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FIRST
IRISH GRAMMAR

REVISED AND ENLARGED
BY
THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS



M. H. GILL & SON, LTD., O'CONNELL ST.,
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PART I.

ACCIDENCE (Deilbeotar).

1. The Irish alphabet contains eighteen letters ; the vowels are á, e, í, o, u; the consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.

2. á, o, u are called **broad** vowels; e and í are called **slender** vowels.

The vowels may be either **long** or **short**. The long vowels are marked by means of a *ríneadh* (') placed over the vowel; *e.g.*, bádh, móir, cú, rí, mé, crí.

7. An Irish consonant is broad whenever it is beside a broad vowel, in the same word; it is slender when beside a slender vowel.

Aspiration (Séimíú).

15. When we say that an Irish consonant is *aspirated*, we mean that the breath is not completely stopped in the formation of the consonant, and hence the consonantal sound is *continuous*, and usually fricative.

16. Aspiration is marked in writing and in print by placing a dot over the consonant aspirated, *e.g.*, ḃ, ċ, ḋ.

The numbers prefixed to the paragraphs are taken from *Grámaíocht na Seoiúige* (Christian Brothers), and indicate the sections where fuller information may be found.

17. In writing, **nine** of the consonants, viz., *b, c, o, f, s, m, p, r, t*, can be aspirated.

Rules for Aspiration of Initial Consonant.

21. (a) The **possessive adjectives** (*ηΔ η-ΔΙΘ-ΙΔΕΤΔ SeΔιβΔΕΔ*) *mo, my*; *το, thy*; and *Δ, his*, cause aspiration—*mo βο, my cow*.

The letters *b* and *p* frequently remain unaspirated after prepositional compounds of *mo*, e.g., *ηΔ βί Δμ βοθραθ*; *τΔ ρέ Δμ ποCA*.

Adjectives used as prefixes aspirate—*τΔ θποC-φuΔθΔρ φύτ*.

If the initial consonant of the second word of the compound be *b* or *m*, it is not aspirated after *m* or *m̃*; *neΔm̃-buΔn*; *coim̃-meΔp*.

(b) The **article** (*Δn τ-Διτ*) **aspirates** the initial consonant of nouns (except those beginning with *o, t, r*) in the nominative and accusative feminine singular, and in the genitive masculine singular. *το φuιθ Δn θεΔn*; *ουn Δn φuinneos*; *τΔ mac Δn φip Δs obΔip*.

(c) In **compound words** the initial consonant of the second word is aspirated, *peΔn-mΔCΔip*, *a grandmother*.

The letters *o* and *t* are never aspirated after a word that ends in one of the letters *o, n, t, l, r*.

(d) The **interjection** *Δ* (*Δn τ-ηΔιηθpeΔp*) preceding the vocative case, causes aspiration to the initial consonant of nouns of both

genders and both numbers—*a Séamair*; *a úine*; *a máṭair*; *a éairṑe*.

(*e*) The initial consonant of an **adjective** is **aspirated** when it agrees with a feminine noun in the nominative and accusative singular, or with a masculine noun in the genitive singular, and in the dative and the vocative singular of both genders; in all cases of the dual number, also in the nominative and accusative plural when the noun ends in a slender consonant—*Ṭá bó maol aṡam*; *ir turṑa mac an ṑir mṑir*; *ṑo díol ré na capall beaṡa*; *cá ṑruil an ṑá éirṑe ṑána*?

(*g*) The initial consonant of a **verb** (*ṑriṑair*) is **aspirated**—(1) in the imperfect, the simple past, and the conditional (ordinary forms). Aspiration does not usually occur in the autonomous forms, except in some of those of the verb “*Ṭá*.” *ṑo úinar an ṑorṑar*; *ṑo úinaṑo an ṑorṑar*; *ṑo bíṑear aṡobair*. (2) after *ní*,* not; *má*, if; *mar*, as; *ruil* (or *rair*) before; and all the compounds of *ro* (§278), *e.g.*, *cáir fáṡair an leaṑar*? (3) after the relative particle *a*, *e.g.*, *ní mire a ṑear é*.

(*h*) The word following *ba* and *baṑo* (the past tense and conditional of *ir*) is usually aspirated—*ba ṑreáṡ an raṑarc é*.

(*i*) The simple prepositions (*na Réam-ṑocail*) except *aṡ*, *ar*, *ṡan*, *ṡo*, *i*, and *le*, cause aspiration—*Ṭaṑair ṑo ṑáṑraiaṡ é*. In phrases,

* In the case of the verb *faṡaim*, *I get or find*, eclipsis rather than aspiration after *ní* is heard in Munster, *e.g.*, *ní ṑfaṡaim*; *ní ṑruarṑar*; *ní ṑraiaṡeo*, *ṑrl*.

however, it is usual for ζαν to aspirate, *e.g.*, ζαν ἡμῶν ζαν ὁδοῦ; ζαν ἑαυτοῦ ζαν ἑοῖν, ἦν.

If the noun after ἀν be used in a general sense, aspiration does not take place; *e.g.*, ἀν θάλασσαν, on sea; ἀν ὁρῶν πλοῦτον, on board a ship, ἦν.

The verbal noun when used after ἀν to denote state, not action, has its initial consonant unaspirated, *e.g.*, ἀν ῥῖνεσθαι; ἀν ἐπορεύεσθαι; ἀν καταπλεῖν, ἦν.

(j) **The Numeral adjectives** (ἡ δὲ ἡ-ΔΙΟ-ΙΔΕΤΑ ὕμνησεν), ἄν, one; δύο, two; πρῶτος, first; τρίτος, third; cause aspiration: τὰ δύο ἐπαύριον; ἢ μᾶλλον ἢ ἑκατόν.

NOTE.—The initial letter of τρίτος, a third, is eclipsed after δύο, *e.g.*, δύο τρίτος, two thirds.

Τρί, δεύτερε, κύριε, ἦν, aspirate when followed by the singular number—δύο ἦν τρί ὕμνη.

Eclipsis (ὕμνησεν)

22. Eclipsis is the term used to denote the suppression of the sounds of certain initial consonants, by substituting others produced by the same organs of speech.

23. Only **seven** consonants can be eclipsed, viz.: β, γ, δ, ρ, ζ, π, τ. Each consonant has its own eclipsing letter.

25. b is eclipsed by m, as Δ mbó, their cow.
 c „ „ „ s, „ ár scapall, our horse.
 o „ „ „ n, „ ár nódán, our poem.
 f „ „ „ b, „ í bfuil, in blood.
 s „ „ „ ns,* „ a nge, their goose.
 p „ „ „ b, „ abpáipéar, their paper.
 t „ „ „ o, „ a tcarb, their bull.

It will be seen that the unvoiced, and voiced consonants are eclipsed respectively by their kindred voiced and nasal consonants.

Rules for Eclipsis.

26. (a) The possessive adjectives ár, our; úr, your; a, their, cause eclipsis; beiró ár nódócin ardon ann; Dé úr mbeada.

(b) The article eclipses in the genitive plural (both genders)—Carraige na bfeair; Siab na mban.

(c) The simple prepositions followed by the article eclipse the initial consonant of singular nouns—Cao tá ar an scapall? An raib tú ag an scarraige?

Do and oe followed by the article may aspirate: oo'n fear, or oo'n bfeair, to the man.

(d) The numeral adjectives reacht, oét, naoi, and veic† (7, 8, 9, 10), and their compounds 27, 28, etc., cause eclipsis—bí reacht mba ra páirc.

(e) The initial consonant of a verb is eclipsed after an, cá, éa (not), so, oá, mura

* Only the n is written. See Shaiméar na Saeóitge.

† A common apparent exception is veic cinn.

(munΔ), nΔc, and the relative Δ preceded by a preposition—cá bfuil ré, *where is he?* nΔc bfuil ré bpeoite, *is he not sick?*

Insertion of n, τ, and h.

27. (a) When a word begins with a vowel n is prefixed in all positions, in which a consonant would be eclipsed unless the preceding word ends in n—Ár nΔcΔair Δtá ár neamh; ceannuiġear reΔct n-uam; but, tá an báð ár an uirce.

(b) Prepositions (except do and de in Munster) ending in a vowel prefix n to the possessive adjectives Δ (=his, her, their), ár, búr; Bóir Δs cainnt le n-Δ mácΔair.

28. (a) The article prefixes τ to masculine nouns beginning with a vowel in the nominative and accusative singular—CaoirΔ mór an τ-uah 1 bfaò; do cáil le ré an τ-airġeao.

(c) To a noun beginning with r followed by n, l, or p, or by a vowel, τ is prefixed by the article in the nominative and accusative feminine, and the genitive masculine singular—ná búr an trlat; cá bfuil tig an trΔġairt?

(c) The word Δon prefixes τ to nouns whose initial consonant is r, followed by a vowel, or by l, n, or p, e.g., ní' l Δon trliġe ann.

29. Particles, which neither aspirate nor eclipse, and which end in a vowel, prefix n to words beginning with a vowel, e.g., Δ, her;

ζο, ιε, τοαα (τααα), τρι, रे, ना (*the*) in the
 genitive singular feminine and in the nomin-
 ative, accusative, and dative plural, the
 particle το before the autonomous form of the
 verb; α (=αρ) out of—τᾶνις α η-αταρ; το
 η-αριγεαδ αν ζλор; ο'ιμτις रे α η-Ειρινν.

Whenever aspiration would normally occur to other consonants after η , τ is prefixed to words beginning with ρ , e.g., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\alpha$; $\beta\iota\omicron\tau\alpha\rho$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\tau\rho\epsilon\omicron\lambda$; “ $\Upsilon\omicron\omicron$ ’ η $\tau\rho\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron$ $\nu\upsilon\alpha\iota\rho$ α $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\iota\mu$ $\mu\alpha\rho$ $\delta\omicron\eta$ $\alpha\rho$ $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\rho$.”

30. **Attenuation** (ἁλῶσις) is the process of making a broad consonant slender. This is usually denoted by placing an ι immediately *before* the consonant: e.g., βάιρ, βάιρ (death).

33. **Syncope** (CUMPRŪ) is the elision of an *unaccented* vowel or digraph from the last syllable of a word of *more* than one syllable, whenever the word is lengthened by an inflection beginning with a *vowel* : e.g., COULAM, *I sleep*, from COULU; MAIONE from MAIONEAN (*morning*).

THE ARTICLE (אֵן ט-אלט).

37. In Irish there is only *one* article, Δn . In the singular, the form for all the cases is Δn , except that of the genitive feminine which is $n\Delta$. In all the cases of the plural the form is $n\Delta$.

39. The prepositions ι , $\mu\eta$, or $\alpha\mu\eta$, *in*; $\iota\epsilon$, *with*, take γ before the article, e.g., $\mu\eta\gamma\ \alpha\eta$

leabhar, *in the book*; leir an bfeair, *with the man*.

In Munster ó, oo, and oe, and sometimes other prepositions (tré, aise, etc.) take r before the *plural* article—Tadair oo rna buair é.

40. For the initial changes produced by the article : See §§ 21 (b); 26 (b), (c); 28 (a), (b); 29.

THE NOUN (An Ainm).

41. There are only **two** genders in modern Irish, the masculine and the feminine.

42. **Masculine Nouns** : (a) Names and occupations of males; (b) Personal agents ending in óir, aipe, uirde, or ac: (c) Diminutives in ín or an, and abstract nouns in ar; (d) Many nouns ending in a *broad* consonant.

43. **Feminine Nouns** : (a) Names and designation of females; (b) Names of countries and rivers; (c) Nouns of two or more syllables ending in ac and all nouns in -os; (d) Abstract nouns formed from the genitive singular feminine of adjectives; (e) Monosyllabic nouns ending in a *slender* consonant.

Many nouns, formerly neuter, are sometimes regarded as masculine, sometimes as feminine. They have not yet secured definite recognition under either heading, *e.g.*, ainm, iongnad, fear.

44. In Irish there are five Cases—the Nominative (An Tuireal Ainmneac), the Accusative

(Ἀν Τυρεατ Κυρρῶρεατ), the Genitive (Ἀν Τυρεατ Ξεμεαμνατ), the Dative or Prepositional (Ἀν Τυρεατ Ταῦδαρεατ), and the Vocative (Ἀν Τυρεατ Ξαιρμεατ).

52. There are five declensions of nouns, and they are classified according to the manner in which they form the Genitive Singular.

First Declension (Ἀν Ἐεατ Οἰοτλαονατ).

53. All the nouns of the first declension are masculine, and end in a broad consonant.

54. The genitive singular is formed by attenuation, § 30; the dative singular and genitive plural are similar in form to the nominative singular; the vocative singular and nominative plural are similar in form to the genitive singular. The vocative plural is formed by dropping the -ιτ of the dative plural if the latter ends in αιτ; otherwise, it is like the nominative plural.

55. Ἀν Ξαιρῦν, *the boy*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
	(Ἀν Ὑμῖνι Ὑαττατ).	(Ἀν Ὑμῖνι Ιοττατ)
NOM. & ACC.	ἄν Ξαιρῦν	να Ξαιρῦν
GEN.	ἄν Ξαιρῦν	να ηΞαιρῦν
DAT.	(ἄν) ἄν ηΞαιρῦν	(ἄν) να Ξαιρῦναιτ
VOC.	ἄ Ξαιρῦν	ἄ Ξαιρῦνα

56. Nouns of the first declension of *more than one* syllable ending in ατ or εατ form their genitive singular by changing ατ or εατ into αιτ or ιτ, respectively.

60. VOWEL CHANGES.

Change *éa* or *eu* in nom. sing. into *éi* in gen. sing.

„ *o* (short) „ „ „ „ *ui* „ „ „ „

„ *io* or *ea* „ „ „ „ *i* „ „ „ „

Change *ia* into *éi* in *iape*, *cliað*, *ñiall*, *ñiall*, *rtiall*, *fiac*, and a few others.

62. SINGULAR (Uimír uatáið)

N. & A.	an bacac	an fear	an cnoc
GEN.	an bacaiḡ	an fíir	an cnuic
DAT.	(aḡ) an mbacac	(aḡ) an bfeair	(aí) an ḡcnoc
VOC.	a bacaiḡ	a fíir	(a cnuic)

PLURAL (Uimír iolraíð)

N. & A.	na bacaiḡ	na fíir	na cnuic
GEN.	na mbacac	na bfeair	na ḡcnoc
DAT.	(aḡ) na bacacáið	(aḡ) na fearaíð	aí na cnocáið
VOC.	a bacacá	a ffeaira	(a cnocá)

Irregularities in the First Declension,

64. *mac*, a son; *biað*, food and *eað*, a steed; become *míe* and *bíð* and *eíe* in the genitive singular.

65. *donac*, a fair; *doir*, a door; *aingeal*, an angel; *bóir*, a road; *maoiriað*, a dog; *rlaðriað*, a chain, and *marḡað*, a market, become *donḡaiḡe* (or *donaiḡe*), *doíirre*, *aingle*, *bóirre*, *maoiriaíðe*, *rlaðriaíðe*, and *marḡaíðe* in the nominative plural.

66. The following nouns take *a* in the nominative plural: *briuað*, a brink; *caoir*, a berry; *teoir*, a tear; *peann*, a pen; *reoir*, a jewel; *ímeair*, a blackberry; *uball*, an apple (*ubla*), *mac*, a son.

67. The following take *ta* in the nominative plural: *reot*, a sail; *ceot*, music; *neal*, a cloud; *reéal*, a story; *cuan*, a harbour; *céao*, a hundred; *líon*, a net.

Second Declension (Αν ΤΑΡΗΝΑ ΟΙΟΪΔΟΝΑΘ).

71. All nouns of the second declension end in consonants, and are feminine. The genitive singular is formed by adding *e*; (if the noun ends in a broad consonant, it must be attenuated, § 30), and if the last consonant is *c*, it is changed into *ξ* (except in words of *one* syllable). The dative singular is formed by dropping the *e* of the genitive. The vocative singular is like the nominative. The nominative plural is formed from the nominative singular by adding *α* or *e*; the genitive plural is like the nominative singular.

78. For vowel changes in genitive singular refer to § 60, to which add, *ι*α becomes *εί*.

SINGULAR.

N. & A.	αν θρός	αν έαρικ	αν έαλλεαέ
GEN.	να θρόιζε	να ειρικε	να εαλλιζε
DAT.	(αρ) αν θρόις	(αρ) αν εςικε	(αρ) αν εσαλλις
Voc.	(α θρός)	α έαρικ	α έαλλεαέ

PLURAL.

N. & A.	να θρόζα	να εαρικα	να εαλλεαέα
GEN.	να θρόζ	να εςεαρικ	να εσαλλεαέ
DAT.	(αρ) να θρόζαιθ	αρ να εαρικαιθ	(αρ) να εαλλεαέαιθ
Voc.	(α θρόζα)	α εαρικα	α εαλλεαέα

87. The following nouns take *εαμμα* in the nominative plural; *εαυρ*, a cause; *εαυθ*, an herb; *εεμ*, a stroke; *εαυρ*, a prize; *εεμ*, a leap; *εαυ*, a place; *εαυ*, a school; *εεμ*, a step; *εαυρ*, an hour; *εαυ*, a street; *εαυρ*, a field; *εαυρ*, a festival, a feis.

88. The following take *εαα* in nominative plural:—*εαυρ* (*εαυρεαα*), a work; *εαυρ* (*εαυρεαα*), a letter; *εαυ* (*εαυεαα*), an egg (also *εαυε*); *εαυρ* (*εαυρεαα*), a prayer; *εαυ*, a street; *εαυ*, a nest.

89. The nominative plural of *κοῦτ*, a wood; *τίς*, a country; *ἄστρο*, a face; *ῥεῖς*, the sky, are, *κοῦττε*, *τίσττε*, *ῥεάσττε*.

Third Declension (Ἀν Τρίομαι Ὀνόμασιν).

91. The third declension includes (1) personal nouns ending in *οῖς* or *εῖς* (all masculine), (2) derived nouns in *αῖς* (all feminine); (3) verbal nouns ending in *αῖς* and *αἰν* or *αἰντ*; (4) most nouns ending in *ς*, (5) other nouns ending in consonants which are, as a rule, masculine or feminine, according as they end in broad or slender consonants.

92. The genitive singular is formed by adding *α*. If the last vowel of the nominative is *ι*, preceded by a broad vowel, the *ι* is usually dropped in the genitive, as *μόν*, genitive, *μόνα*. The vowels of the nominative often undergo a change in the genitive. These changes are the *reverse* of the vowel changes in the 1st and 2nd declensions (§ 60).

Change—

ι, *ι* or *εῖ* (short) in nom. into *εα* in the gen.

<i>υ</i> or <i>υῖ</i>	,,	,,	,,	<i>ο</i>	,,	,,	,,
<i>εῖ</i>	,,	,,	,,	<i>εα</i>	,,	,,	,,

93. The nominative plural is usually similar in form to the genitive singular; but personal nouns ending in *οῖς* and *εῖς* add *ι* to the nominative singular to form the nominative plural.

Examples (Θειρμιρεαῖτα.)

ἄν λοῦ	ἄν ἐριον	ἄν βάτορι	ἄν βυαῖαιλλ
<i>the lake</i>	<i>the girdle</i>	<i>the boatman</i>	<i>the boy</i>

SINGULAR.

N. & A.	ἄν λοῦ	ἄν ἐριον	ἄν βάτορι	ἄν βυαῖαιλλ
GEN.	ἄν λοῦα	ἄν ἐρεα	ἄν βάτορια	ἄν βυαῖαιλλα
DAT.	(ἄν) ἄν λοῦ	(ἄν) ἄν ἔριον	(ἄν) ἄν μβάτορι	(ἄν) ἄν μβυαῖαιλλ
Voc.	(ἄ λοῦ)	(ἄ ἐριον)	ἄ βάτορι	ἄ βυαῖαιλλ

PLURAL.

N. & A.	ἄν λοῦα	ἄν ἐρεα	ἄν βάτορι	ἄν βυαῖαιλλ
GEN.	ἄν λοῦ	ἄν ἔριον	ἄν μβάτορι(ι)	ἄν μβυαῖαιλλ(ι)
DAT.	(ἄν) ἄν λοῦαιβ	(ἄν) ἄν ἐρεαίβ	(ἄν) ἄν βάτοριβ	(ἄν) ἄν βυαῖαιλλβ
Voc.	(ἄ λοῦα)	(ἄ ἐρεα)	ἄ βάτορι	ἄ βυαῖαιλλ

104. The following nouns form their nominatives plural by adding *ννα* to the genitive singular;—*ἄν*, time; *ῖν*, a stream; *ῖν*, a back; *ῖν*, a piece; *ῖν*, a trick; *ἄν*, a soul; *ῖν*, a reason; *ἄν*, a ford; *ῖν*, a battle; *ῖν*, a time; *ῖν*, a flower; *ῖν*, a voice; *ῖν*, a shower; *ῖν*, a manner; *ῖν*, a portion.

Fourth Declension

(ἄν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν).

106. The fourth declension includes (1) diminutives in *ῖν*, (2) most nouns ending in a vowel. All the cases of the singular are alike in form. The nominative plural is formed by adding *ῖ* (if the nominative singular ends in *e* the *e* is dropped).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL.
N. & A.	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν
GEN.	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν	ἄν ῖν
DAT.	(ἄν) ἄν ῖν	(ἄν) ἄν ῖν	(ἄν) ἄν ῖν	(ἄν) ἄν ῖν
Voc.	(ἄ ῖν)	(ἄ ῖν)	(ἄ ῖν)	(ἄ ῖν)

113. *báite*, a town; *léine*, a shirt; *míle*, a thousand; *teine*, a fire; *cáoi*, a method; *ṽáoi*, a fool; *ṽáoi*, a wise person; *ṽṽáoi*, a druid; and *ṽláoi*, a curl, make nominatives plural, *báíte*, *léinte*(*áá*), *mílte*, *teinte*(*áá*), *cáoiṽe*, *ṽáoiṽe*, *ṽáoiṽe*, and *ṽláoiṽe*.

Nouns ending in *ṽe* or *ḡe* take *ṽe* in nominative plural, e.g., *cpoiṽe*, *cpoiṽe*.

The nominatives plural of *ṽuine* and *níṽ* are *ṽáoiṽe* and *neíte*.

The Fifth Declension

(An Cúigṽáṽ Díóááááá).

116. Most nouns of this declension end in a vowel, and are, with a few exceptions, feminine. The genitive singular is usually formed by the addition of *n*, *nn*, or *é* (broad). The dative singular is formed by attenuating the genitive § 30, except in those nouns which add *é*, when the dative is like the nominative (usually).

119. The nominative plural is formed (1) by adding *á* to genitive singular, e.g., *ṽeááááá*, *cááááá*; (2) by the addition of *e* to the genitive singular, accompanied with syncope (§ 33), e.g., *ḡááááá*, *cááááá*, *ḡááááá*, *íááááá* the nominative plural of *ḡáááá*, *cáááá*, *ḡáááá*, *íáááá*, (3) by attenuating the genitive singular, e.g., *lááááá*, *comááááá*.

The genitive plural is similar in form to the genitive singular.

SINGULAR (Δη υἱήνι υἱάταιρ).

N.&A.	Δη ἀδᾶ	Δη ἑαῖα	Δη ἑτάδοιρ	Δη ἑδοῖα	Δη λαῖα
GEN.	να η-αῖανν	Δη ἑαῖατ	να καῖδοιρεαῖ	να καοῖαῖ	να λαῖαν
DAT.	(ινρ) Δη ἀδᾶινν	(αῖ) Δη ἑαῖατ	(αρ) Δη ἑκαῖδοιρ	(αρ) Δη ἑκαοῖρις	(αρ) Δη λαῖαν
Voc.	(α ἀδᾶ)	α ἑαῖα	(α ἑτάδοιρ)	α ἑδοῖα	α λαῖα

PLURAL (Δη υἱήνι ιοῖατ).

N.&A.	να η-αῖνε	να καῖρτε (να καῖατ)	να καῖδοιρεαῖ	να καοῖρις	να λαῖαν
GEN.	να η-αῖανν	να ἑαῖατ	να ἑκαῖδοιρεαῖ	να ἑκαοῖαῖ	να λαῖαν
DAT.	(ινρ) να η-αῖνιῖ	(αῖ) να καῖριῖ	(αρ) να καῖ- δοιρεαῖ	(αρ) να καοῖαῖ	(αρ) να λαῖαν
Voc.	(α αῖνε)	α καῖρτε	(α καῖδοιρεαῖ)	α καοῖαῖ	α λαῖαν

IRREGULAR NOUNS

(Διμνεαῖα νεαῖν-ριαῖατ).

132. NOM., ACC., Voc. GEN. DAT.

SING.	αῖατ, <i>a father</i>	αῖαρ	αῖατ
PLUR.	αῖρτε, αῖρτεαῖ	αῖρτεαῖ	αῖρτεαῖ
SING.	βαν, <i>a woman</i>	μνᾶ	μνᾶοι
PLUR.	μνᾶ	βαν	μνᾶιῖ
SING.	βό, <i>a cow</i>	βό	βυν (βό)
PLUR.	βᾶ	βό	βυαῖ
SING.	λά, <i>a day</i>	λαε	λά, λό
PLUR.	λαετε (αντα)	λαετε, λά	λαετιῖ
SING.	μί, <i>a month</i>	μιοῖα	μί, μίρ
PLUR.	μιοῖα	μιοῖ	μιοῖαῖ
SING.	ρῑαν, <i>a knife</i>	ρῑνε	ρῑαν, ρῑν
PLUR.	ρῑεανᾶ	ρῑαν	ρῑεανᾶιῖ
SING.	ρῑαῖ, <i>a mountain</i>	ρῑεῖβε	ρῑαῖ, ρῑεῖ
PLUR.	ρῑεῖβε	ρῑεῖβε	ρῑεῖβτιῖ
SING.	τιῖ, τεαῖ, <i>a house</i>	τιῖε	τιῖ, τεαῖ
PLUR.	τιῖτε	τιῖτε, τεαῖ	τιῖτιῖ
SING.	Θια, <i>God</i>	Θε	Θια
PLUR.	θεῖτε	θεῖτε	θεῖτιῖ

μάταιρ, βράταιρ, νεαῖνβράταιρ, are declined like αῖατ. The gen. of νεῖνβῑύρ, a sister, is νεῖνβῑεαῖ.

After numerals use *μί* and *λά*; e.g., οὐτ *μί*, *ρέ* *λά*.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES (ὈΙΟΪΛΟΝΑὸ ἢ ἁ-ΑΙΘΙΑΪΤ).

First Declension (Ἀν ἑᾶδ ὈιοΪΛοναὸ).

134. This declension includes all adjectives ending in a broad consonant. The vowel changes for the genitive singular are the same as those in the case of nouns §§ 60,78.

Examples (Θειρμιρεᾶτ).

SINGULAR NUMBER (Ἑνὶν ἡᾶτ).

N. & A.	ἁν ϑεαρ μόρ	ἁν ϑεαρ θεᾶς	ἁν ϑεαρ ῥνότᾶς
GEN.	ἁν ϑιρ μόρι	ἁν ϑιρ θῖς	ἁν ϑιρ ῥνότᾶις
DAT.	(ᾶς) ἁν θρεαρ μόρι	(ᾶς) ἁν θρεαρ θεᾶς	(ᾶς) ἁν θρεαρ ῥνότᾶς
Voc.	ᾶ ϑιρ μόρι	ᾶ ϑιρ θῖς	ᾶ ϑιρ ῥνότᾶις

PLURAL NUMBER (Ἑνὶν ἰοῖρι).

N. & A.	ἡᾶ ϑιρ μόριᾶ	ἡᾶ ϑιρ θεᾶςᾶ	ἡᾶ ϑιρ ῥνότᾶςᾶ
GEN.	ἡᾶ θρεαρ μόρι	ἡᾶ θρεαρ ἡθεᾶς	ἡᾶ θρεαρ ἡῥνότᾶς
DAT.	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ϑεαρῖθ μόριᾶ	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ϑεαρῖθ θεᾶςᾶ	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ϑεαρῖθ ῥνότᾶςᾶ
Voc.	ᾶ ϑεαρᾶ μόριᾶ	ᾶ ϑεαρᾶ θεᾶςᾶ	ᾶ ϑεαρᾶ ῥνότᾶςᾶ

SINGULAR NUMBER (Ἑνὶν ἡᾶτ).

N.&A.	ἁν ῥειρρεᾶς μόρι	ἁν ῥειρρεᾶς θεᾶς	ἁν ῥειρρεᾶς ῥνότᾶς
GEN.	ἡᾶ ῥειρριῥε μόρι	ἡᾶ ῥειρριῥε θῖς	ἡᾶ ῥειρριῥε ῥνότᾶις
DAT.	ᾶς ἁν ἡῥειρριῥις μόρι	(ᾶς) ἁν ἡῥειρριῥις θῖς	(ᾶς) ἁν ἡῥειρριῥις ῥνότᾶις
Voc.	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς μόρι	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς θεᾶς	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς ῥνότᾶς

PLURAL NUMBER (Ἑνὶν ἰοῖρι).

N.&A.	ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ μόριᾶ	ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ θεᾶςᾶ	ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ ῥνότᾶςᾶ
GEN.	ἡᾶ ἡῥειρρεᾶς μόρι	ἡᾶ ἡῥειρρεᾶς ἡθεᾶς	ἡᾶ ἡῥειρρεᾶς ἡῥνότᾶς
DAT.	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς- ᾶιθ μόριᾶ	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς- ᾶιθ θεᾶςᾶ	(ᾶς) ἡᾶ ῥειρρεᾶς- ᾶιθ ῥνότᾶςᾶ
Voc.	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ μόριᾶ	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ θεᾶςᾶ	ᾶ ῥειρρεᾶςᾶ ῥνότᾶςᾶ

Adjectives ending in -ᾶς frequently resist inflection in the dative feminine singular.

Second Declension (Ἀν ΤΑΡΗΝΑ ΔΙΟΪΣΤΑΘΝΑΪ).

142. All adjectives ending in a slender consonant, except those in ἀμαί, belong to the second declension.

In the singular number all the cases of both genders are alike, except the genitive feminine which is formed by adding e.

In the plural number all the cases of both genders are formed by adding e to the nominative singular, except the genitive, which is similar in form to the nominative singular.

Example (Δερμινεαῖς).

SINGULAR NUMBER (ἡμῖν ὑαῖαῖ).

N. & A.	ἄν καπαίλ μαίτ	ἄν ἑαίρῃς μαίτ
GEN.	ἄν ἑαπαίλ μαίτ	να εἰρῃς μαίτ
DAT.	(ἄρ) ἄν ἑκαπαίλ μαίτ	(ἄρ) ἄν ἑεἰρῃς μαίτ
Voc.	ἄ ἑαπαίλ μαίτ	ἄ ἑεαίρῃς μαίτ

PLURAL NUMBER (ἡμῖν ἰοίμαῖ).

N. & A.	να καπαίλ μαίτ	να εαίρῃς μαίτ
GEN.	να ἑκαπαίλ μαίτ	να ἑεαίρῃς μαίτ
DAT.	(ἄρ) να καπαίλ μαίτ	(ἄρ) να εαίρῃς μαίτ
Voc.	ἄ καπαίλ μαίτ	ἄ εαίρῃς μαίτ

Third Declension (Ἀν ΤΡΙΘΜΑΪ ΔΙΟΪΣΤΑΘΝΑΪ).

146. The third declension includes all adjectives ending in ἀμαί.

In both numbers the inflections for the two genders are alike. The genitive singular and

the nominative accusative, dative, and vocative plural are formed by adding *Δ* (with syncope, § 33).

Example (Θειρμιρεαῖτ).

SINGULAR NUMBER (Δν υἱήν ηδᾶρ).

N. & A.	Δν φεαρ ἐρίοचनाῖτ	Δν θεαν ἐρίοचनाῖτ
GEN.	Δν φῖρ ἐρίοचनाῖτ	να μνά ἐρίοचनाῖτ
DAT.	Δς Δν θεαρ ἐρίοचनाῖτ	(Δς) Δν μνάοι ἐρίοचनाῖτ
Voc.	Δ φῖρ ἐρίοचनाῖτ	Δ θεαν ἐρίοचनाῖτ

PLURAL NUMBER (Δν υἱήν ιολᾶρ).

N. & A.	να φῖρ ἐρίοचनाῖτ	να μνά ἐρίοचनाῖτ
GEN.	να θεαρ ζερίοचनाῖτ	να μβαν ζερίοचनाῖτ
DAT.	(Δς) να φεραῖβ ἐρίο- चनाῖτ	Δς να μνάιβ ἐρίοचनाῖτ
Voc.	Δ φερα ἐρίοचनाῖτ	Δ μνά ἐρίοचनाῖτ

Fourth Declension

(Δν σεαῖμαῖδ ὀίοῖλαονᾶ).

148. All adjectives ending in a vowel belong to the fourth declension. *They are not inflected.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

(να céimeanna coinveitge).

153. In Irish there are two comparisons, (1) the comparison of equality, (2) the comparison of superiority.

The comparison of equality is formed by putting *cóm* before the adjective, and *te* (or *teir* before article) after it. If a *verb* occurs

* *Te*, warm, has *teo* in the genitive feminine singular, and in its plural forms.

in the second portion of the sentence, *asur* must be used instead of *le*.

Tá Seagán cómh láirir le Séamur. John is as strong as James.

Táim cómh maic t'fear leat-ra. I am as good a man as you.

Níl ré cómh láirir asur bí ré. He is not as strong as he was.

155. The comparison of superiority has three degrees—the positive, (*an bun-céim*); the comparative, (*an breir-céim*); and the superlative, (*an trár-céim*). **The comparative and superlative have the same form as the genitive singular feminine of the adjective.**

The comparative is usually preceded by *níor* (*ní(ó)+ir*), and followed by *ná* (*than*); if a verb occurs in the second portion of sentence, use *ná mar*.

Ir gile an grian ná an gealach. The sun is brighter than the moon. We can also say: *Tá an grian níor gile ná an gealach. Tá ré níor láirre anoir ná mar a bí ré riam. He is stronger now than ever he was.*

If the comparison is completely past in the mind of the speaker, *ní ba* is used instead of *níor*, but if the present time is not completely excluded, *níor* may be used.

Ir dóic liom go raib ré níor (ní ba) láirre ná Seagán. I think that he was stronger than John; but, ba dóic liom go raib ré ní ba

láiríne ná Seagán. *I thought that he was stronger than John.*

159. The superlative degree must always be preceded by the verb *ir*. (*ba* is used in the past tense, and *ba* in the conditional). *The highest hill in Ireland: An cnoc ir doiríne i n-Éirínn. ir and ba are relatives in such constructions.*

The following illustrate common idiomatic uses of the positive, comparative and superlative with the relative form of the verb *ir*:—*An fear óg ir móir cáil*, The young man of great repute; *Ní fada riam fear ir luí eadla ná é*, I never saw a more fearless man than he; *An fear óg ir mó cáil*, The young man of greatest repute; “*Bean ir mó neart asur brí.*”

Note also:—*Ní fearrúe (=fearr+ue) tú é*, You are not the better of it.

Similarly:—“*Ní truímíne an loc an laí; Ní truímíne ead an rían; Ní truímíne caora a h-olann Ní truímíne colann ciall.*”

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES.

An Bun-céim.	An Uir-céim.	An Bun-céim.	An Uir-céim.
beag, small	luí	fuir, easy	fura, ura.
fad, long	ria, fuie	ionmáin, beloved	annra
mór, big	mó	gar, near (of place)	soire.
olc, bad	meara	rofur, near	foirse (foirse)
maí, good	fearr	tréan, strong, brave	treire
gearr, short	giorra	gránra, ugly	gránrae.
breá, fine	breáí	iomra, many	lia.
minic, often	minic, mionca	áir, high	doiríne.
te, warm	teo	cóir, right	córa.

167. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES (ηΑ Η-ΑΙΘΙΑΪΤΑ υΙΗΗΕΑΪΑ).

ηΑ Ηυη-υΙΗΗΕΑΪΑ.

1. Δον έαπαλλ Αμάνη; επαλλ.
2. όά έαπαλλ.
3. τρι έαπαλλ.
4. έειτρε (ειτρε). επαλλ.
5. κύγ επαλλ.
6. πέ επαλλ.
7. ρεάετ ζεαπαλλ.
8. οέτ ζεαπαλλ.
9. ηαοι ζεαπαλλ.
10. υειέ ζεαπαλλ.
11. Δον έαπαλλ υέας.
12. όά έαπαλλ υέας.
13. τρι έαπαλλ υέας.
14. έειτρε επαλλ υέας.
15. κύγ επαλλ υέας.
16. πέ επαλλ υέας.
17. ρεάετ ζεαπαλλ υέας.
18. οέτ ζεαπαλλ υέας.
19. ηαοι ζεαπαλλ υέας.
20. ρίε επαλλ.
21. επαλλ ιρ ρίε (αη ρίετο)
(ρίεατο).
22. όά έαπαλλ ιρ ρίε (αη
ρίετο) (ρίεατο)
30. υειέ ζεαπαλλ ιρ ρίε
(αη ρίετο) (ρίεατο).
τιμοά επαλλ.
40. υάεα επαλλ.
εεάτμαά επαλλ.
50. υειέ ζεαπαλλ ιρ υάεα;
εαοζα επαλλ; λεά-
έέα επαλλ.
60. τρι ρίετο επαλλ;
ρεαργα επαλλ.
70. υειέ ζεαπαλλ ιρ τρι ρίετο.
ρεάετμοζα επαλλ.
80. έειτρε ρίετο επαλλ.
οέτμοζα επαλλ.
90. υειέ ζεαπαλλ ιρ έειτρε
ρίετο.
νόα επαλλ.
100. έέα επαλλ.
101. επαλλ άγυρ έέα.
102. όά έαπαλλ άγυρ έέα.

ηΑ Η-Όηη-υΙΗΗΕΑΪΑ.

- 1st. αν έέα επαλλ.
- 2nd. αν υαηα (ταηα) επαλλ.
- 3rd. αν τριόμαό (τρεαγ) επαλλ.
- 4th. αν εεάτμαά επαλλ.
- 5th. αν κύγμαό επαλλ.
- 6th. αν πέμαό επαλλ.
- 7th. αν ρεάετμαό επαλλ.
- 8th. αν τ-οέτμαό επαλλ.
- 9th. αν ηαομαό επαλλ.
- 10th. αν υειέμαό επαλλ.
- 11th. αν τ-αοημαό επαλλ υέας.
- 12th. αν υαηα επαλλ υέας.
- 13th. αν τριόμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 14th. αν εεάτμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 15th. αν κύγμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 16th. αν πέμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 17th. αν ρεάετμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 18th. αν τ-οέτμαό επαλλ υέας.
- 19th. αν ηαομαό επαλλ υέας.
- 20th. αν ρίεμαό επαλλ.
- 21st. αν τ-αοημαό επαλλ ρίεατο.
- 22nd. αν υαηα επαλλ ρίεατο.
- 30th. αν υειέμαό επαλλ ρίεατο.
*αν τριόεαό επαλλ.
- 40th. αν υάεαομαό επαλλ.
αν εεάτμαά επαλλ.
- 50th. αν υειέμαό επαλλ ιρ υάεα
αν εαοζαομαό επαλλ.
- 60th. αν τρι ρίεαομαό επαλλ.
αν ρεαργαομαό επαλλ.
- 70th. αν υειέμαό επαλλ ιρ τρι
ρίετο.
αν ρεάετμοζαομαό επαλλ.
- 80th. αν έειτρε ρίεαομαό επαλλ.
αν τ-οέτμοζαομαό επαλλ.
- 90th. αν υειέμαό επαλλ ιρ έειτρε
ρίετο.
αν νόεαομαό επαλλ.
- 100th. αν έέαοημαό επαλλ.
- 101st. αν τ-αοημαό επαλλ άγυρ
έέα.
- 102nd. αν υαηα επαλλ άγυρ έέα.

The cardinals are used in counting (without expressing the noun), thus: Δ η - $\alpha\sigma\eta$, Δ $\tau\acute{o}$, Δ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$, Δ $\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$, Δ $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\tau\varsigma$, Δ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, Δ $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau$, Δ η - $\omicron\epsilon\tau$, Δ $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$, Δ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$, Δ η - $\alpha\sigma\eta$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$, Δ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$, . . . Δ η - $\alpha\sigma\eta$ $\iota\mu$ $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, etc. Notice Δ $\tau\acute{o}$ and Δ $\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$.

The following forms are very convenient for use in arithmetic, particularly in dealing with large numbers:—

20. $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

30. $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

40. $\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

50. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\tau\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

60. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

70. $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

80. $\omicron\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

90. $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$.

9,876 trees. $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon$, $\omicron\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau$, $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$ $\iota\mu$ Δ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu$.

In modern Irish the numerals $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$, 20; and compounds of $\rho\acute{\iota}\epsilon$; $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau$, 100; $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon$, 1,000, though nouns are frequently regarded as simple numeral adjectives which take the noun after them in the singular number. Strictly speaking, they should be followed by the genitive plural. The numerals from three to six both included, may take the singular number when unity of idea is expressed, in which case they aspirate, viz.:— $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\iota$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\eta\alpha$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\iota\iota\epsilon$. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\tau\iota\alpha$, Δ couple, takes the singular, e.g., $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\tau\iota\alpha$ $\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$.

$\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$, $\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\epsilon$, $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\tau\varsigma$, and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ (as well as $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau$, $\omicron\epsilon\tau$, $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$, and $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$) cause eclipsis in the genitive plural: Δ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\acute{o}\delta$.

THE DUAL NUMBER ($\Delta\eta$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\mu\iota\mu$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\epsilon$).

$\tau\acute{\alpha}$, “two” takes the noun after it in the dual number, which has the same form as the

dative singular. All the cases of the dual number are alike, but the form of the genitive plural is generally used for the genitive dual.

The initial of the adjective qualifying the noun in the dual number is aspirated.

The initial of the noun after *ṽá* is aspirated. In the case of the word *τριαν*, a third, however, eclipsis takes place, *e.g.*, “*ṽá ṽτριαν ḡαιṽτε ἑε ḡριανναιṽ.*”

The *ṽ* of *ṽá* is aspirated, except after words ending in *ṽ*, *n*, *τ*, *ι*, *ρ*.

The initial of the noun, and not that of *ṽá*, is affected by the possessive adjectives, *viz.*:—

α ṽá ḡριṽς ṽṽá, his two black boots.
α ṽá ḡριṽς ṽṽá, her two black boots.
α ṽá ṽḡριṽς ṽṽá, their two black boots.

N. & ACC. *Αη ṽá ḡṽαιρ ṽεḡḡ.*
 GEN. *Αη ṽá ḡṽαρ ṽεḡḡ.*
 DAT. *(αḡ) αη ṽá ḡṽαιρ ṽεḡḡ.*

The Personal Numerals

(*ḡα ḡ-ṽṽḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ*).

<i>ṽṽṽṽ</i>	1 person.	<i>†ṽṽṽṽ</i>	8 persons.
<i>†ṽṽṽṽ</i>	2 persons.	<i>†ḡḡḡḡṽṽ</i>	9 „
<i>†ṽṽṽṽ</i>	3 „	<i>†ṽṽṽṽḡḡṽṽ</i>	10 „
<i>†ḡḡḡṽṽ</i>	4 „	<i>ḡṽṽṽ ṽḡḡḡ</i>	11 „
<i>†ḡṽḡṽṽ</i>	5 „	<i>†ṽḡḡḡḡḡ</i>	12 „
<i>†ḡṽṽṽṽ</i>	6 „	<i>ṽḡṽ ṽṽṽṽ ṽḡḡḡ</i>	13 „
<i>†ḡṽṽṽṽṽṽ</i> }	7 „	<i>ḡṽṽṽ ṽṽṽṽ</i>	
<i>†ḡḡḡṽṽ</i> }		<i>ṽḡḡḡ</i>	14 „

† These personal numerals, with the exception of *ṽṽṽṽ*, are masculine, and are followed by the genitive plural: *e.g.*, *αη ṽṽṽṽ ḡḡḡḡ*, *αη ṽṽṽṽ ḡḡḡḡ*, *αη ṽṽṽṽ ḡḡḡḡ*, *αη ṽṽṽṽ ḡḡḡḡ*.

peaét nouime			doimne véas	
véas	17	persons.	ir vaéao	51 persons.
fié ouime	20	„	trí ouime véas	
ouime asur fié	21	„	ir vaéao	53 „
beirt ir fié	22	„	trí fiéto ouime	60 „
trí ouime ir fié	23	„	ouime asur trí	
vaéao (vá fiéto)			fiéto	61 „
ouime	40	„	beirt ir trí	
ouime asur va-			fiéto	62 „
éao	41	„	céao ouime	100 „
veic nouime	50	„	ouime asur	
asur vaéao			céao	101 „
veicneabap			beirt asur	
ir vaéao			céao	102 „

179. The **Possessive Adjectives** (na h-Aiṛiaéta Seabáca) are *mo, my*; *to, thy*; *a, his, or her*; *ár, our*; *búr, your*; *a, their*. The *o* of *mo* and *to* is elided before a vowel or *f*: *e.g.*, *m'átaír, my father*. *To* usually becomes *τ'* before a vowel: *e.g.*, *τ'átaír, thy father*.

195. The **Demonstrative Adjectives** (na h-Aiṛiaéta Teapbántaca) are *ro (or reo), this*; *ran, roin (or rin), that*; and *úto, that or yonder*: *e.g.*, *An leat-ra an peann ro, na leabair rin, asur an mála úto?*

The forms in brackets are used after *slender* vowels or slender consonants.

The article must be used *before* the noun with these adjectives: *e.g.*, *an bean ro, this woman*; *an fear ran, that man*; *na fir reo, these men*.

Exceptions—(1) Before proper nouns— $\rho\alpha\sigma\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$ *reo* 'ῥαινε. (2) before the vocative case— Δ $\rho\iota\rho$ $\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron$ $\tau\alpha\iota\iota$!

197. The **Indefinite Adjectives** ($\eta\alpha\eta$ - $\Delta\iota\omicron\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\tau\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma\omicron\iota\eta\eta\tau\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha$) are $\alpha\omicron\eta$, *any*; $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma\iota\eta(\tau)$, $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\iota\eta\tau$, *some*; $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, *other*; $\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, *all, whole*; $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, *whatever*; and the phrase, $\Delta\eta$ $\beta\iota\tau$, *any at all*.

$\alpha\omicron\eta$ and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ precede their nouns, the others follow them. $\Upsilon\phi\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\alpha\omicron\eta$ $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\varsigma\alpha\tau$? $\text{C}\acute{\alpha}$ $\Upsilon\phi\upsilon\iota\lambda$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\upsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$?

201. The **Distributive Adjectives** ($\eta\alpha\eta$ - $\Delta\iota\omicron\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\tau\alpha$ $\rho\iota\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\epsilon\alpha$) are $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$, $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$ $\alpha\omicron\eta$, *each*; $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon$, *every other, every second*; ($\alpha\eta$) $\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$ $\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ (or 'cuile), *every*: $\tau\omicron$ $\mu\omicron\lambda$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$ $\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\varsigma\alpha\rho\rho\acute{\upsilon}\eta$; $\beta\iota\mu$ $\alpha\eta\eta$ $\varsigma\alpha\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\mu\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\eta$.

THE PRONOUN ($\alpha\eta$ $\rho\omicron\alpha\iota\eta\eta\mu$).

204. The **Conjunctive Personal Pronouns*** ($\eta\alpha$ $\rho\omicron\alpha\iota\eta\eta\mu\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\eta\tau\alpha$ $\text{C}\omicron\mu\eta\eta\alpha\rho\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha$) are $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, *I*; $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$, *thou*; $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, *he*; $\rho\acute{\iota}$, *she*; $\rho\iota\eta\eta$, *we*; $\rho\iota\theta$, *you*; $\rho\iota\alpha\theta$, *they*.

The **Disjunctive Personal Pronouns*** ($\eta\alpha$ $\rho\omicron\alpha\iota\eta\eta\mu\eta\eta\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\eta\tau\alpha$ $\text{D}\omicron\iota\eta\eta\alpha\rho\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha$) are $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ or *me*, *I, me*; $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ ($\tau\upsilon$), *thou, thee*; $\acute{\epsilon}$, *he, him*; $\acute{\iota}$, *she, her*; $\rho\iota\eta\eta$, *we, us*; $\rho\iota\theta$, *you*; $\iota\alpha\theta$, *they, them*.

* For use of these pronouns refer to Syntax—The Pronoun.

The *emphatic* forms are: *mire*, *myself*; *tura*, *thysself*; *reirean*, *himself*; *pire*, *herself*; *rinne*, *ourselves*; *riùre*, *yourselves*; *riatoran*, *themselves*.

216. Sixteen of the simple prepositions combine with the personal pronouns to form **Prepositional Pronouns**.

Ag, at, with	Ar, on	Do, to	Le, with
agam, at me	oram, on me	oom, me	liom, me
agac, „ thee	orac, „ thee	ouic, thee	leac, thee
aiqe, „ him	air, „ him	oo, him	leir, him
aici, „ her	uirtci „ her	oi, her	lei(ce), her
agamn „ us	oramn „ us	uimn, us	linn, us
agaiù, „ you	oraiù „ you	oib you	liù, you
acu, „ them	orca „ them	oob, them	leo, them

Ó, from	fé, faoi, under	Cun, towards	
		<i>Connaught. Munster.</i>	
uaim	fúm	cuam	cúam
uait	fút	cuac	cúac
uaiù	fé. faoi	cuqe	cúqe
uaitci	fúicci	cúici	cúice
uaimn	fúinn	cuamn	cúamn
uaiù	fúib	cuaiù	cúaiù
uaca	fúca	cúca	cúca

Rom̃, Rom̃, before	Δρ, out of	Τρέ, through	Ταρ, ἐαρ, beyond, by
Rōm̃am Rōm̃at Rōm̃e, Rōm̃ip Rōm̃pe	Δρ̃am Δρ̃at Δρ̃ Δρ̃τε, Δρ̃τι	τρίom, τρίm τρίot, τρίt τρίo τρίte	τάρ̃m, τoρ̃m τάρ̃t, τoρ̃t τάρ̃ip, τάρ̃t τάρ̃pe
Rōm̃am̃n Rōm̃aiḅ Rōm̃pa	Δρ̃am̃n Δρ̃aiḅ Δρ̃ta	τρί̃m̃n τρί̃b τρίoτα	τάρ̃am̃n τάρ̃aiḅ τάρ̃pta τό̃ppta

1, in	Θε, off, from	Παρα, along with	ὑμ, around	ἰσ̃p, between
ιον̃nam ιον̃nat ann inñte ιον̃nam̃n ιον̃naiḅ ιον̃ñta	θίom θίot θε θι, θί θinn θiḅ θioḅ	πα̃ram πα̃rat πα̃rip (πα̃rae) πα̃ram̃n πα̃raiḅ πα̃rpta (πα̃rōta)	um̃am um̃at um̃e um̃ip um̃am̃n um̃aiḅ um̃p̃s	εα̃θ̃ram εα̃θ̃rat ισ̃p̃ ε̃ ισ̃p̃ ι̃ εα̃θ̃ram̃n εα̃θ̃raiḅ εα̃θ̃rpta

235. The Relative Pronouns (να παρα̃m̃-neat̃a Coiḅneap̃ta) are *α*, *who*, *which*, *that*; *nãc*, *who not*, *which not*, etc.; *ḡo*, *that*; and *α* (causing eclipsis), *what*, *that which*, *all that*: e.g., *an*

feap nað mbeirð ann—the man who will not be there; an ðean so þfuil an vð aicı—the woman who has the cow. ımteoðairð a ıtıoçfıairð ır a ıtđınıs ıranı.

N.B.—After a superlative, or any phrase equivalent to a superlative, vð (vðır in past tense) is used for *who, which, that*. ðéarřaðo ıtııç şað ıtıle nırð vð þfuil (or, şað a þfuil) ařam—I shall give you everything that I have.

238. The **Demonstrative Pronouns** (na řor-ainmneaða Teapbeántaða) are é (ı) řeo, *this*; é (ı) řın or řan, *that*; é (ı) řıúð, *that (yonder)*; ıað řo, *these*; ıað řan (řın), *those*; ıað řıúð, *those (yonder)*.

Do v'é řın Seaşán. *That was John*. Cé n-ıað řo? *Who are these?* An é řıúð Tomár? *Is that (person yonder) Thomas?* ðéanřairð řan an řnð. *That will do (the business)*.

243. The **Interrogative Pronouns** (na řor-ainmneaða řıarřıııřteaða) are cé (cıa), *who, which*; cıð, cııðé, céarð (çréarð), *what*; cé leır? *whose? e.g., Cıð tá ařat? What have you? Cé acu ır řearř? Which of them is the better? Cé leır an leaðar? Whose is the book?*

THE VERB (AN BRIAČAN).

247. In Irish there are two conjugations. They are distinguished by the formation of the future tense. In the first conjugation the 1st pers. sing. of the future ends in řað or

ρεαο, and in the second conjugation it ends in (ε)όαο.

Each of the conjugations has three forms (1) the **Synthetic** (Αν ῥυιρμ ἑάιτε), (2) the **Analytic** (Αν ῥυιρμ σκαρεα), (3) the **Autonomous** (Αν σαοη-ῥυιρμ).

249. The synthetic form is that in which the persons are expressed by inflections, *e.g.*, το μολαρ ε.

In the analytic there is only one form and the persons are expressed by means of pronouns, *e.g.*, το μοι μέ ε.

In the autonomous form the action of the verb is merely expressed, without mentioning the subject, *e.g.*, το μολαο ε.

253. There are *three* moods—the Imperative (Αν μοο ὀρουιγεαε); the Indicative (Αν μοο ταρεαε); and the Subjunctive (Αν μοο φορυοτεαε).

The Imperative has only one tense—the present. The Indicative has five tenses—the present, the imperfect, the past, the future, and the conditional (or secondary future). The Subjunctive has two tenses—the present and the past.

261. In both conjugations there are *two sets of terminations*—(1) the broad, (2) the slender. The first set is used with verb-stems ending in a *broad* consonant; the second with those which end in a slender consonant.

FIRST CONJUGATION (**AN CÉAD RÉIMNIÚ**).

mol, praise.

buan, strike, beat.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, (**AN MOÛ ÓRDUIĞTEAC**).

SING.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLURAL.
1st <u>molaim</u>	{ <u>molaimir</u> <u>molam</u>	<u>buaílaim</u>	{ <u>buaílaimir</u> <u>buaileam</u>
2nd <u>mol</u>	<u>molair</u> (<u>aiğir</u>)	<u>buaíl</u>	<u>buaílr</u> (<u>iğr</u>)
3rd <u>molair</u> ré	<u>molairir</u> (<u>airair</u>)	<u>buaileair</u> ré	<u>buaílrir</u> .

AUTONOMOUS,

(**AN SAOP-ĞRIACAR**), molcar.

buaílcar.

INDICATIVE MOOD (**AN MOÛ TÁSCAC**).

Present Tense (**AN AIMĞEAR LAİĞTEAC**).

SING.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLURAL.
<u>molaim</u>	<u>molaimir</u>	<u>buaílaim</u>	<u>buaílaimir</u>
<u>molair</u>	<u>molann</u> rir	<u>buaílr</u>	<u>buaileann</u> rir
<u>molann</u> ré	<u>molair</u>	<u>buaileann</u> ré	<u>buaílr</u> .

AUTON., molcar.

(**AN SAOP-ĞRIACAR**),

buaílcar.

REL- } molair (C. & U.)
TIVE, } molann (M.)

buaileair (C. & U.)
buaileann (M.)

Past Tense (Δν Διμρεαρ Ḳαιττε).

SING.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLURAL.
mol <u>ar</u>	molam <u>ar</u> am <u>ar</u>	busile <u>ar</u>	busileam <u>ar</u> , eam <u>ar</u>
mol <u>ar</u>	molab <u>ar</u>	busil <u>ar</u>	busileab <u>ar</u>
mol ré	molat <u>ar</u>	busil ré	busileat <u>ar</u>

AUTON.

(Δν Σαορ-Ḳριατταρ),

molat.busileat.

Imperfect Tense (Δν Διμρεαρ Ṣnát-Ḳaitte).

mol <u>ainn</u>	molam <u>ir</u>	busil <u>inn</u>	busilim <u>ir</u>
mol <u>at</u>	mol <u>at</u> rib	busil <u>at</u>	busile <u>at</u> rib
mol <u>at</u> ré	molat <u>ir</u>	busile <u>at</u> ré	busil <u>at</u> ré

AUTON.,

(Δν Σαορ-Ḳριατταρ),

molat.busilat.

Future Tense (Δν Διμρεαρ Ṗáirtineac).

mol <u>eat</u>	mol <u>eamit</u>	busil <u>eat</u>	busil <u>eamit</u>
mol <u>ear</u>	mol <u>eat</u> rib	busil <u>ear</u>	busil <u>eat</u> rib
mol <u>eat</u> ré	mol <u>eat</u>	busil <u>eat</u> ré	busil <u>eat</u>

AUTON.,

(Δν Σαορ-Ḳριατταρ),

molear.busilear.

RELA- } molear (C. & U.)
TIVE, } moleat (M.)

busilear (C. & U.)
busileat (M.)

CONDITIONAL (an coinḡeallac̃).*

<u>moltann</u>	<u>moltaimir</u>	<u>buaileinn</u>	<u>buaileimir</u>
<u>moltá</u>	<u>moltas̃ ríob</u>	<u>buaileas̃</u>	<u>buaileas̃ ríob</u>
<u>moltas̃ ré</u>	<u>moltas̃oir</u>	<u>buaileas̃ ré</u>	<u>buaileas̃oir</u>

AUTON.,
(an Saor-ḡriac̃ar),
moltas̃ (-as̃re).

buaileí

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (an moḡ fo-ḡuirt̃eac̃).

Present Tense (an aimp̃ear l̃ait̃eac̃).

<u>molas̃</u>	<u>molaímíó</u>	<u>buaileas̃</u>	<u>buaileímíó</u>
<u>molaí</u>	<u>molas̃ ríob</u>	<u>buaileí</u>	<u>buaileí ríob</u>
<u>molas̃</u>	<u>molas̃</u>	<u>buaileí</u>	<u>buaileí</u>
<u>molas̃† (M.)</u> } <u>ré molas̃</u>		<u>buaileí† (M.)</u> } <u>ré buaileí</u>	

AUTON.,
(an Saor-ḡriac̃ar),
molas̃.

buaileas̃.

Past Tense (an aimp̃ear c̃ait̃e).

<u>molaínn</u>	<u>molaímí</u>	<u>buaileínn</u>	<u>buaileímí</u>
<u>moltá</u>	<u>molas̃ ríob</u>	<u>buaileas̃</u>	<u>buaileas̃ ríob</u>
<u>molas̃ ré</u>	<u>molas̃oir</u>	<u>buaileas̃ ré</u>	<u>buaileas̃oir</u>

AUTON.,
(an Saor-ḡriac̃ar),

moltas̃í.

buaileí.

VERBAL NOUN
an ainn ḡriac̃as̃r̃oḡa } molas̃.

buaileas̃.

VERBAL ADJECTIVE
(an ainnac̃ ḡriac̃as̃r̃oḡa) } moltas̃.

buaile.

* nó an aimp̃ear fo-ḡair̃eac̃.

† These are the correct literary forms. They are always used in Munster, except before vowels, when the other form is used (ḡ=ḡ). The forms molas̃ and buaileí are really the older forms of the 3rd sing. present tense indic.

The **Analytic Forms** of the tenses given above are exactly like the forms of the 3rd person singular of the various tenses. The analytic form is *not* used in the 1st person singular, present tense, and is rarely found in the 1st and 2nd person singular, imperfect tense. The second *ι* in the terminations *ιμιϑ*, *αιμιϑ*, etc., is *not* pronounced long in Connaught or Ulster.

276. The Past, the Imperfect, and the Conditional are usually preceded by the particle *ϑο* when no other particle precedes them. In the spoken language *ϑο* is often omitted, except when the verb begins with a vowel or *ρ*, or an *unaspirable* consonant. The *ϑ'* has become so closely united to the verb, when the latter begins with a vowel, that we frequently find it aspirated, just as if the verb began with this consonant, *e.g.*, *νίορ ϑ'όλ ρέ βηδον* (for *νίορ όλ ρέ*); *Δη τυρα Δη ζαργύν Δ ϑ'ορκατ Δη ϑοραρ*?

The initial of the autonomous form is not usually aspirated, *e.g.*, *ϑο βριρεαϑ Δη ϕυννεος*; *ϑο η-ἀρτουγεαϑ Δη ρεολ*.

The Relative form is the same as the 3rd person singular in all the tenses, except the present and the future (in Connaught and Ulster).

278. The particle used formerly before the *past tense* was *ρο*. It is now never used by itself, but it occurs in the following compounds:—

Δρ, *whether* (ἀν + πο); ὅρ, *that* (ὅ + πο);
 ἑῶρ, *where* (ἐῶ + πο); οἷορ, *not*; μὴρ (or
 μὴνρ), *unless*; ἢρ, *that not*; ὅρ, *of all*
those who (whom), to whom; ἕρ, *by whom,*
by which; ἐῖρ, *who was*. (This last form is
 used *only* with the verb ἵρ).

These compounds of πο are not, however,
 used before the following Past tense forms:—
 ἔμαρ, ἔμαρ(ρ), ἔμαρ, ἔμαρ(ρ), ἔμαρ,
 ἔμαρ(ρ) and (in Munster) ἔμαρ.

Usage now differs in the case of the verbs
 ἔμαρ, ἔμαρ, ἔμαρ(ρ) and ἔμαρ.

282. In the first conjugation the τ in all
 terminations beginning with this letter is
 generally *aspirated*, except when the stem
 ends in one of the consonants, ο, η, τ, ι, ρ,
 ε, ε, ο, ζ, *e.g.*, ἔμαρ; ἔμαρ.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

(ἀν τάρνα réimníú).

291. The second conjugation comprises (1)
 verbs of two or more syllables whose stems
 end in -ίς, or -υίς, and (2) syncopated verbs.

293. Verbs in ίς.

βαίίς, *gather*. ceannuíς, *buy*.

Derived verbs in (υ)ίς have exactly the same
 inflections as those of βαίί in all the tenses,
 except the future and the conditional.

INDICATIVE MOOD (Αν μοῦ τᾶσκαć).

Future Tense (Αν αἰμρεαρ ῑάιρτineαć).

SING.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLURAL.
<u>baileoćao</u>	<u>baileoćaimiō</u>	<u>ceannóćao</u>	<u>ceannóćaimiō</u>
<u>baileoćair</u>	<u>baileoćairō</u> rīb	<u>ceannóćair</u>	<u>ceannóćairō</u> rīb
<u>baileoćairō</u> ré	<u>baileoćairo</u>	<u>ceannóćairō</u> ré	<u>ceannóćairo</u>
AUTON., (Αν Sαοr-ḃpιαćαρ,) <u>*baileoććair.</u>		<u>*ceannóććair.</u>	

RELATIVE Αν ῑuirim Coibne. pτα	} <u>baileoćar</u> (C. & U.) <u>baileoćairō</u> (M.)	<u>ceannóćar</u>
		<u>ceannóćairō.</u>

CONDITIONAL (Αν comḡealliać).

<u>baileoćaimn</u>	<u>baileoćaimir</u>	<u>ceannóćaimn</u>	<u>ceannóćaimir</u>
<u>ῑbaileoććā</u>	<u>baileoćao</u> rīb	<u>ῑceannóććā</u>	<u>ceannóćao</u> rīb
<u>baileoćao</u> ré	<u>baileoćairōir</u>	<u>ceannóćao</u> ré	<u>ceannóćairōir</u>
AUTON., (Αν Sαοr-ḃpιαćαρ,) <u>ῑbaileoććāi</u> (aoi).		<u>ῑceannóććāi</u> (aoi).	

VERBAL NOUN., <u>baileuḡao</u>	<u>ceannāć.</u>
VERBAL ADJECTIVE } <u>baileiḡce.</u>	<u>ceannuiḡce.</u>

SYNCOPATED VERBS (Αα bριαćra cuimriḡce).

292. Verbs of *more* than one syllable whose stems end in *il*, *in*, *ir*, *ir* or *ing*, belong to this class.

ῑuḡair, *proclaim.* coiḡil, *spare.*

* Frequently pronounced as if spelled baileopar, ceannopar.

† Frequently pronounced as if spelled baileopā, ceannopā, baileopī, ceannopī.

All the tense endings (except future and conditional) of *ῥαδῃ* are like those of *mol*, the *stem* being *ῥαδ*; those of *coisil* are like *bual*, the *stem* being *coisil*. The 3rd person singular, past tense is *o'ῥαδῃ ré* and *coisil ré*: the 2nd person singular, imperfect, *o'ῥαδῃtá* and *coisilteá*. See Syncope, § 33.

Future Tense (*An Aimpḃar fáirtinead*).

ῥαδῃóad, &c., like *ceannóad*.

coisileóad, &c., like *bailéóad*.

Conditional (*An Coinḃeallad*)

o'ῥαδῃóadainn, &c., like *ceannóadainn*.

coisileóadainn, &c., like *bailéóadainn*.

Verbal Noun (*An Ainm Ḃriatḃarḃa*)

ῥαδῃit;

coisil.

Verbal Adjective (*An Aidiadḃ Ḃriatḃarḃa*).

ῥαδῃitḃa;

coisilte.

Rules for Formation of Verbal Nouns.

315. (a) Verbs of the first conjugation generally form their verbal nouns by the addition of *ad* or *ead*; final *i* in digraphs and trigraphs is dropped: *oún*, *oúead*; *mol*, *molad*; *mill*, *millad*; *bḃir*, *bḃiread*; *bual*, *bualad*; *oóis*, *oóisad*.

(b) Verbs of the second conjugation in *is* or *uis* form their verbal nouns in *usad* (or *ú*); *árouis*, *árouisad* (or *árouú*); *bailis*, *bailiusad* (or *bailiú*); *minis*, *miniuisad* (or *miniú*).

(c) Syncopated verbs whose stems end in *il*, *in*, or *ir*, usually form verbal nouns by addition of *t*; *coraim*, *coraimt*; *oibir*, *oibirt*; *labair*, *labairt*; *coisil*, *coisilt*,

There are, however, many exceptions to the above rules.

The following classification of some of the modes of forming the verbal noun will be useful.

(a) Some verbs have their verbal nouns like the stem, *e.g.*, *ῥάρ*, grow; *όί*, drink; *ῥίτ*, run; *ῥνάμ*, swim, etc.

(b) Some verbs form their verbal nouns by dropping *ι* of the stem, *e.g.*, *cuιρ*, put or send, *cυρ*; *coιrc*, check, *copc*; *rcuιρ*, cease, *rcυρ*; etc.

(c) Some verbs add *αμαιν(τ)* or *εαμαιν(τ)* to the stem to form their verbal nouns, *e.g.*, *caιι*, lose, *caιιεαμαιν(τ)*; *cpeιo*, believe, *cpeioεαμαιν(τ)*; *ῥαν*, stay, *ῥαναμαιν(τ)*; *lean*, follow, *leanαμαιν(τ)*; *rcap*, separate, *rcapaμαιν(τ)*, etc.

(d) A few add *αν*, *εαν* or *ιν(τ)* to the stem, *e.g.*, *leaδ*, knock down, *leaδαν*; *leiδ*, permit, *leiδεαν*; *τpeίδ*, abandon, *τpeίδεαν*; *teiδ*, throw or cast, *teiδεαν*.

(e) A few add *αμ* or *εαμ*, *e.g.*, *ῥεap*, stand, *ῥεapαμ*; *caιτ*, spend, *caιτεαμ*; *oéan*, do or make, *oéanαμ*; *ῥeιτ*, wait, *ῥeιτεαμ*.

(f) A small number end in *αίτ*, *e.g.*, *δaυ*, take, *δaυαίτ*; *ῥaδ*, find, *ῥaδαίτ*; *ῥάδ*, leave, *ῥάδαίτ*; *ioμπuιδ*, turn, *ioμπaίτ*.

(g) And a few others add *ῥαυ*, *ῥεαυ*, whistle, *ῥαυῥαίτ*; *δlam*, howl, *δlamῥαίτ*.

IRREGULAR VERBS. (**ḅRIAṬRA neam-RIAḂALTA**).

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Ṭām, *I am.*

INDICATIVE MOOD (AN MOḐ ṬĀSCAḐ).

	1st	2nd	3rd	Relative	Autono- mous
Present.	Ṭām Ṭāmīḓ <i>or, Ṭā mé, Ṭā tú, etc.</i>	*Ṭāīr (ṬAOI) Ṭā rīḓ*	Ṭā ré Ṭāīḓ	Ṭāḁ	ṬāṬar
Habi- tual.	bīm bīmīḓ	bīr bionn rīḓ	bionn ré bīḓ	bionn (M.) bīor (C. & U.)	bīṬar
Depen- dent.	fuilim fuilimīḓ	fuilīr fuilṭī*	fuil ré fuilīḓ	fuil	fuilṬar
Past.	bīor bīomar (bīomar)	bīr bīobar	bī ré bīodar	bī	bīṬar
Depen- dent.	raḁar raḁamar (raḁamar)	raḁair raḁabar	raīḓ ré raḁodar	raīḓ	raḁṬar
Imper- fect.	bīnn bīmīr	bīṬaḁ bīḓ rīḓ	bīḓ ré bīḓīr	bīḓ	bīṬī
Future.	beaḓ beamīḓ	beir beir rīḓ	beir ré bero	beir (M.)	beirṬar
(or)	béaḓ béamīḓ	béir béir rīḓ	béir ré béro	béar (C. & U.)	
Con- ditional.	beinn beimīr	beirṬaḁ† beaḓ rīḓ	beaḓ ré beirīr	beaḓ	beirī
or	béinn, béirṬaḁ, etc.			béaḓ	

* The old termination of the 2nd person plural pres. indic. is still used in: ṬāṬAOI, fuilṭī, beirṭī, maipṭī, and ḡ cloirṭī.

† Frequently pronounced beirṬaḁ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (ἄν μοῦ ποῦνιότειαῖ).

	1st	2nd	3rd	Autonomous
Present	(ῥο) παῖδο παῖμου	παῖδι παῖς τῷ	παῖς παῖδι	παῖται

The negative particle for this tense is *νά*.

Past.	(ῥο μ) βίην βίμιν	βίτεια βίος τῷ	βίος βίον	βίτι.
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The negative particle is *νάμ*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD (ἄν μοῦ ὀρῶνιότειαῖ).

βίμ	βί	βίος βίον	βίται
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Negative particle is *νά*.

Verbal Noun : *ὀρῶν*.

ῥάμ is the only verb that has a distinct form to express habitual state (or action) in the present tense.

348. The **Dependent Form** (ἄν ποῦνιότειαῖ) of an irregular verb is the form that must be used after the following particles: *μή*, *not*; *ἄν*, *whether*; *ὅ*, *not*; *νά* or *νά*, *that not, whether not*; *ῥο*, *that*; *ὅ*, *where*; *μὴ* (*μὴ*), *unless*; *ὅ*, *if*; the compound relative pronoun *ὅ* or *ῥά*, meaning *all that*; and the relative pronoun when governed by a preposition.

THE VERB IS.

(a) In Principal Sentences (ὀρῶνιότειαῖ).

Assertive Interrog. Negative. Neg. Inter.

ὀρῶνιότειαῖ. Πῶς ποῦνιότειαῖ. Οὐκ ὀρῶνιότειαῖ. Πῶς. Οὐκ.

Present Tense	ῥ	ἄν	μή	νά	(νά)
Past Tense and Conditional.	ὅ	ἄν	μή	νά	(1)
	ὅ, ὅ	ἄν	μή	νά	(2)

	Assertive	Negative
Pres. Subj.	{ ʒo mba	nāra (1)
	{ ʒura	
	{ ʒurab	nārab (2)
Past Subj.	{ ʔā mba	murā (1)
	{ ʔā mb'	
		murab (2)

(b) In Dependent Sentences (Ṛāiṛṛte Spieāṛāā).

Present Tense.	{ ʒur	nāc (nāc) (1)
	{ ʒurab	nāc (nāc) (2)
Past.	{ ʒur	nār (1)
	{ ʒurb	nārb (2)
Conditional.	{ ʒo mba	nāc mba
	{ ʒur	nār
	{ ʒurb	nārb (2)

Use lines (1) before consonants, lines (2) before vowels.

342. Stem	Present Tense	Past Tense
A. ʔabair } <i>give,</i> D. ʔabair } <i>bring.</i>	A. ʔeip-im; ʔuʒ-am ʔeip(eam) ré D. ʔabir-am; ʔuʒ- am	ʔuʒ-ar ʔuʒ-ar
ʔeip, say. A. D.	(a) ʔeip-im (a) ʔeip(eam) ré D. abir-am, ʔeip-im	ʔubir-ar (ʔubairt) ʔubairt ré ʔubir-ar
ʔāʒ (ʔāʒ) } <i>get,</i> ʔāʒ } <i>find.</i> A. D.	ʒeib-im; ʔāʒ-am ʒeib(eam) ré D. ʔāʒ-am; ʔāʒ-am	ʔuair-eap, or, ʔuair-ar ʔuair ré ʔuair-eap, or, ʔuair-ar
ʔéan, } <i>do, make</i> ʔéin } A. D.	ʒni-im; ʔem-im; ʒni(om) ré D. ʔéan-am ʔem-im	ʔum-eap, ʔem-eap ʔum ré ʔéainar, ʔem-eap

Stem		Present Tense	Past Tense
Feic, <i>see</i> .	A.	čí-m; feic-im čí(onn) ré	connac-ar (connac) connac ré
	D.	feic-im	f(e)ac-ar (feaca)
Téig, <i>go</i> .	A.	téig-im	cuad-ar; cuairé ré
	D.	téig-im	ueac-ar, ueag-ar, cuad-ar
Beir, <i>carry</i> . A. & D.		beir-im; beir(eann) ré	ruig-ar
ḡab, <i>take, go</i> . A. & D.		ḡab-aím	ḡab-ar
Cloir, } <i>hear</i> . A & D. cluin		cloir-im cluin-im	{ cuail-ar (cuaila), cuaila(iré) ré
Tig, } <i>come</i> . A. & D. tag, } teag		tig-im; tag-aím; teag-aím tig(eann) ré	éanag-ar (éanag) éaimis ré
ic, <i>eat</i> . A. & D.		ic-im	o'ic-eat

The imperative mood of the above verbs is formed regularly from the stem, except *tig* and *beir*, the 2nd pers. sing. of which are *eat* and *abair*; the other persons are regular. The imperfect is formed regularly from the Present Tense stem, and the Conditional from the Future stem. All the other forms are formed quite regularly. Wherever the 3rd pers. sing. presents any difficulty, it is given in the above table.

A.=Absolute (neamhleádh); D.=Dependent (rpleádh.)

The autonomous form of most verbs in the past tense has the termination *-ad*. Note the following, however:—*bítear*, *raibítear*, *connáítear*, *faicítear*, *cuailítear*, *cuairítear*, *ueaítear*, *éanítear*, *éaimítear*.

The initial of the verb *beirim* is unaffected by *ní*; e.g., *ní beirim*; *ní beirtear*. But an *beirteann tú*; *go nbeirtear* ré

níor beirtear ré, etc., are used in C. and U.

Future Tense	Verbal Noun	Verbal Adjective. (Past Participle)
ὕεαι-φαι; A. τὰβαι-φαι τὰβαι-φαι; τιῦβι-αι D.	τὰβαιντ	τὰβαιτα, τυγτα
(α)ὕεαι-φαι A. ἀβηό-αι D.	ῥάϑ	ῥάϑτε
ἕοϑ-αι, A. ἕεϑ-αι ὕραι-εαι, D. ὕρῃ-εαι	ῥαῖν	ῥαῖτα ῥαῖτε ῥαῖτα
ὕεαι-φαι A. „ D.	ὕεαι ὕεαι	ὕεαι
εἰ-φαι, πεἰ- A. φαι πεἰ-φαι D.	πεἰντ πεἰντ	πεἰτε
ῥα-αι; A. ῥα-αι D.	ϑυλ ϑυλ	(ϑυλτα)
ὕεαι-φαι	ὑρεῖ	ὑρετα, ὑρετα
ἕοϑ-αι; ἕα-φαι	ἕαῖν	ἕατα
εἰ-φαι εἰ-φαι	εἰντ, εἰντ εἰ, εἰντ, εἰντ	εἰτε εἰντε
τιο-φαι	τεσέ	ταῖτα ταῖτε
ιο-φαι	ιτε	ιτε

Defective Verbs.

423. *Δη* (*δηρ*, *δηρα*), *says, said*—used only when the exact words of the speaker are given: *δηρα* *μπε*, *said I*.

Ὅδη, *it seems, it seemed*; *Ὅδη* *ἡ* *μοι*, *it seems to me, methinks*.

ῥεσθαρ, *I know, I knew*: used only negatively or interrogatively, and inflected as a past tense: *ῥεσθαρ* *ῥεσθαρ* *ἡ* *ἰρ*), *ῥεσθαρ* *ῥε*, etc.

Ἐδρῆα, *it happened, came to pass*.

Ὅ *ῥόβαρ*, or *βα* *ὀόβαρ*, *it all but happened*; *βα* *ὀόβαρ* *ὅ* *μοι* *τῆ* *ἰ* *τῆ* *ἰ*, *I had well nigh fallen, I nearly fell*, *ῥεσθαρ* has no imperative.

435. Interrogative Words and Phrases.

When? *καταμ*, *cé* *αν* *υαρ*

Where? *κά*, *cé* *αν* *άιτ*

How? *conur* (*cionnur*), *cé*
αν *έδοι*

Why? *εαο* *να* *ταοῦ* (*σο*),
εαο *έυγε*

How far? } *cé* *αν* *ῥαο*

How long? } *αν* *ῥαο*

Which (*pron.*)? *cé*, *cioca*,
ceoca.

Which (*adj.*)? *cé* *αν* . . .

What? *εαο*, *céαρ*, *σοῦέ*

Whither? *κά*

Whence? *εαο* *αρ*

How much? { *cé*(*κά*) *μέαο*
αν *μόρ*

How many? { *cé*(*κά*) *μέαο*
αν *μό*

Who? *cé* (*ciα*).

Καταμ, *cé* *αν* *υαρ*, *conur*, *εαο*, *céαρ*, *σοῦέ*, *cé* (*κά*) *μέαο*, *αν* *μόρ*, *αν* *μό*, *cé* are followed by the direct relative particle *α* and the proper Absolute form of the verb. The remainder are followed by the oblique relative *σο* (*sur*), *νά*, *ναέ* (*nár*), *α* and the Dependent form of the verb.

445. ADVERBS (Ὅ-ὄνριαῖνα).

amaé, *out*

amur (*é*), *outside*

ám, *ámáé*, *however*

ámáro, *thus, so*

anoét, *to-night*

ar *don* *con* }

ι *n-don* *con* } *at all*

ar *éiγm*, *scarcely*

ar *scúl*, *back-*
wards

anall, *hither*

anonn, *thither*

de žnāt, usually
 i žcēm, far off
 apbū mbāpāc, amanatār, the
 day after to-
 morrow
 am an a i r i r, the
 second day after
 to-morrow
 apēir, last night
 anoir, now
 apir, again
 amiran (rim)
 there
 amro, here
 amrūto, yonder
 ar air, back
 ar ball, by and
 by, immediately
 ar tūir } at first
 ar tūir }
 ar marom, in the
 morning
 ar uairiū } some-
 uairēanta } times
 anoir 7 apir, now
 and then
 anior, up (from
 below)
 anuar, down (from
 above)
 aniar, from the
 West
 aotuarō, from the
 North
 andear, from the
 South
 anoir, from the E.
 apbū mōē, the day
 before yesterday
 anuparō } last year
 anuiprō }

beas nāc } almost
 nāc mōn }
 cēana, already
 com pāda'r } whilst
 an pāto }
 dā pīriū, in ear-
 nest
 de lō, by day
 d'oirōce, ir' oirō-
 ce, by night
 ppeirim (leir) also
 pē (pāoi) dō, twice
 pē (pāoi) tēi
 thrice
 cora 'n āirōe, at
 full gallop
 de žeit, suddenly
 ar an dōoirē (žo
 dōair), immedi-
 ately
 de lātair, pre-
 sently
 pāto ō (rom), long
 ago
 pāoi dēipeaō (pē
 dēipe), at last,
 at length
 žo deo } for
 žo bāt(ac) } ever
 žo lēir } en-
 žoh-iomlān } tirely
 žo moē, early
 žo luac } quickly
 žo taparō }
 žo mimic, often
 žo n-annam, sel-
 dom
 žo pōn, awhile;
 yet
 žo deimim, indeed
 i bāto, far off

rap i bāto, before
 long
 i žcominurōe, al-
 ways
 mōē, yesterday
 mōiu, to-day
 i mbāpāc } to-
 amāipeac } morrow
 lā ar n-a bāpāc,
 on the following
 day
 ar marom mōiu,
 this morning
 i mbliaōna, this
 year
 irteac (motion), in
 irtiš (rest), inside
 mar an žcēaōna,
 likewise
 mar rim, thus
 ō cianaiū, a while
 ago
 ō (na) cēile, asun-
 der
 ō dear, south-
 wards
 ō tūarō, north-
 wards
 ōr ipēal, secretly
 ōr āro, openly
 ō rom, since
 piam, ever
 piar, back, west-
 wards
 poir, eastwards
 pior, downwards
 puor, upwards
 tall, on the other
 side
 um tpatōna (pa
 tpatōna), in
 the evening

450. PREPOSITIONS (nÉam-focaíl).

ad, at	faoi, fé, } under	le, with
an, on	fó (fá)	ó, from
ar, out	san, without	nom, nom, before
dar, by (in asseveration)	so, to (motion)	tar, tar, over
de, off, from	i, a, in	tré (trí, trío), through
do, to	roir, between	um, m, about
tar, um, san and roir are sometimes followed by the accusative case.		

609. The following are employed *with the force of prepositions*; they are followed by the *genitive case*.

cun (cum), towards	1 tsoib, concerning	an cúl, behind
timceall, around	do réir, according to	1 noiaró, after
tr(e)arna, across		tar éir, after (of time)
(le) coir } beside	1 mearc, among	
le n-air }	1 sceann, at the end of	an fuaró, an fuo, throughout (of place)
ór cómair, before	an ašaró, opposite	
ór cionn, above	1 n-ašaró, against	1 n-sice, near
an ron, for the sake of	an fearó, } dur-	1 scóir, le n-ašaró, for (benefit of or use of)
1 bpočair, along with	1 scaiteam, } ing	
1 n-ic	1 scoinne } against	so ceann, to the end of
o'aimdeoin, in spite of	1 scoinnib }	

451. CONJUNCTIONS (na comhaisc).

ac(τ), but	so, that	mar rin féin, even
asur, ir, 7, and	nac, ná, that...not	so
cun so, in order that	so, nó so, } until	muna (muna), if not, unless
	so oí so }	
an a ron so,	roir....asur, both	ná, than, nor
riúo ir so, cé	...and	nó, or
so, bíod so, so	má, if	ó, óir, coirc so.
so, although	mar, as	since

ὑά, <i>if</i>	φέ(ῃ) μαρ,	} <i>accord-</i> ὁ ναέ, <i>since...not</i>
ὅε ὑνίξ σο, φαοι	ὅο πείριμαρ	
παῶ ιρ σο, τρά	ι ὅτρεο σο	} <i>so that</i>
'ρ σο, <i>because</i>	αρ νόρ σο	
ι λεῖτ ιρ σο	ι ῥαοι σο	} <i>ume ριν</i> } <i>fore</i>
<i>as if, even if.</i>		

PART II.

SYNTAX (CÓIMNEÁIN).

The Article (An τ-ΑΙΤ).

473. In the following cases the definite article is used in Irish, though not used in English:—

(1) Before surnames when not preceded by a Christian name: RAIB AN DOINNALLAC ANN ?

(2) Before the names of continents, countries, and some cities: AN AFRIC, *Africa*; AN SPÁINN, *Spain*; AN RÓIM, *Rome*; AN AITHNE, *Athens*; the genitive case of SAILLÍN takes the article. CAITAIR NA SAILLÍNE, CONNORAE NA SAILLÍNE.

The article is *not* used with ÉIRE, and AIBÉ, except in the genitive case.

(3) Before abstract nouns: IR PEAPAR AN T-IMPÉAR NÁ AN T-UDIGNEAR.

(4) With the demonstrative adjectives, except in the vocative case, and with proper

nouns, *an fear ro, this man. páorais reo ašainne; a fír úo tál!*

(5) To translate “*apiece*,” “*per*,” or “*a*” before weights and measures:

Raol (réal) an ceann, sixpence apiece;
uair ra (inr an) mbliadain, once a year.

(6) With titles which *precede* their noun:
an t-áair peadar Ó laogáir, Father Peter O’Leary. an doctúir mac Suibne, Dr. MacSweeney.

(7) To give emphasis: *Cuala ré an tuine ’na d’iadó, He heard someone behind him.*

(8) Before the names of classes: *Tá na daoine níor laige ná mar a b’óir, People are weaker than they used to be.*

(9) Before the names of the seasons, months, and days of the week, except when they are used in the genitive case as adjectives.

An iníu (or an é ro) an luán? Is this Monday?

Iníu an doine, To-day is Friday.

but, *lá samraid, a summer day; oíche geimrid, a winter night; Dé luán, on Monday.*

In the following cases the article is used in English but not in Irish:—

(1) Before a noun followed by a definite genitive (*i.e.*, the genitive case of a definite noun); *mac an fíor*, *the* son of the man; *feard an tíge*, *the* man of the house. When a demonstrative adjective is used with the first noun, the article is also used; *na focail ó m'áta*, *those* words of my father.

(2) Before the antecedent of a relative the article is often omitted; *is é duine do b'í ann ná Seán*.

(3) Before nouns denoting occupation after proper names; *Ṭaṁṡ Ṣaḃa*, Tim the smith; *Oisín fíle*, Oisín the poet; *Cormac báille*, Cormac the bailiff.

The Noun (An Ainm).

474. In Irish one noun governs another in the genitive case: *ceann an éapail*, the horse's head; *mac an fíor*, the man's son. *Ṭáim ag lorg oibre*, I am seeking work.

475. Proper names are usually aspirated in the genitive case: *Cú mhuir*; *leaba Uíarmaid*.

477. Apposition has almost entirely disappeared in modern Irish, the second noun

being put in the nominative case; *λεαυδαρ* *ῒεάιν*, *μας* *αν* *τριῦνέαρα*.

478. The genitive case of a noun is sometimes used adjectively, and the initial of the genitive is subject to the same rules as regards aspiration and eclipsis, as if it were an adjective; *e.g.*, *ῒιατ* *ῖῖράιῖ*, a brass rod, *υῖ* *ῖῖρε*, a hen egg; *αν* *ῖῖοῖ* *τοῖ* *ῖῖαῖῖ*, the forefoot.

480. There is no "partitive genitive" in Irish, hence nouns expressing a part of anything are followed by *οο* or *οε* with the dative; *αν* *ῖῖαοῖ* *ιῖ* *ῖῖοῖ* *οε'ν* *ῖῖανν*, the highest branch of the tree; *ῖῖο* *οε* *ῖῖα* (*οε* *να*) *ῖῖαῖῖ*, some of the men.

481. The personal numerals (§ 177) take the article in the singular, and the noun after them in the genitive plural, except when they are used partitively—in this case they take *οο* or *οε* with the dative; *αν* *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ* *ῖῖῖῖ*, the five men; *αν* *ῖῖῖῖ* *μας*, the two sons; *ναοῖῖῖῖ* *οε* *ῖῖα* *ῖῖαῖῖ*, nine of the men.

484. A Christian name, when used in addressing a person, is always in the vocative case, and is preceded by *α*; *ῖῖαν* *ῖῖομ*, *α* *ῒῖῖῖῖῖ*, Wait for me, James.

There is no change of form, however, after titles; *e.g.*, *ῒῖῖῖ*, *α* *ῖῖῖῖ* *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ*. *α* *ῖῖῖῖ* *ῖῖῖῖῖῖ* means O father of Peter!

486. Surnames, when not preceded by a Christian name, usually take the termination -ac, and are then declined like macac (§ 57); or mac may be used before uí (the genitive of Ó); *Ùruit an paozac annro?* Is Power here? *Capall an Ùrianais,* O'Brien's horse; *Ʒab i leic, a mic uí Caoim,* Come here, O'Keeffe.

Such forms as:—*Ó Ùrian;* *mac Cárcais,* mean the O'Brien; the McCarthy, that is the heads of the respective families.

488. A surname preceded by any of the words, *Ó, ua* (*fem., ní*), or *mac* (*fem., ní*), is put in the genitive case. It is aspirated after *ní* or *ní*, also after *uí* and *mí* (the genitives of *Ó* and *mac*). *Seasán Ó Connall,* John O'Connell; *maíre ní Connall,* Mary O'Connell; *úna ní Cárcais,* Una McCarthy; *leabhar Seasán uí Connall,* John O'Connell's book.

The Adjective (*An Aidiact*).

494. As a general rule the adjective follows the noun it qualifies; *Ʒear maic,* a good man; *leabhar mór,* a big book.

Exceptionse:—Numeral adjectives consisting of one word; possessive and interrogative adjectives; the simple adjectives *ar, mór, beas, bán, caol, leatán,* etc., used as prefixes,

and *veas̃*-(*veis̃*-), *proč*-, *rean*-, *e.g.*, *τὰ δεῖτε καραὺ ἀγε; ῖν ἐ ἀ τῖς; ἀ ὅριον οὐτ?* *Ḃán-čnuic Ėipeann Ó; Ḃí an proč-ḡuadap ḡúτ.*

495. When an adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies, and is not predicated of it, it agrees with the noun in gender, number and case; *an ḡairr̃ge ḡór; Ḃruac na Carr̃aige Ḃáine.*

496. Whenever an adjective is predicated of a noun by a verb, the adjective never agrees with the noun, and is not inflected for gender or number: *τὰ an ḡear ῖan lá̃uor̃,* that man is strong; *τὰ na ῖr̃ ῖn lá̃uor̃,* these men are strong.

499. Adjectives denoting fulness or a part of anything, are followed by *ve* with the dative: *Ḃí an Ḃar̃aile lán ṽ'uir̃ce,* the barrel was full of water.

505. The **Numeral Adjectives** *don*, *ṽá*, *céaṽ* (*first*), and *ṡḡear* cause aspiration; if the noun begins with *ῖ* *don* prefixes *τ* (§ 28). *Cé'ῖ ṽ'é an céaṽ ḡear?* *Ḃí ṽá car̃aill ἀγε.*

507. *Seac̃t*, *õc̃t*, *naõi*, *veic̃*, and their compounds cause eclipsis, and prefix *n* to vowels: *ṡeac̃t m̃ba*, seven cows; *veic̃ n-ũbla*, ten apples.

508. *ṡr̃í*, *dẽit̃re*, *cú̃is̃*, *ῖé* aspirate when followed by the singular number but eclipse in the genitive plural, *e.g.*, *Ḃuad̃ ῖé na ṡr̃í bũille; ceang̃al na ṡcú̃is̃ ṡcaol̃.*

509. The noun after *ḡice*, *ḡaḡao* (*ḡá ḡicío*), *ḡrí ḡicío*, *ceitḡe ḡicío*, *céao* and *míle* may be in the nominative singular or genitive plural, *ḡice capall*, twenty horses. The other numerals (except *ḡá*) may take the singular number, when unity of idea is implied. *Seacḡt*, *oḡt*, *naoi*, and *ḡeic* prefer the plural number.

514. The noun after *ḡá*, *two*, is always in the **Dual Number**,* which in every Irish noun has the same *form* as the dative singular. All the cases of the dual number are alike, but the form of the genitive plural is often used for the genitive dual: For Examples, see page 25.

524. The **Possessive Adjectives** are usually followed by the word *cúio* when we wish to express the portion of a thing or of a class of things which belongs to one or more persons: *mo cúio aḡáin*, my bread; *á cúio ḡíona*, his wine; *á cúio leabap*, her books; *á ḡcúio capall*, their horses.

The definite article is frequently found in Irish where the possessive adjectives might be expected; *e.g.*, *Conup 'ḡá an ḡríáinte?* How is *your* health? ; *ḡá ḡannḡuiḡ cúio na comup-ḡan*, do not covet *your* neighbour's goods; *Conup aḡá an cúḡam?* How is *your* family?

* There are three numbers in Irish:—the Singular, the Dual, and the Plural.

The Pronoun (An fōrainn).

The **Personal Pronouns** agree with the nouns for which they stand in number, person and usually in gender. The gender of the pronoun, however, is sometimes influenced by the sex of the person (or thing) rather than by the gender of the noun. This results in non-agreement in gender of the noun and pronoun, and may be accounted for, by the fact that the person (or thing) rather than the mere name dominates the attention of the mind, giving rise to what is known as *sense* construction.

1r maid an cailín í. She is a good girl.

1r maid an rcológ é. He is a good farmer.

1r olc an comairra é. He is a bad neighbour.

1r olc an comairra í. She is a bad neighbour.

also 1r breáḡ an áit é. It is a fine place.

1r móir an báð í. It is a big boat.

In the foregoing sentences the nouns *cailín* and *báð* are masculine, while *rcológ*, *áit* and *comairra* are feminine. Like *comairra* the nouns *leanb*, *páirce*, *cú*, *capall*, and *laog* may take a pronoun of either gender.

532. The personal pronouns come after the verb; *molann ré tú*, he praises you.

209. The **Conjunctive** forms of the personal pronouns are used only immediately after the verb as its subject; in all other positions the **Disjunctive** forms must be used. The disjunctive forms are used with *1r*, because the word immediately after *1r* is *never* the subject (see § 589).

535. The accusative pronoun usually comes last in the sentence or clause to which it belongs; *o'rág ré ran áit rin é*. He left it in that place.

538. The **Relative Pronoun** when governed by a preposition causes eclipsis, except in the past tense (with regular verbs). In the past tense (regular verbs) it unites with *ro*, the old particle used with this tense, and becomes *ar*; *an áit i n-a ('na) bfuil ré*, the place in which he is; *an fear o'ár g'eallar mo leabhar*, the man to whom I promised my book.

541. In colloquial Irish the last phrases and similar ones are translated thus: *an áit go bfuil ré ann; an fear sur (or ar) g'eallar mo leabhar dó.** *Ann* and *dó* are *prepositional pronouns*, not simple prepositions. Compare the following: *an bean go bfuil an bó aici* (or, *an bean ag a bfuil an bó*), the woman who has the cow.

* Also, by analogy "*an fear 'nar g'eallar mo leabhar dó*."

555. The relative is distinctly marked by the position of the words:

Ἦά ἀν ῥεαρ Ἀῖ οὐδαιρ. The man is at work.

Ἀν ῥεαρ ἈἮά Ἀῖ οὐδαιρ. The man who is at work.

The Verb (Ἀν ὕμιαῖαρ).

547. As a general rule the verb precedes its subject: Ἦά ῥέ ὄῖ, he is young; ὕι ἀν ῥεαρ ἀνν, the man was there.

When the subject, however, is a relative pronoun the verb follows, *e.g.*, “ Σιν ἰ ἀν ὕεαν Ἀ μῖλλ μῖρε.”

Sometimes the subject is placed before the verb for the sake of emphasis, *e.g.*, “ Κορ ὕι οὐμ νῖ ῥἈῖἈῖὀ.”

548. Transitive verbs govern the accusative case, and the usual order of words is —Verb, Subject, Object: ὕουαῖ ἀν ῥεαρ ῥαν ἔ, that man struck him.

For the conditions under which the initial consonant of a verb is aspirated or eclipsed see § 21 (g) and § 26 (e).

549. A frequent use of the subjunctive mood is with the conjunction ῖο (negative νἈῖ), to express a wish:

Go mbeannuigib Dⁱa duit! May God bless you!

“Go mairib ár nGaeilⁱg rian!” May our Irish Language prosper!

Sláinte cúⁱgac ir cabⁱair.

Á' r deaib go deo ná rabaⁱir!

nár leigib Dⁱa rin! God forbid!

561. In Irish there is neither an infinitive mood nor a present participle, both functions being discharged by the verbal noun. When the verbal noun is preceded by the preposition *as* (or *á'*) it fulfils the purpose of a present participle. The verbal noun governs the noun immediately after it in the genitive case.

Tá ré *as* dul abⁱite, He is going home. Tá rⁱad *as* teac^t, They are coming. Tá na páirⁱoí *as* rúⁱgrⁱad dⁱoib réim, The children are playing. Bⁱ ré á' baint an réir, He was cutting the grass. Tá an fear 'gá buaⁱad, The man is striking him.

The verbal noun preceded by the preposition *i* and a suitable possessive adjective expresses a state of rest such as *standing, sitting, lying, sleeping, awake, e.g.*, Bⁱ an bean 'na fearⁱm *as* an dorⁱar, The woman was standing at the door. Tá ré 'na fⁱuⁱoe, He is seated. Tá ré 'na lⁱige ar an tⁱalam, He is lying on the

ground. *Τάτω 'να σκοιλαθ' ανοιρ*, They are asleep now. *Όιοσδαι 'να πούιρεαετ ταμαιλιν ο ροιν*, They were awake a short while ago.

Note also the following usages with the preposition *αρ*. *Τά αν' βάθ αρ ρηάμη ανοιρ*, The boat is afloat now. *Τά αν ριτσιύιρ αρ εροεαθ' ιειρ αν υφαια*. The picture is hanging on the wall. *Σειαν αρ ταρηανς*, A drawn knife. *Τάτω να ιεαθδαιρ αρ οιοι ανοιρ*, The books are on sale now.

568. The verbal noun preceded by the preposition *οο* (or *α*) meets the need of an infinitive of a transitive verb (no purpose implied).

Note the order of words.

Ουθδαιρτ μ' ατδαιρ ιιομ αν ιεαθδαιρ οο εεανναε, My father told me to buy the book. *Θα εοιρ ουιτ αν ρεαρ οο θαιντ*, You ought to cut the grass.

The verbal noun of itself fulfils the purpose of an infinitive of an intransitive verb, *e.g.*, *Ουθδαιρτ ρε ιιομ ουτ οο Κορκαϊς*, He told me to go to Cork. *Ιρ ρεαρρ ιιομ ριυθα*, I prefer to walk.

The verbal noun preceded by the preposition *ιε* or *ευν* fulfils the function of an infinitive of an intransitive verb (purpose being implied), *e.g.*, *Τάινις ρε ιε ραναμαιντ*, He came to stay. *Τά ρε ιε βειτ ανη*, He is to be there. *Ιρ*

ζαίρω τε ουλ ορτα αν μέρω ριν, That amount
will not go far with them. Τά ρέ τε τεαετ αρ
βαυ, He is to come immediately. “νά βί
λυατ cun λαβαρτα ná λεαρc cun έιρτεαετα,”
Do not be quick to speak nor slow to listen.
Ο'ιompυις ρέ cun ιmτεαετα, He turned to go
away. Τάιμιo υλλαμ cun γλυαιρτε ανοιρ,
We are ready to start now.

A similar construction with the verbal
noun of a transitive verb imparts a virtually
passive sense, *e.g.*, Τά αν τις ριν τε οιοι ιμοιυ,
That house is to be sold to-day. Οα μορ τε
μαο έ, τρατ ο'ά ραοζαι, He was important at
one period of his life. Οιομαρ ας ρεαεαιντ
αρ α ραιo τε ρειρcιντ, We were looking at all
that was to be seen.

Observe how cun, τε, and ο'ρonn are used
with the verbal noun of transitive verbs to
express purpose, *e.g.*, Cυαιo ρέ cun αν οοραιρ
(or αν οοραρ) οο ούναo, He went to shut the
door. Τάιμις ρέ leiρ αν ζcαpαυ οο cεανναc,
He came to buy the horse. Οο οειν ρέ έ
ο'ρonn (or cun) ρειρζε α cυρ ορτ, He did it
to make you angry. Ο'έιμις ρέ 'να ρεapαμ
cun να ορεαρ (or να ριρ) οο ουαλαo, He stood
up to strike the men.

The preposition ας with the verbal noun is
used to denote purpose after a verb of motion,
e.g., Τάιμις ρέ ας οιοι αν cαpαυ, He came to
sell the horse.

The preposition *gan* with a verbal noun or verbal noun phrase has the force of “*not*” with an infinitive, *e.g.*, *Abair leir gan teacht*, Tell him not to come. *Dubairt ré liom gan bainc leir*, He told me not to meddle with it. *Dubairt ré liom gan an doras do dhúnadh*, He told me not to shut the door. *Níor féadair gan gáiríde nuair a éinnac é*, I could not help laughing when I saw it. *Tá cúir eile agam le gan é 'déanamh*, I have another reason for not doing it.

Note also the following use of *gan* and the verbal noun, *fásfar an obair gan déanamh*, The work will be left undone. *Úi Cormac agus a mhuintir gan filleadh*, Cormac and his friends had not returned.

INDIRECT SPEECH (CLÁON-INNSINT).

Present Tense (AN AINPEAR LÁITHEAC).

DIRECT. *Tá an fear ag glanadh na fuinneoise.*

INDIRECT. *Deirim go bfuil an fear ag glanadh na fuinneoise.*

DIRECT. *Níl an fear ag glanadh na fuinneoise.*

INDIRECT. *Deirim ná fuil (nó bfuil) an fear ag glanadh na fuinneoise.*

DIRECT. *Glanann an fear an fuinneos.*

INDIRECT. *Deirim go nglanann an fear an fuinneos.*

DIRECT. *Ní glanann an fear an fuinneos.*

INDIRECT. *Deirim ná glanann (nó nglanann) an fear an fuinneos.*

Past Tense (An Aimearí Cárte).

- DIRECT. Úi an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 INDIRECT. Deirim go raib an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 DIRECT. Ní raib an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 INDIRECT. Deirim ná raib (nác raib) an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 DIRECT. Do glan an fear an fuinneos.
 INDIRECT. Deirim gur glan an fear an fuinneos.
 DIRECT. Níor glan an fear an fuinneos.
 INDIRECT. Deirim náir glan an fear an fuinneos.

Future Tense (An Aimearí fáirtineadh).

- DIRECT. Beradh an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 INDIRECT. Deirim go mberadh an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 DIRECT. Ní beradh an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 INDIRECT. Deirim ná beradh (nác mberadh) an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige.
 DIRECT. Glanfaid an fear an fuinneos.
 INDIRECT. Deirim go nglanfaid an fear an fuinneos.
 DIRECT. Ní glanfaid an fear an fuinneos.
 INDIRECT. Deirim ná glanfaid (nác nglanfaid) an fear an fuinneos.

Indirect Question (Claon-éist).

- DIRECT. An bfuil an fear a5 glanadh na fuinneoige?
 INDIRECT. Fiafhuigim díot an bfuil an fear, níl.

Indirect Command (Claon-órdughadh).

- DIRECT. Glan an fuinneos, a fí.
 INDIRECT. Deirim leir an bfeair an fuinneos do glanadh.
 DIRECT. Ná glan an fuinneos, a fí.
 INDIRECT. Deirim leir an bfeair gan an fuinneos do glanadh.

- DIRECT. $\text{Glanao an fear an fuinneos.}$
 INDIRECT. $\text{Deirim an fear do glanao na fuinneoise.}$
 DIRECT. $\text{Na glanao an fear an fuinneos.}$
 INDIRECT. $\text{Deirim san an fear do glanao na fuinneoise.}$

má and dá, If.

As a general rule, when the verb in the principal clause is in the imperative mood, or in the present, imperfect, past, or future tense, *má*, followed by the indicative mood, is used in the conditional clause.

When the verb in the principal clause is in the Conditional, *dá*, followed by the imperfect subjunctive,* is used.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE. (fo-cláral.)	PRINCIPAL CLAUSE. (prioscláral.)
IMPER. má tá bréag ann, má'r é do toil é,	bíod. $\text{tabair dom an leabair.}$
PRES. "má táim buróe, "má'r mall,	$\text{tá cioróe geal ionnam.}"}$ $\text{iróipeac díogaltar dé.}"}$
IMPERF. má raitead ré na cloca,	$\text{ní buaitead ré domne.}$
PAST. má táimis ré uair amám, $\text{má ba bean uairt í,}$	$\text{táimis ré deic n-uair.}$ $\text{cao a beir copnoct-}$ tuigte í?
FUTURE. má bíonn an lá go bréag, má rcpíobann ré cúgam,	$\text{beró ana cluice agam}$ í mbáipeac. $\text{ní bfaigir ré rpeagra}$ uam.

Note the use of the present (and present habitual) tense after *má*, when the verb in the principal clause is in the future tense.

* The Conditional is sometimes substituted for imperfect subjunctive, after *dá*.

CONDITIONAL. "Ὁς ὑπαξάνν-ρε κεαὶ αἰγνῆρ, νό παῶαρ
 ἀρ ἀν ἔσσορῶνν, Σαραναῖς το ιερὸβ-
 ρῖνν μαρ ἃ ιερὸβρῖνν ρεαν-ὄρῶς."
 (Δηρᾶν.)

“Dá mbeadh báirtéad go Seánain, ní beadh
ann ach ciot.”

Ὁ δὲ πταγστὰς (παιδοεφά) ἀβδαίτε, τοὺς κυριεῖ
παίλτε νόματ.

Note the use of the Conditional after **mā** in the following example of indirect speech :—

DIRECT. " mā ōiōlaim an ōō, beirō an t-āō liom,"
an reirēan.

INDIRECT. Οὐδαίητ ρέ ῖο mbeαθ̄ an τ-άθ leiρ, μά
 ὑιολῆαθ̄ ρέ an βό.

In the case of two conditions, the second may be introduced by *so*, or by the verbal noun: *e.g.*, *μά εἰς αὐτὸν ἀν μαίσις ἵπτις ἵρ σο ὕφεισε αὐτὸν πέ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, βεῖο ἐῖαρ οὐτ.*

Ի՞նչ ասիք ինձ իմ հարսի մասին, ինչպե՞ս է իր
 կյանքը?

մա շահանն ան մալիկիւրի զար տն 'բերքոնտ
անորո, յիւ.

Μὰ τίμ ἀν περὶ αὐτοῦ ἔο' ἀτίτην, καὶ ἀ
 ὁέανται?

A condition may be introduced by ΔC :—
 Το τόσφ'αὐτό πέ πέιν ἀν τῆς, ΔC κυρ κύψε.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

(**Αἰνμνεᾶς τειβίθε**).

An Abstract Noun denotes a quality, state or action considered in itself, and apart from anything in which it exists, *e.g.*, **μῦρεᾶς**, **βῖννεαρ**; **βοῦτταναρ**, **όἷζε**, **τειρεανναίζε**; **λύττμᾶιρεᾶς**, **βρίοξτμᾶιρεᾶς**.

In Irish abstract nouns are, with few exceptions, formed from adjectives.

FORMATION.

When the adjective ends in a broad consonant the corresponding abstract noun is similar in form to the genitive feminine singular of the adjective, *e.g.*:—

Αἰβιαῖς:

βος

ός

ρίαλ

τειρεανναῖς

ρεαρῖ

ίρεαλ

Αἰνμ Τειβίθε:

βυἷζε

όἷζε

πέιτε

τειρεανναίζε

ρειρῖθε

ίρτε.

When the adjective ends in a slender consonant the corresponding abstract noun is formed by adding **-αρ** to the genitive feminine

singular of the adjective. Sometimes -ar is added to the nominative singular of adjectives which end in a broad consonant.

ԱԻԾԻԱՃՇ:

աօԻծԻոռ

ԾօԻմԻո

ԸԻւԻո

ԲԻոռ

մաԻՇ

բաԻրԸ

Բաճո

ՕԼւՇ

օԼԸ

ԱԻոռ ԵԻԲԻԾԵ:

աօԻծեար

ԾօԻմեար (ծօԻմե)

ԸԻւեար (ԸԻւե)

ԲԻոեար (ԲԻոե)

մաԻշեար (բեճար)

բաԻրԸեար (բաԻրԸ)

Բաճար (Բաճե)

ՕԼւՇար (ՕԼւՇե)

օԼԸար.

Many adjectives, including those ending in -ամալ and -մար form their corresponding abstract nouns by adding (ա)Շ to their genitive feminine singular (less frequently to the nominative singular).

ԱԻԾԻԱՃՇ:

Ծեճար

ՃԼուռ

ՕԻլր

Շեճ

Բբեճ

Շարր

Ե

բԼաԻշեամալ

Լիոնմար

ԱԻոռ ԵԻԲԻԾԵ:

ԾեճրճՇ, Ծեճրճ

ՃԻլեճՇ (ՃԻլե)

ՕԻլբեճՇ (ՕԻլբե)

ՇԻլեճՇ (ՇԻլե)

ԲբեճՇճՇ

ՇԻօրրճՇ (ՇԻօրրճ)

ԵօՇՇ (Եօ)

բԼաԻշեամԼճՇ

ԼիոնմարբեճՇ

(Լիոնմարբե)

Օւր

ՕւրճՇ (Օւրբե)

ՇարԾ

ՇարԾճՇ (ՇարԾե).

Most adjectives ending in a vowel form their corresponding abstract nouns by the addition of (a)ćт.

Айдиацт:

caлма

ѡāна

ѡиaѡa

cрoѡa

наoмѣa

лиoмѣa

cлиpтe

beaннуиѣe

Айнм Теибиде:

caлмаaцт

ѡāнаaцт

ѡиaѡaацт

cрoѡaацт

наoмѣaацт

лиoмѣaацт

cлиpтeаацт

beaннуиѣeаaцт.

The following abstract nouns are for the most part irregular:

Айдиацт:

pаѡa

beaг

лeаѣaн

pуap

pуpуp

мoр

миниc

boѣт

иoмѡa

иoннуин

—

Айнм Теибиде:

pайѡ

луигeаѡ

лeиѣeаѡ (лeиѣe)

pуaацт (pуaиpе)

уpаацт

мeиѡ

миниcигe, минeа

boѣтaнap (boиѣтe)

лиaацт

иoннуинe, aннpаацт

цуйpе.

Where two forms of the abstract noun exist, there is a distinction drawn between their uses. The first form is used in reference to the name of the quality; the second form (given in brackets above) in reference

to the degree or intensity of that quality. This second form is the one usually found after the proleptic particle Δ , $\text{O}'\Delta$ ($=\text{Oe}+\Delta$) and the preposition I , *e.g.*,

Ir caillte an $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ i le $\text{fu}\Delta\text{ct}$.

Ta $\text{fu}\Delta\text{ct}$ na $\text{h-oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ ΔS oul go rmior
 ionnam .

$\text{O}'\Delta$ $\text{fu}\Delta\text{ipe}$ (i) an $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ Ir $\text{e}\Delta\text{O}$ Ir $\text{fu}\Delta\text{ipe}$
 Δ beimio .

Δn mbratann tu Δ $\text{fu}\Delta\text{ipe}$ (Ir) Δta Δn
 $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$?

Ta Δn $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ ΔS oul I $\text{bfu}\Delta\text{ipe}$.

Similarly with the words $\text{ci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{inear}$ and $\text{ci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{ine}$, *e.g.*,

$\text{Nu}\Delta\text{ir}$ Δ $\text{tiocfai}\text{'}$ $\text{ci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{inear}$ na $\text{h-oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$
 beio $\text{cotla}\text{'}$ ram ΔSat .

Beio Δn $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ ΔS oul I $\text{sci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{ine}$ Δr ball .

$\text{O}'\Delta$ $\text{ci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{ine}$ (i) Δn $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$ Ir $\text{e}\Delta\text{O}$ Ir $\text{fe}\Delta\text{rr}$ Δ
 $\text{cotl}\acute{\text{o}}\text{c}\Delta\text{ir}$.

$\text{Cotl}\acute{\text{o}}\text{c}\Delta\text{ir}$ go ram Δnoir Δ $\text{ci}\acute{\text{u}}\text{ine}$ Δta Δn
 $\text{oi}\text{'}\text{Oce}$.

FUNCTIONS OF THE VERB IS .

The copula Ir is used:—

(1) to express 'Classification' as :

Ir $\Delta\text{imhio}\text{'}$ bo

(2) to express 'Identification' as :

Ir $\acute{\text{e}}$ $\text{Se}\Delta\text{n}$ Δn uoctuir .

(3) to mark 'Emphasis' as :

Ir ΔS rit Δta re .

In sentences of Classification and Identification the copula 'ır' predicates one substantive of another.

In the examples given above the words *ainmíod* and *Seán* are the Predicates while *bó* and *an dochtúir* are the respective Subjects.

CLASSIFICATION.

(A)—When we tell or ask *what* a person or thing is or was (without any reference to his or its becoming so) we use a Classification sentence, e.g., *ır éan rpríodas. An leabhar é rin? ır feirmeoir Tadó. Ua ní Cormac.*

The Predicate in a Classification sentence is always indefinite. The words *éan*, *leabhar*, *feirmeoir*, and *ní* in the above examples are indefinite nouns.

The following sentences are all of the Classification type:

- ır fear mire.*
- ır iarc bhrádán.*
- An leabhar é rin?*
- An dochtúir Tadó?*
- Ní suat móin.*
- Ní móin suat.*
- ır mairt é rin.*
- (ır) Torac pláinte coislaó.*
- ır truaş uim do cáir.*

In the last example '*truaş uim*' is the Predicate, '*do cáir*,' is the Subject.

1ṛ is suppressed after an, nī; also after c1a(cé) and cao when followed by é, í or 1ao. Following nī and c1a, however, it reappears as n (1ṛ) before vowels, *e.g.*, nī n-eao. nī n-ion-ḡnao 1an. C1a n-é 1in amuiḡ? Cao é 1in aoübrá1ṛ? but, Cao 1ṛ 1o1ḡ 1eat 1e'n am1ṛ1ṛ? C1a 1ṛ 1o1ḡ 1eat a 1ein é?

(B)—In Classification sentences an indefinite predicate is sometimes replaced by eao (the modern form of the old neuter pronoun). The 'eao' then functions as a temporary predicate or pro-predicate. The sentence, 1ṛ capall é 1in, may be expressed in a more emphatic form as, Capall 1ṛ eao é 1in. In each of these sentences the word capall is the real predicate as it supplies the information. In the second sentence the real predicate precedes the verb (1ṛ) and the pronoun eao acts as temporary predicate after 1ṛ.

The pronoun eao is frequently coupled with some part of the verb 1ṛ in replying to questions of the Classification type, *e.g.*, An capall é 1in? 1ṛ eao (nī n-eao), otherwise 1s capall (nī capall). An albanac é? nī n-eao, ḡae1eal 1ṛ eao é. An ar an mbó1ṛo atá an 1eabá1ṛ? nī n-eao ac 1a 1orca, but An

maid an leabhar é rin? 1r maid (ní maid).
 Nac breáḡ an ḡarrún é rin? 1r breáḡ,
 Oia 'á beannaḡaḡ.

Note the following dependent forms of 1r:

Deirim ḡur feirmeoir Seán.

Deirim nac móin ḡual.

Deirim nac Albanac é.

Deirim ḡur ḡaeḡeal ḡurab eaḡ é.

ḡurab is used instead of ḡur in the present tense before é (eirean), í (ire), iḡo, ionann, amḡaḡo and eaḡ; similarly in the past tense ḡurḡ replaces ḡur before the same words and before feairr, fiú, fion, etc.

IDENTIFICATION.

In Identification sentences we tell or ask who (or which) a person (or thing) is or was. In such sentences the Predicate is always a definite noun, pronoun or phrase definite in sense, which serves to identify the Subject as some particular person or thing.

DEFINITE NOUNS.

A definite noun is one limited by its nature or by some accompanying word to a definite individual, place or thing or group of such.

The following are definite nouns:

- (i) The name of a person or place (but not a class name as *Éireanna*, *Saíra*, *Albanna*).
- (ii) A noun preceded by the definite article.
- (iii) A noun preceded by a demonstrative or possessive adjective.
- (iv) A noun preceded by *gach* (as it means each taken individually).
- (v) A noun followed by any other definite noun in the genitive case, *e.g.*, *mac an t-ádh*.

(C)—The following examples will serve as illustrations of a frequently occurring type of Identification sentence. The logical predicate is underlined in each:

Is é Seán an fear.

Is é Séamus mo dearbhrádaí.

An é sin do leabhar? Is é. (Ní h-é).

Is mi an teachtair.

Arb' é Séamus a bhráthar an fuinneog?

Níorb' é. Do b' é Bráthair a bhráthar í.

"Is é an coinneal glan glóire an deasbhuine."

Ní h-í sin mo gairde-ge.

"Is mi an t-aoibhne foḡanta."

"Duibhne Sé suib é féin an t-aoibhne foḡanta."

“ Na é reo an feap a bíod 'na fuíde as
lois déirce ? ”

Ír é é. (Ní n-é é).

“ Ír riú-re raíann na taimán. ”

An tú rátharais ? Ní mé. Ír míre Seán.

Ír é an máigir í í.

Note.—Seo é (í) and Sín é (í) are frequently used instead of Ír é reo and Ír é rín.

The sentence, Ír é Seán an feap, given above is really the full, grammatical answer to the question: Cia n-é an feap ? In the question information is sought concerning the identity of ‘ an feap ’ (the Subject). This information is given by the word Seán (the Predicate); so that Seán is the real Predicate. The pronoun, é, agreeing with the noun Seán in gender, number and person, acts proleptically as a Pro-Predicate or temporary Predicate. The word Seán, alone, furnishes the logical, natural and complete answer to the question, Cia n-é an feap ?

The two sentences, Do b'é Urian an í and Do b'é an í Urian, though composed of the same words convey distinctly different information. The first is an answer to the question: Cé'rb' é an í ? The second answers the question: Cé'rb' é Urian ? The natural answers to these two questions are the words, Urian and an í respectively

(D)—Note the following type of Identification sentence in which ellipsis occurs.

Δρῶ'έ Σέμαρ α ὅριρ αν ἔμιννεοζ? This is really an abbreviated form of the question: Δρῶ'έ Σέμαρ αν τέ α ὅριρ αν ἔμιννεοζ? Similarly there occurs an ellipsis in the answer: Νίορῶ'έ. Ὅο ὅ'έ παῶραιζ (αν τέ) α ὅριρ í.

An analysis of the above sentence gives;—

(αν τέ) α ὅριρ αν ἔμιννεοζ as Subject.

Σέμαρ as Predicate.

The pronoun έ (proleptic) as a temporary Predicate (Pro-Predicate) and

Δρῶ (αν + πο + βα) the interrogative form of the verb.

Other examples of this (more or less emphatic) type of elliptical sentence are:—

Νί η-έ α ιεαρ α ὅειν ρέ (αν ποῶ being understood after ιεαρ).

Νί τῦ ιρ ρεαρρ α ἐυαιῶ αρ (αν τέ being understood after τῦ).

“ 1ρ í αν οιαρ ιρ τριμμε ιρ ίρλε α ἐρομανν α ceann.”

“ Ní h-íad na fíor mhóra a baineas (baineann) an fósmaí go léir.”

“ Ní h-é an té ir mó iḱeann ir ríad a mair-eann (mairias).”

Observe that the superlative precedes the relative clause

(E)—In the following examples another type of elliptical sentence is illustrated. The verb, *ir*, and the proleptic pronoun are suppressed at the beginning. The logical Predicate stands first, thereby, receiving added emphasis:—

mó tḡuasḡ tú!

mó ḡḡeirḡn ḱḡoirḡe tú!

mó ḡḡeirḡn mó fúil!

Δ ḡcéal fḱin ḡcéal ḡac éinne.

m' anam irḱiḡ tú!

(F)—In another type of elliptical sentence emphasis is attained by making the Predicate stand first in the sentence, the verb ‘ *ir* ’ with a suitable pronoun as temporary predicate following. Contrasts, epigrams and proverbs frequently assume this form, *e.g.*, *Δn ruḡ ir ḡoiríad ḡo'n ḱḡoirḡe ir é ir ḡoiríad ḡo'n bḱal.*

(*Δn ruḡ*) *ir ḡoiríad ḡo'n bḱal* is the Subject.

Δn ruḡ ir ḡoiríad ḡo'n ḱḡoirḡe is the Predicate.

The pronoun *é* is a Pro-Predicate or

temporary Predicate referring to *an puo ir
ḡiorra do'n éiríde*.

ir, is the verb.

It will be noticed that this sentence would lose in strength if the Predicate were removed from its emphatic position, *thus* :

*ir é an puo ir ḡiorra do'n éiríde ir ḡiorra
do'n béal.*

Other examples of this type are:—

“ *An té ir ḡiorra do'n teampall ní h-é ir
ḡiorra do'n altóir.*”

An té ir mó ólann ir é ir mó dúil ann.

“ *An puo a óionn an leanb ir é a ḡíonn
an leanb.*”

An luid ná fairsdear 'r í a fóirdear (fóirdeann).

“ *An puo a beaḡócaḡ duine 'ré a mairbócaḡ
duine.*”

“ *An diair ir truíme 'r í ir írle a éromann
a ceann.*”

“ *Ná naomh ir doirde ór cómaidr Dé ir iad
ir írle ór cómaidr a n-aigne féin.*”

(G)—Closely related to the last two types are the following :—

“ Fuaíct na rlinneán a bpreacann na luirsne.”

“ An rcuab nua’ ir fearr a rcuabann an t-uirlár.”

“ Allur a mála féin a śríosar (śríosann) śac n-aon.”

“ Aisgead na n-óimread a cúipear bróśa ar bean an píobaire.”

The first of these examples may be recast as :—

Ir é fuaíct na rlinneán a bpreacann na luirsne; or,

Fuaíct na rlinneán ir é a bpreacann na luirsne. The words, an ruo, being understood before the relative particle a.

Similarly for the other examples.

(H)—In the examples given under the preceding sections (E—G) the Predicate was emphasised by placing it at the beginning of the sentence. The information conveyed may also be stressed by reserving the Predicate to the end, *e.g.*,

Ir é ruo a óein an fear ná urcár do cáiteam
leo

An analysis of this sentence will illustrate its principal characteristics.

(Δν) ρυο α θειν αν ρεαρ is the Subject.

υρκαρ το εαιτεαμ λεο is the Predicate.

The particle να introduces the real Predicate.

The pronoun ε functions proleptically as temporary Predicate.

ιρ is the verb.

This arrangement of the Predicate results in the information being conveyed in a rather formal and explicit manner; hence the frequent use of this form of *affirmative* sentence in definitions and explanations, *e.g.*,

καο ιρ βρις λειρ αν υφοκαλ ' αουανταρ ' ?

ιρ ε βρις ατα λειρ να υαιγνεαρ.

καο ε αν νιθ ' αουανταρ ' ?

ιρ ε νιθ ε ' αουανταρ ' να υαιγνεαρ.

Further examples are :

ιρ ε κεαο ρυο α θειν ρε να αμραν βρεαζ
βιnn το ζαθαιλ ουιnn.

ιρ ε ρυο α θεινιθιρ να τειρεαο αρ ιuar υαιο

ιρ ε αινm α βι αιρ να Σεαona.

ιρ ιαο θα νιθ ιαο ραν να βιαο αsur ρολαρ.

The definite article may or may not be used before the noun which follows the temporary Predicate in the examples in this section. Its omission is explained by the fact that the noun is usually sufficiently defined by some other word or words in the sentence.

In the example, *1r é μωδ α θεινωίρ νά τείχεαδ αρ ιυαρ υαιθ*, the relative clause *α θεινωίρ* sufficiently defines the noun *μωδ*.

For further examples of this type see *Σηαίμέαρ να Σαεθίλζε*, pages 307-308.

(I)—A commonly occurring type of sentence analogous to the examples given in (H) has *αέ* instead of *νά* to introduce the Predicate, *e.g.*,

1r é άιτ 'ναρ τιιτ ρέ αέ ι νοίς υιρζε.

Σέαρω α βί ανν αέ ρόζηα.

1r é αν μωδ é ατά ανηριν αέ αιρζεαδ.

(J)—Sometimes for the purpose of securing clearness, emphasis, balance, rhythm or other harmonious or desirable effect the Predicate is reserved to the end of the sentence and is not introduced either by *νά* or *αέ*, *e.g.*,

1r é ράτ ζυρ τυζαθ αν αινμ ριν αρ αν άιτ ορποιέαδ αόμυιω α βειτ ανν ροιμé ριν.

(*1r é*) *ολίζε να η-ιαρδέτα αν τ-ιαρραιθε οο ύριρεαθ.*

1r é breiṯ ḏ tuḡaṯ aṯr é ḡo ḥur ḏḡ rclāḇ-
uṯḡeaḏṯ in- imiḡcēin.

Ḑ'é řāṯ ḏ tuřaiř ḏṯḥuṯḡe ḡo ḥur orṯ.

Sēařṯ ḏ ṯūiriḡ ī na řean-māṯřai ḇī ař ḥūl
an tiḡe.

1r é ḥrīoḥ an řoiṯīn an ṯōin ḡo ṯuiṯim ař.

1r é 1r řaṯa liom ḡo ḇřaḡaṯ řuaimnear.

ñi n-é 1r ṯōiḡ liom ḡo ṯṯioḥřaiṯ řé.

In this last sentence (an řuṯ) 1r ṯōiḡ liom
is the Subject; ḡo ṯṯioḥřaiṯ řé is the Predicate.

EMPHASIS.

(K). As already mentioned the verb 1r is
used to mark emphasis. This use is illustrated
in many of the various types of Identification
and Classification sentences already given.

Consider the sentence : ḡo ḥuraiṯ řāṯřaiḡ ḡo
ṯoiře inṯé. It may be recast and the
emphasis placed in succession on the words
řāṯřaiḡ, ṯoiře, inṯé, *e.g.*,

1r é řāṯřaiḡ ḡo ḥuraiṯ ḡo ṯoiře inṯé.

1r ḡo ṯoiře ḡo ḥuraiṯ řāṯřaiḡ inṯé.

1r inṯé ḡo ḥuraiṯ řāṯřaiḡ ḡo ṯoiře.

The words ṯoiře and inṯé may also be
emphasised by the use of 1r eaṯ, thus:

ḡo ṯoiře 1r eaṯ ḡo ḥuraiṯ řāṯřaiḡ inṯé.

inṯé 1r eaṯ ḡo ḥuraiṯ řāṯřaiḡ ḡo ṯoiře.

Other examples of the emphasising power of *1r* are given below:

*1r le h-inneall bainte a baint ré an t-*ar*bhar.*

*le h-inneall bainte 1r ead do baint ré an t-*ar*bhar.*

1r as m^t le fánair^o atá ré.

1r le fánair^o atá ré as m^t.

1r asat-r^a 1r fearr a fíor.

In paragraph (A) the words "*without any reference to his or its becoming so*" are very important: because if there be any idea of *change of state* in the mind, we *cannot* use the verb *1r*. If we wish to convey the idea that a person or thing *has become* what he (or it) is, *and that he (or it) was not always so*, we must use the verb *atá*. In such constructions the verb *atá* must be always followed by the preposition *1* (in) and a suitable possessive adjective.

Atá ré m' (ina) fear, He is a man (*i.e.*, no longer a boy). *1r fear é,* He is a man (*i.e.*, not a woman or a ghost). *Atá sí 'na mnaoi móir anoir,* She is a big woman now. *Ùruit tú ad' buacail mair?* Are you a good boy? *bí ad' cailín mair,* Be a good girl.

The verb, *1r*, has no imperative mood.

ΤΕΔΡΜΑΪ ΞΡΑΜΔΟΥΔΙΞΕ

(GRAMMATICAL TERMS)

Adjective, ΔΙΟΥΔΕΤ.

A. compound, ΔΟΜ-ΔΙΟΥΔΕΤ.

A. demonstrative, Δ. ΤΕΔΡ-
ΒΑΝΤΑΔ.

A. distributive, Δ. ΜΙΑΡΕΔ.

A. indefinite, Δ. ΕΙΞΙΝΝΤΕΔ.

A. numerical, Δ. ΟΥΜΕΔΡΟΔ.

Adverb, ΟΥΙΒΡΙΑΔΕΡ.

Antecedent, ΡΕΔΑΜΤΕΔΕΤΑΙΟΥΕ.

Analysis, ΟΕΔΛΥ.

Article (the), ΔΗ Τ-ΔΙΤ.

Aspiration, ΣΕΜΙΟΥ.

Attenuation, ΔΟΛΥ.

Case, ΤΥΡΕΔ.

C. nominative, Τ. ΔΙΜΜΕΔ.

C. accusative, Τ. ΟΥΡΡΟΙΡΕΔ.

C. genitive, Τ. ΞΕΙΝΕΔΑΜΝΑΔ.

C. dative, Τ. ΤΑΒΑΡΕΔ.

C. vocative, Τ. ΞΑΙΡΜΕΔ.

Comparison, ΟΙΝΝΕΔΣ.

C. degrees of, ΟΕΙΜΕΔΑΝΝΑ
ΟΙΝΝΕΔΣ.

(Positive, ΔΗ ΟΥΝ-ΟΕΙΜ.)

(Comparative, ΔΗ ΘΡΕΙΡ-ΟΕΙΜ.)

(Superlative, ΔΗ Τ-ΡΑΡ-ΟΕΙΜ)

(Superlative, ΔΗ ΔΡΟ-ΟΕΙΜ.)

C. of equality. ΔΗ ΟΕΙΜ ΙΟΝΑΝΝ-
ΔΙΡ.

Condition, -ΑΙ, ΟΙΝΞΕΑΛΛ, -ΑΔ.

Conjugation, ΡΕΙΜΝΙΟΥ.

Conjunction, ΟΙΝΝΑΡ.

Conjunctive, ΟΙΝΝΑΡΕΔ.

Declension, ΟΙΟΔΛΟΝΑΘ.

Diminutive (n), ΟΙΡΒΕΔΞΑΘ.

Disjunctive, ΟΙΟΝΑΡΕΔ.

Eclipsis, ΟΥΙΡΡΟΙΟΥ.

Form, ΡΥΙΡΜ.

F. independent, Ρ. ΝΕΔΑΜ-
ΡΡΠΕΔΟΔ.

F. analytic, Ρ. ΡΟΑΡΕΔ.

F. synthetic, Ρ. ΕΔΙΤΤΕ (ΞΑΘΕΔ).

F. emphatic, Ρ. ΘΡΕΙΡΕ.

Gender, ΙΝΝΡΟΕ.

G. feminine, ΟΔΙΝΙΝΝΡΟΕΔ.

G. masculine, ΡΙΡΙΝΝΡΟΕΔ.

Indefinite, ΕΙΞΙΝΝΤΕ(Δ).

Indirect (speech), ΟΙΔΟΝ-ΙΝΝΡΙΝΤ.

Inflection, ΡΙΛΛΕΔΘ (ΙΝΡΙΛΛΕΔΘ).

Interjection, ΟΔΙΛΛΒΡΕΑΡ.

Interrogative, ΡΙΑΡΡΥΙΤΕΔ
(ΟΕΙΡΤΕΔ).

Intransitive, ΝΕΔΑΜ-ΔΙΡΟΡΕΔ.

Irregular, ΝΕΔΑΜ-ΡΙΑΞΑΛΤΑ.

Mood, ΜΟΘ.

M. imperative, Μ. ΟΡΡΟΥΙΞ-
ΤΕΔ.

M. indicative, Μ. ΤΑΡΕΔ.

M. subjunctive, Μ. ΡΟΡΥΙΟΤΕΔ.

Negative, ΟΙΔΥΤΕΔ.

Noun, ΑΙΝΜ.

N. abstract, Δ. ΤΕΙΒΡΟΕ.

N. Collective, ΣΛΑΞ-ΔΙΜΜ.

N. common, Δ. ΟΙΤΤΕΔΑΝΝ.

N. compound, ΔΟΜ-ΔΙΜΜ.

N. definite, Δ. ΟΙΝΝΤΕΔ.

N. indefinite, Δ. ΕΙΞΙΝΝΤΕΔ.

N. monosyllabic, Δ. ΔΟΙΝΤΡΙΟΛ-
ΛΑΘΑΔ.

N. proper, Δ. ΟΙΛΕΑΡ.

N. verbal, Δ. ΒΡΙΑΔΕΡΟΥΔ.

Number, ὡμίηρ.

N. cardinal, ὕνωμίηρ.

N. ordinal, ὀρνωμίηρ.

N. dual, ὡμίηρ ὀείρθε.

N. plural, ὡ. ἰοληαῖο.

N. singular, ὡ. ὡαῖαῖο.

Numeral personal, ὡ. πεαρ-
παντα.

Parse, μινωεαλιῖς.

Parsing, μινωεαλύ.

Participle, Ρανηξάβδι.

P. present, R. λάιτρεαδ.

P. past, R. εἰττε.

Particle. μιον-φοαλ, μίη.

Parts of speech, Ραννα εἰνντε
(μνρce).

Possessive, Sealβαδ.

Predicate. εἰρνήρ.

Prefix, Ρέμμηρ.

Preposition, Ρέαμφοαλ.

P. simple, R. ριμπλιρθε.

Pronoun. φορμμ.

P. disjunctive, ρ. ρίοναρκαδ.

P. conjunctive, ρ. κομναρκαδ.

P. interrogative, ρ. ριαρρμυτεαδ.

P. relative, ρ. κοιβνεαρτα
(ξαολμαρ).

Sentence, Ράδ, Ἀδαρce.

S. principal, Ρρίομηράδ.

S. subordinate, φοράδ.

Subject, Ἀη τ-αμννιρθε, Ἀῶδαρ
εἰνντε.

Suffix, ιαρ-μήρ.

Syncope, Cuμμυρ.

Syllable, Σιολλαδ.

Syntax, Cόμηρέρ.

Tense, Διμρεαρ.

T. present-habitual, Δ. ξνάε-
λάιτρεαδ.

T. present, Δ. λάιτρεαδ.

T. past, Δ. εἰττε.

T. past-habitual, Δ. ξνάε-
εἰττε.

T. future, Δ. ράιρτεαδ.

Termination, φορceανν.

Transitive, Διρceαδ.

Verb, Ὕρι. ε. κ.

V. defective, Ὕ. beαρναδ.

V. regular, Ὕ. ριαξαλτα.

Voice, ραορ.

V. passive, ρ. έαρτα

V. active, ρ. ξνίομαδ.

Vowel, ζυτα, ζυταῖζε.

