

GAE LIC 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 I.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH THOUSAND.

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## PREFACE.

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THE following course of simple lessons in Irish has been drawn up chiefly for the use of those who wish to learn the old language of Ireland, but who are discouraged by what they have heard of its difficulties. A language whose written literature extends back for over a thousand years, and which has been spoken in Ireland for we know not how many centuries, must naturally differ in many ways from the modern languages now generally studied. But the difficulties of Irish pronunciation and construction have always been exaggerated.

As I myself was obliged to study Irish as a foreign language, and as I have been placed in circumstances which have made me rather familiar with the language as now spoken, I have at least a knowledge of the difficulties of those who, like myself, have no teacher. I have tried to explain everything as simply as possible, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that these lessons during their appearance in the *Weekly Freeman*, and afterwards in the *Gaelic Journal*, have made some thousands of Irish people acquainted with what is really our National Language.

I am convinced that a person who speaks Irish, can learn to read and write the exercises of their lessons in a month; and I believe that one totally unacquainted with the language can master the pronunciation of every word in the lessons (Parts I. and II.) in six months.

The following plan of working out the exercises of the Lessons appears to be the best. (1) First, let the student go over the lessons, translating the Irish lessons into English, and writing out the translation. (2) Let

"Do cum glóire Dé, agus onóra na h-Éireann."

MICHAEL O'CLEARY



him then re-translate into Irish, comparing with the original. (3) Lastly, he may translate the English exercises into Irish.

To those who, in many ways, have assisted in the construction of these lessons, I offer my hearty thanks. The Archbishop of Dublin first suggested the bringing out of a series of lessons, in which the pronunciation of each word should be indicated in accordance with some simple phonetic system, and His Grace afterwards took a large share in developing and applying that system. I am also indebted to Mr. C. P. Bushe, Mr. John M'Neill, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Father Hickey, Mr. MacC-Dix, and many others, for valuable suggestions.

In the meantime, I shall be grateful for any suggestions in connection with those lessons, and I shall publish in the *Gaelic Journal* whatever corrections or improvements may be suggested.

I may add that it is to the generosity of Mr. J. J. Murphy, of Cork, that the publication of this first part of the lessons at such a low price is due.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY

Maynooth College,

9th June, 1895

## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

### THE IRISH ALPHABET.

§ 1. In commencing to study any language from books, we must first learn the alphabet—the characters in which the language is written and printed. A glance at an Irish manuscript or printed book will at once tell us that the letters used in writing and printing Irish are somewhat different from those we use in English. They are also fewer in number. We give the characters of the Irish alphabet, both capitals and small letters, with the English letters to which they correspond:—

IRISH LETTERS.		CORRESPONDING ENGLISH LETTERS
Capitals.	Small.	
À	à	a
B	b	b
C	c	k
D	d	d
E	e	e
F	f	f
G	g	g
H	h	h
I	i	i
L	l	l
M	m	m
N	n	n
O	o	o
P	p	p
R	r	r
S	s	s
T	t	t
U	u	u



§ 2. These eighteen letters are the only characters needed in writing Irish words. It will be noticed that the Irish "c" corresponds to the English "k," as it is never soft as *c* is in the word "cell," but always hard as in "cold," or like *k* in "kill." Similarly, *ç* is never soft, as *ç* in *gem, gaol*; but hard, as in *rag, get, goal*.

§ 3. It will also be noticed that these letters differ but little from the ordinary Roman letters which we use in printing or writing English. The Irish forms of the letters *o, ç, t*, are often used in ornamental English lettering. The only letters which present any difficulty are the small letters *p, r*, and *p, s*; the student who can distinguish these from each other has mastered the Irish alphabet. This so-called "Irish Alphabet" is not of Irish origin; it was taught to the Irish by the early Christian missionaries who came from the Continent in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The letters are thus of the same form as the letters then used on the Continent for writing Latin and Greek.

§ 4. The forms of the Irish letters used in writing do not differ from those used in printing. Irish copy-books can be procured of the Dublin booksellers.

#### VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

§ 5. The letters are divided, as in other languages, into vowels and consonants. The vowels are *á, e, í, o, u*. The other letters are consonants.

#### THE VOWELS.

§ 6. Each vowel has two sounds—a SHORT sound, and a LONG sound. When a vowel has a mark over it, as, *á, é, í, ó, ú*, it is to be pronounced LONG. When the vowel has a SHORT sound, there is no mark.

§ 7. Vowels are also divided into two classes—the BROAD vowels, *á, o, u*; and the SLENDER vowels, *e, í*. This is an important division. The student is not to confound BROAD and LONG vowels; any of the three

broad vowels may be either long or short; they are long when marked, as *á, ó, ú*; they are short when unmarked, as *a, o, u*. In the same way, the slender vowels may be long, *e, í*; or short, *e, i*.

#### THE CONSONANTS.

§ 8. A consonant is said to be BROAD when the vowel next it, in the same word, is BROAD; and SLENDER when the vowel next it is SLENDER. Thus, *p* in *pona, ap, miap*, is BROAD; *p* in *pí, piap, mipe*, is SLENDER.

§ 9. Consonants, in addition to their ordinary natural sounds, have, in modern Irish, softened sounds. These will be treated in a special chapter.

#### PRONUNCIATION OF IRISH.

§ 10. Although it is true that no one can learn, from books alone, the perfect pronunciation of any language like Irish, still it is possible to give a very fair approximation to every sound in the language except, perhaps, two (*ç* and *r*). Of these two, one (*r*) is not absolutely essential.

The plan of these lessons is the following:—We give in each exercise a number of simple sentences in Irish to be translated into English, and other short sentences in English to be translated into Irish. At the head of these exercises are given the words which the student must know. After each word we give two things, its pronunciation and its meaning. Thus, the entry, "*pát* (*saul*), a heel," will convey to the student that the Irish word *pát* is pronounced "*saul*," and means a "*heel*."



§ 11. We may call these words in brackets KEY-WORDS, as they give a key to the pronunciation.

It is, of course, absolutely necessary that we should know what is the sound of each letter, and each combination of letters, in the key-words.

§ 12. Sounds are divided into vowel sounds and consonant sounds.

### THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

The vowel sounds of the English language are tabulated as follows by Mr. Pitman, the great authority on phonetics:—

#### I.—THE SIX LONG VOWEL-SOUNDS.

1. The vowel-sound in the word *half*;
2. do. do. do. *pay*;
3. do. do. do. *he*;
4. do. do. do. *thought*,
5. do. do. do. *so*;
6. do. do. do. *poor*.

#### II.—THE SIX SHORT VOWEL-SOUNDS.

7. The vowel-sound in the word *that*;
8. do. do. do. *bell*;
9. do. do. do. *is*;
10. do. do. do. *not*;
11. do. do. do. *much*;
12. do. do. do. *good*.

The six long vowel-sounds, then, are brought to mind when we repeat the words:—

‘Half-pay he thought so poor.’

Similarly, the six short vowel-sounds are brought to mind when we repeat the words:—

“That bell is not much good.”

In our key-words the following symbols shall be used to represent those sounds:—

### PHONETIC KEY.

#### § 13. I.—THE VOWELS.

	<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
1.	aa	a	half; calf
2.	æ	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 *u* in *up*, *us*, is the same as that of *o* in *sons*, *does*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

#### § 14. II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ĩ and ě.

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 ä and ë 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 ä and ë 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," tobair, is said to be pronounced "thübär," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubbar, thubber, thubbor, thubbur," would be in English.

§ 15. III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

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

§ 16. IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

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

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

dh	like	th	iss	thy
d	"	d	"	duty
th	"	th	"	thigh
t	"	t	"	tune
p	"	p	"	run

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

See Note

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

§ 17. EXERCISE I.  
SOUNDS OF IRISH VOWELS.

The Irish Vowel	Is sounded like the phonetic sign	i.e., like the vowel sound in the word
á long	au	naught
Δ short	a	knot
é long	ae	Gaelic
e short	e	let
í long	ee	feel
i short	i	hit



The Irish Vowel	Is sounded like the phonetic sign	i.e., like the vowel sound in the word
ō long	ō	note
o short	ū	done, much
ú long	oo	tool
u short	u	put, full, took

NOTE.—Final short vowels are never silent; thus, mine, mīte, are pronounced min'-ē, meel'-ē. From the above table it will be seen that *a* is never like *a* in *fate*, *e* like *e* in *me*, *i* like *i* in *mine*, *o* like *o* in *not*, or *u* like *u* in *mule*. The short vowels, as will be seen, are sometimes modified by the following consonant. In giving the vowel-sounds we will follow the western Irish, as the most consistent. The Munster and Ulster sounds of the vowels are treated separately below.

### § 18. CONSONANTS.

*b, f, m, p* are sounded like *b, f, m, p* in § 16  
 o BROAD (see § 8) " dh " "  
 c " " th " "  
*g, l, n, r, s*, often like *g, l, n, r, s*.

§ 19. THE ARTICLE AND THE NOUN. There is no INDEFINITE article in Irish; thus, *gort* means "a field." The DEFINITE article is *an*, "the" (*ān*: like the *an-* in "annoy"), as, *an gort*, the field. In such phrases (compare the English "a field") the stress is laid on the noun; there is no stress on the article, and the vowel-sound of the article is obscure, as *an gort* (*ān gūrth*). In the spoken language the *n* of the article *an* is often omitted before nouns beginning with a consonant.

§ 20. THE ADJECTIVE AND THE NOUN. Adjectives, as a rule, are placed AFTER

the noun which they qualify; as, *cú óg* (*koo óg*), a young greyhound; *an gort móir*, the big field; *gort móir, áir*, a big high field.

### § 21. WORDS.

<i>áir</i> ( <i>aurdh</i> ), high, tall	<i>mé</i> ( <i>mae</i> ), I
<i>bó</i> ( <i>bō</i> ), a cow	<i>móir</i> ( <i>mōr</i> ), great
<i>bor</i> ( <i>būs</i> ), palm of hand	big, large
<i>cor</i> ( <i>kūs</i> ), a foot	<i>óg</i> ( <i>óg</i> ), young
<i>cú</i> ( <i>koo</i> ), a greyhound	<i>rál</i> ( <i>saul</i> ), a heel
<i>glar</i> ( <i>glos</i> ), <i>adj.</i> green	<i>rón</i> ( <i>srōn</i> ), nose
<i>glún</i> ( <i>gloon</i> ), knee	<i>tú</i> ( <i>thoo</i> ), thou
<i>gort</i> ( <i>gūrth</i> ), a field	<i>úr</i> ( <i>oor</i> ), fresh, new

Proper names: *Art* (*orth*) *Art, ūna* (*oon'-ā*), *Una*.

The conjunction "and": *agus* (*og-ās*).

§ 22. ACCENTS. In words of two syllables the accent is usually upon the first syllable, as marked in *oon'-ā*, *og'-ās*. The vowel of the last syllable, when short, is then, as a rule, obscure (see § 14, above).

§ 23. Translate into English, reading the Irish aloud: *Tú agus mé. Bó óg. Glún agus rál. Cor agus bor. Cor agus rál. Gort áir glar. Ūna óg. Bó agus cú. Gort móir áir. Cú móir. Bó óg agus cú.*

§ 24. Translate into Irish, reading the Irish aloud: A high heel. A foot, a heel, a nose, a palm. A green field. A high green field. A young cow. Young Art and I. Art and Una. A green field, a cow. A young greyhound. A big young greyhound.

### EXERCISE II.

§ 25. The verb TO BE. The English "am," "art," "is," "are," are all translated



by the Irish word *atá* (á-thau'). This word has, it will be noted, the accent on the last syllable, and is almost the same in sound as the English words "a thaw." IN THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE IT IS SHORTENED TO 'tá (thau).

§ 26. VERB AND NOMINATIVE. In Irish the nominative case is placed immediately AFTER the verb; as, *atá tú*, thou art.

§ 27. VERB, NOMINATIVE CASE, AND ADJECTIVE. In English sentences like "the field is large," the order of words is—1, nominative case; 2, verb; 3, adjective. In translating such sentences into Irish, the words must be placed in the following order:—1, verb; 2, nominative case; 3, adjective. Examples:—

1.	2.	3.
<i>atá</i>	<i>mé</i>	<i>mór</i> , I am big.
<i>atá</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>ógs</i> , thou art young.
<i>atá</i>	<i>an fionn</i>	<i>mór</i> , the field is big.

§ 28. When there is another adjective qualifying the nominative case, it is placed immediately after its noun, as:—

<i>atá</i>	<i>an fionn mór</i>	<i>glan</i> , the big field is green.
<i>atá</i>	<i>an doras úr</i>	<i>ár</i> , the new door is high.

### § 29. WORS.

<i>ar</i> ( <i>os'-ál</i> ), an ass	<i>rá</i> ( <i>faul</i> ), a hedge
<i>doras</i> ( <i>dhúr-ás</i> ), a door	<i>glan</i> ( <i>glon</i> ), clean
<i>úin</i> ( <i>dhoon</i> ), verb, close, shut	<i>doras thúb-ár</i> , a well.

§ 30. The word *tá*, "thou," is used when speaking to one person. In English, the plural form, "you," is used.

§ 31. Translate into English: *atá mé mór*. *atá tú ógs agur mór*. *atá mé ógs agur áro*. *fonn mór agur tobair*. *fonn agur bó*. *tobair úr agur bó*. *dó agur im im úr*. *atá an rá* *mór*. *atá an rá áro*. *atá an fionn mór agur glan*. *atá una mór agur ógs*. *atá an doras áro*. *atá an rá glan*. *dán an doras mór*. *atá an tobair úr*. *ar* *ógs agur fonn glan*. *atá an cú mór*.

32. Translate into Irish: Close the door. A high field. The field is big and green. The hedge is green and high. A green field and a cow. Close the big well. Una is tall. Thou art young and tall. The hound is young. The well is clean.

### EXERCISE III.

#### § 33. SOUNDS OF R AND S.

<i>The Letters in Key-words</i>	<i>Are sounded like</i>	<i>In English Words.</i>
r	r	run.
r	(no sound exactly similar in English: see note).	
s	s	so, alas.
sh	sh	shall, lash.

NOTE.—The sound of "r" is never slurred over as in the words "firm, warm, farm," etc., as correctly pronounced in English. The sign "r" represents the "r" with rolling sound heard in the beginning of English words, as run, rage, row, etc. The sign "r" represents a peculiar Irish sound, midway between the "r" of "carry" and the "z" of "fizz." The learner may pronounce it as an ordinary English "r" until he has learned the exact



sounded from a speaker of Irish. Note that "s" is never pronounced "z," or "zh," as in the English words "was," "occasion," etc.

§ 34. THE IRISH LETTERS *r* AND *r*.

<i>r</i> broad	is sounded like <i>r</i> in § 33, above
<i>r</i> slender*	" " "
<i>r</i> broad	" " "
<i>r</i> slender	" sh "

§ 35. VOCABULARY.

as (og)†, preposition	rór (fós), yet, still,
at	also
bog (bug), soft	ré (shae), he
brog (bróg), a shoe	rí (shee), she
vün (dhoon), noun, a	rtól (sthöl), a
fort	stool.
faoda (fodh -ā), long	te (te†), hot, warm
faas (faug), verb, leave	tír (teer), country,
(thou)	land
	timim (tir'-im), dry

§ 36. The verb *atá* often corresponds to the English "there is," "there are;" as, *atá bó as an tobair*, there is a cow at the well; *atá bó asur arat as an tobair*, there are a cow and an ass at the well.

§ 37. Translate into English:—*atá tá os rór*. *atá ré os asur arto*. *atá an soirt faoda asur glar*. *atá bó as an tobair úr*. *atá an tobair tirim*. *atá an tobair*

\* At the beginning of a word *r* is never pronounced *r*.  
† Before a consonant, or a slender vowel, *as* is usually pronounced (eg).

‡ Almost like *che* in *chans*

*mór tirim*. *atá mé te, asur atá an tobair tirim*. *fas an rtól as an tobair, atá mé te*. *atá an rtól arto*. *atá brog úr as an vün*. *atá arto as an vün asur atá bó as an tobair rór*. *vün an tobair*.

§ 38. Translate into Irish;—The field is soft. A soft green field. The field is greener and softer. I am big and tall. Una is young. Art is big and tall. She is at the door. There is a hedge at the well, and there is a cow at the fort. The stool is at the door. Leave the stool at the door. I am hot, and the big well is dry yet. Leave a big stool at the door.

EXERCISE IV.

§ 39. VOCABULARY.

ar (or*), preposition,	glar (glas), noun,
on, upon	a lock
báto (baudh), a boat	mála (maul'-a), a
cóta (kōth'á), a coat	bag

§ 40. Sentences like "Art is wearing a new coat," are usually translated into Irish by "there is a new coat (or any other article of DRESS) on Art," *atá cōta úr ar arto*.

§ 41. The conjunction *asur* is usually omitted in Irish, when two or more adjectives come together, especially when the adjectives are somewhat connected in meaning; as, *atá an vün mór, arto*, the fort is big (and) high. Thus, the sentence which is printed *atá an vün mór arto* may be

\* *ar* is usually pronounced (er).



translated in two ways. If, in pronunciation, the words are grouped thus: (ατά) (αν ούν μόρι) (άρσ), the meaning is (see above, § 27), "the large fort is high." But if the words are grouped thus: (ατά) (αν ούν) (μόρι, άρσ), the meaning is, "the fort is large (and) high." In this latter case it will be noticed that, in printing, the two adjectives are separated by a comma.

§ 42. Translate:—ατά αν βάσ μόρι. ατά αν μάλα μόρι. πάς αν μάλα ας αν οοριαρ. πάς αν βάσ αν αν τιν. ατά γιαρ αν αν οοριαρ. ατά γιαρ μόρι αν αν οοριαρ άρσ. πάς αν μάλα αν αν ρτόλ ας αν οοριαρ. ατά ορσ όρι αν ύνα. ατά αν βάσ ράσα γιαν.

§ 43. Leave the boat on the land. The bag is long. The new boat is on the land yet. Art is wearing a new coat. The coat is warm. Leave the lock on the door. There is a high door on the fort. The land is warm (and) dry. The lock is on the door yet.

#### EXERCISE V.

##### § 44. SOUNDS OF *l* AND *n*.

In Irish there are three sounds of *l* and three sounds of *n*.

§ 45. 1. As already stated, *l* and *n* are often pronounced as in English words, e.g., as in look, lamb, noon.

§ 46. 2. There are also what they call the thick sounds of *l* and *n*. If the upper part of the tongue be pressed against the

back of the upper teeth, while the English word, "law," is being pronounced, a thick sound of "l" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English. In the key-words we shall represent this sound by the symbol *L* (capital).

Similarly, if the tongue be pressed against the back of the upper teeth while the word "month" is being pronounced, a thick sound of "n" will be heard. This sound does not exist in English, and in the key-words it will be represented by *N* (capital).

§ 47. 3. The third sound of *l* is that given in English to the *L* in *Luke*, the *l* in *valiant*, or to the *ll* in *William*, *million*, as these words are usually pronounced. We shall represent this sound by italic *l*. In the same way, *n* has a third sound like that given in English to *n* in *new*, *Newry*, and we shall use *n*, italic, as a symbol for this sound.\*

§ 48. We can now add to our table of consonant sounds the following:—

In the Key-words the Letters	Are to be sounded like	In the English words
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	look, lamb
<i>L</i>	thick sound not in English	
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	valiant
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	noon
<i>N</i>	thick sound not in English	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	new

\* In English, in reality, the *ll* in *William*, the *l* in *valiant*, etc., etc., are pronounced exactly the same as the *l* in *law*, or in *all*.

It is the *lli* or *li*, preceding a vowel, that gets the special sound. So, too, with the *n* in *oxen*, *Newry*, etc.



§ 49. In many parts of Ireland

t	broad	is always sounded like our symbol	L
t	slender	"	l
n	broad	"	N
n	slender	"	n

We recommend to private students this simple method of pronunciation in preference to the following more elaborate rule, which is followed in Connaught Irish :

§ 50. (A.) Between vowels, single t and n are pronounced as in English; as mála (maul-a'), a bag; mílín (mil'ish), sweet; úna (oo'-na), Una; minic (min'ik), often. At the end of words, single t and n, preceded by a vowel, are also pronounced as in English; as, bán (baun), white-haired; apat (os'-al), an ass. Single t and n, when next any of the gutturals, s, c, or the labials, b, f, p, are like English l, n; as, otc (ülk), bad; b'lar (blos), taste.

(B.) In the beginning of words,

t	broad	is pronounced	L
t	slender	"	l
n	broad	"	N
n	slender	"	n

(C.)

tt	broad	is always pronounced	L
tt	slender	"	l
nn	broad	"	N
nn	slender	"	n

(D.) When next o, u, t, l, m, n, r (the consonants in "don't let me stir"), t and n, if broad, are pronounced L, N; if slender, l, n.

§ 51. The student should not be discouraged by the rich variety of sounds for two characters. It may be borne in mind (1) that words involving these letters will be perfectly understood, even if each t and n is pronounced with the ordinary English sound; (2) that in many districts the people have simplified the pronunciation, as noted above

in § 49; and (3) that, by a careful reference to our table of sounds, the student will soon learn by practice the sound to be given to t and n in each particular case. We give, for practice, some words for pronunciation.

L sounds. lās (Log), loś (Lüg), rlán (sLaun), otún (dhLoon), ctú (thLoo).

l sounds. lín (leen), rlím sh'cem), ritte (fil'-e).

N sounds. núr (Noes), rnas (sNog), Nóra (Nör'ä), Nora.

n sounds. Finne (fin'-ë), binne (bin'-ë). ní (nee).

§ 52. VOCABULARY.

batta (boL'-ä), a wall	lá (Lau), a day
(palla, Munster)	lán (Laun), full
bán (baun), white-haired	mítir (mil'-ish), sweet
capall (kop'-äL), a horse	ná (Nau), not
Conn (kūN), Conn	rlán (sLaun), well, healthy
fan (fon), wait, stay	rotar (sül'-äs), light
glan (glon), clean	

§ 53. ná is the negative particle to be used with the imperative mood; as rās an rotar, leave the light; ná rās mé, do not leave me.

§ 54. Dún an dorar. Fan, ná dún an dorar rór. Ná fan as an dorar. Ná rās an mála lán as an dorar. Acá ról mór as an tobair. Acá an tobair glan. Acá Conn bán, asur acá aré ós. Acá aré asur Conn as an dún. Acá mé rlán. Acá an capall ós. Acá rotar as an dorar.



§ 55. The day is long. The day is hot. The day is soft. There is a light on the door. Leave the light at the door. You are tall, and he is white-haired. The wall is high. There are a wall and a high hedge at the well. There is a high wall on the fort. Leave the horse at the well. The well is full. He is young and healthy. Do not stay at the door.

§ 56. EXERCISE VI.

blar (blos), taste	Spánáir (graun'-aurdh), Granard
bhris (brish), verb, break	laS (Log), weak
oúnta (dhooN'-thá), closed, shut	mot (múl), verb, praise

§ 57. Atá mé laS, atá tú laS, atá an capall laS. Fás an doras oúnta fóir, ná bhris an slar móir an an doras. Atá capall móir aS an tobair. Atá an báir an tír. Fás an báir an an tír fóir. Atá mé aS Spánáir fóir.

§ 58. Do not praise me. Do not praise Conn yet. Conn is young. The door on the fort is closed. The boat is clean. The field is green yet. Conn is at Granard yet. Praise the country—do not leave the country.

EXERCISE VII.

§ 59. As we have seen, the Irish word corresponding to *am, art, is, are, is* atá. The negative form, corresponding to *am not, art not, is not, are not, is* níl (*neel*). Examples: níl mé móir. I am not big; níl

tá ós, you are not young; níl ré, níl sí, he is not, she is not. Níl Art aSúr Conn aS an tobair, Art and Conn are not at the well. This word níl is a shorter form of ní fuit, as we shall see.

§ 60. In sentences like atá Art aSúr Conn ós, Art and Conn *are* young, it will be noted that, as in English, the adjective does not take any special form. In many other languages, the adjective would be in the plural, agreeing with the two subjects of the sentence. So in the sentence atá na fíir (fir) ós, the men are young, the adjective ós does not take any new form, although the subject is plural. This is true only of adjectives *after* the verb "to be."

§ 61. Another use of the preposition aS, at. The English phrases, "I am going, I am growing," etc., were formerly sometimes written and pronounced "I am a' going," etc. This was a shorter form of "I am at going." In Irish, aS, at, is always used in translating the present participle; as atá mé aS out, I am going; atá Conn aS fáir, Conn is growing.

In the spoken language, S of aS is always omitted before consonants; as, a' fáir (á faus). The phrase aS out (*Munster*, a out) is pronounced very exceptionally in the North and West as if aS 'ul (á gul). Before words commencing with a slender vowel, the S of aS is pronounced slender, and indeed aS is usually written:

aS imíre (ég-im'irr), playing.



## § 62. VOCABULARY.

oo (dhū). *preposition*, níl (neel), am not,  
to. art not, is not, are  
\*oo'n (dhún) = oo an not.  
to the. ó (ō), from.  
out (dhul), going. ó'n, from the.  
fár (faus), growing. olann (ül'-ăN), wool.

\* See below, § 114. Besides oo, oo'n, there are other words and phrases for "to," "towards," etc.; such as cum, éuis or aig (eg) (a very common word), go trí, etc.

[In the spoken language oo'n is now used to express motion only in a few stereotyped phrases like a5 out oo'n Daingean, going to Dingle; a5 out oo'n Róim, going to Rome; ó Doipe oo'n tshat bán, from Derry to Strabane, &c. In all such cases it is pronounced 'on.]

§ 63. FÁS AN BÁT AR AN TÍR FÓR. Níl AN BÁT AR AN TÍR; AÍT AN BÁT A5 AN TOBAR. Níl AN LÁ TE. Níl AN TOBAR TÍM. Níl AN CAPALL MÓR. NÁ FAN A5 AN DOIR, AÍT MÉ A5 OUT Ó'N DOIR OO'N TOBAR. AÍT MÉ A5 OUT OO'N DÚN ÁRÓ. AÍT BALLA MÓR, ÁRÓ A5 AN DÚN. AÍT CONN Ó5, A5UR AÍT RÉ A5 FÁR FÓR.

§ 64. I am not going from the fort yet; I am not going to the well. The day is hot. I am not hot. The field is not green. You are not at Granard. The horse is going to the well. Leave the wool on the stool. The wool is white (bán). Una is young, she is tall, and she is not weak. Nora is weak yet, she is growing.

## THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS C AND 5.

We think it better to defer the study of these sounds until we have spoken of combinations of vowels.

## EXERCISE VIII.

§ 65. There are two things which make the spoken language of Ulster and Munster different from that of the west of Ireland. These two points of difference are (1) the syllable to be accented, and (2) the pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 66. We have already stated, in § 22, that in words of two syllables the first syllable is the one to be accented, and many examples have been given. In this and the following lessons we shall, until further notice, speak only of words of two syllables.

§ 67. Looking over Irish words, we shall find they can be divided into two classes, simple words, and words formed from simple words by the addition of a termination. For instance, áro, *high*, is a simple word; ároán (aurdh'-aun), a *height*, a *hill*, is formed from áro, by adding the termination -an.

§ 68. Simple words are accented on the same syllable in every part of Ireland; compound words are not.

§ 69. The most common terminations of compound words are -óg and -in, which have a diminutive force; and -án, which in some words has a diminutive force, and in others has a different meaning. In Munster Irish, all these terminations, and many others, are accented. In Ulster, on the contrary, the tendency is not only to accent the



first syllable as in Connaught, but also to shorten unduly the vowel sound of the last syllable.

§ 70. EXAMPLES :

	Conn.	Ulster	Munster
bradá, a salmon	brodh'- aun	brodh'- an	brodh'- aun'
capán, a path	kos'-aun	kos'-an	kos-aun'
urá, a floor	ur'-Laur	ur'-Lar	ur-Laur'

§ 71. Even in Connaught, a few words are pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The commonest of these are arán (or-aun', in Ulster, ar'-an), bread, and Tomás (thum-aus', in Ulster, thom'-as), Thomas. The accentuation of ará has been already noted. Some words adopted from foreign languages have retained the foreign accentuation; as, tobac (thüb-ok'), tobacco.

§ 72. Ará bradá mór ar an tír. Níl bradá ar an tír. Fás an bradá ar an urá. Urá glan. Ná fás an ról ar an urá. Ará capán as out ó'n dorar oo'n tobac. Fás an cú as an dorar. Ná fan as an dorar. Ará arán ar an urá.

§ 73. The path is clean (and) dry. The path is not dry; the path is soft yet. The well is full. Do not leave the salmon on the stool. The salmon is clean. A fresh salmon. The hound is young; he is growing yet. The hound is at the well. Fresh sweet bread. Thomas is going to the well. Do not leave the tobacco on the floor.

EXERCISE IX.

We now come to the Ulster and Munster pronunciation of the vowels.

§ 74. In Ulster the vowels *a* and *o* are sounded peculiarly, thus:—

*a* is sounded like *aa* in phonetic key

<i>a</i>	"	"	<i>a</i>	"	"
<i>ó</i>	"	"	<i>au</i>	"	"
<i>o</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"	"

EXAMPLES :

Bá, baadh), mála (maal'-ä), glar (glos), ará (as'-äl), ós (aug), fós (faus), dorar (dhor'-äs), gort (gorth).

The Word	Meaning	Is pronounced in		
		Conn.	Munster	Ulster
arad	hill	aurdh'- aun	aurdh'- aun'	aardh'-an
mórán	much	mör'-aun	mör-aun'	mör'-an
uróg	thumb	ürdh'-ög	ürdh-ög'	ördh'-og
cúilín	little church	ki'-een	ki'-een'	ki'-in

§ 75. PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS IN MUNSTER.

In Munster the vowels in words of two or more syllables are pronounced regularly; as, folla (fol'-ä), capall (kop'-äl), ime (im'-ä), of butter. It is only in monosyllables (and, to a very slight extent, in words formed from these monosyllables) that any irregularity of pronunciation occurs. The irregularity consists in the fact, that in monosyllables containing *a*, *i*,



o, short, before *u*, *nn*, or before *m*, the vowel is lengthened in sound.

§ 76. This lengthening of vowels is noticeable from Waterford (where the lengthened vowels have a very peculiar sound) up to Galway, where the lengthening is much less marked. Curiously enough, the same lengthening is to be noticed at the opposite extreme of the Gaelic-speaking district, the north and north-west of Scotland.

§ 77. In all districts there is a perceptible lengthening of vowel sounds before *-u*, *-nn*, *-nn* at the end of *mono*-syllables. Thus, the vowel sounds in *míll*, *pin*, *con* are everywhere longer than those in *mí* (*like* *mí* in *míll*), *pín* (*like* *shín* in *shín*), *con* (*like* *car* in *curt*). Compare the vowel sounds in the English words *weld*, *welt*; *curd*, *cut*; *grand*, *grant*.

§ 78. What the effect of the Munster lengthening of the vowel sounds is, can be seen from the following table. We do not pretend to give all the shades of pronunciation of various parts of Munster.

The word	Is pronounced in		
	Connaught	W. Munst.	E. Munster
<i>míll</i>	<i>moL</i>	<i>mouL</i>	<i>ma'-ouL</i>
<i>vóll</i>	<i>dhoL</i>	<i>dhouL</i>	<i>dha'-ouL</i>
<i>am</i>	<i>om</i>	<i>oum</i>	<i>a'-oum</i>
<i>cpánn</i>	<i>kroN</i>	<i>krouN</i>	<i>kra'-ouN</i>
<i>im</i>	<i>im</i>	<i>eem</i>	<i>eim</i>
<i>míll</i>	<i>míll</i>	<i>meel</i>	<i>teíl</i>
<i>cínn</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>keen</i>	<i>keing</i>
<i>óinn</i>	<i>bín</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>being</i>
<i>poll</i>	<i>pōL</i>		<i>pouL</i>
<i>cpom</i>	<i>thrūm</i>		<i>throum</i>
<i>voonn</i>	<i>dhūN</i>		<i>dhouN</i>

§ 79. In the phonetic key will be found the sounds to be given to "ou" and "ei." The East Munster *a-ou* is pronounced rapidly. Sometimes the sound of *oo* is given in Munster to "o"; as, *anonn*, over (in Conn. *án-úN*; in *Munster*, *án-ooN*), as, *as*, *as* *voul* *anonn*, going over.

§ 80. We can now introduce many familiar words involving these prolonged vowel sounds. In the table on preceding page, § 78, we have given the pronunciation of some, viz. :—

<i>am</i> , time	<i>im</i> , butter
<i>binn</i> , sweet	<i>míll</i> , slow
<i>cpánn</i> , a tree	<i>míll</i> , destroy
<i>vóll</i> , blind	<i>poll</i> , a hole
<i>voonn</i> , brown-halred	<i>cpom</i> , heavy

§ 81. *míll* = sweet to taste; *binn* = sweet to hear.

§ 82. *Atá* *blar míll* *ar an im úr*. *Atá* *ar* *os* *asur atá ré vóll*. *Atá* *poll mór* *as an vún*. *Atá cpánn mór* *as páp ar an árván*. *Atá an capall míll*. *Atá an mála cpom*, *níl an mála lán fóp*. *Ná míll an balla áro*. *Níl Conn bán*, *atá ré voonn*. *Atá Tomár* *as an tobap*, *asur atá úna* *as vól anonn vo'n tobap*. *Níl ar* *cpom*, *atá ré os asur las fóp*.

§ 83. Leave bread and butter on the stool. Do not praise a slow horse. There is a large, green tree at the well. Conn is blind; Art is not blind. The boat is long and heavy. The tree is not green yet; the tree is dry. There is no bread on the floor. The heavy boat is on the land. Do not break the heavy lock; leave the door closed. Leave the heavy bag on the floor.



## EXERCISE X.

§ 84. Other examples of Munster pronunciation:—

	Conn.	Munster
cam, crooked	kóm	koum
Cill-dara, Kildare	kiZ-dhor'-ä	keeZ-dhor'-ä
fonn, air of song	fün	fouN
gan, scarce	gón	gouN
lunn, a pool	lün	leeng
tinn, sick	tün	teen, teing

§ 85. The sounding of é as ú, sometimes heard in Munster, is to be avoided; as, Nóra (Noor'-ä), móra (moor), nó (Noo).

§ 86. bí is the imperative mood, second person singular, of the verb, "to be;" as, ná bí mall, do not be late.

§ 87. óán (dhaun), ród (rōdh), a  
a poem road  
long (Lūng), a rinn (shin), we  
ship ór (ōr), gold

§ 88. Níl tú aZ Cill-dara, atá tú aZ  
shánáro fóp. atá mé tinn, laZ. atá an  
báó móp, tnom, ar an linn. atá long ar  
an típ. Níl long ar an típ, atá báó móp  
ar an típ, aZur atá an báó úp ar an linn  
fóp. atá im úp gan. atá rinn aZ out  
oo'n tobap, fás polap aZ an doap. atá  
an cpann móp, aZ an linn, glap fóp. Níl  
tú óZ, atá rinn óZ fóp. atá an cpann  
cam. Cpann móp, cam. atá rinn mall.  
atá fonn binn ar an óán. atá an glap  
tnom. Ná bí mall, ná fan aZ an óun áro.  
atá an óán úp. atá an fonn úp binn.  
atá an ród cam. Níl tú ar an ród fóp.

§ 89. There is a green tree at Kildare.  
Do not leave the heavy boat on the land.

The ship is new. A new ship is going.  
Thomas and Art are sick yet. Thomas is  
not sick. Gold is scarce. There is gold at  
the fort. We are not warm yet. There is  
a sweet taste on the fresh bread. The  
young tree is growing yet. There is not a  
sweet air on the long poem. The poem is  
not long. The wall is high. The ship is  
not heavy; the boat is full and heavy.  
There is a heavy lock on the high door.  
You are not weak; you are young and  
healthy. Art is wearing a new coat, and  
the coat is long (and) heavy. The young  
horse is on the road.

## EXERCISE XI.

## § 90. SOUNDS OF GROUPS OF VOWELS.

In Irish, as in English, vowels are grouped together in three ways. (1.) In the word *ruin*, the *u* and *i* are pronounced separately; the *u* being pronounced distinctly, and the *i* somewhat obscurely. The same may be said of the *e* and the *a* in the word *real*. (2.) In the word *round* the sounds of *e* and *u* melt into each other, forming what we call a diphthong. (3.) In the word *mean*, the *ea* represents one simple vowel sound, like that of *e* in *me*. But as this one vowel sound is represented in writing by two letters, these two letters, *ea*, are called a digraph. Other digraphs are *ai* in *main*, *ou* in *through*, *ae* in *Gaelic*, *ao* in *gaol*, *oa* in *goal*, etc. We shall now examine the vowel-groups in Irish.

§ 91. SOUNDS OF *ia* AND *ua*.

*ia* is pronounced ee-ä, almost like *ea* in *real*  
*ua* „ „ oo-ä, „ „ „ *ua* „ *truant*

Each vowel is pronounced separately,  
the second vowel being obscure.



## § 92 WORDS.

cuan (koo'-án), a harbour	Niall (nee'-ál), Niall
Diá (dee-á), God	rġian (shgee'-án), a knife.
fiat (fee'-ál), generous	riao (shee'-adh), they
ruar (foo'-ár), cold	ruar (soo'ás), up, up-
ġual (goo'-ál), coal	uan (oo'-án), a lamb

§ 93. *Atá an lá ruar, tirim. Níl an lá ruar, atá an lá te tirim. Níl Niall agus Art tinn, atá riao ós agus plán. Fás an rġian ar an reól. Atá capall agus uan ar an róo. Fás an ġual ar an uilár. Atá uan ós as an tobair. Atá an capall as dul ruar ó'n tobair do'n róo. Níl riao tinn, atá riao plán, atá rinn ós.*

§ 94. Hot bread, cold bread. Conn and Art are not at the door; they are going over to the road. God is generous. The knife is not long. There is not wool on the lamb yet. The wool is not long. A ship and a harbour. They are not young. The harbour is big. Niall is young and tall. The coal is not clean; the coal is heavy. Art and Niall are going over to the door. Una is going up to the fort. Do not leave the coal at the door.

## EXERCISE XII.

## § 95. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS EO AND IO.

Each of these diphthongs has a long sound and a short sound.

The long sounds of eo and io  
eo is sounded as (yō).  
io " " (ew).

NOTE.—In the beginning of words eo sounds like o. In many other cases, also, we can represent this sound most easily by the same symbol o.

## § 96. WORDS.

carúr (kos'-oor), a hammer	eóina (ōr'-Na), barley
ceól (k-yōl), music	inneoin (in'-ōn), an anvil
crann (see § 78), mast of ship	leór (lōr), enough
oipreós (írish'-ōg), a brier. Munster (írish'-ōg')	reól (shōl), a sail
	tós (thōg), lift, raise

§ 97. *Leór* is most often heard in the phrase *go leór* (*gū lōr*), enough.

§ 98. *Atá Conn ós go leór rōr. Atá an reól mōr. Níl an eóina as rár ar an róo. Atá an oipreós ġlar. Ná fás an báo ar an linn. Níl im go leór ar an arán rōr. Atá an ceól binn. Níl an ceól binn, níl fonn binn ar an uán. Atá oipreós as rár ar an uún. Atá an báo ar an linn. Atá an reól agus an crann ar an cíp.*

§ 99. The sail is not large. Lift up the large sail. Leave the hammer on the anvil. The anvil is heavy; the hammer is not heavy. Leave the anvil on the floor. A brier is growing at the door. The brier is long (and) crooked. The big boat is going up the harbour. A ship, a boat, a sail, a mast. There is sweet music at the well. I am going up to the well. The barley is green yet. The barley is fresh (and) sweet



## EXERCISE XIII.

§ 100. SHORT SOUND OF *í*.

Examples—*fé* (few), *í* (ewl), *deúr* (dewr), *ceú* (kewl). At the present we cannot conveniently introduce the few words containing *í* into the exercises.

§ 101. SHORT SOUNDS OF *eo* AND *iu*.

In addition to the long sounds *eo* and *iu* have a short sound. The short sound of both can be represented by (*yü*). There are only a few words containing this sound and these few words cannot be introduced at present.

§ 102. It is usual now to write *eo* and *iu* without any mark of length over the last vowel; it is to be understood therefore that *eo* and *iu* always represent the long sounds given above in § 95.

## EXERCISE XIV.

## § 103. THE DIGRAPHS IN IRISH.

For the meaning of digraph, see § 90. Some digraphs represent long vowel-sounds, and others represent short vowel-sounds.

§ 104. The long vowel-sounds are often represented by digraphs consisting of two vowels, one of which is MARKED LONG. Thus:—

*ai* is sounded like *a*, i. e., like phonetic symbol *au*

<i>ai</i>	"	"	<i>e</i>	"	"	<i>ae</i>
<i>oi</i>	"	"	<i>o</i>	"	"	<i>oe</i>
<i>ui</i>	"	"	<i>u</i>	"	"	<i>ue</i>

§ 105. As will be seen, these digraphs are formed by adding "i" to the vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*; and the sound of the vowel which is marked long is given to the whole digraph. The only difference between *ai*, *oi*, *ui* and *a*, *o*, *u*, is that the consonants which follow the *ai*, *oi*, *ui* are slender. (See § 8.) Formerly each vowel in the combinations was sounded separately; thus, *ait*, *au't*, etc., and some trace of this can yet be heard in many words.

§ 106. NOTE.—In Ulster *ai* is pronounced (*aa*), and *oi* (*au*). (See § 74.)

§ 107. Examples for pronunciation only: *faile* (*saul'-ě*), *baúr* (*baush*), *faúr* (*faush*); *caúr* (*kaesh*), *éille* (*ac'ě*), *faer* (*faer*); *próshoe* (*prósh-dě*), *cuúr* (*koosh*).

## § 108. WORDS.

<i>ait</i> , ( <i>aus</i> ), a place	<i>láirín</i> ( <i>Laud'-ir</i> ), strong
<i>cáibín</i> ( <i>kaub'-een</i> ), a "caubeen"	<i>míle</i> ( <i>meel'ě</i> ), a thousand
<i>crúircín</i> ( <i>kroosh'-keen</i> ), a pitcher	<i>móin</i> ( <i>mōn</i> ), turf
<i>faíte</i> ( <i>fau'-tě</i> ), welcome	<i>móna</i> ( <i>mōn'-ā</i> ), of turf: <i>róo</i>
<i>fóo</i> ( <i>fōdh</i> ), a sod	<i>móna</i>
<i>foláin</i> ( <i>fūl'-aun</i> ), sound, healthy, wholesome.	<i>páiríoe</i> ( <i>paush'-dě</i> ) a child
	<i>pláinte</i> ( <i>sLaun'-tě</i> ), health

§ 109. *Míle faíte. Faíte agur pláinte. Crúircín lán. Adá an ait folláin. Níl mé tinn, adá mé plán, folláin. Fás crúircín ag an tobair. Fás móin ar an uirlár. Ná fás móin ag an tobair fóo. Adá an páiríoe bán. Níl pé bán; adá pé donn. Adá an cáibín cam. Fás fóo móna ar an uirlár.*

§ 110. Art is not wearing (see § 40) a new coat. Art is strong and healthy. Do not leave a pitcher on the floor. Dry turf. The place is not wholesome. The strong horse is going to the road. She is young;

\* in Munster (*baub-ee*, *kroosh-kean'*, *fūl'-aun*).



one is not strong. The ship is strong, the boat is weak. The child is brown-haired. The place is green. The young horse is safe and sound (rlán, rolláin). Leave a sod of turf on the floor. There is not a sod of turf on the floor. Welcome. Warm day.

## EXERCISE XV.

§ 111. Other examples of the sounds of *ái, éi, ói, úi* :—

búirce (brish'-é), broken	Éirinn (aer'-in), (of or in)
cáire (kaush'-é), cheese	Ireland
láir (Laur), a mare	rúil (sool), the eye
ráite (saul'-é), salt water,	rúirce (soosh'-é), a flail
the salt sea	túinne (thoor'-né), a spinning wheel
sráid (strand), a street	

§ 112. Many proper names involve the sound of *ái*; thus, *Art*, *Flann*, give rise to the diminutives *Artagán*, *Flannagán* (little Art, Flann), hence the family names *O h-Artagáin* (ō horth'-ā-gaun), *O Flannagáin* (ō floN'-ā-gaun), literally, grandson of little Art, Flann; the forms from which the ordinary *O'Hartigan*, *O'Flanagan*, are taken.

§ 113. The preposition "with" (= "along with") is translated by *le* (le, almost like *let*); as, *atá Art le Conn*, Art is with Conn. This *le* prefixes *n* to a vowel; as, *atá Conn le h-Art* (horth), Conn is with Art.

§ 114. The preposition "to" (to a place) is translated by *go* (gū) when no article follows; as *go Sránard*, to Granard.

When a vowel follows, *n* is prefixed; as, *go h-áit*, to a place. When the article follows, *go* is never used, but *do'n* (dhūn) is used = "to the"; as, *do'n áit*, to the place. (See § 62.)

§ 115. The preposition "in" is translated by *in*; as, *in Éirinn*, in Ireland.

NOTE.—In the spoken language the *n* is pronounced as if belonging to the following words: as, *in Éirinn* (ā aer'-in).

§ 116. *Arán, im, agus cáire. Atá cáire rolláin. Atá cáire gan in Éirinn. Nil Conn O Flannagáin in Éirinn; atá ré as Cill-Úra rór. Atá an túinne ar an uirlár. Níl an túinne láir. Níl Conn as uil ó áit go h-áit, atá ré in Éirinn. Súirce agus túinne. Atá ráirce ar an uirlár. Atá an ráite láir. Nil ré as uil go Cill-Úra.*

§ 117. The wool and the spinning-wheel are at the door. Leave the wool at the spinning-wheel. The wool is soft; the wheel is broken. I am not going to the place. Stay in Ireland yet. Leave the horse and the mare at the well. Conn O'Hartigan is not in Ireland. The salt-water is not sweet. The ship and the big boat are on the salt-water, going to Ireland. I am not going to Ireland. I am going with Conn O'Finegan.



## EXERCISE XVI.

## § 118. OTHER DIGRAPHS.

ea is pronounced like é, that is, ae

éa " " á, " au

io " " í, " ee

In these, also, it will be noticed, the digraph is pronounced practically with the sound of the vowel marked long; the other vowel is hardly sounded, thus:—

féar is pronounced (faer), írleán (eesh'-laun), cíor (kees).

§ 119. NOTE 1.—éa is still occasionally spelled eu; as feur (faer), grass. In Munster, in words of one syllable, éa or eu is pronounced ee'-o; thus féar (fee'-or).

NOTE 2.—ea is used, and wrongly, in words like seap, ceap, where ea, without any mark of length, should be used. Lengthening of the vowel-sound noticed in such words is caused by the double á. (See § 77.)

NOTE 3.—We would advise learners always to pronounce ío like í or ee, and éa like é, or ae. In old Irish we always find fín, wine; féar, grass. In many monosyllables ío is yet pronounced ee'-ú; as cion (fee'-ún), wine.

§ 120. Céad míle fáilte! a hundred thousand welcomes! This popular phrase is seldom, if ever, seen properly spelled.

## § 121

céad (kaedh), a hundred	léana, (lae'-ná), a meadow
oíol (deel), verb, sell	Séamur (shae'-mäs), James
féar (faer), grass	fíoda (sheedh'-ä), silk
fíon (feen), wine	fíor (shces), downwards
leán (leen), verb, fill	
leán " noun, flag	

§ 122. Céad míle fáilte go h-Éirinn fáilte agus pláinte. Níl an cíor pólláin acá an féar tinnim. Lá te. Níl an lá te, níl an féar tinnim fóir. Acá Nóra agus Úna ag dul fíor do'n tobair. Séamur, Art, Flann, Conn. Ná oíol an léin ós fóir. Oíol an olann agus oíol an líon in Éirinn. Acá an líon glan agus bog. Olann, líon, agus fíoda. Acá an léin agus an capall ós an léana. Níl an léana glar fóir, acá an féar tinnim.

§ 123. The wine is strong. The strong wine is not wholesome. The child is not strong, he is sick (and) weak. The well is not clean; leave a pitcher at the well. James and Art are not in Ireland. Leave the horse and the mare at the meadow. A tall man. Long grass. The grass is long and heavy. The man is going down to Granard with the young horse. Sell the spinning-wheel: do not sell the wool yet. The meadow is heavy.

## EXERCISE XVII.

## § 124. OTHER DIGRAPHS: ae AND ao.

ae } are pronounced like ae in Gaelic.  
ao }

Thus: lae (Lae), aon (aen).

§ 125. In Connaught ao is pronounced (ee). This is really the pronunciation of aoi. In Ulster ao is pronounced like German ö. In words of one syllable, ao is often pronounced ae'-ú; in Connaught, ee'-ú; as, aol (ae'-ül, ee'-ül), lime. We would advise learners to pronounce ao like ae, always.

§ 126. "In the" is not translated by in an, but by in ran (in sän), now always



spelled *inr an*; *as, inr an áit* (*ins an as*),  
in the place; in *áit*, in a place.

## § 127.

1 aep (aer), air	3 daop (dhaer),	} in price
2 aol (ael), lime	dear	
4 aopta (aes-thä),	4 paop (saer),	
aged	cheap	
5 éan (aen), a bird	6 rgeat (shgae), a	
	story, news	

## § 128. LOCAL: Connaught

1. ee'-äi	Munster ae'-äi
2. ees'-thä	—
3. dhee'-är	dhae'-är
4. see'-är	sae'-är
5. ae'-än	ee'-on
6. shgae'-äi	shgee'-oi

§ 129. *Átá an capall paop. Níl an léir paop, átá rí daop. Átá an olann paop inr an áit, átá an píoda daop in Éirinn. Níl Séamair inr an dún, átá pé ag dul ríor do'n léana. Átá aol ar an dún, agus átá an dún arís. Níl Conn óg, átá pé aopta. Éan agus uan. Átá an píod ag dul ó'n áit go Cill-dara.*

§ 130. There is a young bird at the door. Conn is young and James is aged. The field is dear. Do not sell the dear horse in Ireland. James O'Hartigan is not in Ireland. He is not in the place. Leave the horse in the meadow yet. There is wholesome air in Ireland. Wholesome air; fresh bread. Welcome to the place.

## EXERCISE XVIII.

## § 131. SUMMARY OF PRECEDING SECTIONS GO TO 130.

1. *á, uá.* Each vowel pronounced separately; *á* as *ee'-ä* *uá* as *ee'-ä*.

- eo* pronounced *yó*; *iu* pronounced *ew*. In a few words *eo* and *iu* are short, like *yü* or *you* in "young."
- Digraphs with one vowel marked long: *ái, éi, ói, úi, éá, eá, ía.* Give the whole digraph the sound of the vowel marked long; the other vowel is scarcely heard.
- ae* and *eo* are both pronounced like *as* in *Galle*.
- Most of the digraphs were formerly pronounced, like *á* and *uá*, with the two vowel sounds distinctly audible; traces of this are yet heard; see §§ 125, 128.

## EXERCISE XIX.

## § 132. DIGRAPHS REPRESENTING THE SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS.

ái	} are pronounced like a in bat
eá	
eí	
oí	
uí	
oi	} " " e in let
io	
ui	} " " i in hit

N.B.—This must be learned by heart, as it is of the greatest importance.

## § 133. WORDS.

*bean* (*ban*), a woman *reamróg* (*sham'-róg*),  
*Doine* (*dher'-è*), Derry a shamrock  
*feap* (*far*), a man *reamróg* (*sham'-róg*, in Munster)  
*geat* (*gal*), bright  
*lean* (*lan*), follow *rean* (*shan*), old  
*leat* (*lath*), with-thee *feap* (*shas*), verb.  
*leir* (*lesh*), with-him stand  
*peapap* (*padh'-är*),  
Peter

§ 134. Words like *leat* (with-thee), *leir* (with-him), are called prepositional pronouns.

§ 135. *Ná lean an capall ar an píod.*



atá fearán ag dul go Doine; agus níl mé ag dul leis. Atá an fear sean, la. Seaf ag an doiar. Níl tú sean fóir; atá tú ós agus plán. Atá bean agus fear ag an doiar. Fás an túinne ag an úin. Fás an capall ag an tobair, níl pé ag dul go Cill-dara. Lean an capall ós do'n ró. Fáilte go Doine.

§ 136. Follow me; do not follow Peter. The day is bright (and) dry, and I am going with you to Derry. Follow the man on the road. Do not stand on the road. A clean road and a dry path. There is a shamrock growing at the well. I am not going with Peter; I am going with you to Granard. The road is not clean and the path is not dry. Conn is going to Granard, and there is a young man going with him. Art is going, with a young horse, to Kildare, to Derry, to Granard.

## EXERCISE XX.

[Before reading this Lesson study again the table on preceding page, § 132.]

§ 137. Stán leat (sLaun lath), safety with you, good-bye.

ná bac leis (Nau bok lesh), do not meddle with it, never mind it.

## § 138. WORDS.

álunn (aul'-in),	gear (gaer), sharp
beautiful	teine (ten'-ë), fire
deaf (das), pretty	uite (il'-ë), all, whole
eite (el'-ë), other	uirge (ish-gë), water

§ 139. Notice the position of the words—

an tír eite, the other country.

an tír uite, the whole country.

§ 140. Atá an fear donn. Níl Tomár donn, atá an fear eite donn. Atá capall ar an ró. Atá an tír uite glar agus úr. Atá an tír álunn. Bean ós álunn atá báo móir álunn ar an linn. Uirge te. Atá long úr álunn ar an uirge. Atá teine ar an uirlár. Ná fás an teine ar an uirlár. Díol an capall inr an áit eite.

§ 141. Una and Nora are going with you to Kildare. Do not stand on the floor, stand at the door. I am going to another country—good-bye. Conn and another man are on the road. Conn is not big; Art is big. Una is white-haired, Conn is brown-haired. The ship is beautiful, she is high and long. The fire is hot. There is water in the well.

## EXERCISE XXI.

§ 142. The digraphs when obscure.

In simple words of two syllables (that is, words not formed from others by adding a termination) the first syllable is the one accented, as we have seen already; as, capall (kop'-äl), a horse. The vowel sound of the last syllable is then usually obscure (compare the sound of *ai* in *Britain*), as we have already seen, and this is true when that vowel sound is represented by any of the digraphs given in § 132.



Thus—

The word	Meaning	Is not sounded	But
carraig	rock	kor'-ag	kor'-äg
Conall	of Conall	kün'-al	kon'-äl'
forraig	open (thou)	fusk-al	fusk-äl
obair	work	üb'ar	üb'er

To a reader of English the real sound of these words would be fairly well represented by spelling them *korrig*, *fuskil*, *ubbir*, etc.

§ 143.

*Uaine* (dhin'-ë), a person (man or woman)  
*Duuro* (dbrid), close, shut (Con. and Ulst.)  
*O Conall* (ö kün'äl'), *O'Connell*  
*O floinn* (ö flënn), *O'Flynn*  
*as obair*, at work, working

§ 144. *Forraig an doras mór, agus ón an doras eile. Nà forraig an doras fóir. Atá Conn O floinn agus uaine eile as an doras, agus atá an doras dúnta. Atá an obair tnom. Carraig áir. Atá carraig áir luinn as an tobair. Atá an fear ós as obair. Atá peadar fear, agus atá an uaine eile tinn. Atá carraig as an linn. Uirge, unn, báo, long.*

§ 145. *Art O'Connell is going to Granard, and Patrick is going with him. Patrick is not going to another country; he is sick. He is not sick; he is working on the road to Derry. There is a rock at the well, and there is a tree growing at the door. There is a fire on the road. Close the door; the day is cold. Good-bye. The knife is sharp.*

## EXERCISE XXII.

## § 146. WORDS.

<i>Máire</i> (maur'-ë), <i>Mary</i>	<i>William</i> (ll'-ee'-am), <i>William</i>	<i>Munster</i>
<i>roir</i> , between	<i>ld'-ir</i>	<i>ld'-ir'</i>
<i>Oileán</i> , an island	<i>el'-aun</i>	<i>el'-aun</i>
<i>Rioból</i> , a barn	<i>shgib'-ól</i>	<i>shgib'-ól'</i>

§ 147. *Inn an Oileán úr*, "in the New Island," is often said for "in America"; also in *Amériocá* (am-er'-i-kau).

§ 148. *Anoir* (a-nish'), now, has the accent on the last syllable.

§ 149. *Atá Máire agus obair as an túrme. Níl Máire as an doras, atá sí as dul fóir do'n tobair. Atá an báo mór as dul do'n oileán eile. Níl peadar in Éirinn anoir, atá sé inn an Oileán úr, agus atá Conn agus Art leir. Níl an long as an oileán, atá sí in Éirinn. Níl sí in Éirinn fóir, atá sí ar an ráite. Atá fion raor agus fion daor in Éirinn, agus inn an Oileán úr: atá an fion raor inn an tír eile.*

§ 150. *Nora and Mary are at the well; Mary is going down to the meadow with a pitcher, and Nora is at the barn. The grass is dry and heavy. The fresh grass is heavy yet; the dry grass is not heavy now. There is dry turf in the barn. Art is on the road now; he is not going to Kildare yet. James is going to America, and Nora is going with him. I am not going with you to the island. The salt-sea (ráite) is between Ireland and America. There is a long road between Kildare and Derry. Mary is not working now; the spinning-*



wheel is old and broken; the work is heavy, and Mary is not strong. William is not sick now; he is well (and) strong.

## EXERCISE XXIII.

§ 151. The pronunciation of the digraphs, as indicated in § 132, may be followed in all cases; but the popular spoken language, in some cases, retains an older pronunciation. Thus, *io* is now pronounced like *i* short; as, *fiop* (fis), *knowledge*; *fiop* (fis), *a fort*; but in *liom* (*fim*, *li-vim*), *with me*, as usually pronounced, we can yet hear the older pronunciation (*lee-üm*), where both the *i* and the *o* are sounded. In the following list the *io* may be pronounced *i* short by students who have no opportunity of hearing Irish spoken.

## § 152. WORDS.

*iolap* (ül-ar), an eagle      *fiopa* (shüp'-a), a shop  
*iomairne* (üm-är-ë), a ridge      *fioc* (shük), frost  
*iomairca* (üm-ark-a), too much  
*Caí* (thor), come (thou); an *iomairca*, too much

§ 153. *Dún*, a fort, means usually a stone building; *liop*, a mound of earth, generally of circular form. *fiopa*, the word in general use for "shop," is borrowed from the English word.

§ 154. *Acá an lá te. Níl an lá te, acá fioc ar an ród. Acá Tomár as an fiopa, asur acá ar leir. Acá Peardar as out go Cill-Dara, asur níl Conn as out leir; acá ré tinn. Acá an fear eile as out liom go Sránáir. Acá fioc ar an uirse, as an tobar. Acá an tobar mór tuim, asur acá an tobar eile lán. Acá fioc bán ar an liop. Iolap mór álunn. Acá an tóin deap. Acá fear as fár ar an iomairne. Acá an iomairca uirse in ar tobar.*

§ 155. The large fort is old; the other fort is not old. The whole field is green, and the hedge is not green yet. Come with me to Derry. I am not going with you to Derry; I am going with you to Granard. Leave the young horse on the road, and come with me. The path is clean (and) dry; there is water on the road. All the road is not clean. Come on the other road. There is an eagle in the high fort; he is large and beautiful.

## EXERCISE XXIV.

§ 156. We have seen in §§ 75-78, how the short vowels are lengthened in Munster before double consonants. The short vowel-sounds represented by the digraphs in § 132, are lengthened in the same way by Munster speakers. Thus:—

*ea* is pronounced e-ou or almost yoo  
*io* " " i-oo " yoo  
*ai* } in some parts of Munster all  
*oi* } these are pronounced like (ei);  
*ui* } as a rule, however, *ui* is pro-  
*ei* } nounced *ui*, that is (ee).

## § 157. WORDS.

	Conn.	Munster
<i>aitl</i> , a cliff	* <i>ai</i>	<i>ei</i>
<i>aimriú</i> , weather	<i>am</i> '-shir	<i>eim</i> '-shir
<i>ceann</i> , a head	<i>kaN</i>	<i>k-youN</i>
<i>fionn</i> , fair (haired)	<i>fi-N</i>	<i>f-yooN</i>
<i>moitl</i> , delay	<i>mwel</i>	<i>mw-ei</i>
<i>ruim</i> , heed	<i>sim</i>	<i>seem</i>

\* Like *ai* of valiant.



cóirte (kōsh'-tē), a coach.  
 captao (kor'-bādh), a coach; a better word.  
 rṡilling (sgil'-ing), a shilling.  
 cair (thash), soft, damp.

§ 158. Lá tṡim. Níl an lá tṡim, atá an lá cair ḡsur bog. Níl an ainmṡir tṡim anoir. Níl pḡarar donn, níl ré bán, atá ré fionn. Atá Niall O Druain ar an aill, ḡsur atá an long ar an ráite ḡs out go tṡir eile. Atá an aill aró—ná rear ar an aill; rear ar an tóin. Níl an rṡian cam. Níl cṡann ḡs páp ar an aill. Níl an cóirte láirṡir go leor.

§ 159. There is a fair-haired man at the door now. The coach is broken down on the road to Derry. Mary and Nora are not going to America; they are going to another country. The weather is broken. The high coach is in the barn. There is a knife in the bag. The lock is not in the door now. Fionn is generous.

## EXERCISE XXV.

## § 160. COMBINATION OF THREE VOWELS

A.	aoi	is sounded like ee	
B.	eoi	"	eo
	iaí	"	ia
	iuí	"	iu
	uaí	"	ua

It is obvious that as these differ from ao, eo, ia, iu, ua, in having i added, the following consonant will have its slender sound.

## § 161. WORDS.

ciuin (kewn), calm,	ḡḡar (gaer), sharp
quiet	lṡir (lil-ir),
ḡar (das), pretty	letter
ḡreotṡin (ḡrōl'een),	Seon (shōn), John
a wren	Seoinín (shōn'-een),
Seoin (ḡn), John	little John
ruair (foo'-er), found	uaim (oo'-ēm), from
got	me

Seoin is the oldest form of the Irish for John; hence MacSeoin, MacKeon, Johnson.

Seoin is a later form; hence, the diminutive Seoinín—Jackeen.

§ 162. Dia, God, used in many phrases. Dia tṡuit (dee'-a dhi'), God to thee, God save you; a short popular salutation. Dia linn (dee-a lin), God with us—said after sneezing.

§ 164. Dia tṡuit, a Nóra; atá an lá fuar anoir. Atá Niall ḡsur pḡarar ḡs out rṡor do'n tobair, atá iolar mór ar an tóin anoir. Atá iolar, ḡsur éan mór eile, ar an tóin. Fḡs an rṡian eile ar an tṡirne. Atá Niall rear, níl ré láirṡir anoir. Atá capall, arat, láirṡ, uan, iolar ḡsur éan eile inṡ an léana. Atá Dia láirṡir. Níl an rṡian ḡarṡ. Slán teat!

§ 165. The knife is not old; the knife is clean (and) sharp. There is not a boat on the salt-sea (ráite)—they are going to another place. The knife is cheap.



Cold water. There is cold water in the well. Peter and Niall are not at Kildare now; they are in another place. Leave bread and butter in the bag. There is a wren at the door. The place is cold (and) wholesome. There is a young bird on the water. The man is generous. God is generous.

## EXERCISE XXVI.

§ 166. "Died" is usually translated by *fuair báir*, got death; as, *fuair an fear báir i nÉirinn*, the man died in Ireland.

"Mr." is usually translated by *Mac Uí*, as *Mac Uí Néill*, Mr. O'Neill.

Rivers: *Dóinn* (bōn), Boyne; *Laoi* (Lee), Lee; *Sionainn* (shin'-ān), Shannon; *Suir* (shewr), Suir.

Places: *Rof-Comáin* (rūs kŭm'-aun), Roscommon; *Tiobhruio Árann* (tíbríú aur'-ān), Tipperary (*literally*, the Well of Ara); *Tuam* (thoo'-ēm), Tuam.

Persons: *Ó Brian* (brēe'-ān), Brian, Bernard; *O Ó Brian* (ō brēe'-ān), O'Brien; *O Rian* (ō rec'-ān), O'Ryan.

167. *Atá an báir mór, trom; atá an lá ce, ciun; tóg fuair an feol mór anoir. Níl an feol ar an tír. Fuair mé an feol ar an oileán. Atá báir fear ar an Laoi. Sionainn agus Suir. Fuair an fear eile báir m Éirinn.*

§ 168. Niall O'Brien is going to Tipperary; he got a horse from Art O'Neill.

The road to Tuam is long. From Roscommon to Derry. Boyne, Suir, Lee, Shannon. The day is calm now. He got a letter from John O'Brien. Brian O'Ryan is not going to Tipperary now; he is going to Roscommon. The big boat is better than the other boat.

## EXERCISE XXVII.

§ 169. We have now to speak a little more in detail of a few of the consonantal sounds which we have not yet treated fully.

## § 170. SOUNDS OF C.

In the very beginning (§ 2) we stated that c is sounded like the English k, and is never soft like c in cell, cess, etc. In the phonetic key the student may also see—

The symbol	sounds like	in the word
K	k	looking
<i>k</i>	k	liking

This, no doubt, will appear very unmeaning to many of our students. But if close attention be paid to the pronunciation of the two words "looking" and "liking," it will be noticed that the termination *king* is not pronounced in exactly the same way in both. The "king" of "liking" is "k-ying"; while the "king" of "looking" has no "y" sound after the k. We represent the k of "looking" by capital K, and the k of "liking" by italic *k*. But these signs will not be always needed, for, in most words, the ordinary k will convey the correct sound to the reader. To give some familiar examples, we in Ireland usually pronounce the words "car," "card," etc., with the *i* sound; our pronunciation of these words might be represented according to our phonetic system by *kaar* (=k-yaar), *kaard* (=k-yaard).



§ 171. Then to apply this to the Irish alphabet, we may say—

	<i>Symbol</i>	
c broad (see § 8) is sounded like K	<i>K</i>	
c slender       "       "       "	<i>k</i>	

§ 172. We shall have no difficulty in pronouncing the K or c broad sound except before the sounds represented by our phonetic symbols a, aa; e, ae; i, ee. It is only in Ulster that the sound K is followed by aa (the sound given in Ulster to á or ái).

### § 173. EXAMPLES :

#### C BROAD.

The word	sounds like	in English;	or, key-word
CAOI	-ky	lucky	(Kee)
CUING	-king	looking	(King)
COIN	-ker	looker	(Ker)
CAON	-kain-	Knock-ainy	(Kaen)
CAIU	-kall-	Knock-allion	(Kal)

#### C SLENDER.

CI	-ky	sticky	(kee)
CING	-king	liking	(king)
CEIN	-ker	looker	(ker)
CÉ	cane	caning	(kaen)
CEAT	cal	calton	(kal)

§ 175. If we were to carry out strictly our phonetic scheme, the last five words would be represented by *kee*, *king*, *ker*, *kaen*, *kal*; but the key-words which we have given represent to us in Ireland the correct sound of the above words.

§ 176. Here we may remark, as many of our students have already noticed for themselves, that the italicised symbols, *k*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, all represent sounds which are merely a rapid pronunciation of *ky*, *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ry*, *ty*. Thus, words involving these sounds can be represented phonetically in two ways.

The sound of—

CIUN	is represented by	kewn	or	k-yoon
CIUN	"	dewn	"	d-yoon
LIUN	"	lewn	"	l-yoon
NIUN	"	newn	"	n-yoor
BREAR	"	bras	"	br-yass
TEAR	"	tas	"	t-yas

### § 177. WORDS.

CAITIN (Kol'-een), a girl.

\*CAIU (Kol), lose.

\*CAITTE (Kol'-tē), lost.

CAOIN (Keen), verb, lament, mourn,  
"keen."

CAORA (Kaer'ā), a sheep. (Connaught,  
Keer'a.)

\*CAIRLEÁN (Kosh'-laun), a castle.

\*COIU (Kel), a wood.

COIN (Ker), a crime.

COINCE (Ker'-kē), oats.

CUIPLE (Kush'-lē), a vein.

CUIN (Kir), verb, put, place.

EOINA (ōr'Nā), barley.

LOM (Lūm; Munster, Loum), bare.

O CUINN (ō Kin), O'Quinn.

RIOR (shees), downwards; RUAR (soo'-ās),  
upwards.

EPANN, a tree; *also*, the mast of a vessel  
REAR (shas), a seat, bench.

§ 178. ΔΑ ΔΑ CAORA ΔΑΥΡ UAN INY AN, LEANA.  
ΔΡΑΝ COINCE ΔΑΥΡ ΔΡΑΝ EOINA. ΔΑ ΔΑ  
EOINA ΞΑΝΝ IN EPIINN ANOIP, ΔΑ COINCE GO  
LEON IN EPIINN PÓP. ΝΑ CUIP AN ΣΟΥΡΕ ΔΡ  
AN ΔΡΑΤ, ΝΙΛ ΡΕ ΛΑΙΟΙΝ GO LEON. ΔΑ CAIP.  
LEÁN MÓP AN AN OILEÁN. ΔΑ AN CAIPLEÁN  
MÓP, ΛΑΙΟΙΝ. CUIP AN ΒΑΘ AN AN LINN, ΔΑΥΡ

\* Munster, Keál, Kail-te, Kūsh-laun'. Keil.



§ 171. Then to apply this to the Irish alphabet, we may say—

			<i>Symbol</i>
c	broad	(see § 8)	is sounded like K
c	slender	"	" " "
			<i>h</i>

§ 172. We shall have no difficulty in pronouncing the K or c broad sound except before the sounds represented by our phonetic symbols a, aa; e, ae; i, ee. It is only in Ulster that the sound K is followed by aa (the sound given in Ulster to á or ái).

### § 173. EXAMPLES :

#### C BROAD.

<i>The word</i>	<i>sounds like</i>	<i>in English;</i>	<i>or, key-word</i>
caoi	-ky	lucky	(Kee)
cuing	-king	looking	(King)
coir	-ker	looker	(Ker)
caon	-kaib-	Knock-ainy	(Kaen)
caill	-kall-	Knock-allion	(Kaí)

#### C SLENDER.

ci	-ky	sticky	(kee)
cing	-king	liking	(king)
ceir	-ker	looker	(ker)
cé	cane	caning	(kaen)
ceat	cal	calton	(kal)

§ 175. If we were to carry out strictly our phonetic scheme, the last five words would be represented by *kee*, *king*, *ker*, *kaen*, *kal*; but the key-words which we have given represent to us in Ireland the correct sound of the above words.

§ 176. Here we may remark, as many of our students have already noticed for themselves, that the italicised symbols, *k*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, all represent sounds which are merely a rapid pronunciation of *ky*, *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ry*, *ty*. Thus, words involving these sounds can be represented phonetically in two ways.

The sound of—

ciuin	is represented by	kewn	or	k-yoon
ciun	"	"	"	dewn " d-yoon
liun	"	"	"	lewn " l-yoon
nriun	"	"	"	newr " n-yoor
briear	"	"	"	bras " br-yass
tear	"	"	"	tas " t-yas

### § 177. WORDS.

- cailin (Kol'-een), a girl.  
 \*caill (Kol), lose.  
 \*caillte (Kol'-tè), lost.  
 caoin (Keen), verb, lament, mourn,  
 "keen."  
 caora (Kaer'ä), a sheep. (Connaught,  
 Keer'a.)  
 \*cairteán (Kosh'-laun), a castle.  
 \*coill (Kel), a wood.  
 coir (Ker), a crime.  
 coince (Ker'-ké), oats.  
 cuirte (Kush'-tè), a vein.  
 cuir (Kir), verb, put, place.  
 eorina (ör'Nä), barley.  
 lom (Lüm; Munster, Loum), bare.  
 O Cúinn (ō Kin), O'Quinn.  
 ríor (shees), downwards; riar (soo'-äs),  
 upwards.

erann, a tree; also, the mast of a vessel  
 rear (shas), a seat, bench.

§ 178. *Atá caora agus uan iní an, lóana.*  
*Arán coince agus arán eorina. Atá ar*  
*eorina gann in Éirinn anoir, atá coince go*  
*leor in Éirinn fóir. Ná cuir an sóirte ar*  
*an arál, níl ré láirín go leor. Atá cair-*  
*leán móir ar an oileán. Atá an cairleán*  
*móir, láirín. Cuir an báo ar an linn, agus*

\* Munster, Keál, Kail-te, Kush-laun'. Keil.



Cuir riar an crann agus an peol mór  
Cuir an capall agus an lár iní an léana.  
Atá ceill ar an oileán. Slán teac. Atá  
an cailín deap.

§ 179. A tree and a wood. Do not lose the young brown horse. There is not a wood at the well now. Conn O'Quinn is going down to Kildare. Put the wheel down on the floor, and put a stool at the door. Oaten bread (arán coirce) is strong and wholesome. The barley is fresh and green now; the oats is long and heavy. There is no barley growing on the cliff—the cliff is bare, and there is no tree growing on the other cliff. There are oats and barley in the barn now, and Niall and Peter are working in the barn. Put the oats in the barn, on the floor, and leave a flail at the door. The girl is young; she is growing yet.

## EXERCISE XXVIII.

## § 180. THE VERB "TO HAVE."

There is no verb "to have" in modern Irish. The want is supplied thus: The sentence, "Conn has a horse," is translated, "There is a horse at Conn." The same construction is found in Greek, Latin, and other languages.

## EXAMPLES.

Atá capall as Séamur, James has a horse; níl túirne as Nóra anoir, Nora has not a wheel now; atá capall as aise, he has a young horse

§ 181.			
"At me,"	} is translated by	agam (og'am, <i>Munst.</i> , og-úm')	
"At thee,"		agat (og'-ath " og-éib')	
you,"		agat (og'-ath " og-éib')	
"At us,"		agaimh (og'-aí " og-in')	
"At them,"		aca (ok'-e " ok-á')	
"At him,"		aise (eg'-é " eg-e')	
"At her,"	aici (ek'-ee " ek-I')		

Notice that the pronunciation of aise and aici is exceptional, the ai being sounded like e and not like a (§ 132).

Atá capall agam, I have a horse; níl bó aici, she has not a cow; níl bád aca, they have not a boat.

§ 182. Atá bád mór láirín agus, agus atá mé as dul riar do'n páiste anoir. Níl bád agus; atá bó agus, agus capall, agus aral, agus léana; agus atá fear fada, trom iní an léana. Níl an rsioból lán rór, atá coirce agus eorna iní an rsioból eile. Níl reampós agus rór. Fuair mé reampós ar an aill; níl reampós as rár ar an aill eile. Atá coirce mór as Séamur O'Urain, agus atá an coirce ar an ród anoir. Atá uan ós deap as Máire anoir, fuair sí caora agus uan ar an ród. Níl capall donn agus, atá capall bán agus, atá pé sean, agus atá pé láirín rór. Atá ríad tinn, níl ríainte aca. Atá bád as Conn, agus atá crann agus peol as Niall.

§ 183. James and Peter are not going to the island, they have not a boat now. The ship is lost; she is not going to Derry. I have a young horse; William has not a horse now, he has a mare and a new coach. We have health. We have oats and barley.



and he has a barn, and Peter has a new flail. Una has a new strong spinning-wheel; put the broken wheel in the barn. Do not put the other wheel in the barn yet. Conn is strong; he has bread, butter, cheese, wine and water. Una has a new shoe. They have a pretty boat. I have a wren. James has another bird.

## EXERCISE XXIX.

## C BROAD (CONTINUED).

## § 184. WORDS.

cú (koo), greyhound	púnc (poonth), a pound
*bneac (braK), a hen	rac (sok), a sack
*cearc (karK), a hen	*rearc (sharK), love
glac (glok), take	roc (shiK, shúk), frost
mac (mok), a son	pparán (spor'-aun), a
muc (muk), a pig	purse

§ 185. Δτά rac coince agur rac eorua inr an rsioból anoir. Cuir an rac thom ar an uplár; cuir an rac eile ar an aral. Δτά Nóra agur an mac ós ag dul do'n Oileán úr. Δτά bneac deap inr an tobair. Δτά cearc inr an rsioból ag an rac coince. Ná glac an rsiilling ó úna, níl rsiilling eile aici anoir, agur atá rsiilling agat. Δτά muc inr an léana. Δτά pparán deap ag peadar. Glac an púnc uaim, agur cuir an rsiilling inr an mála.

§ 186. There is a pound in the purse. I have not a purse, I have a new shilling. There is a shilling on the floor. Open the

door; there is a hen in the barn. James has a fresh trout. There is frost on the road—the day is cold and healthy. Do not take a shilling from Niall, he has not another shilling now. Niall has a new shilling and Conn has another shilling. There is a greyhound at the door. I have not the purse, the purse is lost. The purse is not lost, the purse is on the floor. Do not lose the pound.

## EXERCISE XXX.

## C SLENDER.

§ 187. As before stated, the ordinary letter k will, in most cases, represent to the ordinary reader the correct sound of c slender. This, however, is not true when the c is followed immediately by l, n or n. In English the combinations cl, cr, as in clear, cream, are always pronounced with our K sound, or broad sound of c, so that when in Irish these combinations are followed by a slender vowel, we must use the symbol k to caution the student that the c is to have its slender sound. It is not difficult to pronounce c slender before l, n or n, but the sound is unknown in English, and we shall endeavour to teach it to our students by means of a little device:—

## § 188. EXAMPLES.

The Word	Key word	Is pronounced almost
clear	kias	kil-as'
cnor	kris	kir-is'
cnear	kias	kin-as'
cnro	kied	kir-ed'

If the first syllable of the words in the last column be pronounced very short, and the stress be laid on the last syllable, the student will have a very good pronunciation of the words in question.



## § 189. WORDS.

*binn (bin), sweet (of sound)	cmor (kris, kir-is'), a belt.
ceol (köl, k-yöl), music	fíor (fee-r), true
ciall (kee'-äl), sense	láirí (laud'-ér), strong
cionnur (kín'-as), how?	ná (Nau), nor
clé (hrae, kir-ae'), clay	nó (Nö), or
cméro (kred), believe.	páirc (paurl'), a pasture field †
cmíona (kreen'-a, kir-eeen'-a), prudent	

§ 190. Cionnur atá tú? How are you? Éo láirí, strongly. Cionnur 'tá tú? is oftener heard, and the older form, cannur 'taoi? (koN-ás thee) is yet spoken in Munster. Éort, a tillage field; páirc, a pasture field.

§ 191. Atá ciall ag Nóra. Níl ciall ag Una, níl sí cmíona. Níl an ceol binn, atá an fonn eile binn. 'Dia tuit, a Úna, cionnur atá tú? Atá mé go láirí, cionnur atá Nóra, agus an mac? Atá cóta úr agus cmor úr ar an mac anoir. Níl an cmor fada go leor. Ná cméro an rgeat; níl an rgeat fíor. Níl an mac óg láirí; atá pé cinn, agus níl ciall aige fóir. Atá Éort mór agus, níl páirc agus; atá bó agus, atá sí ar an ríó.

192. Prudent Nora. Conn has a belt. Do not believe the story. Do not put clay on the road. A horse has not sense, a man (ouine) has sense. The other man (ouine) has not sense. Nora and Una are prudent, they have sense, they are not young now. How are they now? They are well and healthy—they are not sick. Believe the true story. The man got a belt at the shop,

\* Munster (beens).

† The *no* are sounded like *rk* in *irk*, not like *rk* in *work*.

the belt is cheap. Conn has a big strong boat. I have not a boat, weak or strong. How are you? Good-bye. A cow is on the road; she has no grass on the road now, the road is dry.

*l* is sounded like *l* in valiant

n	"	"	n	"	moon
N	thick sound	not in English			
n	is sounded like	n	in new		
K	"	"	k	"	looking
b	"	"	k	"	liking

## EXERCISE XXXI.

SOUND OF *g*.

§ 193. What we have said of the sound of *c* may be repeated, with few changes, in speaking of the sound of *g*. It is never soft like the English *g* in gem. As a rule, its sound can be well represented by ordinary *g*; as, Éort (gürth), a field; gé (gae), a goose.

§ 194. To the phonetic key we may now add:—

G	is sounded like	g	in begun.
g	"	"	g " begin.

And, as to the sounds of the Irish letter *g*:—

g	broad	sound like	G
g	slender	"	"

§ 195. The two pronunciations of the English word "guide," as we hear them in



Ireland, are examples of the two sounds of the Irish *g*. As a rule, we hear the word pronounced with *g* (slender  $\zeta$ ), as *g*-yide or, in our phonetic system (*geid*). Some persons, however, pronounce the *g* as *g* in "going."

## § 196. EXAMPLES :

 $\zeta$  BROAD.

The word sounds like in English or, like keyword

5401	-gy	boggy	(Gee)
5011	-ger	auger	(Ger)

 $\zeta$  SLENDER

5i	-gy	Peggy	(gee)
5i1	-ger	bigger	(ger)

## § 197. WORDS.

coróin (kür-ön'), a crown, 5s.	*1475 (ee'asG), a fish
5oile (Gel'-è), appetite	1475aipe (ee'asG-er-e)
*5uirt (Girt), salty	a fisherman
*5uirtín (Girt'-een), a little field.	palann (sol-aN), salt
	*peazal (shaG'-al), rye

§ 198. *Atá coirce, eoina, agus peazal iní an ríoból. Níl peazal as páir ar an róo. Atá Conn tinn, níl 5oile aise anoir. Níl coróin iní an rparán anoir. Níl breac úr as an 1475aipe; atá breac 5uirt iní an ríopa. Atá 1475 móir ar an uplár. Cuir an peazal iní an ríoból. Níl an peazal 5lar; atá an coirce agus an eoina 5lar.*

§ 199. The fisherman has a new boat. Fresh fish and salt fish. Do not put salt on the fish. I have not a pasture-field

(páirc). I have a little tillage-field (5uirtín). There are a pound, a crown, and a shilling in the purse. There is a hen in the barley, and another hen in the rye. Nora has a young sheep, and a big heavy lamb. Niall has no appetite, he is not strong yet. Put salt on the road, there is grass growing on the road now. Put a fresh fish in the bag, and put the bag on the floor.

## EXERCISE XXXII.

§ 200.

 $\zeta$  SLENDER.

In English words beginning with *gl*, *gr*, the *g* is always given the broad *G* sound. In Irish words commencing with  $\zeta$ l,  $\zeta$ n,  $\zeta$ r, we must not forget to pronounce slender  $\zeta$  properly. Thus:—

			Key-word
*5leann	is pres.	gll-aN'	o' (glaN)
*5neann	"	gir-aN'	" (graN)
*5pinn	"	gir-in'	" (grin)
5nó	"	gin-ae	" (gnae)
5pian	"	gir-ee'-an	" (gree'-án)

## § 201. EXAMPLES :

5leann, a glen, valley.  
5pian, the sun.

5neann, fun.  
5pinn, funny, pleasant.

§ 202. *Atá an 5leann 5lar. 5pian agus polap. Atá an polap 5eal. Atá Niall agus Ait as an tobair, agus atá 5neann móir aca anoir. Atá Ait as toul 5o Cull-tara, agus fear 5pinn leir. Atá polap iní an tobair.*

\* Munster, glouN, grouN, green.



§ 203. There is a green valley in Ireland.  
A strong sun; a hot day. There is fun in  
Ireland yet. A pleasant young fisherman.  
A fisherman got a crown on the ground.

## EXERCISE XXXIII.

§ 204. SOUND OF *r*.

We have already said that *r*, when  
broad, is sounded like English *s*, and when  
slender, like *sh*. To this rule there are  
some exceptions.

When followed by the labials, *b*, *m*, *p*, or  
by *r*, *r* slender is pronounced like *s* in  
English.

rmis (smig), the chin  
rpeat (spal), a scythe

rpéir (spaer), the sky  
rrián (sree'-an), a bridle

§ 205. The same is true of *r* preceded by *r*  
béat (béil), the mouth  
reoirpe (shōrs'hé), George  
tuirpe (thir-se), weariness  
realt (realth), a star

§ 206. Cuir an rpeat iní an rsioból.  
Atá Seoirpe as toul ríor 'oo'n léana, asur  
atá rpeat aige. Ná cuir rrián ar an arat.  
Atá realt mór sear iní an rpéir.

§ 207. The scythe is sharp. The scythe  
is crooked. Put a bridle on the mare.  
Mouth, foot, chin, knee. There is not a  
star in the sky now. The sky is not bright

n is is sounded like n in moon  
N thick sound not in English

n is sounded like n in new  
K .. k .. looking  
k .. liking

## EXERCISE XXXIV.

§ 208. SOUNDS OF *b*, *s*, *m*, *p*, BEFORE CERTAIN  
VOWEL SOUNDS.

Before the digraphs beginning with a  
broad vowel, and also before *aoi*, the labials  
are followed by a *w* sound.

The digraphs in question are *ab*, *ao*, *ai*  
*oi*, *ui*.

## § 209. EXAMPLES.

maol (mwael), bald.	fuil (fwil), blood.
maoir (mwaer), a steward	fuinneóg (fwín'-óg), a
*raoileán (fweel'-aun) a	window
seagull.	fuirpéig (fwish'-óg), a
baite (bwal'-é), a town.	lark
bainne (bwan'-é), milk	muilíonn (mwil'-iN), a
	mill

## § 210. PROPER NAMES.

Diarmuid (*dee'-ér-muid*), Dermot, now  
often translated by Jeremiah! Muire  
(*Mwir'-é*), Mary (the Blessed Virgin);  
Máire (*Maur'-é*), for ordinary Marys.

§ 211. *Dia duit!* *Dia asur Muire duit*—this is the  
ordinary salutation = God save you (*literally*, God to thee).  
God save you kindly (*literally*, God and Mary to thee).  
In some places one person says, *Dia 'r Muire duit*, and  
the other says, in answer, *Dia 'r Muire duit, a' r pádraig*  
(St. Patrick).

§ 212. *Δis baite* (eg *bwal'-é*) is often  
used for "at home."

§ 213. *Atá raoileán mór dán ar an aill.*  
*Atá coirce asur eorpa iní an muilíonn.*  
*Atá coirce as Maill, asur fuair pé eorpa*  
*as an muilíonn. Fuair Máire rgeat ó'n*

\* Munster, *fweel'-aun'*, *fwín'-óg'*, *fwish'-óg'*; in Ulster,  
*raoileóg* (*fweel'-og*) usually, *fwish'-og*, *fwish'-og* (*ofton*  
*tuirpéig* = *ush'-og*).



Óileán úr. Grán agus bainne. Ná cuir an bainne ar an uplár. Acá an baile mór. Níl Diarmuid agus baile, acá ré agus dul ríor do'n léana. Fás an mála agus an mullionn. Acá fuil ar an uplár—fuair fear búr. Acá an bainne úr, mílir. Dó ós agus bainne mílir.

§ 214. God save you, Una! God save you kindly, Nora. How are you? I am well. An eagle and a seagull are on the fort. There is a large eagle going up into the (mr an) sky. The horse is at the mill. There is no water at the mill. Dermot and Niall are in Ireland yet; Peter and Thomas are in America. Niall is not bald yet; he is young, and he is growing yet. The milk is fresh (and) warm. The milk is wholesome. An eagle found a young lark on the cliff. The white seagull is not in the land; he is on the water. Mary has a young white lamb.

## EXERCISE XXXV.

## § 215. OTHER EXAMPLES.

buite (bwil-ē), madness, frenzy.	muineál (mwia'-aul), the neck.
buille (bwil-ē), a blow.	ól (ól), verb, drink.
faíne (fwar'-ē), watching.	spailpín (spwal'-peen), a rambling labourer.
fuinnreóg (fwia'-shög), an ash tree.	creo, order, good condition
maíoe (mwad'-ē), a stick.	
maíoin (mwad'-in), morning.	
ar buite, frantic.	
ar maíoin, in the morning, this morning	
as faíne, watching.	
i creo, in order, in working order.	

§ 216. Fuair Diarmuid buille trom ó áit, agus acá ré tinn rór. Acá an long

as dul go tír eile, agus acá Peabair as faíne, ar an áit. Acá fuinnreóg agus fáir mr an áit. Acá an mullionn fear, agus níl ré i creo; níl an mullionn agus obair. Acá rpeal agus an rpsailpín.

§ 217. God save you, Una; warm morning. How is Mary? She died this morning. You are not sick; drink the milk; the milk is fresh and wholesome. Head, foot, neck, heel, eye. Do not stay at the mill. There is a mill at Granard, and another mill at Kildare. There is a large town at Kildare; the town is old.

## EXERCISE XXXVI.

§ 218. We have already pointed out (176) that all the consonants, when slender, have a y sound after them. This y sound is particularly noticeable after the labials f, m, p, followed by eo, eoi; u, ui.

beo (b-yō), alive, live.	feoih (f-yōr), the Nore.
beoih (b-yōr), beer.	fiu (f-yew), worthy.
feoil (f-yōl), flesh, meat,	

§ 219. This y sound is, of course, but a rapid pronunciation of the e of eo, or i of ui. In Munster, also, in words like fionn (fewN), fair-haired; beann (bae-ouN', b-youN), peall (fae-ouL', f-youL), we have an almost similar sound; and even in Connaught good speakers pronounce words like bean, woman, with a slight trace (bae-an') of the sound of e. Learners can, however, pronounce it (ban).

§ 220. Here we may introduce one of the words irregularly pronounced—beas, little. The g is, of course, broad, like g in begun, not like g in begin. In most parts of Ireland beas is pronounced (beG); in some places (b-yeG) or (b-yūG).



§ 221. Fuil agus fear. Atá an breac beo fóir. Fuair mé iarg beo ar an tír. Laoi, fadóir, Siuir, Sionainn, Dóinn. Atá an raiteán ag dul ó Éirinn go tír eile. Níl fuireóg ag an tobair, atá fuireóg in ar léana. Atá fuinnreóg ag fáir ag an tobair. Atá an capall ag an tobair, ag ó an uirge. Níl nóra mór fóir, atá sí beag.

§ 222. There is a live trout in the well. Dermot has not a field; he has a cow; she is old, and she has not milk. An eagle found a little bird on the cliff. The seagull is not alive. Dermot O'Connell has a pretty little boat. The little boat is on the Lee. The Lee is in Ireland. Do not drink (ná n-ól) water; drink the milk. Niall and Dermot are drinking (ag ól) water at the well.

#### EXERCISE XXXVII.

##### § 223. THE SOFTENED OR "ASPIRATED" SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

We have now spoken of the sounds of the vowels in Irish, and of their peculiar sounds in the Munster and Ulster dialects; we have also spoken of the sounds of the various groups of vowels. We have treated of the broad and slender sounds of consonants, and we have now to speak of the softened, or, as they are generally termed, "aspirated," sounds of many consonants. We have examples of this softening down of consonantal sounds in other languages. Thus, from the Latin word *deliberare* we derived the French *delivrer*, and the English word *deliver*, where the *b* of the Latin is softened to *v*. Again, the Irish words *bhráthair* and *leáthair* correspond to the English *brother*, *leather*, but the *t* is softened in sound; this is denoted by the mark above it, *é*, and the words are pronounced *brau'-hér*, *lah-ár*.

§ 224. This softening of consonant sounds is usually called **ASPIRATION**.

**Aspiration in Irish, therefore, affects consonants only.**

§ 225. In studying "aspiration" we have to ascertain (1) how the aspiration of a consonant is marked; (2) the effect of aspiration upon the sound of each consonant; (3) when aspiration takes place.

§ 226. Aspiration is **MARKED** usually by placing a dot over the consonant aspirated, thus: *ó, é, ú, f, s, m, p, r, t*. The aspiration of *l, n, h* is not usually marked, and learners may neglect it in the beginning.

§ 227. Aspiration is sometimes indicated by placing a *n* after the consonant to be aspirated; as, *bn, ch, oh*, etc.

§ 228. We have now to see what are the **SOUNDS** of the aspirated consonants.

##### § 229. SOUNDS OF *l, n, h*, ASPIRATED.

The aspirated sounds of *l* and *n* are almost like the sounds of the English *l, n*. The aspirated sound of *h* is almost the same as that of *n* slender. As these sounds are not very important, they may be passed over lightly.

##### § 230. SOUNDS OF *t* AND *r* ASPIRATED.

Aspirated *t* (*i.e.*, *t* or *th*) is pronounced like *h*.

Aspirated *r* (*i.e.*, *r* or *rh*) is pronounced like *h*.



## § 231. WORDS.

Catal (koh'-al), Cathal,	§ baile an áta (bwal'-á)
Charles.	án ah'-á), Ballina.
§ O Catal (ó koh'-al),	§ baile áta Cliaé (bwal'-á
O Cahill.	ah'-á klee'-ah), Dublin.
† cataoir (koh'-eer), a	§ go brát (gú brauh), for
chair.	ever.
bótan (bó'-har), a road.	leatan (lah'-án), wide.
† bóirín (bóh'-reen), a	broad.
little road.	map (mor), as, since.

† Munster, ko-heer', böh-reen'.

§ Literally, grandson of Cathal, town of the ford, town of the ford of hurdles, until judgment.

§ 232. NOTE.—Catal is an old Celtic name, but in modern times it has often been translated into Charles. Compare  $\Theta\iota\alpha\mu\mu\iota\sigma$  and Jeremiah in § 210.

We will now generally use bótan instead of róo, however, is a pure Irish word and is found in Irish manuscripts written before the English came to Ireland. [In common usage róo is the poetic, bótan the colloquial word. Compare óir and beirt=two people, and the usage of dale (dell) and valley in English.]

In many places baile áta Cliaé is shortened to  $\Theta\iota\alpha'$  Cliaé (blah klee'-ah).

§ 233.  $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$  bótan cam go baile áta Cliaé. Fás ríol as an túinne, agus cuir cataoir as an teine.  $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\Theta\iota\alpha\mu\mu\iota\sigma$  Ó Catal in éirinn anoir, ní pé as out go tír eile. Níl an bótan glan.  $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$  an bó leatan, láirín.

§ 234. Do not leave a chair at the door; the day is cold and soft. I am not going to Ballina; I am going to Dublin, and Cahal O'Neill is going with me; we are not going yet, as (map) the weather is cold. The road is dry; the boreen is not dry. A soft crooked boreen. The road is not broad.

## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

§ 235. † IS SOUNDED LIKE H.

The possessive adjectives mo (mū), my; oo (dhu), thy; a (a), his, cause aspiration. Mo is pronounced like *mu* in *must*, oo like *thū* in *thus*, a like a in *along*.

## § 236. EXAMPLES.

mo tír	(mū heer),	my country
" tobap	( " hūb'-ár),	" well
" túinne	( " hoor'-ne),	" spinning-wheel
" teine	( " hen'-é),	" fire
oo solur	(dhū hál'-as),	thy light
" fláinte	( " hLauz'-í),	" health
" fáil	( " hool),	" eye
" fál	( " haul),	" heel
" fáirce	( " hoosh'-í),	" sail
" feamhós	( " ham'-rög),	" shamrock

§ 237.  $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$  mo láirín ós. Níl oo feamhós glar anoir. Ná fás oo tír. Ná cuir oo fáil ar an ríol.  $\Delta\tau\acute{\alpha}$  uirge in mo tobap. Ná cuir róo móna ar mo teine. Níl mo fáirce in ar ríoból. Fuair mé oo fáirce in ar eorina anoir. A Nóra, ná fás oo tír.

§ 238. Leave my light. Do not stand in my light. I am not in your (*say* thy) light; Cahal is in your light. The fire is hot now. My fire is not hot. My eye is blind. Never leave your country. My ship is going to Ballina. Put my spinning wheel at the well. Do not put my bridle on the mare, my bridle is broken.

## EXERCISE XXXIX.

§ 239. S is never aspirated except at the beginning of a word, and even then, when followed by c, g, b, m, p, it is not aspirated,



because *f*, *i.e.*, *h*, could not be pronounced before these consonants :—

Thus: mo r<sup>g</sup>éal, mo r<sup>g</sup>íoból, mo r<sup>g</sup>ían.

§ 240. Táinig (thaun'-ig), *came, did come*, is now usually spelled táinig (haunig); as táinig Séamair go Baile Áta Cliat, James came to Dublin, ní táinig ré róp, he did not come yet.

§ 241. Tug (thug); *gave, did give*, is now usually spelled tug (hug); as, tug Catal r<sup>g</sup>ían oo Níall, Cahal gave a knife to Níall; ní tug ré capall oo Níall, he did not give a horse to Níall.

§ 242

O Tuatail (ō thooh'-āh-il, ō thooh'-il)  
O'Toole.

flait (floh), a prince.

maic (moh), good.

In words of one syllable the ending -ait is pronounced a-it (o-eeh) in Connaught and Ulster; as, maic (mo-eeh), flait (flo-eeh).

§ 243. Áta Catal in Éirinn anoir. Ní ré in Éirinn róp, ní táinig ré róp. Ní flait in Éirinn anoir. Tug mé r<sup>g</sup>ílling oo Nóra, agus áta r<sup>g</sup>ílling eile as Nóra. Áta conice maic inr an r<sup>g</sup>íoból as Áre O Tuatail. Ní tug an réalt polar mór oo'n t<sup>r</sup>. Ní r<sup>g</sup>ían asam anoir; fuair Catal capall agus r<sup>g</sup>ían uaim.

§ 244. My knife is not sharp. My story is long. There is barley in my (in mo) barn now. There is a good prince in the country. The prince is going to Dublin. Art O'Toole

gave a blow to Níall O'Neill. The young prince did not come yet to Erin, he is in the other country yet.

#### EXERCISE XL.

§ 245. P ASPIRATED (*i.e.*, p or ph) PRONOUNCED LIKE F.

§ 246. EXAMPLES.

mo póca (mú fók'-ā) my pocket  
" píopa (, fcep'-a) " pipe  
" páirc (fau-irk) " field

§ 247. The particle á (ā) used before the nominative of address, causes aspiration, as

á Peadar (ā fadh'-ir) o Peter!  
á Pól (ā fól) o Paul!  
á Pádraig (ā fadh'-rig) o Patrick!  
á Séamuir (ā haem'-ish) o James!

Notice how the names Peadar, Pól Séamuir, are spelled differently, Peadar, Pól, Séamuir, when the nominative of address is used.

t<sup>r</sup>op (hees), below, down  
tuar (hoo'-ās), above, up  
tobac (thūb-ok'), tobacco.

§ 248. Notice the difference between r<sup>g</sup>íop, downwards and t<sup>r</sup>op, below; fuar, upwards, tuar, above.

§ 249. Dia túit, á Peadar! Dia agus Muire túit, á Séamuir. Cionnair áta tú? Ná rás oo píopa ar an r<sup>g</sup>íol, cuir oo píopa in oo póca. Cuir an r<sup>g</sup>ílling in oo póca áta Conn ós, agus áta píopa agus tobac aise. Ní páirc as Pádraig. Áta tobac in mo páirc, agus áta uirge fuar inr an tobac. Ní táinig an capall oo'n tobac róp. áta Conn t<sup>r</sup>op as an baile.

§ 250. There is a big hole in my pocket.



Do not put my pipe in your pocket. Niall has a pipe, he has not tobacco. Conn has tobacco, he has not a pipe. Do not put tobacco in your pipe yet, your pipe is not clean. My pocket is full. James, you have a horse and a mare. Peter has a pasture field. My pasture field is green; your field is dead. Put your mare into my pasture field, there is no water in your well. Peter gave a pound to Niall. The horse is up at the well.

## EXERCISE XLI.

## ELISION OF VOWELS.

§ 251. When *mo*, *my*, or *vo*, *thy*, is followed by a noun beginning with a vowel, the *o* of *mo* or *vo* is omitted, as

*m'apal* (*mos'-al*), my ass.  
*m'uan* (*moo'-an*), my lamb.  
*o'imire*, thy play.  
*m'ur-láir* (*mur'-Laur*), my floor.  
*o'opóðs*, thy thumb.  
*o'áir* (*dhaus*), thy place.  
*tráitínin* (*thrau'-neen*), *thraneen*, or blade of grass  
*ceairt*, right.

§ 252. In the spoken language this *o'* for *vo* is often changed to *t* before vowels or *f*, as *o'anam* (*dhon'-ám*), thy soul, often *t'anam* (*thon'-ám*), or even *t'anam* (*hon'-ám*).

§ 253. *Ar bit* (*er bih*, *er beeh*) in life, at all, usually with the negative: as *níl uaine ar bit ag an dooir*, there is not a person at all (any person, there is no one) at the door.

§ 254. *Níl olann ar bit ar m'uan fóir*. *Níl*, *acá o'uan ós*. *Fan in o'áir*, *ná fágs o'áir*. *Ná cuir o'opóðs iarf an inn*, *níl*

*o'imire* (*áim'-irt*) *ceairt*. *Ní tug tú an t-óir do Niall*. *Acá an olann tróm*. *Níl crann ar bit ag fáir ag an tobair*. *Níl pion ar bit agam*, *acá uirge go leor agam*. *Acá arán agam*, *níl im ar bit ar an arán*. *Acá an bótar glan*, *leacán*: *níl tráitínin ag fáir ar an róó anoir*.

§ 225. I am not going to Dublin, you are going to Dublin in my place, Patrick. My bread is fresh (and) wholesome: your bread is dry. Your butter is not sweet. Your little lamb did not come to the door yet. My wool is cheap. There is no butter at all on my bread. Do not put any salt in the bread. Fresh butter, salt butter.

## EXERCISE XLII.

§ 256. *f* ASPIRATED (*i.e.*, *f* or *ph*) is silent.

§ 257. Thus *fuil* is pronounced (*il*). The word which until now we have spelled *ní am not*, *art not*, *is not*, *are not*, *is really* the shortened form of *ní fuil* (*nee il*), and this is the form we shall use henceforth.

§ 258. *Fuair*, got, found; *fuair mé capall*, I got a horse.

*Ní fuair* (*nee oo'ir*), did not get, *ní fuair mé ríilling*, I did not get a shilling.

So also *ní fáca* (*nee ok'á*) did not see, as *ní fáca Séamur Peadar*, James did not see Peter. In Munster, the forms *féaca*, *féaca* (*faK'-á*, *aK'-á*) are used.

§ 259. *Ní fuil ríilling ag Peadar*, *ní fuair pé ríilling ó Niall*. *Ní fáca an*



capall an tobair; ní fáca rínn an capall  
 aḡ dul ruar do'n tobair. Ní fuil Diaimur  
 aḡ obair inḡ an léana, aḡur ní fáca mé  
 aḡur inḡ an róo. Ní'l réalt aḡ bit inḡ an  
 rreir anoir. Ní fuil mo píopa in mo póca,  
 aca mo píopa aḡat, a Séamur. Ní fáca  
 mé oo píopa.

§ 260. I did not see a ship or a boat on  
 the water. Niall did not see the seagull in  
 the sky. Cathal is not on the island—  
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 I did not see the man working. I got a  
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## INDEX.

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