé ag obair*. *Ní bríom amuis iní an oíche; bríomís arís ag an teine*. *An mbréann ar aimsir rlué iní an Oileán*

áir? Bíodéann sí fliúc go leor iní an ngeimínead.

EXERCISE CIV.

§ 581. A common case of *eclipsis*: Nouns in the singular number, preceded by a preposition and the article an, suffer eclipsis of the first consonant—

iní an ngeimínead (nev'-roo; Munster, *nee'-ra, nei'-rā*), in the winter.

ar an mbócar (mō'-hār), in the road.

iní an bpáirc (baurk'), in the field.

ar an gcnoc (gūn-ūk'), on the hill.

iní an bñion (veen), in the wine.

iní an bproimair (Wō'-Wār), in the autumn, harvest.

Words beginning with *v*, *t* are not eclipsed, as a rule, except in Munster.

Thus, ar an vūn, iní an tñ, would be in Munster ar an nūn (Noon), iní an vñ (deer). *Atá poll ar an tñ,* there's a hole in the house, is a popular saying, meaning "look out, there's an eavesdropper near."

§ 582. Notice that in order to have eclipsis as above, you must have present:—1, a preposition; 2, the article an; 3, a noun beginning with *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*.

§ 583. Donal went up to Donegal with the horse, and he bought another horse in the fair: There is a bridle on that old horse, and a fine saddle. Cormac sold a sheep at the market, he got a pound for the sheep (Gaera) and £20 for the horse. The cow is outside in the road. the calf is in the

pasture field. The blacksmith has a new anvil. Were you in the boat when it went down? No, I was on the island, but I saw the boat going down. That eagle *does be* up on the cliff. Did you see Art inside? No, he *does not be* within except (*áct*) in the night. The water (masculine: an *t-uirge*) *does be* cold in the winter. That field *does be* yellow in the autumn, but that other field *does be* green. The water in the well *does be* cold.

§ 584. SOME SIMPLE PROVERBS, &c.

Bíodéann áó (au) ar amasán, a fool usually has luck; *lit*, luck is on a fool.

Bíodéann an fírinne (eer-in-ē) reasb, the truth is usually bitter.

Ní bíodéann tpeun buan, an impetuous person (*traen*) is not usually persevering, lasting (*boo'-ān*).

SAYINGS.

§ 585. Ní'l neart agam air, I can't help it. Or, in Munster, ní'l leigear (*lei'-as*) agam air, I can't cure it.

Beannaét leat. Go n-éirighró (*nei'-ree*) áó leat, or, go n-éirighró an *t-áó* leat. May fortune succeed (*lit*, arise) with you. This is the usual Munster phrase.

§ 586. Go meuirighró (mae-dhee) Oia tú (noo). May God increase you. Go meuirighró Oia do rtoir (sthōr), God increase your store, treasure. (Compare a rtoir, a sthōr, O treasure; a rtoirín, O little treasure, a rtoir mo énoide, treasure of my heart, &c.)

Go meuvuigíó. Dia im agur bainne óuit,
God increase butter and milk for you. All
these are expressions of thanks.

EXERCISE CV.

ECLIPSIS—FURTHER EXAMPLES.

§ 587. Inr an mbaile (mwal-ě), in the
own. This is the usual phrase for "at
home," and is usually shortened to 'ra
mbaile, as, an bpuil fear an tige 'ra mbaile,
is the man-of-the-house at home? Ni'l
bean an tige 'ra mbaile anoir. Distinguish
between 'ra mbaile, or ag baile, at home;
a baile, homewards; ó baile (ó Wal-ě),
from home.

Inr an gcúinne (gou-ne), in the corner

§ 588. We have already seen—

atám mo'	} luige, I am	} <i>Irish, strong, as usual</i>
atáir 'oo		
atá ré 'na	} fearam, he is	
atámuro 'nar	} luige, we are	
atátaoi 'n buir		
atáir 'na	} fearam, they are	

We have now to add—

atám 'mo	} ccoolao, } I am	
atáir 'oo		} coinnuioe, } thou art
atá ré 'na		} toirt, } he is
	óirpeact	
atámuro 'nar	} gcoolao, } we are	
atátaoi 'n buir		} gcoinnuioe, } you are
atáir 'na		} toirt, } they are
	nóirpeact	
	asleep, at rest, silent, awake	

atá ré 'na luige, 'na fuíde, 'na fearam,
na coinnuioe, 'na toirt, 'na ccoolao, she
is, etc.

§ 589. An bpuil tú 'oo ccoolao (CHÜL-oo)
róir? Ni'lim, atá mé 'mo óirpeact (yoosh-
āCHth), ni'l ccoolao oim. atá bean an
tíge tinn anoir, bíóeann ré 'na fuíde inr
an gcúinne. Bí 'oo toirt, a páorais, ni'l
ciall agat. Ní bíóeann bean 'na toirt go
minic. Bíóeann ciall ag amadán. atá
Donncaó 'na fearfear anoir, agur ní
bíóeann ré amuis. atá páorais agur
Seumur 'na gcoolao (gÜL-oo). An bpuil
an báir 'na toirt?

focal (fük-äl), a word;

fean-focal, a proverb.

atá an bean úó 'na toirt, ní fuil focal
aic. Nuair éainis páorais go h-Éirinn,
ní raib ré 'na toirt. An raib Donnall 'ra
mbaile moé? Ní raib, bí ré ar baile, bí ré
ar an aonac. An bpuil feanfocal ar bí
agat? Go mbeannuigíó Dia óib; tar irteac,
a Diaimuro, agur fuíó ríor. An bpuil fear
an tíge inr an mbaile anoir? atá capall
uaim. Bí an feanduine 'na fuíde inr an
gcúinne, agur bí an páirce beag 'na fearam
fuar ar an ról. Bí an Rí 'na luige, aó
ní raib ré 'na ccoolao, bí eagla air.

§ 590. Many endearing expressions are
used in Irish—a cúirle mo éiríde, O vein
of my heart! gíáo (grau) geal mo éiríde
bright love of my heart. leanó mo éiríde,
child of my heart; a múin, O secret (love);
a múirín (Woor'neen), O little loved one

gile (gil'-ē) mo énoíde, brightness of my heart; a éuro (CHid), O (my) portion (= my only wealth); a éairge (hash-gè), O treasure; a éara (CHor'-ā), O friend; a éara mo énoíde, &c.

§ 591. SAYINGS:—*Go b'róim'ó* (Wör-ee) *Dia oim, oit, &c.*, God help me, you, &c. *Solur 'Dé cugainn* (hug'-ān, Munster, cugainn hoo'-an), the light of God towards us. Said when a welcome visitor is announced.

§ 592. Patrick was standing on the mountain when he saw the eagle coming down (*anuair ān-oo-ās*, from above) from the sky. The eagle was in a great hurry and he was angry. The eagle saw the lamb in the field, but it did not see the man standing on the road. The man was anxious when he saw the eagle coming, and his son was afraid. His son was a child then, but Patrick was a big strong lad that time (*an t-am rin*, or *in' an am rin*). Is Cormac better yet? Yes, he is better, he and Hugh are sitting inside at the fire. Will you be at home to-morrow? I will be working up on the mountain.

EXERCISE CVI.

§ 593. The particle *an* (an) very, and *nó* (rō), too, unite with adjectives forming compound words.

an-íuar (an-oo'-ār), very cold.

nó-íuar (rō-oo'-ār), too cold.

íon, true, is also used as a prefix, meaning *very*, as *íon-álainn*, very beautiful; *íon-beagán*, very little.

§ 594. *íí'lio óg uul amac moiu, áta an aim'ín nó-íuar, áct béir'ó óg uul amac i mbáíac.* An *b'aca tú an cat?* *Connaic, bí pé 'na éola'ó amu'g ar an b'ear.* *Áta an lá an-íara.* An *íarb' áitne ógat ar an b'ear rin?* *Ní íarb', áct bí áitne máit ógam ar a átar' agur ar a má'tair.* *Béir' meaf mó'í ar an mbuacail' óg rin p'p.* *Bí me an-óg an t-am úo, bí mé (in) mo páir'oe beag, agur ní íarb' ciall ógam.*

§ 595.

e ar'ac, spring, ar'-āCH, *Munster*, ār-oCH'
Sath'ac, summer, sou'-roo, ,, sou'-ra

Do you know (*eolar'*) that road up in the hill? I am not going out on the road to-day, it is too wet (*rō luCH*). The hay is not too dry, it is green yet. The boat is in the house (*taCH: Munster*, *in' an ót'g*). What is the price of (that is on) that horse (*gop'-āl*)? We have the summer now. The weather is hot and dry in the summer, it is cold and wet in the winter. The grass is green in the spring. The (*ant*) spring is short this year. Spring, summer, autumn and winter. We shall be going home to Ireland in the summer. This poor man *does be* at home in the winter, but he *does be* away (from home) working in the summer and in the autumn. There *does be* oats growing on that hill in the spring. The old man was sick this spring, but he got better in the summer.

EXERCISE CVII.

§ 596. ANOTHER VERB "TO BE."

We have now met the two verbs, *atá* and *bí*. We have a third verb which is also used to translate into Irish the English "am, art, is, are," &c.

This verb is *is*, pronounced (is) like *iss* in English *hiss*, not like *is* in *his*. This pronunciation is not according to the general rule that *r* after *i* should be pronounced (sh).

The English sentences we have met up to this have been like "The day is long." "I am a strong man," "Patrick was a priest," "The house will be on the hill," &c. But in no case have we yet met a sentence where the English verb am, art, is, are, was, will be, &c., was followed by the definite article *the*; as, "I am *the* king," "that is *the* truth," &c.

§ 597. When is this verb *is* used? Whenever in the English sentence the verb "to be" is followed by (A) a proper name; or (B) a common noun, with the definite article *the*; or (C) a common noun, with the possessives, my, thy, his, her, our, your, their. As A. *Is tú Cormac*, you are Cormac; B. *Is tú an rí*, you are the king; C. *Is tú mo máthair*, you are my mother.

§ 598. *is mé* *is rinn*
is tú *is sib*
is é (ish ae) *is iad (ish ee-ādhdh)*
is í (ish ee)

These are the forms for I am, thou art, he is, she is, we are, you are, they are. Notice that the pronouns of the third person instead of being *sé, sí, siad*, have lost the *r* and are *é, í, iad*. These forms are now used after all parts of *is*.

§ 599. There is some difference of usage in this matter. In the old language we often find *is sé, is sí, is siad*, and in the modern spoken language *is é, is í, is iad* are always said, often shortened *'é, 'sí, 'iad*. But writers of Irish of the last two centuries have preferred to write *is é, is í, is iad*, and sometimes *is inn, is ib*.

§ 600. The EMPHATIC forms of the pronouns are *mise* (*mish'-ē*), I, myself; *tusa* (*thus'-ā*), yourself; *seisean* (*shesh'-ān*), himself; *seise* (*shish'-ē*), herself; *rinn-ne*, or *rinne* (*shin'-ē*), ourselves; *sib-se* (*shiv'-shē*), yourselves; *siad-ran* (*shee-ādhdh-sān*) themselves.

N.B.—These forms are used, not when *myself, etc.*, would be used in English, but when the pronoun would be emphasized by a stress of the voice, as in the following familiar ending of stories: *puair mise an t-áit, agus puair siad-ran na cloca; báitead (bau'hood) iad-ran agus táinig mise rian: "I found the ford, and they found the (stepping) stones; they were drowned, and I came safe."*

§ 601. *Is mise do mac, agus is tusa máthair. Is rinne Diaimuid agus Cormac an b'paca tú Eúromonn inoiu? Ní faca mé Eúromonn, áit éannaic mé áit. Is sib-se áit O'Conaill agus Doimnall O'Ceallaigh. Is rinn (we are, yes), agus atáimuid ag tuit a baile anois. An bfuil veisirín mór oirrib? Atá, puair ar n-áitair b'ar iné. Cao bí air? Tinnear mór. Is tusa ar oirrib.*

§ 602. Whenever *this, that, those* mean this person, that person, those persons, they are translated by *ré ro, rí ro, ríao ro; ré rin, rí rin, ríao rin*. With *is* the forms *é ro, é rin, í ro, í rin, íao ro, íao rin* are used.

§ 603. *Is é ro an ní. Cá bfuil ré ag vult anoir? Níl a fíor agam. Is íao rin Diarmuid agur a mac óg—an bfuil aítne agat oíra? Is í ro bhuíro, atá rí boct anoir agur níl meap uirru. Cúg an fear úo ríce punt dom inóe—fuair ré an t-ai-rígead an an gcapall óg an aonac. An raib tú mam i nDún-na-ngall? Is é ro an oíeac. Is í ro an long. Is é rin an mbáó, amuis an an loc. Is é ro an ranníad—bróeann an aimpí te anoir. Ní bróeann an geimíead ro-fuar inr an tír ro.*

EXERCISE CVIII.

§ 604. When an interrogative or negative particle is placed before *is*, the *is* disappears. Thus, *is tú*=you are. But if we wish to translate the question "are you?" we do not say *an is tú?* but simply *an tú*.

An mé? am I?	an rínn? are we?
An tú? are you?	an ríó? are ye?
An é? is he?	an íao? are they?
An í? is she?	

§ 605. So with the negative particle *ní*.
Ní mé, I am not *ní rínn*, we are not
Ní tú, you are not *ní ríó*, you "
Ní h-é, he is not *ní h-íao*, they "
Ní h-í, she is not

§ 606. Notice after *ní* before *é, í*, and *íao* that *h* is introduced to prevent hiatus or difficulty of pronunciation.

§ 607. So,		
<i>cía mé?</i> who am I?		<i>cía rínn</i>
<i>cía tú?</i> who art thou?		<i>cía ríó</i>
<i>cía h-é?</i> who is he?		<i>cía h-íao</i>
<i>cía h-í?</i> " she?		

§ 608. For *cía tú?* who are you? we generally say *cía tú féin*, who is yourself? *Cía h-é féin?* who is *he*?

§ 609. An tura brian O'Donnall? Ní mé, is mife Cormac Mac'Donnall, is é ro brian. An í rin bhuíro? Ní h-í (hee); is í rin Nóra, agur is í ro bhuíro. Agur *cía tú féin?* Is mife Donnall O'Connell. An íao ro an ní agur an pláó óg? Is íao; agur atá ríao ag vult a baile anoir. Ní h-é ro an teac, is í ro an áit. An tura fear an tíge? Is mé, ceo fáilte rómat.

(Each sentence must be examined, to see which verb, *atá, is* or *bróm* is to be used.)

§ 610. The night is very dark, there is no light on the road (*atá*). There is (*atá*) a person coming up the road. Stand, are (*is*) you my brother? No (*is*), your brother went down the hill, he was (*bí*) in a great hurry. He was angry. This is (*is*) not the (*ant*) island—this is the mainland (*tír móir*), the island is out in the sea. I was not angry yesterday. Will you be coming home to-morrow? Who are these people (*cía h-íao ro*)? These are Art. Conn and

Niall; they are coming home now, they were working in the mill; they *do be* working in that mill, and they get money for (an) their work. Is this your field? It is, the grass is green now, but in the winter the grass will not be green. The field is very good. There is a heavy rent on it.

EXERCISE CIX.

§ 611. Before translating into Irish an English sentence containing any part of the verb *to be*, we have to examine the sentence carefully. As we have seen, when the English verb *to be* is FOLLOWED by a proper name, or by a common name with the definite article *the*, or the possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*, etc., the verb *is* must be used in Irish—the order of words being—1. The verb. 2. The nominative case. 3. What follows the verb *to be* in the English sentence.

In the examples already given the nominative case was always a pronoun. We have now to give examples of sentences where the nom. case is a noun proper or common.

The following examples will show the construction:—Instead of saying "Cormac is the king," we say, "He, Cormac, is the king." *Is é Cormac an rí.* So "Nora is the woman" is *is í Nóra an bean*, she, Nora, is the woman.

§ 612. Where, in the English sentence, the verb *to be* is followed by a pronoun,

personal or relative, the verb *is* is used in Irish; as, *is mise é*, I am he; *is mise atá tinn*, it is I who am sick. Sentences of this last type, "It is . . . who," are very common.

§ 613. *Is é Doimnall m'áthair. Ní h-í Nóra mo máthair. Is iao Nóra agus Art atá iní an mbáid.* Donal is my father. Nora is not my mother. It is Nora and Art who are in the boat.

§ 614. *An é an fear sin é áthair?* Is the old man your father? *An í an bean ro an bean fearúil?* Is this woman the rich woman? *Is iao na páirtí mo bhóid.* The children are my trouble.

§ 615. *Ní h-é m'áthair an rí. Ní h-í mo máthair an banríon.* My father is not the king. My mother is not the queen.

§ 616. *Éire (aer-é), Erin, Ireland.* This is the proper form of the nominative case; *Éireann* should be used only after prepositions. *Ní h-í an uair ar mbaile. Is í Éire ar tír.* *Is é an ról mór atá bhuirte; ní h-í an ádair beag atá bhuirte. An é an fear mór an fear?* *Ní h-é; is é an fear beag an fear.* *Ní h-í an t-úil ro atá ball, áit an t-úil eile. Ní h-é mo bhóid an bhóid mór, áit an bhóid atá ar Deoras. An é an capall atá ar an mbóid?* *Ní h-é; is iao an t-áral óg agus an lán beag atá air. An é punt atá ar an uan?* *Ní h-é. An tupa an buacail óg?* *Ní mé; is é sin é (that is he). Ní h-é sin é, áit is é ro é (that is not he, this is he).*

§ 617. Is this Nora? No, this is Brigid, and this is Mary, her sister. Mary is not her sister. She is; but Una is not her sister. This is the poor woman, she has not a house, nor (ná) a cow, nor land, but she has a large family, and she is in debt. How much does she owe? Do you know that man? I do, that is Michael O'Brien, and this is his father coming up the road. Is this the priest? That is the mountain, and this is the wood [còill (CHel, Munster CHel)].

EXERCISE CX.

§ 618. A departure from the ordinary collocation of words is permitted in poetry. Thus a poem begins—

mo róir, mo líl, mo éaoir ír tú,

instead of ír tú mo róir, mo líl, mo éaoir, thou art my rose, my lily, my berry.

§ 619. And in exclamations the verb may be omitted:—

(a) mo ghéó tú! my love (art) thou.

(b) mo goimn tú! Bravo (my choice art) thou.

(c) m'anam ar-tíú tú! my soul within (art) thou.

Pronounced—(a) mü yrau hoo

(b) „ yerm hoo

(c) „ mon'-ám ash-tee' hoo

§ 620. We have already met the demonstrative adjectives ro, rin, and úo; as an fear ro, this man; an t-éuil rin, that eye; an bean úo, yon woman. We have also just seen that *this, that, those*, when meaning *this*, or *that* (person), *those* (persons), are translated ré ro, ré rin; rí ro, rí rin; é ro, é rin; í ro, í rin; ríao ro, ríao rin; íao ro, íao rin. As, atá ré ro úub, atá atá ré rin bán, this (person) is black-haired, that

(person) is white-haired. ír e ro Úomnall, this is Donal.

§ 621. In sentences like these last given úo is never used, but always ríao (soodh). In the spoken language often ríao (shoodh) or shortened to ríao (shudh). As:—An é ríao Tomár, is that person beyond there, Thomas? atá rí ríao ós fóir. Yonder woman is young yet. Cá bfuil ríao ríao? where are those people? So that úo is used only after a noun, and ríao either alone (as we will explain next section) or with the pronouns ré, rí, ríao, é, í, íao.

§ 622. The older and shorter forms for—

This is he	} are	{	ír ro é.
That is he			ír rin é
Yon is he	} are	{	ír ríao é.
Yonder person is he			

These are perfectly regular. They are usually shortened to ro é [colloquially often reo é (shüh ae)], rin é, ríao é. So ro é, ro íao; rin í, rin íao; ríao í, ríao íao.

§ 623. Similarly we have

(ír) ro an fear, this is the man

(ír) rin an bean, that is the woman.

(ír) ríao an áit, yon is the place,

and the longer forms,

(ír) ro é an fear, this is he, the man = this is the man; rin í an áit; ríao í an bean, etc.

§ 624. Phrases: ro úuit (for ír ro úuit), here is for thee, as, ro úuit wo bíopa, here

is your pipe for you. Súo oir (for ólam rúo oir, I drink that on thee, to thy health) = good health! Sláinte, or pláinte maí, are also used.

§ 625. Sin é an ragaírt amuig ar an mbótar. Súo í an áit. Feuc an oiróiceao, agur rúo é Diaimuro ag teact a baile ó'n aonac. So é an leabair mói. Súo ríor, a páorais, ro óuit an ríol. An bfuil rgeul nuao ar bit agat inoiu? So an rgeul acá agam. Súo é an t-oileán mói, amuig inr an bpaipge; acá mo teac nuao ar an oileán úo.

§ 626. Is that your house? That is not my house, this is my house. Did you see my horse? No, is that he (an é rúo é)? No (ní h-é), he is outside standing on the road. Are you (the) man of the house? No (ní mé), that is (the) man of the house, he is standing at the door. Drink this drink. Good health! Is the wine sweet? No, it is bitter.

EXERCISE CXI.

§ 627. We have seen that in English sentences where the verb *to be* is followed by a pronoun, a proper noun, or a noun with the definite article or the possessives, *my, thy, etc.*, the verb *to be* must ALWAYS be translated by *is*.

§ 628. We have also met sentences where the verb *to be* was followed by (a) an adjective; as the day is cold; (b) a noun

with the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, he is a man; it is a hot day.

§ 629. Now, in sentences of this kind, the verb *to be* is represented in Irish sometimes by *acá*, and sometimes by *is*. Up to this we have used only *acá*, as, *acá an lá ruar*; *acá pé 'na fear*, *acá pé 'na lá te*. The idiomatic use of the proposition *in*, in the last two sentences, is familiar to our students.

§ 630. But we can also use *is*, and say, *is raosa an lá*, *is fear é*, *is lá te é*, etc.

§ 631. When we use *is* in this way we have to remember two things:—

A. The collocation of the words. Up to this the order of words was (1) verb, (2) nom. case, (3) adjective or noun, which in English sentences followed the verb. But now we see in sentences like *is raosa an lá*, *is fear mé*, I am a man, the order of words is (1) verb, (2) adjective or noun which in English followed verb, (3) nominative case.

§ 632. B. There is also a difference in MEANING between *is* and *acá*, which we shall try to illustrate by examples. The reason of difference is that *acá* means *is now* and *is* means *is always* (or, "is," without any reference to time or circumstances). Take the word *bacac* (bok-äCH; Munster, bok-oCH'), lame *acá mé bacac* means "I am lame," *i.e.*, at present and for a time only. *is bacac mé* means "I am lame permanently, for life, I am a cripple."

Hence the word in such a sentence is equivalent to the noun "cripple." Often used for "beggar."

§ 633. So *atá ré fuar*, "it is (now) cold," often the same as "it has become cold," as, *atá an lá fuar*, the day is now cold. But, *í fuar é*, "it is (always) cold," would not be said of anything that is sometimes cold and sometimes not, but of something that is always cold (or, at all events, the notion of a *present state* of coldness is not in the mind). Hence, *í* is the verb generally used in proverbs; as, *má'í fuar an teac-tairne* (*taCH thäre*) *í fuar an fneasta* (*fra'-grä*). If (*má'í*=*má í*) the messenger is cold (careless), the answer is cold.

Another way of knowing when to use *í*, and when to use *atá*. We may take it that *í* is the word most generally used where 'is' is used in English. When we wish to say that two things are identical, as "John is the king, or "this is a fine day," "this day is (a) fine (day)," we use *í*, "*í í é Seagán an mí*," "*í lá bneag é ro*," "*í bneag an lá é ro*." But when "is" means *exists*, or expresses a *state* or *condition*, *atá* is used. When the statement would be made in answer to the question "What is—?" "Who is—?" "Of what kind is—?" we use *í*. When the question is "How is—?" "Where is—?" "In what condition, &c., is—?" we use *atá*.

§ 634. We have therefore three ways of translating *am, art, is, are* in Irish. * The

man is (=is now) old, *atá an fear aois*. 2. The weather is (=is usually) cold in the winter, *briéann an aimsir fuar ír an ngeimpead*. 3. He is (=always is, and cannot be anything else) an Englishman. *Ír Safranac é* (usually softened to *Saranac*, *sos'-än-äCH*).

§ 635. Whenever in English the verb *to be* is followed by a preposition, *atá* is the Irish verb to be used. This follows from the nature of prepositions; for, when we say that some one or some thing *is at a place, on a place, from a place, is* always means *is now*, or has reference to a *state* or *condition*.

§ 636. Again, when we say that the weather, or any other thing that is *changeable, is* cold, hot, etc., we mean that it *is now* cold, hot, etc., and so we use *atá*.

Of course, *fuil, bí, and raib* are used like *atá*.

§ 637.

Cao é, what is it?
ruo (*rudh*), a thing

éigin (*ae'-gin*) some
ruo éigin, something
má (*mau*), if

An bfuil an aimsir fuar anois? ní'l bí í fuar moé, áct ní'l í fuar moiu. Atá an aimsir te, tium, fuar, fliuc, bog, cruaró, tair. An bacac tú? Ní bacac mé, áct atáim bacac anois, atá mo cor bhíre. Ír te teine, ír fuar abainn, ír mall aral. "Ír binn beul na corc," ír seanfocal Saéiltge é ro. Atá ruo éigin 'na fearaí amuis ar an mbótar. Cao é?

níl a fíor agam, atá an oróce doirda. An capall é, nó an ouine é? Agus má'r (=má r) ouine é, an fear nó bean é?

§ 638. Ír fearb an fíunne (eer-in-ě)—the truth is bitter. That is (ír) true. This is not true. That story was not true yesterday, it is (atá) true to-day. Wool is (ír) soft. This wool is (atá) very soft. Wine is strong, but water is wholesome. An eagle is strong, this eagle is strong now, he was weak enough when he was small. Is that a cow or a horse? It is a white horse and he is hungry, he did not get oats, hay, or a drink to-day. Did you see anything (ruo ar bit) at the fort? Is it a dog or a sheep? It is a little lamb (ír uan beag é).

EXERCISE CXII.

§ 639. We have seen that the real difference between ír and atá consists in this, that ír means *is always*, and atá means *is now*, implying a *state*. Thus ír fear é, he is a man. Notice (1) the position of the words (1) ír, (2) the noun which in the English sentence *follows* the verb *to be*, (3) the nominative issue. Ír fear é means "he is a man" and not a woman. Ír fear Seumas, ír bean Nóra; or, more usually ír fear é Seumas, ír bean í Nóra. But atá fé in a fear, "he is a man," means "he is now (or has grown to be) a man, is no longer a boy."

So, ír ouine mé, I am a person, not an irrational animal, or thing. But we should

hardly say atá fé 'na ouine, he is (now, or has become) a person, because one does not become a person. We can say atá fé 'na ouine maít, he is a *good* person, because a person can become *good*.

§ 640. Nac, *not*, used in sentences with the verb ír where a question is asked. The verb ír is, as after other particles, left out. Nac tú an fear? Are not you the man? Ír mé, I am. Nac í rin an bean? Ír í. Is not that the woman? It is.

§ 641. Feuc an báo beag ar an loe, nac veap é? Ír áluinn an tír í ro. Ní maít an bócar é rin. An loe nó fairsge an t-uirge úo? Nac veap an rgeul é rin atá inr an leabar nuaó ro? Ír veap; agus ír maít an rgeul é. Ír breag an bó í rin atá 'na fearam inr an abainn. Nac mílir an t-uirge atá inr an tobap úo? Ír an-mílir í, 50 veimin. Ír cionna an bean í.

§ 642. Did you see the new mill below at the river? I did, it is a fine mill. That is a beautiful lake, and is not that a pretty green island in the lake? That is a bright light. This is not a dark night (an oróce). Is not that a little lamb? Yes, he has no wool yet. It is a warm morning. That is not a long story.

EXERCISE CXIII.

§ 643. "Cormac is a strong man" can be translated (1) atá Cormac in a fear lároin, the meaning of which is, that Cormac has

become a strong man, (2) or, *is fear láróir é*, he is a *strong* man. Here we take Cormac as we find him, and do not convey that he was at one time not so strong. The emphasis in this sentence is on the adjective, *láróir*, and to make this emphasis more marked the words are usually placed in a different order, (3) *is láróir an fear é*. Here notice the use of the article, as in our usual Anglo-Irish, "is not he *the* strong man."

§ 644. Proverbs—

Is maic an rgeularaíde (shgael'-ee, *Munster*, shgael-ee') *an airmíir*. Time is a good story-teller.

Is fear an ruo (rudh) *clú* (kloo) *gan caraio* (kor'-ād'). Fame without a friend is a cold thing.

Is maic an t-annlann (oN'-LāN) *an t-ómar*. Hunger is a good sauce.

Fao' ó foim (fodh ó hin), long ago, long since then; *ó foim*, ago; *fao' ó* is also used = long ago.

§ 645. *Cao é rin amuig ar an mbótar?* *Ní' l' fíor a gam*. An ounie é. *Ní' ounie é, atá ré ró-mór, is capall é*. *Cia tú féin, amuig a g an doimiar, an fear nó bean tú?* *Atá Cormac 'na fear mór láróir anoir*. *Féic an loe úo, atá ré 'na loe anoir, aet bí ré 'na hóinfeur nó 'na leuna píce bliadain ó foim*.

§ 646. Is this a horse or a mare? It is a young horse, the mare is outside in the field, below at the old well. See that wall,

Is that a house or an old fort? It was an old fort long ago, but now it is a big house (atá ré 'na tead mór). Do you understand Irish? I do. Is that Irish or English? The lamb is growing up, it (rí) will be a good sheep yet. Will you be at the fair to-morrow? We shall have a good sale.

EXERCISE CXIV.

§ 647. The difference in meaning between *is* and *atá* is well illustrated in the two familiar idiomatic Gaelic phrases corresponding to the English verbs "have" and "own."

We have no modern Irish verb for the English "have," so we use the phrase "there is at;" thus, "Cormac has a ship" is translated by "there *is* a ship *at* Cormac," *atá* long a g Cormac. Here *atá* simply means that the ship is in Cormac's possession at the present time, implying *condition*.

§ 648. Then take the verb "to own" a thing. We do not use any special verb to convey this idea in modern Gaelic: "Cormac owns the ship," or "the ship is Cormac's," is translated by "the ship is *with* Cormac." Here *is with* has an idea of being permanently connected with, as a thing is with its owner, so the verb used is *is*, not *atá*. We say, therefore, *is le Cormac an long*. Note the order of the words.

§ 649. The words *a gam*, *a gat*, *a gse*, *a ci*, *a gairb*, *a ca*, are already known to the student = at me, thee, him, her, us, you them

Liom, leat, leir, linn, with me, thee, him, us; léiti (lae-hé) or léi, with her; lib (liv), with you; leo (lō), with them.

§ 650. An leat an capall úo? Ní liom é, *if* le Domnall O'Conaill é. Nac leir an léiti ro? Ní leir; *if* le Nóra an léiti agur an t-uan. Adá caora ag Úna, aét ní léiti an éaora ro. *if* leir an bpeap rin an leabair ro atá agam anoir. Ní linn an áit ro, *if* le Úrígíro agur lé n-a (with her) peap í. Ceannuis uaim an t-apal ro, *if* liom é. Cá meud atá air? *if* beag an teac é rúo. *if* beag, *if* lé Nóra é. Feuc doó agur Eogan, an leo an áit ro? Ní leo, *if* linn é. Ní'l áit ná teac agam anoir, bí áit deap agur teac bpeag agam fao' ó, agur bí caoi maíe oim, aét anoir atáim boét.

EXERCISE CXV.

§ 651. Cía leir . . . whose? As cía leir an áit? To whom does the place belong? Cía leir an páirpe rin? Whose child is that?

§ 652. Féin (taen), self, mé féin, tú féin, pé féin; liom féin, leat féin, etc. When placed thus after pronouns it is often aspirated, as if it formed a compound word with the pronoun; mé-féin (mae haen). But mé féin had better be used.

§ 653. With the possessives mo, oo, etc., féin=own. Note the order of the words: mo éirí féin, my own country; oo bean féin, thy own wife; a ceann féin, his own

head; a rúil féin, her own eye; an oteac féin, our own house; buir n-áit féin, your own place; a bpáirpe féin, their own child.

§ 654. *if* maíe an t-rúil atá ag an bpeap rin. *if* polláin an áit í ro. *if* linn féin an oirí féin. Nac lib féin buir oirí féin? *if* linn, go veimín; aét ní'l teac ná tír agam anoir, atámuo an feacpán ó n-an oirí féin. Bí rinn páirpí fao' ó, aét atámuo boét anoir. Cá maib Domnall moé? Bí pé an an aonac. Cía an t-aonac? Aonac baile an áta. An maib capall aige? Bí, agur tug pé capall eile a baile leir, aét ní leir féin an capall rin. Cuairé a baile moiu.

§ 655. I am in a great hurry, give me that horse, he belongs to me. Donald has his own story, and Nora has her own story. That bag is mine. It is not mine, that (é rin) is my own bag. Your bag is below on the road. Whose is that land (calam)? The land is Michael's, but the cow and the calf are John's. John bought that horse and that mare at the fair. This country is not ours now. Is this little horse your own? No (ní liom); it is my father's.

EXERCISE CXVI.

§ 656. In sentences like *if* peap maíe é, *if* maíe an peap é, the *if* is often omitted in short exclamations, as

maíe an peap (= *if* maíe an peap tú), good man!

maid an buachaill, good fellow
 maid an cailín, good girl!
 fear maid é sin, that is a good man.
 bean maid í sío, a good woman that

§ 657. In most of Munster instead of such constructions as *is breag an aimsir í*, or *is aimsir breag í*, they often say *aimsir breag is ead í*, good weather, it is so, it is it.

§ 658. We have already met the pronouns *fé* and *sí*. We have seen that they are used not only for persons, but also for things, and that the pronoun *it* is represented by one or other of these words *fé* and *sí*. We have also seen that the forms *é* and *í* are used instead of *fé* and *sí* with the verb *is*; as, *is fear é*, *is bean í*; and so *is é*, *is í* *maire is*, they are good men. We have now to see another use of *é*, *í* and *is*. In sentences like I did not see *him*, I saw *her*, I found *it* on the road; I saw *them*; where *him*, *her*, *it*, *them* are in the objective or accusative case governed by a verb, these pronouns are translated by *é*, *í*, *is*;

An bhaca tú é? did you see him?

Ní faca mé í. I did not see her.

An bhaca tú an gcól? *Ní faca mé é,*
I did not see it.

An bhuair fé an mín? *Fuair fé in*
an mála í, he got it in the bag.

This is the usual order of the words in Irish = 'he got in the bag *it*.'

Connac fé síor an mbótar is, he saw them below on the road.

§ 659. *An bhfuil aithe agat an an bhfear*

ro? *Atá aithe maid agam an, connac mé mo é.* *An bhfuil an rúillín sin agat?* *Níl, tug mé do Diaimuro í.* *An bhfuil mo raibín?* *Níl a síor agam, is linn an áit ro, an teac, an talain, an capall ro, an t-aral beag sin, agus an bó úo fuar an gnoch.* *Cá bhfuil an bó?* *Ní faca mé í ó maroin* (since morning). *Fuic í! fuar ag an tobair, atá sí ag ól an uirge.* *An bhfuil Diaimuro arís?* *Fuic é féin, 'na síor an sí an gcaoi* (goh'-eer). *Nac maid an páirte é, bail ó Dia an?*

§ 660. Nora and Una went down the road long ago, did you see them? I did not see them, I saw some person, but I did not know him. Is that Conor? No, that is Dermot. This house is my own now, I bought it from you for £20. The dog and the fox went up on the mountain, and the eagle saw them. The cow and the lamb are not lost; my husband found them on the road.

EXERCISE CXVII.

§ 661. The sentence *is liom an leabhar sin*, can be translated into English in three ways; (1) that book is mine, (2) that book belongs to me, (3) I own that book. Thus, these three English sentences are all translated into Irish in the same way.

§ 662. This idiom of *is* and *le* (as in *is le Cormac an capall*, Cormac owns the horse, *ní liom an t-uan*, &c.) with a noun (as *capall*, *uan*, *above*) must be carefully

distinguished from another very common idiom of *is* and *le* with an adjective.

Is maíe liom an áit sin, literally, that place is good *with me*, is used in Irish as =that place is good IN MY OPINION, or, I like that place. So, *ní maíe liom sin*, I don't like that; *an maíe leat uil a baile*, do you like to go (*literally*, going) home? *náe maíe lib an t-iasg ro*, do not ye like this fish?

In this idiom the word *áit* (*at*) is used in some places as often as *maíe*; as, *ní h-áit liom é*, I don't like it.

§ 663. So, *is fearr (saar) leo uirge ioná bainne*, water is better with them than milk, *i.e.*, they prefer water to milk.

§ 664. Contrast the two phrases, *is fearr liom fion ioná bainne*, I prefer wine to milk, and *is fearr uim fion ioná bainne*, wine is better for me than milk. *Náe fearr uirt é?* Is it not better for you? *Náe fearr leat é?* Do you not prefer it? *Cia fearr leat, laoiré (Lee) nó rgeul?* Which do you prefer, a poem or a story?

ioná (iN-au) than, is usually shortened to *ná (Nau)*.

§ 665. We have seen that adjectives, as a rule, follow the noun which they qualify; as, *capall óg*, a young horse. But a few adjectives precede, viz., *fean*, old, *onoé* (*dhrüCH*) bad, *veag* (*daa*) and *veig* (*dei*) good. In a few compound words and in poetry some other adjectives are placed before the noun.

§ 666. We never say *fean fean*, *bean onoé*, *áit veag*, but *feanfean*, *onoé-bean*, *veag-áit*, or *fean doirce*, *bean olc*, *áit maíe*. We never use *onoé*, *veag* as predicates, *i.e.*, after the verb *to be*, as *deáim onoé*, *deáim veag*.

§ 667. Notice the aspiration in *fean-fean*, etc., as in all compound words. But when the first word ends in *n* and the second begins with *v* or *t*, there is no aspiration, as *fean-uine*, *fean-tíu*.

§ 668. *Tabair uim an fean-tíuine ro agur an olann. Náe fearr leat an tíuine uad?* *Ní fearr, is fearr liom an fean-tíuine. Ní onoé-tíuine (hoor'-né) é ro.* *An fearr leat an talam ná an t-airgead?* *Ní fuair Tomár an capall maíe, fuair pé an onoé-capall.* *Is maíe le Nória an feoil úr, is fearr linne (with us) an feoil gúirte.* *Is fearr leo arán ná feoil. Ní fearr leir an gcapall feur ná coince.* *Náe fearr uo Niáil an t-uirge ro; is fearr leir an fion láruir.* *An maíe leat an fion ro? fuair mé uirt féin é.* *Is maíe liom é, go veimín; áit is fearr uim an bainne.* *Cia fearr leat báo nó long? Is fearr liom báo beag. Ní maíe uirt an aimhir fuair ro, o Oiamuir, áit is maíe leat i.*

§ 669. Do you prefer winter to summer? I do; the winter is cold (and) wholesome, the summer is hot (and) close (*tiom*). We shall have a bad summer this year (*imbliaóna, á mlee'-á-ná*), I am afraid. We shall not, we shall have a long dry summer, and that is good for us, and we like it. I prefer the autumn, but Cormac prefers the (ant) spring (*earraic*). In the spring we do be working from morning till night (*ó*

ḡaroin go h-oróce, ó Wá-din gŭ hee-hě). In that country they *do not be* working in the day in the summer, as (mar) the weather *does be* too hot. She does not like the very hot weather. We had bad (oróc) weather yesterday, we shall have fine weather to-day. Does he like the dry weather? In the dry weather the horse, the dog and the little bird *do be* drinking water out of [ar, as] the old well. I like this country, but I prefer the (ant) old country.

EXERCISE CXVIII.

§ 670. Instead of bí mé, bí tú, &c., the older and proper forms are—

1. oo bídear, dhŭ vee'-ás, I was.
2. oo bíor, dhŭ vee'-ish, thou wast.
3. oo bí (ré, rí), dhŭ vee (he, she, it), was.
1. oo bídeamar, dhŭ vee'-á-már, we were.
2. oo bídeabar, dhŭ vee'-á-wár, ye were.
3. oo bídeavar, dhŭ vee'-á-dhár, they were.

§ 671. And in the same way, instead of ní maib mé, &c.,

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| an | } | 1. nabar, rou'-ás. |
| ní | | 2. nabair, rou'-ish. |
| naó | | 3. maib (ré, rí), rev. |
| go | } | 1. nabamar, rou'-á-már. |
| | | 2. nababar, rou'-á-wár. |
| | | 3. nabavar, rou'-á-dhár. |

§ 672. These forms are still used by the best speakers of Irish, especially in answers to questions; as, an nabair ar an aonac?

Do bídear. Were you at the fair? I was. An maib ar aonac? Ní nabavar. Were Art and Cormac with you? They were not.

§ 673. Strictly speaking, the perfect tense of every verb should be preceded by oo—in fact, it is this oo which causes aspiration of the first consonant of the verb. Thus, the ordinary bí pé is only the short form of the correct oo bí pé. The use of oo, and of the forms bídear, bídeamar, etc., is much more common in Munster than elsewhere.

§ 674. The particle oo is never used, however, when the verb is preceded by a negative (ní), interrogative (an, naó), or other particle. Thus, an maib, not an oo maib.

§ 675. The word eao, (ah) it. Naó breas an Lá é? Ír eao, go veimín, Is it not a fine day? It is so, indeed (Ír eao is always pronounced ish-ah shortened to shah). An Safranac é? Ní h-eao (hah). Is he an Englishman? He is not so. This neuter pronoun is never used except after the verb Ír. (See § 657.)

When Ír in the principal sentence is (or would be) followed by a pronoun, eao cannot be used in reply, but the pronoun of the principal sentence must be repeated, as naó é Cormac an rí? Ní h-é (not ní h-eao). Is not C. the king? No. An iao na páirí atá tinn? Ní h-iao. Is it the children that are sick? No.

§ 676. Éirneannac (ae'-rāN-āCH), an Irishman.

Safranac, usually Sapanac (sos'-ān-āCH), an Englishman.

Albanac (ol'-ā-bān-āCH), a Scotchman.

Cá (kau), where? *causes eclipsis.*

§ 677. An Éirneannac é rín? Ní h-eao, Ír Albanac é, táimís ré ó Albain inóe. Ní

Sarunac mire, is éineannaic me. An pababair 'ra mbaile iné? Ní pabamar, do b'íodamar fíor ag an abair. Cá pababair iné? Níl a fíor agam, áit ará a fíor agam ca b'fuilro inoiu. Cá b'fuilro, a 'Diar-muro? Cá pabair, a 'Tairóg? Do b'íodá? ag obair. An pabair fuar an gonoc? Ní pabair. Is fear maic é. Fear maic, an ead? (= is it, indeed! hence the Anglo-Irish inagh).

§ 678. Are they at home to-day? No; but they were at home yesterday, and the man of the house (fear an tíge) will be at home to-morrow. They were not with us, they were with you (lib). John and James went to Dublin, and Cormac was with them. They own that horse, but they do not own that lamb. We own this little place, is it not a nice (dear) place? This is fine soft weather, God bless it. It is (is ead), indeed. I am not ashamed, but I am afraid. We were not afraid, they were afraid. Nora came home; this house is here, and the land, the oats and the barley. Do you like fresh butter? Yes, I do not like fresh bread, it is not wholesome.

EXERCISE CXIX.

§ 679. The past tense of is ba (bo, almost like bu in but); as, ba linn an áit, the place was ours.

§ 680. This ba causes aspiration of the first consonant of the following adjective: as, ba deap (yas) an áit í, it was a nice

place; ba maic (wah) liom rin, I liked that. Words beginning with c are not usually aspirated.

§ 681. When the adjective following begins with a vowel or r (which, of course, becomes aspirated and thus silent), the a of ba is omitted, as b'olc (bülk) liom rin, I did not like that; b'feair (baar) liom Cormac ná Seumar, I preferred Cormac to James.

§ 682. Is olc le mall an fion úr, Niall thinks that wine bad, does not like it. Ní h-olc liom rin, I rather like that, I don't think it bad.

§ 683. Ba móir (Wör) an rgeul é rin. Ba móir, go veimín. Ní maic liom rgeul ró-fada, is fearr liom rgeul gearr, deap. Ba geal (yal) an oróic í rin; do b'íodamar amuis. Ba beag an áit í. Ba h-ead (h-yah) go veimín. Ba tirim an áit í rin i scoimnuide. Ní h-olc liom é, agus ní maic liom é. Is fearr an t-ocpar ná an t-olc, is fearr an eagla ná an náire. An fearr leat an ptól ná an cátaoir? Is maic an fearr tú, a Seumuir. Is fearr an fearr túra, a 'Diar-muro. Ní fearr liom fac ná mála.

§ 684. Is doibinn (ee'-vin) túit, 'tis well for you, or is maic túit. So ní h-doibinn ró, it is not well for him; b'aoibinn (bee'-vin) sóib, it was well for them.

§ 685. Ba is also the conditional mood of is=would be; ba deap an puo é, it would be a nice thing; ba maic liom túl

a baile, I should like to go home; b'fú (bew) óit out go baile-áta-Chiá, it would be worth your while (*lit.*, worthy for you) to go to Dublin.

This word is also spelled baó and buó in many books, &c.

§ 686. I got a drink from you yesterday; it was a sweet drink (feminine). We got money from that man. It was well for you, he never gave *me* money. I'd rather (b'feann liom) go home than go to Scotland, I am not a Scotchman. There was a man in Erin long ago, and he had a wife and a son, and a nice little house. I would rather have a little book than a big book. There is Irish and English in the little green book. Is this Irish or English? It is Irish. I'd rather have our own language [teanga (taNG-ä) tongue] than another language. Our own language is a sweet language—ir miltir an teanga ar oc. féin.

EXERCISE CXX.

§ 687. The infinitive "to be" is translated into Irish by beir (beh, *like* be in best). In modern Irish the b is always aspirated, beir (veh, *like* ve in vest), and the particle a is almost always placed before it, wrongly. Ir feann liom beir láirir ioná beir lag, I prefer to be strong rather than to be weak; b'feann liom beir in Éirinn ioná in Albain, I'd rather be in Erin than in Scotland. In sentences of this last sort beir is often omitted; as, ir

feann liom ra mbaile ná ar baile, I rather (be) at home than from home.

§ 688. For the future of the verb "to be," in addition to the colloquial forms béir mé, béir tú, etc., we have the older and better forms:—

1. béiréad (bae'-adh), I shall and will be.
2. béirir (bae'-ir), thou shalt or will be.
3. béir sé, sí, etc., he, she, etc., shall or will be.
1. béirimid (bae'-mid), we shall or will be.
2. béirí (bae'-hee), ye shall or will be.
3. béirid (bae'-id), they shall or will be.

Instead of béir, we find in older Irish bíad. In Munster béir is often pronounced beir, and the *synthetic* forms are used, as given in this paragraph. The é is very often pronounced short; 1, bedh, 2, be, 3, bei; plural, 1, bimid, 2, be-hee, 3, bed.

§ 689. When two persons or things are compared, and one is said to be AS (big, old, etc.), AS the other, the two words AS . . . AS are translated by com
le com (pronounced CHō with a nasal sound); it is often softened to (hō). In parts of Munster pron. (CHoon). Com veair le fuil, as red as blood; com veair le rúitce; (sooh-yé) as bitter as soot; com oub le rúitce; com oub le daol (dhael, *Cenn. dheel*), as black as a chafer, or beetle;

com geal leir an eala, as white as the swan ;
som milir le mil, as sweet as honey.

§ 690. Ní'lim com sean leat-ra, agus ní'lip com sean lem' a'air. Atáio óg róp, a'c' béirio com móir le Fionn Mac Cumáill. An mbéirí (mae'-ir) ar an aonac? Atá Eúomonn agus mé féin ag 'voul a baile anoir, a'c' béiríomio ar an aonac. 'Do bí an uime beag com h-ápo leir an b'peur, agus 'do bí a ceann com móir le h-uball; 'vo bí c'ota beag veap air. An ma'it leat (a) be'it in' an mbáo ro? Ní ma'it, b'feap' liom (a) be'it in' an mbáo móir úo. Ní'l Donncaó com h-ápo lé Seumar. Feuc an vaol vob' ar an uplár! Ní h-aoibinn vó, atá bean an tige ag tea'c' agus uirge te aici. Ní bréann an oróce com pava leir an lá, in' an ramnaó. Is feap' leir an b'riaó (vee'-á) be'it a'p'is in' an goill (Gel) a'c' b'feap' vó be'it amuis ar an rliab.

§ 691. Patrick was not as strong as Fionn. Did you know Patrick? I knew him when he was young, but now he is as old as myself. The day is not as cold as the night. The night is as warm as the day in that country. I'd rather be young than old. The Boyne is not as wide as the Liffey; and the Lee is not as wide as the (anc) Shannon. Will they be with us? The horse that we have is theirs. Was the ship as large as the big boat? Yes. As sweet as music. There is no place as good as (the) home (an baile).

EXERCISE CXXI.

§ 692. Ba ma'it leir be'it 'na rí's, he would like to be a king. 'D'feap' liom be'it im' (=in mo) feap' vo'c' ná im' rí's, I'd rather be a poor man than be a king. Here we see how be'it, like other parts of the verb atáim, requires the preposition in as already explained.

§ 693. Like all verbs in the past tense, ba, th past tense of is, should, strictly speaking, have the particle vo before it. The same is true of ba, the conditional mood of is. But in modern Irish we hardly ever say vo ba ma'it liom, except in relative sentences, as we shall explain later on.

§ 694. The imperative mood of atáim—

1. (not used), let me be.
2. bí (bee), be thou.
3. bíoó (bee'-áCH), let (him, her) be.
1. bímir (bee'-mish), let us be.
2. bíóro (bee'-ee, usually bee'-gee), be ye.
3. bíoir (bee'-deesh), let them be.

§ 695. Note, bíoó (also spelled bío'eoó) retains to some extent the old pronunciation. Before aspiration of o the pronunciation was bíoo (bee'-ádh), hence we have stiú (bee'-ád) in Connaught and Ulster, before fé, sí, rinn, ríob, ríao (i.e., the personal pronouns beginning with r). After aspiration bíoo was sounded (bee'-áy), the common (bee'-áCH) is softened from this. In most of Ulster this (and so with all verbal terminations in -ao) sound is (bee'-oo). bímir and bíoir often written brómír and bríoír. In Munster bímir, with last syllable long. The use of bímir for bímir is common in colloquial Irish.

§ 696. ná is the negative particle used with the imperative mood; as, ná bí ag caint, don't be talking.

§ 697. Bíoó ciall agat. Ní'l ciall aca. Ná bíoó focal agat, bí vo to'p' anoir.

Bímir aḡ uul a baile; ir fearr uáinn beir aḡ uul a baile, béir an oíóce uoíca. Ní raib an oíóce uoíca inr an bpoḡmar. Níl an oíóce ro com̄ zeal leir an oíóce eile úo. Ná bíoró mall, atá an oíóce aḡ teact oíaimn anoir. An bpuair tú uoó uaró? Fuair mé uoó uirge, aḡur uo bí an t-uirge com̄ milir le mil. Uíóeann aḡur óḡ aḡ obair, ba maíe leir beir 'na uóóctúir (yüCH'-thoor, a doctor). Sin é an rgeul mar fuair mire é; aḡur má tá bneug (brae'-ug, a lie) inr an rgeul, bíóó. Atá an rgeul com̄ paḡa aḡur com̄ cam le sean-bótar. Bíóó an fearr óḡ nó aorḡa, bíóó ré 'na ríḡ nó 'na flait.

§ 698. In the last sentence above it will be seen how bíóó, let him be, is often used to translate the word "whether"; "whether he is a king or a prince," *literally*, "let him be a king or a prince."

Béiróir aḡ uul a baile i mbáirac, bíóeao an lá rluic nó tirim. Ir léici an t-airgeao, bíóó ré aici (let her have it). Ná bíóó fearḡ oir. Ná bíóó imnóe oíairb, béir congnam̄ aḡairb. An mbéiró aḡur an an aonac inoir? Ní béiró, ceannuirḡ ré capall inóe. Cao atá uair, a Uíairmuir? Atá capall uaim. Ceannuirḡ an capall ro uaim. Náó bpuil ré ró-óair? Níl ré com̄ uair leir an zcapall eile atá aḡat.

§ 699. Gir'-firó (gir'-ee-ä), a hare, *lit.*, a short deer; luac (Loo'-äh), swift.

Do not be afraid. I was not afraid, and I shall not be afraid. Who owns that white

horse? The horse is not as white as the mare. The mare is ours. Will you be going home now? No, I shall not be going home to-day, I shall be going home to-morrow. We shall be on the hill, and Cormac will be below at the river. The hound (cú) is not as swift as the hare, but he is as swift as the fox. The fox is red (ruao), the hound is black, the deer is brown.

EXERCISE CXXII.

§ 700. Cuma (kum'-ä) is an adjective meaning equal, indifferent. Ir cuma liom cia h-é, I don't care who he is, *lit.*, I think it equal ('tis equal with me) who he is. Ir cuma óom cia h-é, it is no affair of mine it does not concern me who he is. Náó cuma óuir? It is not equal to you? What affair is it of yours? These two idioms of ir cuma liom, I take no interest in a thing; and ir cuma óom, it is no affair of mine, should be carefully distinguished. Perfect tense and conditional, ba cuma liom or óom.

§ 701. Fíú (few), worth, worthy. Ir fíú liom, I think it worth while. Ní fíú liom uul zo Alban, I don't think it worth my while to go to Scotland. Ir fíú óom, it is (really) worth my while. Náó fíú óuir uul zo h-Alban? is it not (really) worth your while? Perfect and conditional b'fíú (bew) liom or óom.

§ 702. Ann (oN, Munster, ouN), in it. Used in a familiar idiom. Náó bneaz an

áimrín atá ann. It is not fine weather that is "in it," that we have. Cú méon Dú atá ann, how many Gods are there it? how many are there?

§ 703. From this are derived annro, here; annrín, there; annróo, yonder. Note in these words that even in Munster the first syllable is pronounced oN-, not ouN-. In the spoken language we hear them thus:—

Munster: annro (oN-sū'), annrōin (oN-sun'), annróo (oN-soodh').

Elsewhere: annreo (oN-shū'), annrín (oN-shin'), annróo (oN-shoodh').

§ 704. An fearín leat beir arís ná amuis? Iy cuma liom. Má' r cuma leat, ní cuma duit; ní maic duit beir amuis, agus (and, = considering) an áimrín fliúe (lūCH) atá ann moiu. Ní maic liom beir annro, oo b'fearín liom beir 'ra mbaile r. Éirinn. Ní maic oo dume in a (in his) fláinte beir in áit ró-é maí ro. Atá Seágan tinn, áct iy beag an tinneap é, ní piú leir beir ag capaio (kos'-eed, complaining). An b'paca tú an capall? Náe cuma duit, ní leat-ra an capall. Ní liom, go veimín, áct éonnaic mé Nóra bán moiu, agus iy léici an capall.

Ní pabamari annrín maím. Ná pan annro, iméig a baile agus bioó veirín oit (nó, veun veirín). Dú Caéal ag teact annro moé, áct má (if) bí, ní táimig ré, áct éuaró ré a baile arís. An pabair maím amuis an an loé? Dú bioear, agus beidéad ann

(there) i mbáiaé arís le congnam Dú, iy annróo atá an áit veap. Náe veap an maoin atá ann?

§ 705. Anocht (ä-NūCHth), to-night.

Aréir (ä-raer'), last night

That man was angry to-day. I don't care. I don't care a jot about him. This other man was angry also (pór). Its no affair of mine; I don't know him, and he does not know me. Let him have (bioó.....aige) his own way (flúge). This is my own house, it belongs to myself; it does not belong to them now. It did belong to them long ago, but now they don't care who owns it (cia leir é). Who is that outside? It is myself that is here (in it), do not be anxious. Let them be silent ('na oíort) now. There will be a new moon (in it) to-night. No, we had a new moon last night. True is the proverb—iy pava ó'n oíóce aréir oo'n oíóce anoct. I was not asleep last night when you came home; I was awake, I was up. for I was anxious.

EXERCISE CXXIII.

§ 706. The imperfect tense of atám is:—
oo bioinn (dhū vee'-in), I used to be.
oo bíteá (dhū vee'-hau), thou used to be.
oo bioó (dhū vee'-āCH), (he, she, it) used to be.
oo bímír (dhū vee'-meesh), we used to be.
oo bírí (dhū vee'-hee), ye used to be,
oo bioír (dhū vee'-deesh), they used to be.

§ 707. Note—(1) The imperfect, like the perfect, should always be preceded by *oo*, when there is no other particle, such as *ní*, *naé*, *go*, etc., before it. In the spoken language, the *oo* is often omitted. (2) In the S.L. (spoken language) *bíod mé*, *tú*, *fé*, *riinn*, etc., are wrongly used, especially by young people. (3) The third person *bíod* is just as often spelled *bíodá*. For the pronunciation see notes on imperative mood, § 695.

§ 708. *Fíú*, worth. *Ní fíú ríúlling é*, it is not worth a shilling. *Ní fíú bíorán (bír-aun') é*, it is not worth a pin. *Ní fíú móráin é*, it is not worth much. *Cao í fíú é?* What is it worth?

§ 709. *Uada* (dhodhá), a jot. In some places *uadair* (dhodhee) and *taoa*. With the negative *ní* it means "nothing." *Ní fíú uada é*, it is worth nothing. *Ní' l' uada aoa*, they have nothing.

In Munster *poimn* (pween) *pioc* (piK) and in Connaught often *blaí* and *ceo* are used like *uada*.

§ 710. *Uíom in mo cóimnuíde* (CHō-nee), I reside.

Do bíom in mo cóimnuíde, I used to live (at).

Cia leir an t-eun veap' ú? An fúireós í? *Ír ead, agur ír liom féin í.* An mbéirí ag teacht liom i mbárac? *Béiréad má béiró aimpriú máic ann.* *Béiró páorais ag teacht, ír cuma cia an aimpriú (no matter what weather) atá ann.* *Do bíod ciall ag páorais fad' ó, áct anoir atá fé 'na*

amadán. An mbíteá (mee'-hau) in vo éomnuíde in Éirinn fad' ó? *Do bíom, go veimín.* *Do bíod luac maic an an líon fad' ó.* *Naé mbíod aimpriú máic éirinn in Éirinn fad' ó?* *Do bíod, vo bíod an foimíar éom tirim leir an Earraic (Spring).* *Atáim boct anoir, ní' l' uada im' róca.* *Tabaíom dom vo lám!* *Fás anrim í* (the word *lám* is feminine, as are the names of most parts of the body).

§ 711. *ḡac* (goCH, gough), every, *ḡac lá.*

There used to be a mill on that river long ago, and we used to be working in it (*ann*). There used to be oats and wheat coming in from day to day. There was (used to be) another mill here, and there used to be flax and wool in it. That flax is not worth much, leave it here. Leave the meal (*mn*) there. Do you prefer fine *mín* (*meen*) meal *mín* or coarse *ḡarb* meal? I don't care. The well is dry now, but long ago there used to be plenty of water in it (*ann*), and they used to be coming to the well every day. There used to be frost (in it) every night.

EXERCISE CXXIV:

§ 712. The conditional mood of *atá*.

1. *Do béirinn (vae'-in)*, I would be.
2. *Do béiteá (vae'-hau)*, thou wouldst be.
3. *Do béiréad (vae'-āCH)*, (he) would be.
4. *Do béimís (vae'-mish)*, we would be.

2. *Do béití* (vae'-hee), ye would be.
 3. *Do béioir* (vae'-deesh), they would be.

§ 713. The forms *béirteá*, *béirim*, *béirí*, *béioir* are also written. For the pronunciation of *béirteá* compare that of *b'éirteá*, imperative and imperfect. In the S.L. it is often pronounced *veCH*. In the S.L. the particle *oo* is often omitted; but it is supposed to be used except when another particle (such as *ni*, *an*, *naé*, etc.,) takes its place. In the S.L. the forms *béirteá mé*, *tú*, *fé*, *í*, etc., are often heard.

§ 714. The word *if*, expressing a condition, is translated by *oá* (*dhau*); as, *oá mbéirteá* (*mae'-áCH*) *an airmhí tium go Samán* (*sou'-án*), if the weather were dry until November.

§ 715. *Feartáinn* (*far'-hán*), rain.

Báirveac (*baush'-dāCH*), rain.

Munster and South Connaught.

Atá fé ag báirveig (*-dee*), *atá fé ag cur feartáinne*, it is raining.

Oá mbéirínn (*mae-in*) *ar baile, oo béirteá feart ag m'áirí. An bfuil tuirre oirra? Ní fuil; oá mbéirteá tuirre oirra, oo béioir 'na gcólaó* (*gūL'-oo*). *Oá mbéirteá óg, ní béirteá ciall agat. Oá mbéirim faróbhí, oo béirteá capall agáinn. Ní'l feartáinn ar bí ann anoir; oá mbéirteá feartáinn ann, oo béirteá an bótar fluic. Ír "feartáinn go h-oróce" í. Naé tnom an feartáinn (ar-) í? Ír eá, go veimín. Ní'l an feartáinn po éom tnom leir an bfeartáinn (var-) oo bí agáinn aréir. *Báirveac móir.* (Tell the gender of *báirveac* from this phrase.)*

§ 716. If we had bread we should not be hungry, and if we had wine we should not be thirsty. If you had been awake you would have the news, but you were asleep when we came home last night. If they had money, they would have that land. That land is not worth £100 (*céav punt*). I don't care, I will have it. Is it raining? Was there any rain yesterday? It will be raining here to-morrow, it was raining there yesterday. There was rain every day in the spring this year. The rain is soft.

EXERCISE CXXV.

§ 717. The verb *atá* after particles.

We have seen that three parts of the verb *atá*, the IMPERFECT, PERFECT and CONDITIONAL, always have the particle *oo* before them, in the absence of any other particle. This is true of almost all verbs in those three tenses.

§ 718. We have also seen that instead of *atáim*, etc., and *oo b'éirteá*, etc., the forms *fuilim*, etc., and *rabar*, etc., are used after particles. To this the particle *má* (*mau*) *if*, is an exception. *Má* differs from *oá* in meaning, *oá* is used only with the conditional or imperfect, and implies a condition which may or may not be verified; *má* is used with the indicative mood, and does not imply such a condition. Examples:

Má 'tá an airmhí fuar, if the weather is cold (as a matter of fact).

Μά βί ρί ρυαρ, if it *was* (as a fact) cold.
 Όά μβίοθ ρί ρυαρ, if it *were* cold (as a
 supposition).

Όά μβέρθεαθ ρί ρυαρ, if it *should be*
 cold (supposition).

Ατά ρέ αορτα, αέτ μά 'τά ρέιν, ατά ρέ
 λάοιρ, he is sold, but even if he is (*lit.*, if he
 is *itself*), he is strong. Μά (οο) βί ρέ αρ
 αν αοναέ, ní ρααα μίρε έ, if he was at the
 fair, I did not see him. On the contrary, a
 condition is implied in όά μβέρθεαθ ρέ αρ
 αν αοναέ ινοιυ, οο βέρθεαθ ρέ ας ουλ α
 βαίλε ανοιρ.

The particle μά causes aspiration. But
 μά 'τά, if (he) is, μά 'οειρ, if (he) says, are
 used, because the verbs really begin with a
 vowel, ατά, αοειρ. Μά ιρ becomes μά 'ρ,
 as μά 'ρ μαίτ λεατ, if you like.

§ 719. Όο βί ρέ ας ρεαρταιιν αρείρ, αέτ
 μά βί ρέιν, ní'λ αν βόεαρ ρό-ϕλυέ. Όά
 μβέρθεαθ βάρθεαέ μόρ (νό ρεαρταιιν
 μόρ) ανν, οο βέρθεαθ αν τ-υιρζε αρ αν
 μβόεαρ αρ μαοιιν ινοιυ. Ναέ οτάιις αν
 τ-άεαρ Σεαζαν α βαίλε ινóε? Τάιις, αέτ
 μά τάιις ρέιν, ní'λ ρέ ρά' μβαίλε ανοιρ,
 έυαιθ ρέ ανοιιν ζο Όοιρε αρ μαοιιν. Νί
 ρύ όό τεαέτ α βαίλε, αέτ οο β'ρú λειρ τεαέτ
 α βαίλε. Όο βί ρεαρ ανν ραο' ό,
 αςυρ ιρ ραοα ό (since) οο βί ρέ ανν; οο βί
 ρέ 'να ρίς, αςυρ οο βί mac αίγε. Όο βί αν
 ρί αν-αορτα αςυρ οο βί αν βάρ ας τεαέτ αιρ
 ζαέ λά, αέτ οο βί αν mac αν-ός, αςυρ ní
 ραιθ αιλλ αίγε.

§ 720. I was out on the road, but even

if I was (=still, nevertheless), I saw nothing.
 He is poor, but still he is a good man.
 Who is that at the door? I do not know
 him; I do not know who he is (ní'λ αιθε
 αζαμ αιρ; ní'λ 'ριορ αζαμ αια h-έ). She
 will be angry, but even if she will be, I do
 not care. We were afraid, nevertheless we
 went out on the road, and we went home.
 He will not be here to-day, but we shall be
 here to-morrow. Even if you are, he will
 not be here. That is his house there.

EXERCISE CXXVI.

ΑΤΑΙΜ AND ΒΙΘΙΜ AFTER PARTICLES.

§ 721. A sentence may be either affirma-
 tive or negative. The negative particle in
 Irish is ní, *not*, causing ASPIRATION; as, ní
 βιθιμ, ní ρυίλιθ, ní ραβαοαρ, ní βέρθεαθ, ní
 βέροιρ, etc. In Ulster, cán (CHaun) is
 much used, also causing aspiration; as, cán
 ρυίλ. Before consonants the n is omitted;
 as, cá βέρθεαθ, cá βίθεανν.

§ 722. A sentence may be interrogative.
 The particle interrogative is αν, causing
 ECLIPSIS; as, αν βρυίλιρ? are you? An
 μβέιμίρ? should we be? An interrogative
 sentence may also be a negative; as, "are
 you not here?" The word *not* in such sen-
 tences is translated by ναέ, causing eclipsis;
 as, ναέ βρυίλιρ ανηρ? ναέ μβέρθεαθ ρεαρζ
 αιρ? would he not be angry? ναέ μβίθεανν
 αν ρεαρ ός 'να κομμυθε ανηρ? does not
 the young man reside there?

In Munster ná is used for ναέ when a verb follows, as

ná fuilín, ná beirdeáð, ná bíonn. Note that ná does not change the following consonant.

§ 723. A sentence may be conditional. In that case the verb will be preceded by either *óá*, if, causing ECLIPSIS, or *má*, if, causing aspiration. If a conditional sentence be also negative, the particle *muna* (mun'-ä), in S.L. *mapa* is used = if not, or unless.

§ 724. The words *ful*, before (Munster *fé*, *féib*); *an uairi*, or *'nuairi*, when; *map*, as; *agur* when used meaning *as*; *ioná*, than, cause aspiration of the following verb.

§ 725. For relative sentences (as, I saw the man who is sick, etc.), see below—article on relative sentences.

§ 726. For dependent sentences (as, he said *that* I was not there) introduced by the word *that*, after verbs meaning to say think, etc., see below.

§ 727. The word *ar* (*er*) is used for *says*, said; as "*cao 'tá ort?*" *ar* an bean, "what's the matter with you?" said the woman. In the S.L. the word *arsa* (*ersä*) is usually heard. Notice the irregular pronunciation; the older forms were *rop*, *op*.

§ 728. *Annrim*, besides meaning *there*, also means *then*.

Míle, besides meaning 1,000, also means *a mile*.

Chuaró an mí a baile annrim, *agur ní raib fé ran mbaile áct oróce agur lá, nuair oo bí áitmeula ar* "*cao 'tá ort?*" *ar* an mí

óð. "*Ní fuil oaba ort,*" *ar* an sean-mí, *áct ba máit líom dul ríor go Dún Mór arís.* "*An b'aca do mac ruo ar bí áréir?*" *ar* an tsean bean. "*Ní faca,*" *ar* an bean eile, "*agur óá mberdeáð ruo ar bí ann, go deimín atá fuil máit in a ceann.*" *Chuaró fé amac ar maidin, agur ní raib fé áct míle ó'n oig* (*house*) *'nuair connaic fé an oume boct 'na fearam ar an mbótar.* "*Cia tú féin,*" *ar* seiréan (*he*). "*Nac cuma óuit?*" *ar* an oume boct.

§ 729. Then the young lad (*buaóáill*) went in, and he found a man sitting on a chair at the fire. "God save you kindly," says the man, "sit down; have you any news?" "I have no news," says he; "but I have a good horse outside on the road. Do you want a horse?" "I do not," says the man, "I have twenty horses already. But what do you want for your horse?" "I don't want much" (*mórán*).

EXERCISE CXXVII.

§ 730. *Muna* is the particle used in conditional sentences containing a negative. *Muna* = if not, unless, causes ECLIPSIS. In the S.L. it is usually pronounced *mapa* (*mor'-ä*), or *mur*. *Muna b'fuil taro ort ná h-ól an bainne rin*, if you are not thirsty, do not drink that milk. *Ní raib fé áct 'na páirce óð an t-am rin, agur muna raib féin, oo bí ciall aige*, he was only a young child that time, and even so, he had sense. *Muna mberdeáð fé rinn, oo beirdeáð fé*

annro. If he were not sick (only he is sick) he would be here.

§ 731. The phrase *muna mbéiréad* ('mun'-ă mae'-ăCH) is often used = only for ; as, *Muna mbéiréad Eudomonn, oo béiröinn maib' anoif*, only for Edmund (*literally*, if it were not for E.) I should be dead now. Used in this sense, the phrase is in some places contracted to *meiréad*.

§ 732. *Muna mbéiréad an ainrii' fluc, oo béiröinn ag oul go Saillim inoiu, acé ní béirö an bótar tiriim inoiu nó i mbárac. If maic' öuit, acá capall láioiri agat, agur if cuma öuit bótar tiriim nó bótar fluc Chuarö an láiri beag öub irteac inr an droll móri, agur muna mbéiréad Seoáan óg, oo béiréad fi maib'. Ní bíoir annro, acé oo bíoir 'na gcomnuide míle ó'n áit ro. Ní'l eagla ná náire oirra; vá mbéiréad, ní bíoir annro inoiu.*

§ 733. Only for the heavy rain the grass would be dry. Only for the moon (feminine) the night would be dark. The night was not very bright, and still I found my way home. I don't know where they are, if they are not up on the mountain. If he is not standing, he is sitting or lying down. If he is not asleep, he is awake. It is a long road, and I should have been hungry if I had not bread in my pocket; only for that bread I should not be here to-night, but I should be here to-morrow

EXERCISE CXXVIII.

§ 734. THE VERB *IF* AFTER PARTICLES.

We have already given some forms of *if*, namely:—

Present tense: *if mé, if tú, if é, if í; if rinn, if rib, if iao.*

Perfect tense: *oo ba mé, tú, h-é, h-í rinn, rib, h-iao.*

§ 735. The future tense is hardly used in modern Irish; it is *brö* or *buö mé, tú*, etc.

Conditional mood: *oo ba mé, tú*, etc.

§ 736. In the present tense, the verb *if* is omitted after particles; as, *ní mé an fear; nac í rin an áit*, is not that the place; *an tú an öuine?* Are you the person?

But *if* is not omitted after *má*, as *má'r iao* (*maush-ah'*), if it is, if so.

§ 737. In the perfect tense, *ba* is usually omitted after particles, when the word following *ba* begins with a consonant.

§ 738. Notice that before the past tense of *if* (and this is true of all verbs except a few), that instead of the particles *ní, an, nac*, the forms *níon* (*neer*), *an* (*är*), *nacari* or *nári* (*naur*), are used. These are formed by the addition of the particle *no*, sign of the past tense, to *ní, an, nac*.

Ní h-é rin an pagart, that is not the priest.

Níon ba é rin an pagart shortened to *Níon b'e* (*vae*) *rin an pagart*, that was not the priest.

An í ro an bean? Is this the woman?

An ba í or an b'í (vee) ro an bean?

Was this the woman?

Naó áro an enoc é? Is it not a high hill?

Náir ba áro or náir b'áro an enoc é?

Was it not a high hill?

Níor ba é, an ba é? Náir ba é, etc., can be written in their shortened forms, níorb é, arb é? nárb é?

§ 739. When ba is followed by a word beginning with a consonant, it is usually omitted. The aspiration of the following consonants is often the only trace left of ba.

Ní mór an teac é, it is not a big house
níor (ba) mór (ueer Wōr) an teac é, it was not a big house. An maic leat an áit ro, do you like this place? an (ba) maic (ār woh) leat an áit úo, did you like that place? naó beag an luac é, náir (ba) beag (veG) an luac é, is it not, was it not a small price?

§ 740. Ceart (k-yarth), right.

Cóir (kō-ir), just, proper.

Ir ceart vuit or ir cóir vuit, you ought to. . .

Ní cóir vuit, ní ceart vuit, you ought not to, it is not right to.

Ba ceart (h-yarth) úinn, we ought to.

Níor (ba) cóir (CHō-ir) óó, he ought not to.

§ 741. Ba cóir vuit vult a baile anoir, a páorais, agus muna mbéir vuirin ort, ní

béir solas agat. Náir cóir vuit féin vult a baile liom, a Seamuir? Níor ceart vo maic beir ag obair mou. Leis vo ríic, a páorais, ná bí ag obair anoir agus an oróce ann (when it is night, *lit.*, and the night in it). Náir ceart vó teac a baile, nuair fuair pé fuac? Ba ceart, go veimín, ac ní táinig pé, ní maib veirin air. "Níor cóir vo páorais beir annro," arfa 'n seanouine, agus anhirin éuaró páorais a baile.

§ 742.

Oom (dhūm), to me. Úinn (dhoo-in), to us.

Vuit (dhit), to thee. Oib (dheev), to ye.

Oó (dhō), to him. } Oóib (dhō-iv),
Oí (dhee), to her. } to them.

The initial o is always aspirated, except after o, t, l, r, n; as, tabair vó an t-airgead. In Munster, vo (dhū)=to him. In Munster, the initia' o is not aspirated after most consonants

They ought not have been working the mill to-day, níor cóir oóib beir ag obair. . . . They ought not to work, ní cóir oóib beir ag obair. Should I (an cóir) have gone to Dublin yesterday? You should not, it would have been better for you to go to-day or to-morrow, as there was wet weather (in it) yesterday, but we shall have fine weather now. Only for Cormac, I should have that horse. Give to us to-day our bread (an n-airán). It is well

for her, but it is not well for us. It is not worth our while to go up on the mountain now, the night is coming, and there will be no light (in it).

EXERCISE CXXIX.

§ 743. The conditional mood of *ir* is *ba*; as, *ba maic an fuo é*, it would be a good thing, *an mba maic leac é?* would you like it? After *ní* aspiration takes place, and after *naó*, *an*, etc., eclipsis; as, *an mba é rin an bócar?* would that be the road? But in the spoken language, the conditional *ba* after particles is exactly like the perfect tense *ba* after particles; as, *níon maic an fuo é*, it would not be a good thing. *Ná n mór an rgeul é?* would not that be a great story? So, *an maic leac rin?* would you like that? *arís fearn leac é?* would you prefer it?

§ 744. The verb *atá* and *bí* in relative sentences.

In sentences like "the man *who is* at work," "our Father *who art* in heaven," "the men *who are* sick," etc., the words "who art, are, is," etc., are translated by *atá*; as, *an fear atá ag obair*; *an n-ácar atá ar neam*; *na rin atá tinn*, etc.

§ 745. Hence the word *who* is not translated. The same is true of the words *which*, *that*; as, *an capall atá amuis in an bfeur*, the horse *that is* (or *which is*) out in the grass.

§ 746. Some people used to write *an fear a tá*, *an capall a tá*, as if *a* were a relative=who, which, that. This is the usage in the spoken language, but is not warranted by grammar, or the history of the language. It is probably introduced in imitation of English, etc.

§ 747. *Béir an t-airgead ag an bfeur atá ag obair fíor ar an móin (bog)*. *An bpeca tú an báo nuab atá fíor ar an abainn?* *An maic leac an mín geal atá in an riopa*. *Ní'l agam anoir áct an rígin atá in mo póca*. *An bfuil aicne agat ar mo mac atá 'na comnuide in Albain?* *Ní'l, áct atá aicne maic agam ar an mac eile atá ran mbaile in Eihunn*. *An fearn leac an t-airge atá in an tobair 'ná an t-airge atá in an abainn?* *Ir cuma liom, áct ní'l an t-airge ro com milar leir an uirge eile*. *An le Nóra an t-uain rin atá amuis ar an bfeur in an bráic buide?* *Ní h-eab, ir liom féin an t-uain rin*. *Seágan raor, margab óar*.

§ 748. Do you own the horse that is on the road? No, he belongs to Patrick O'Reilly. Did you see the little bird that is up in this tree? Yes, it is a pretty bird. Is it a lark? No, a lark *does not be* up in a tree (*i gcrann, á groN*) like that *mar rin*, a lark *does be* lying in the grass when she *does not be* up in the sky. The lark that is up in the sky now can sing sweetly (has sweet music). He owns the house that is on this road. The grass that is on this

mountain is (is) coarse. The rent that is on that land is heavy. It is better to be within than without to-day, considering (asur) the cold weather we have (atá ann).

EXERCISE CXXX.

§ 749. An fear bróear (vee'-as) as obair. An fear béiróear (vae'-ás) as vul go baile áta Cliač. The man who *does be* working. The man who *will be* going to Dublin.

§ 750. These forms bróear and béiróear are used in relative sentences instead of bróeann, does be, and béiró, will be. In relative sentences the first consonants of the verb is aspirated, as shown in § 749. Úíor is another spelling of bróear.

§ 751. In the spoken language an fear a bróear, an fear a béiróear, are more common; the a being regarded as a relative pronoun, who, which, that. In Munster, these relative forms ending in -ar are not generally heard, but an fear a bróeann, an fear a beiró, or even an fear oo bróeann, an fear oo beiró, are heard. In such phrases the oo is wrongly used, from analogy with oo in sentences like § 756 below.

§ 752. When relative sentences contain a negative, the particle nač (NoCH) is used, causing eclipsis. An fear nač bpuil as obair, the man *who is not* working; an uime nač mbróeann (mee'-aN) as obair, who *does not be* working; an fear nač mbéiró (mae'-ee) as obair, who *will not be* working. In Munster, ná is used, and does not eclipse; as, an fear ná puil as obair; an uime ná bróeann, ná beiró, as obair.

753. Proverbs: 1r binn an beul bróear

iaóta. Eloquent is the mouth that is usually closed; iaóta (ee'-ä-thä) = uúnta, but is not a common word. Compare uorar iaóta, back door.

1r fearr an cú bróear as ruibal ioná an cú bróear 'na lúnb, nó, an cú bróear ran gcúil (goo'-il). Better is the hound that does be moving, travelling, than the hound that does be coiled up (in his loop), or in the corner.

Deoč oo'n tapr nač uáinig, a drink for the thirst that has not (yet) come.

Má'f maí leat beí buan, ól fuar asur ce. If you wish to be long-lived (boo'-án) drink cold and hot. This was the advice given to an Irish chief at an English banquet. He understod it as a warning, ce, hot, and teíč, flee, run away, being pronounced almost alike.

§ 754. 1r fearr uóib an áit atá polláin, ioná an áit nač bpuil polláin. Ní bróeann aítne ar an bpeari nač bpuil raióðir. Ní maí léiri bpióg nač mbróeann uoar. Ar b'feairr leat (would you prefer, see § 743), an min atá m' an mála 'ná an t-uball atá fuar ar an zorann? U'feairr liom an min, ačt b'feairr liom an t-uball 'ná an t-ocpar. Ní linn an átaoiri atá ar an uirlár. Uíoeaó (let it be) an t-airgeav as an bpeari béiróear ar an donac i mbánač. 1r liom-ra an teac móri rin ar an zencoc. An é an teac atá as an uún, nó an teac beag atá fuar as an tobair?

§ 755. When there is a negative in the

relative sentence, *naç mbríðeann*, *naç mbéirð* are used.

Who owns the lamb that was at the fair yesterday? Did you hear the price that was asked for (=was on) that lamb? What price will you be asking for the horse (*cia an luac b'éirðeap agac aip*)? The man who will not be (*naç mbéirð*) with me going, he will not be with me coming home. Are not you the man that was standing on the road when I was coming home last night? I am not, that is he. Would you prefer the little apple that is growing on the tree, or the apple that you got (*an t-uball fuair tú*) in the shop? You ought not to go out yet, it is raining. It was not right for James and (for) John to come here to-day. It were better for them to be at home.

EXERCISE CXXXI.

§ 756. We have seen that the imperfect, perfect, and conditional of verbs are preceded by the particle *oo*. In relative sentences there is no additional relative particle; as, *an fear oo bíðeað annro*, the man who used to be here; *an fear oo bí annro*, who was here; *an fear oo b'éirðeað annro*, who would be here.

§ 757. In the spoken language this *oo* is often softened to *a* (but this is more rare in Munster); as, *an fear a bí tinn*, who was sick, *an bean a bíðeað ag obair*, who used to be working.

§ 758. In English, and most other languages, the verb that follows the relative pronouns changes in person and number. As, it is I who *am* here, it is he that *is* sick, the men who *are* here, etc. But in modern Irish the form of the verb *to be* used in relative sentences is always the third person singular; as, *ip mipe atá annro* (not *atáim*), *an fear agur an bean oo bí* (not *oo bíðeadaip*) *ip an mbáð*. *Ip rinn atá* (not *atámuir*) *ag an vobair*.

§ 759. In negative sentences the particle *oo* prefixed to the imperfect, perfect, and conditional, is replaced by *naç*; as, *an áit naç raib polláin*, the place that was not wholesome, *an vaine naç mbríðeað ag obair*, who used not be working, *an fear naç mbéirðeað rápta* (*saus'-thá*) who would not be satisfied.

Rí, a king, nominative and accusative case.

Ríç, a king, after prepositions.

§ 760. *Oo bí mac eile ag an míç oo bí in Eipinn an t-am rin*, *açt fuair an mac báp*. "*Anoir*," *ap an fear-ní*, "*atá mipe gan mac*, *agur atá mo típ gan míç*," *An b'aca tú an báð oo bí ap an loç?* *An vaine naç raib rápta leip an aimrip ro*, *ní b'éirð ré rápta go brát*. *Cá b'uil an túipne oo bíðeað ap an upláip?* *Muna mbéirðeað an fear óç oo bí ap an mbóçap*, *oo b'éirðinn maib anoir*. *An b'uil áitne agac ap an ráçap oo bíðeað annro fáð' ó?*

§ 761. Give me the book that was in you!

pocket. Where is the halter (αῶαρτᾶρ) that was on this horse? It is inside in the barn. Did you know the man that was standing in the door (way)? The rent that used to be on that land. If I had a saddle, it would be on my own horse. Only for the light they would be asleep now. You ought to go in now, the night is coming on us, and it will be a dark night (βέιῶ ρί 'na hoιῶε ὄορῶ).

EXERCISE CXXXII.

The verb *ἵρ* in relative sentences.

§ 762. The relative forms of *ἵρ* are—

Present tense—*ἵρ*, now usually *ἵρ* (*iss*).

Perfect tense—*ῶο βα*, *ῶο* often omitted.

Conditional mood—*ῶο βα*, *ῶο* often omitted.

Future Tense—*ῶορ* (*Wus*), rarely used.

§ 763. These forms are usually found with the comparative and superlative of adjectives, and sometimes with the positive.

§ 764. *ἵρ τὺ ἄν ρεαρ ἵρ ρεαρῖ*, you are the best man; *lit.* the man *who is* best. Now usually written *ἵρ ρεαρῖ* (*iss faar*).

ῶο μῖρε ἄν ρεαρ ῶο β'ρεαρῖ, I was the man *who was* best. Often softened to *ἄ β'ρεαρῖ* (*ἄ baar*).

ἡί βέιῶ μ Ἐῖρῖνν ρεαρ ῶορ ρεαρῖ ἰοῖῶ ἕ, there will not be in Erin a man *who will be* better than he.

ῶο βέιῶεῶ ἄν καπἷλ ἄḡ ἄν ῶρεαρ ῶο β'ρεαρῖ, the best man would have the horse.

§ 765. Notice that the comparative and superlative of adjectives have the same form, and that instead of saying "the best man," we say "the man who is (was, would or will be) best."

§ 766. When there is a negative in the relative sentence:—

Present—*Τῖρ ναὸ βεῶḡ*, a land *which is* not small, *ῖρῶο ναὸ ḡοῖρ*, a thing *which is* not right.

Conditional—*Τῖρ ναὸ μβα ἄἵλ ἵομ*, *ῖρῶο ναὸ μβα ḡοῖρ*, a land I would not like (*ἵρ ἄἵλ ἵομ*=*ἵρ μαῖτ ἵομ*), a thing that would not be right. But in the spoken language the form of the perfect tense, as follows, is generally used.

Perfect—*ῖρῶο ναὸ ḡαρ* (*ḡρ ἵρῖ*) *ῶο ἄἵλ ἵομ*, a thing that was not a desire with me, usually, *ῖρῶο ἵρῖ ἄἵλ* (*Naurv aul*) *ἵομ*, a thing I did not like. *ῖρῶο ἵρῖ ḡοῖρ*, a thing that was not right.

Future, *ῖρῶο ναὸ μβα ἵρῖ*, not used in S.L.

§ 767. Some Comparatives.

μῶ (*mō*), comparative and superlative of *μῶρ*, bigger, greater, greatest.

ἵḡḡ (*Loo'-ā*), compar. and superlative of *βεῶḡ*, less, littler, least.

ρεαρῖ (*faar*) compar. and superlative of *μαῖτ*, better, best.

μεῶρḡ (*mas'-ā*), compar. and superlative of *ḡc*, worse, worst.

§ 768. *ἄβαῖρ* (*ob'-ēr*), say!
ἵρῶο ἵρῖ ρῖν, don't say that.
ῶορῖ (*dhoo'-ār*), said.

fuair Eúdomon an leabair do b'feairn agur fuair Cormac an leabair ba luza. Ní'l agam aót an t-uball beag ro, ro é an t-uball ir meara. Naó b'puil an áit ir feairn agat? An típ ir feairn liom. Béiró an áit buir (*usually* ir) meara ag an b'feairn ir meara. Ní'l an áit ro cóim maít leir an áit atá agairb-re (at ye). Ir meara Seagán ioná Seumar. Ná h-abairn rin : ná h-abairn puo naó cóir. Cao dubairt an buacail beag? Dubairt ré puo náir (which was not=naóar ba, with ba omitted) cóir. Até an capall ir feairn fuar ar an rliab. An b'puil an ceanga ir mó ag an uine ir luza? An bean ir luza in Éirinn. Ba liom an ceac ba mó.

§ 769. The biggest hill in Ireland? Is the smallest field yours? No, it belongs to that big man. John said a thing that was not right. He is living on the largest island. Brigid gave me the spinning wheel which was smallest. The biggest man was sitting in the smallest chair. This poor man has the largest family (§ 500). My father gave (to) me the biggest book, and he gave (to) James the smallest book. The smallest book is as good as the biggest book. Put the smallest saddle on the horse, I am going out on the mountain. You ought not to go out to-day; it is too cold.

EXERCISE CXXXIII.

§ 770. RELATIVE SENTENCES.
(Continued.)

One kind of dependent relative sentence is very common in Irish, and is one of the most noticeable peculiarities of the language. It is often reproduced in Anglo-Irish.

Take first a sentence containing (A) a verb, (B) the nominative case, (C) an adjective; as, atá mé tinn, I am sick. This is the simplest way of expressing the idea. Now it may be desired to lay special stress upon either the adjective or the nominative case. If so, the word to be emphasised is brought forward towards the beginning of the sentence. Thus, to emphasise the adjective we say, "It is *sick* that I am," ir tinn atá mé.

§ 771. So with the negative forms, ní tinn atá mé aót tuirreac, it is not sick I am, but tired (instead of the simple ní'l mé tinn aót tuirreac); the interrogative forms, an tinn atá tú? is it sick you are (instead of an b'puil tú tinn); naó tinn atá ré? is it not sick he is, how sick he is! (instead of naó b'puil ré tinn).

§ 772. In all such constructions as this, the verb following ir is in a dependent relative clause (often introduced in English by the word "that"), and (1) the first consonant of this second verb is aspirated, and (2) the relative form, ending in -ar, is used:—

1. *Ír tinn atá ré*, it is sick he is, it is sick that he is.
2. *Ír tinn bróeap an fear sin*, it is sick that man *does be* (instead of *bróeann an fear sin tinn*).
3. *Ír tinn oo bróeao ré*, it is sick that he used to be.
4. *Ír tinn oo bí ré*, it is sick he was.
5. *Nac tinn oo béiróeao ré?* Is it not sick he would be?
6. *Nac tinn bróeap ré?* Is it not sick he will be?

§ 773. On the wrong supposition that *a* was a separate word = *that*, we often find written, *an tinn a tá tú?* etc.; and from analogy, *ír tinn a bróeap, a béiróeap;* and even *a bróeao, a bí*, and *a béiróeao*. In Munster the forms ending in *-ap* are not generally used, and they *ny*, *ír tinn a bróeann ré*, or *ír tinn oo bróeann ré*.

§ 774. *It is I who am here; it was I who was there.* These English sentences show us that in English, when the second verb is in the past tense, the introductory verb *is* should also be in the past tense. But in modern Irish, as a rule, the introductory verb *ír* is in the present tense as a rule.

Ír mé atá ann, it is I whom am in it.
Nac tú oo bí ann? Is it not you that was there?

§ 775. When in sentences like *atá mé tinn* it is desired to lay the emphasis upon the nominative case of the verb, that word is brought to the front. *Ír mé atá ann*, it is I who am here.

§ 776. When the nominative case is *í*

í, or *íao*, these become *é*, *i*, and *íao* after *ír*:

An bfuil ré tinn? Ír é atá (tinn). Is he sick. 'Tis he that is (sick). *Nac í atá mói,* Is it not she that is big (how big she is). *An íao atá ann?* Is it they that are there?

§ 777. Sentences like *atáio tinn, oo béimír tinn, an gababap tinn?* in which the pronoun is not found separately, but is represented by the termination (*-io, -mír, or -abap*) of the verb, become changed thus:—

Ír íao atá tinn; ír rinn oo béiróeao tinn; an íb oo bí tinn? That is, the 3rd singular form of the verb is used, and the pronoun corresponding to the termination is placed at the beginning, after *ír*.

§ 778. So also the following—

Atá an fear tinn becomes *ír é an fear atá tinn*.

Oo bí an bean tinn becomes *ír í an bean oo bí tinn*.

An bfuil níall tinn? becomes *an é níall atá tinn*.

Níl bfuil tinn becomes *ní h-í bfuil atá tinn*.

Béirio níall agur bfuil tinn becomes *ír íao n. agur b. béiróeap tinn*.

§ 779. The emphatic forms of the pronouns have been already given.

1.	<i>míre</i>	<i>rinne</i>
2.	<i>túre</i>	<i>íre</i>

3. { re-rean, reirean riab-ran
 { ri-re, ríre

After *ir*; *eirean*, *íre*, *íab-ran* are used.

§ 780. Sentences like *atámuro anro*, in which an adverb, not an adjective, is found after the verb, are treated like *atá mé tinn*.

atámuro anro becomes *ir anro atámuro*.

An mbéiróci anrin? becomes *an anrin béiróci?*

Ní béiróir anróo becomes *Ní anróo do béiróir*.

Nac mbímír ann? becomes *Nac ann do bímír?*

Go is the sign of the adverb: *maic*, good; *go maic*, well.

§ 781. *Cia h-é rin ag an doir?* *Ir míre atá ann.* *An tupa atá ann go veimín?* *Ir mé.* *An tinn atá tú?* *Ní h-eaó, acé rliuc, atáim ag teaó a baile ó'n aonac.* *Fofgail an doir.* *Tar arteaó, agur ruité ríor anro.* *Cuir do cóta ar an ríol ro.* *Ní h-é mo cóta atá rliuc, acé mé réin, ní maib an cóta oim.* *Cia caoi bpuil Seagan?* *Ní'l ré go ró-maic (too well).* *Cao 'ta air?* *An tinn atá ré?* *Ir é atá tinn, go veimín; atá ré 'na luige.* *Nac rliuc atá an aimrín anoir?* *Ir eaó, go veimín; ir rliuc agur ir gairb an aimrín í.* *Nac glar bídear an feur in Éirinn!* *Feuc an páirc beag úo, nac í atá álunn anoir?* *Acé inr an bfoimán (Wō'-Wār) ir buróe bé dear an páirc ceuna, nuair bídear*

(*nuair* is followed by relative form of the verb) *an coirce uirri.* *Da binn an t-eun 'na fúide ar an gerrann.* *Ní h-é an foimán atá ann anoir, acé an raimraó.* *Níorb é an capall do bí ag an doir aréir, acé an bó bán bídear amuir inr an bráirc.*

§ 782. *Nac móir an enoc atá anro?* *What a big high hill is here, how big a hill!*

Is it the grass or the oats that was wet? *The grass, as (mar) it was raining yesterday. How bright the moon (fem.) was last night! The night was as bright as the day, but in the morning the rain came, and that was (ba h-í rin) the heavy rain indeed. What a nice spinning-wheel Brigid will have now! Is it not he who will be coming with us to Dublin? No, it is he who went yesterday, it is these (people), íab ro, who will be coming with us. There is some person standing in the doorway (doir) It is the man of the house that is there. It is not the man of the house that is sick; if he were sick he would not be standing in the door(way), and the weather so cold. If he is sick, he ought not to be there. There is nothing the matter with him, it is his son who is sick.*

EXERCISE CXXXIV.

§ 783. *Ir fearr liom an áit rin, I prefer that place. Ní h-í an áit rin ir fearr liom, it is not that place that I prefer. Óc b'fearr liom an ríon, I would prefer the wire. An é an ríon do b'fearr leat? is*

It the wine you prefer? These examples show sentences in which the verb *is* is also the second verb in the sentence.

§ 784. *Atá ré 'na fear mair.* He is a good man. *Is é atá 'na fear mair,* it is he that is a good man.

§ 785. In Connaught they also say, by a sort of inversion, *Is fear mair atá ann,* 'tis a good man that is in him. *Dó breas atá inti* ('tis) a fine cow that is in her. But this is not usual in Munster, where they use another local construction—*fear mair is ead é,* he is a good man (*lit.* a good man, he is that), *aimhir breas is ead é.*

§ 786. In sentences like *atá an capall agam,* *atá Seágan ag an tobair,* where we have (1) a verb, (2) a nominative case, (3) prepositional pronoun or phrase, the emphatic form is easily arrived at. *Is agam atá an capall;* *is ag an tobair atá Seágan;* *naé agaim b'éirear an gheann,* is it not we who shall have the fun?

§ 787. *An bfuil ochtar ort, a f'easair?* *Ó, is ort atá an ochtar go veimín, atáim ar an mbótar ó mairín, agus ní fuair mé diaó ná veoc fóir.* *An bfuair tú an capall fóir?* *Is mire naé bfuair.* *Naé leat-ra do bí Eúromonn aréir?* *Ní liom (or ní h-eadó), is le Seágan do bí ré, do b'éirear ar an aonac iné.* *An ar an aonac do bíoir, a Seumair?* *Ní h-eadó, ní raðar ar aonac i mbliathna.* *An ar mairín b'éirear páorais ag uil fuar an rliab?* *Féuc an madaó ós, naé é atá 'na madaó breas láirín anoir!* *Naé ort do bí an eagla, bfuair do éannaic ríao an nro geal; do bí*

ré com geal le taróbre. *Ní ag an tobair do bí an bó, aó ag an ngeata (math-á, gate)*

§ 788. "Is it the fever you have (say, that is on you), Peter?" says the doctor, *boctúir.* "It is not," says Peter, "but it is a cold I got long ago." "Are you improving (§ 525) now?" "Very little" (*is breas an b'breac atá ort,* or, *is breas é*). Was it you that was up in the mountain this morning? No, it was my brother; he wanted a horse. Is it a drink they want? Yes, give them a drink of water. Is it this house you prefer, or this other little house? This is the house that your father preferred, but the other house would have been better (*b'feair do*) for him, as he did not get his health here.

EXERCISE CXXXV.

THE VERB TO BE IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

§ 789. *I think that* the horse is here. *He said that* you were coming. *It is true that* he will be here. *He sent me word that* he was not coming. In all these sentences the verb TO BE is in a dependent clause, depending upon the first verb. Sentences of this kind follow verbs meaning *to think,* *to say,* *to hear,* *to write,* or communicate in any way; or phrases like *it is true, likely, false, etc.*

§ 790. In English the dependent clauses are usually introduced by the word *that*; but this word is often omitted; as "*he*

said (that) he was coming." In Irish this word *that* is translated by *go*, which can never be omitted.

§ 791. When there is a negative particle in the dependent clause; as, he said *that* he was *not* coming, the words *that . . . not* are translated by *nać*. As, *oúbairet p̄easair go maib Doimnall ag teacćt*. Peter said *that* Donal was coming. *Oúbairet Doimnall nać maib ré ag teacćt*, Donal said *that* he was *not* coming.

§ 792. In translating sentences like "He says that the weather is dry now," "It is true that Peter is coming," "I heard that he will not be here," "Tell him that Peter was not the man," &c., we have (1) to ascertain the Irish words for say, tell, hear, think, &c.; then (2) place after the proper word the particles *go* or *nać*, both of which cause eclipsis; and then (3) place after *go* or *nać* the proper part of the verb to be, whether *atá*, *bíom*, or *ir*.

§ 793. *Aveir* (*á-der'*) *ré go bfuil ocpar air féin, agus nać bfuil ocpar air an bfeair eile*, he says that he is hungry himself, and that the other man is not hungry. *Aveir* is usually shortened to *veir*, like *atá* to *tá*.

§ 794. *Aoubairet (á-dhoo-árt) Doimnall go mbríeann ré ag obair anois, agus nać mbríeann ré 'ra mbaile acć 'ran oíóe*, Donal said that he *does be* working now, and that he *does be* at home only at night. *Aoubairet* is usually shortened to *oubairet*.

§ 795. *Meapaim (mas/-im) go maib an capall raor, ní meapaim (vas/-im) go maib ré raor*, I think the horse was cheap, I do not think he was dear. *An meapann páo-paiz go mbéiré fearéainn againn? Meapann ré nać mbéiré*. Does Patrick think that we shall have rain? He thinks we shall not.

§ 796. *Meapaim* is the word most often used in Ulster, the word *raoilim* (oftener *rílim*, *sheelim*) is common everywhere. In Munster *ir sóig líom go*, it is an opinion with me that, I think that. *An sóig (dhō/ee) leat go mbéiréad fearis air*, do you think he would be angry. *Ní sóig líom go mbéiréad*. I don't think he would. In West Connaught the usual phrase is *atá vé ag ceapad (kap'-oo)*, I am thinking.

abair, say; *na h-abair (hob/-ir)*, don't say.

aveir, says; *aoubairet*, said.

N.B.—"To" after words meaning "to say," "to speak," is translated by *le*, as *abair leir teacć ar teacć*, say to him (tell him) to come in. But *innir*, tell, is followed by *oo*, as *innir rgeul sóinn*, tell (to) us a story.

§ 797. *An bface tú páo-paiz ag sul ruar an bócar? Meapaim go maib veirfir mór air. Ní meapaim go maib. Saoilim (seelim) go mbéiré aonac mór annro inoiu. Ní raoilim (heelim) go mbéiré. An sóig leat go mbéiré coirce maic agat i mbliadna? Abair go bfuil puacć, nó rlagóán, nó puo éigin eile oir, agus (abair) nać maic leat (that you don't like to) sul amac inr an oíóe, agus an aimfir ruar atá ann anois.*

ΠΑ Η-ΔΟΑΙΡ ΠΑΘ ΜΑΙΤ ΛΕΑΤ ΟΥΛ Α ΒΑΙΛΕ ΛΕΟ,
 ΟΟ ΒΕΙΡΟΕΑΘ ΡΕΑΡΓ ΟΡΡΙΑ. ΑΡΒ' Ι ΡΥΟ (was
 that?) ΑΝ ΒΕΑΝ ΟΟ ΒΙΡΟΕΑΘ ΙΝ Α ΟΟΜΝΥΡΟΕ
 ΑΝΗΡΟ ΡΑΘ' Ο? ΟΟ Β'Ι (bee); ΑΣΥΡ ΔΟΥΒΑΙΡΤ
 ΡΙ ΣΟ ΒΡΥΙΛ ΡΙ ΑΣ ΤΕΑΔΤ ΑΝΗΡΟ ΑΥΙΡ. ΑΝ
 ΒΡΥΙΛ ΡΕΑΡ ΑΝ ΤΙΣΕ 'ΝΑ ΡΥΡΟΕ ΡΟΡ? ΑΤΑ;
 ΡΑΟΙΛΙΜ ΣΟ ΒΡΥΙΛ ΡΕ ΑΜΥΓ ΑΡ ΑΝ ΜΒΟΤΑΡ.

§ 798. The word *αρ*, *αυρα*, already given
 is used only when the exact words of the
 speaker are given: as, "Ατά οσραρ μόν
 ορρμ," *αυρ' αν ζαβα*; "I am very hungry,"
 says the smith. The words *αοειρ*, *says*;
αουβαιρτ, *said*, are used when the exact
 words of the speaker are not given; as,
αουβαιρτ αν ζαβα σο ραιβ οσραρ μόν αρ,
 the smith said that he was very hungry.

§ 799. "Have you a horse?" says the
 king. "I have," says Donal. And Cormac
 said that he himself had another horse, and
 that he was saddled (that there was a
 saddle on him). Say that they are in a
 hurry to-day. Patrick says that it is raining,
 James says that it is not; another man says
 that there is no water at all in the river.
 Cormac told me (said to me *ουβαιρτ λιομ*)
 that he was not coming with me, and I
 came alone (=with myself). Did you come
 alone? Your brother says that you did not
 (*νασ οταμυς*), but that another man came
 with you. It is not true (*νι ριορ σο*) that
 the old man died (*σο βρυαιρ*
βαρ) last night.

EXERCISE CXXXVI.

THE VERB *ιρ* IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

§ 800. PRESENT TENSE. *ιρ ε ριν αν
 ρεαρ*, that is the man. *Μεαραμ ζυρ αβ*
 (*gur ab*) *ε ριν αν ρεαρ*, I think that that is
 the man.

§ 801. Before consonants *αβ* is usually
 omitted; as, *ιρ μιρε αν ρεαρ*, I am the
 man; *αοειρ ρε ζυρ (αβ) μιρε αν ρεαρ*, he
 says that I am the man.

§ 802. NEGATIVE SENTENCES. *Νι η-ε
 ριν αν ρι*, that is not the king. *Σαοιλιμ
 ναε ε ριν αν ρι*, I think that is not the king
 Here, as we see, the verb *to be* is omitted.

§ 803. PERFECT TENSE. *βα η-ι ρο αν
 αιτ, νιορβ' ι ρο αν αιτ*, this was the place,
 this was not the place. *Μεαραμ ζυρβ'*
 (*gur-av*) *ι ρο αν αιτ*, I think this was the
 place. *Μεαραμ ναεαρβ' ι ρο αν αιτ*, I
 think this was not the place. *Ναεαρβ*
 (*NoCH'-arv*), often shortened to *ναρβ*
 (*Naurv*).

§ 804. Before consonants the *β* of *ζυρβ'*,
ναεαρβ', *ναρβ'*, is usually omitted; as, *βα
 μόν αν ναρπε ε*, it was a great shame; *μεαραμ
 ζυρ μόν αρ αν ναρπε ε*, I think it
 was a great shame. *Νιορ μόν αν αιτ ι*, it
 was not a big place; *ραοιλιμ ναρ μόν αν
 αιτ ι*, I think it was not a big place.

§ 805. CONDITIONAL. *βα ματ λε Οομ-
 ναλλ ουλ α βαιλε λεατ*, Donal would like to

go nome with you. Meafaim go mba (mä) maít leir oul leat, I think he would like. Saoilim naé mba maít leir, I think he would not like. But in the S. L. the tendency is to say gurí maít, nári maít, as in the perfect.

FUTURE is not used in S. L.

§ 806. The sentence atá áit óear aige has these two emphatic forms [and this is true of every sentence with (1) verb, (2) nom. case, with adjective and indefinite article]:—A. 1r óear an áit atá aige. B. 1r aige atá an áit óear. Note the use in Irish of the *definite article*.

§ 807. Dubairt bean liom go nouhairt (Noo'-ärt) bean léiti (a description of a vague rumour). An é ro an ragaite ag ceáct ruar ar capall oub? Meafaim gurí ab é, meafaim go bfuil capall marí rin (like that) aige. Saoilim gurí (ab) fearrí leir an oune boét rin an fion ioná an bainne, áct go veimín, ní fearrí o'á (for his) fláinte é. 1r oóig liom naé maít le Seumar an obair móri b'óear air ahoir. Ní oóig liom gurí (ab) fearrí leo an tairt ioná an t-ochar. An oóig leat gurí' fearrí (that he preferred to) le Niall beít in Álbain? Ní oóig liom gurí' fearrí; oo b'fearrí leir beít in Éirinn. Atá mé ag ceapaó go mb' fearrí (maar, that she would prefer) léiti beít ra mbaille air; agur oá mbéíoeaó, oo béíoeaó átar uirru. Aveir Seumar gurí (ab) leir péin (is his own) an capall agur

an láir oo bí aige ar an donac inóe, áct aveir an fear beag úo naé le Seumar íao, áct go bfuair Seumar ar an mbótar íao, agur é (when he was) ag oul a baile.

§ 808. Nora says it is a nice house. Who is that? I think that is Donal O'Kelly. Where is he going? I do not think that he is coming with us. Do you think that these (íao ro) are Nora and Una? I do not think they are. He said that Cormac was (gurí' é, C.) the man of the house, and that Niall was his son. Did you see anything on the lake? I saw something, but the night was dark; I think it was the ship (gurí' í an long oo bí ann). Donal says that he saw (go b'raca) the little boat. Do you think that it is he that has (gurí ab aige atá) my book? I do not know. Nora says that Una was (gurí' í U.) her mother. Would Niall be angry? He would not; I think myself (meafaim péin) that it is James who would be angry (gurí ab ar S. oo béíoeaó fearí). Do you think that she would prefer the young lamb to the sheep? I think she would (meafaim go mb' fearrí).

EXERCISE CXXXVII.

THE OPTATIVE MOOD.

§ 809. Optative of atá.

1. Rabao (rou'-adh), may I be.
2. Rabair (rou'-ir), mayest thou be
3. Raib (rev), may he (she, it) be

1. Rádmuro (rou'-mwid), may we be.
2. Rabḫaoi (rou'-hee), may ye be.
3. Rabaro (rou'-id), may they be.

[In the S. L. the more usual forms are raib, mé, tá, ré, rí, rinn, rí, ríao.]

§ 810. The optative is always preceded by go, except when there is a negative, then the particle is nac.

EXAMPLE.—Go raib tú rlan, láioir, may you be well and strong. Go raib maít aḡat, may good be with you (=thank you). Go raib míle maít aḡat, 1,000 thanks to you. Go raib ceuo míle ráilte rómat, may there be 100,000 welcomes before you! 1m ná bainne ná raib aca, butter or milk may they not have.

§ 811. Optative Mood of ír.

Two forms are used, ab and ba. With a negative ab is always used. When there is no negative, ba is commonly used in the West, and ab in the North. Both are used in Munster.

ḡur ab, may (he, she, it, &c.) be.

go mba "

nár ab, may (he, she, it, &c.) *not* be.

§ 812. Bail ó 'Dia oir! success from God on you! God speed your work! Go mba h-é (gū mā hae) òuit, may it be to you (may you have the same); or ḡur ab é òuit, and you likewise (Donegal); or go mb' amlaró (gū mouL'-ee) òuit, may (it) be thus to you. These are the usual answers to bail ó 'Dia oir! and to bail ó 'Dia ar an obair! When bail ó 'Dia oir is used like go mbeannuigré

'Dia òuit, it receives the same answer, 'Dia 'r Mune òuit.

§ 813. Cia éaoi bḡur tú? Go maít, rlan a béròear tú. Go mba rḡarḡ (or go mba rḡact bḡarḡ) béròear tú bliá òain ó moiu. What way are you? Well, may you be well. (This is shortened from go mba rlan béròear tú, may it be well that thou shalt be.) May you be better (or, seven times better) a year from to-day. Seact, seven, causes eclipsis (shaCHth vaar) seven (times) better.

§ 814. 'Dia vo beata, and outside Munster Sé vo beata are common greetings. When addressing more than one, bḡur mbeata is said. [In Munster often shortened to 'Dé beata, 'Dé n'búr (Noor) mbeata]. The opposite is conveyed by nár ab é vo beata, or in Munster nára (=ab) 'Dé vo beata, *never welcome you*. See *Gaelic Journal*, Feb., 1895, p. 166, 173. 'Dia vo beata is also still used in parts of Scotland.

From analogy with nár a 'Dé vo beata, they say in Munster, nár a 'Dé vo ḡnó (gūN-ō'), may your business not prosper; nár a 'Dé vo rlanḡe, nár a 'Dé vo rḡactar (hae'-hār=labour); nár a 'Dé vo leḡear (lei'-ās, recovery, cure). As an answer to 'Dia vo beata, go maírḡ (gū mwar'-ir) may you live, long life to you, is often said.

§ 815. We may believe that before go raib maít aḡat, nac raib ré rlan, ḡur ab amlaró òuit. go mba h-é òuit. nár ab é

óuit, etc., something has been omitted; such as (guroim) go raib maic agat, (I pray) that good may be to you, etc.

§ 816. The optative of *stá* or *is* is omitted in such short phrases as *ponar oit* (= go raib *ponar oit*); *rlán an rgeuluróe* (= go mba r.) well be the bearer of (good) news (*shgael'-ee*); *rlán an dó*, said on taking a drink of milk [in Aran they say *rlán an máitpeac* (*Wauh'-rāCH=ewe*)].

§ 817. *Óia oo beata a baile, a páorais; oubairt Seažan liom go rabair ag teact moiu. Bail ó Óia oiaib, a Nóia agur a Úna; cia caoi bfuil sib. Atámuio go maic, buideacár le Óia, rlán a béirdear tú féin. Go mba feact bfeair béirdear sib i mbáiac. "Chuaró riao a baile anhrin, agur oo bí riao rona (sún'-ā, happy), agur muna raib riao-ran, go raib rinne."* (If they were not, may we be). *Mó feact m beannaáca* (blessings) *oit!*

EXERCISE CXXXVIII.

§ 818. The forms *go rabao*, *go rabair* *go raib*, etc., are also used thus:—

Fan go raib Miceál leat, wait until M. is with you. Here *raib* is used as a present subjunctive. There is a tendency in modern Irish to say *fan go mbéir Miceál leat* wait until M. *will be* with you.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

§ 819. These have been referred to before.

A. With *is*—

1. *Má'í é Cormac atá iní an mbáo račaró* (*roCH'-ee*; Munster, *ražaró*, *rei'ig*) *an t-iaržairpe leir*, if it is Cormac that is in the boat, the fisherman will go with him.

2. *Munab é Cormac, ní račaró fé leir*, if it is not Cormac, he will not go with him. *Munab=muna ab*, if it is not. Here again we find *ab* used.

3. *Óá mba é Cormac, ní béirdeao fé leir féin*. If it were Cormac, he would not have been alone.

4. *Munari b'é Cormac, cia'í b'é?* If it were not Cormac, who was it?

B. With *atá*—

1. *Má'tá fé feairb, atá fé pollám*. If it is bitter, it is wholesome.

2. *Muna bfuil fé mílip, atá fé pollám*, if it is not sweet, it is wholesome.

3. *Óá mbéirdeao fé mílip, ní béirdeao fé pollám*, if it were sweet, it would not be wholesome.

4. *Muna mbéirdeao fé feairb, ní béirdeao fé pollám*, if it were not bitter, it would not be wholesome.

§ 820. So also *má b'róeann, muna mb'róeann*; *má b'róeao, muna mb'róeao*; *má béiró, muna mbéiró*. *Óá* can be used only with the habitual past (*mb'róeao*) or with the conditional mood (*mbéirdeao*). *Óá raib*, if it had been, is not now spoken.

§ 821.

abhrán, song (ou'-rawn), usually shortened to órawn).
innir, tell (in'-ish).

Má tá abhrán agat, tabair úinn é; agur muna bfuil, innir rzeul úinn. Ná h-innir oim, a páorais; oo béiréad fearg oimra 'ran mbaile, agur níor (ba) maic liom rin. Dubairt an tcean-bean nac maib abhrán aici acé an t-abhrán faeóilge rin. Nac maic leat abhrán faeóilge? Ir maic, go veimín; ir fearr liom abhrán faeóilge ioná abhrán eile. Cia h-é ro? Munab é Doimnall atá ann, ní'l fíor agam cia tá ann; meapaim gur ab é atá ann. Tánic paicéior móir oimra nuair connaic ríad an fuo dub amuis ar an mbótar. "Ní taróbre é," ar Diarmuid. "Má'r ouine tú," ar a páorais, "in ainm Dé, innir úinn cia tú zéin, agur cao atá uait; agur munab ead, in ainm Dé air, rág ar mbealaé." Acé ní fuair ríad fíreagra uat.

§ 822.

an lá eile

" " ceana

" " roime (re'-vè)

" " rá déiréad (fau yer-oo)

} the
} other
} day

Do you know Donal O'Leary? I think I do (meapaim go bfuil [aíne agam air]) I saw him the other day at the fair. If you know him, you know an honest man (ouine cóir). If it is money you want, here it is for you, and if it is not (munab ead), what

do you want? If the sun were dark we should not have light. Only for the sun the moon would not be bright. If there were someone (ouine éigin) with me I should not care, but when I am (nuair bíom) alone I am (bíeann) afraid.

EXERCISE CXXXIX.

§ 823. The infinitive mood of "to be."

In Irish the VERBAL NOUN has to do duty also for the present participle and for the infinitive mood.

Examples—Ir fearr beic láoir ioná beic lag, it is better to be strong than to be weak. Here we see the form of the infinitive beic véh); in S.L. usually a beic (á véh).

§ 824. When a negative precedes the infinitive, it is expressed by the word gan (gon); as, ir fearr úinn gan beic ar an bfairrige anoir, agur an oíoc-airrín atá ann. It is better for us not to be on the sea now, in this bad weather (lit. and the bad weather that is in it). S.L. gan a beic.

§ 825. The infinitive to be is used in Irish, as in many other languages, where the English has "that I (he, &c.) should be." As, oo b'fearr liom tuar oo beic annrín ioná míre, I'd rather that you should be there than I. Dubairt Peadar liom gan Seumar oo beic linn inr an mbáo, Peter told me that James should not be in the boat with us. Ní maic liom é ro oo beic

linn, I don't like this (person) to be with us. *Ná c'feairr úinn gan iad ro oo beit' m' an mbá?* Is it not better that these should not be in the boat?

§ 826. In all these cases where a noun or pronoun precedes *to be*, notice that *oo beit'* is the correct form; outside Munster it is often softened to *a beit'*, or *beit'*.

§ 827. The use of *to be* for *to have* and *to want* gives rise to such sentences as the following—

An maít leat capall maí ro oo beit' agat? Would you like to have a horse like this?

Níor maít liom airgead oo beit' uaim, I should not like to want money.

§ 828. When *beit'* is followed by a noun, idiom requires, as already explained, the use of the preposition *in* with the suitable possessive adjective *mo*, or *oo*, *a*, &c. As, *Oo b'feairr leir beit' 'na úine boct,* he would rather be a (*lit.* in his) poor man.

§ 829. *Oo beit'* is sometimes omitted, as in the line *'ir tpuag' gan mé (oo beit') im' ubailín, nó im' neomin beag éigin,* I wish I were (*lit.* 'tis a pity me not to be) a little apple (*lit.* in my apple), or some little daisy. (Lines of an old song). *'ir tpuag' gan oróir 'na b'parradó,* it is sad that there is not an heir in their company—would they had a successor! *Úa maít liom agam,* I should wish to have.

§ 830. Seeing *beit'* used above. after the

prepositions *oo*, *to*, and *gan*, without, we should infer that *beit'* is really a *verbal noun*, and this is the case. As a noun, it may be preceded by prepositions, or by the possessives *mo*, *oo*, *a*, &c.

Atá Donnall le beit' annro i mbárac, Donal is (intends) to be here to-morrow. In Munster they use *cum* instead of *le*.

An beit' úit annrin, on being there to you, on your being there. *Íar mbeit' (meh) úom ann,* after being there for me, *i.e.*, after my being there.

Atá ré tuirpeac ó beit' ag obair, he is tired from being working, at work.

The verbal noun with prepositions or the possessives *mo*, *oo*, &c., enables an Irish speaker to express with great terseness many common ideas. For a full treatment of these expressions the student will have to consult the treatise on Gaelic Composition, which will be published by the Gaelic League as part of this series.

§ 831. *tpuag' (throo'-á), sad.*
oróir (ee'-ir). Munster usually *oróire (ei'-rě).*

Farradó (for'-roo), company (only in certain phrases).

Íar (ee'-ár), after (not in common use).

Páorac (pwaer'-áCH), Power.*

maoir (mwaer), steward.

poimn, division (*ren*; Munster, *reen, rein*).

**Páor*=Power, when a Christian name precedes, as *Seagán Páor*, John Power. When only the surname is used, the article precedes, if a certain individual is meant.

§ 832. 17 *truaḡ* (*throo'-ā*), it is a pity.

Hence, *A Mhuirne, 17 truaḡ*, "wretched-thru," O Mary, what a sad case!

Níon máit liom fearḡ oo beit ar mo máitairi. Ua máit liom Cormac oo beit liom. Aoiri Seaḡan gur ab annro oo bí an bó ar mairin, aḡur 17 truaḡ ḡan í oo beit annro anoir. Aoiri páoirḡ nac annro (that is not here) oo bí an bó, ac̄t ruar ar an rliab úo. 17 truaḡ nac linn féin an áit óear úo. 17 máit liom ḡo máit tú (I am glad that you are well). 'Se oubairt an páoirac̄ oo bí'na máoir ar an loing, ḡo mb' fearḡ leir aḡe féin í ioná éirḡe ḡan rionn. This is part of the song of the Coolun—'Tis what Power (who was a steward in the ship) said, that he would rather have her himself than all Erin, without division. Coolun, in Irish an Cúilrionn (CHooluN), the fair-haired (girl), from cúl, the back of the head, the head of hair, and rionn, fair.

§ 833. I should not like that you should be going to Scotland alone; I should prefer to go with you, considering (=aḡur) the fine weather that is in it now. I would like that no one (*ḡan ouine ar bit*) should be very poor. I should prefer that Patrick should not be here when John will be (*nuairi béiróear*) in the house; I should like

as an páoirac̄. So with many surnames: *oe búrc̄a, an búrc̄ac̄*, Burke; *brún, an brúnac̄*, Brown; *O'bríam, an bríamac̄*, O'Brien, &c.

that they should not be here at (*inḡ*) the same time. You know that John is an Englishman (*gur ab S. é*), and that Patrick does not like him. Patrick does not know him well (*eolar*).

EXERCISE CXL.

§ 834. A very idiomatic construction results from the omission of *oo beit* in certain cases, after the conjunctions *aḡur, nó, ac̄t*.

Dá mbéiróeasó Mícheál boct annro, aḡur é (oo beit) beo arís, oo béiróeasó míle fáilte aḡe ríomac̄. If poor Michael were here and (suppose) him (to be) alive again, he would welcome you.

Oo óonnaic Seaḡán í aḡur é aḡ teac̄t a-baile, John saw her and he coming home = when he was coming home.

Oo bí eolar aḡam air r̄as' ó, aḡur mé im' buac̄aill, I knew him well, and I a boy = when I was.

17 luac̄mar an t-anam, mar oubairt an táillúir aḡur é aḡ r̄it ó'n ngannoal, life is precious, as the tailor said and he (=when he was) running from the gander.

Ní'l inḡ an doiman uile mo éir̄ac̄, aḡur tú (oo) beit liom, My torment is not in all the world, and you to be (=if you be) with me (MacHale).

Oo éuasó Cormac amac̄ aḡur a lám̄ b̄urte, Cormac went out, his hand (being) broken

an b'aca tú an Cúlíonnn, agus i as
pubal ar an mbótar? Have you seen the
Coolun, when she was walking on the road?

Luacámar (Loo'-ăCH-Wăr).

Anam (on'-ăm), soul: ainm (an'-im), name

Táilíúirí (thau'-loor), tailor.

Rit (like wri in written), running.

Sannóal (goN'-dhäl), gander.

Domán (dhou'-ăn), world.

Éiríó (Krau), torment.

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621

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ri rin, that, 602

ri ro, this, 602

ri rúo, yon person or thing,
621

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† Also O maolbráin (ð mwecl-ree'-en).

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* Or ríoiríoe. Munster ríoiríone (fwei-ns ol fwei-ns)

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NOTE.—If we wish to
say “he is beating,” etc.,
in Irish, we must use the
preposition αζ before the
verbal noun, τά ρέ αζ
βυαλαό. Before a con-
sonant this αζ is shortened
to á' in ordinary conversa-
tion, or even omitted
altogether, τά ρέ á' βυαλαό,
τά ρέ βυαλαό. But the ζ
is always sounded before

vowels, as τά ρέ αζ ἴμρ,
he is playing. Before λυίε,
κομνυρόε, ρυρόε, κοολαό,
ρεαρρ, ούρρεάετ, use ι
n-á (in his, etc.) instead of
αζ, when the *state, posture,*
etc., is meant (*see* § 372).
The verbal noun is also
used to translate the Eng-
lish infinitive, as ἵρ ρεαρρ
ρυβαλ 'ná ρεαρρ, it is
better to walk than to stand.

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(including passive par-
ticiples).

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* More correctly μαρβ.

† In literature, λείρ.

* Better κογναάη (κο'ουα).

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PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.—I, me, *με*, 21, 53; thou, you, *τυ*, 21, 30; he, *φε*, 35; she, *φη*, 35; he, she (after *φη*), *ε*, *η*, 776; it translated by *φε* or *φη*, 430. It. *εαο*, *ιδιομ*, 657, 675. We, us, *φιορν*, 87; ye, you, *φηβ*, 268; they, *φιαο*, 42 (140 after *φη*, 776). Emphatic forms, *μυηρ*, *οφυα*, *φειρεαν*, *φηφη*;

FINNE, FIBRE, FIADHAN; (after *if*) *oiréan*, *if*, *iaoran*, 500, 779. Myself, etc., *mé féin*, 652.

POSSESSIVE Pronouns:—mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs, *idiom.* *if* *liom é*, etc., 654. It is *my own*, *thy own*, etc., *if* *liom féin é*. Possessive adjectives: my, mo; thy, oo; his, a; see 235; her, a, 401; its, same as his or her; our, ar; your, bur; their, a, see 376. My own, mo (*éapall*) *féin*. Emphatic, *my horse*, mo *éapall-ra*.

RELATIVE:—who, which, that, *with verbs*, not translated, 520, 756; in S. L. a and oo (see § 751); with negative, 755, 759.

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* In literature and S. L. Munster, *if ar*.

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 (Ulster, N. Conn.)

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ré oo beata, 302.
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 After sneezing, *Dia linn*, 162.
 Safe home! *go scéid tú rlán*, 549.
 God speed you! *go foirbigeid Dia duit*, 562.

* In Northern Irish. *go fóill*.

Silence! *bi 'oo doir*, *éir* oo *beul*, 562.
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 God help you! *go b'róirid Dia ort*, 591.
 My love (art) thou! *mo g'ráb tú!* 618.
 Bravo! (my choice art thou!) *mo goirim tú!* 618
 My soul within (art) thou! *m'anam irraig tú!* 618
 Good health! *ruo ort!* *rláinte!* *rláinte maic!* 621.
 Good man! *maic an fear!* 656
 Good fellow! *maic an buachaill!* 656.
 Good girl! *maic an caoirín!* 656.
 I don't care, *ir cuma liom*, 700.
 It does not concern me, *ir cuma dom*, 700.
 I don't think worth my while, *ní fiú liom*, 701
 May you be well and strong! *go raib tú rlán láidir*, 810
 Thank you, *go raib maic agat!* 810.
 1,000 thanks! *go raib míle maic agat!* 810.
 God speed the work! *bail ó Dhia ort (oraib)!* 812.
 May it be so to you! *go mb' amhlaid duit (óib)!* 812
mha hé duit! *gurab é duit!* 812.
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Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

FALCONER, PRINTER,
DUBLIN.

SOME PHRASES

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