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THE  
GAELIC CLASS-BOOK;

BY

GEORGE LAWSON GORDON.



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To  
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
THIS HUMBLE EFFORT  
TO ASSIST IN ACQUIRING, PRESERVING AND PERPETUATING  
THE PUREST AND MOST MUSICAL  
OF CELTIC LANGUAGES,  
A LANGUAGE WHOSE HEATHEN AUTHORS ARE STAINLESS, AND  
WHOSE CHRISTIAN AUTHORS HAVE IMBIBED AND EXPRESSED  
THE SPIRIT OF THEIR DIVINE MASTER.

*Is Dedicated*

(By PERMISSION)

BY

THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

## PREFACE.

The greater part of the present work was written for and used in a Class in Gaelic Grammar and Literature, taught by the author during the past two winters. The whole is now published to supply a want felt by all wishing to study the Gaelic language, viz., that of a Gaelic Class-Book which could be used under a teacher or in private study.

The following are some of the distinctive features:—

1. The whole system of Gaelic Grammar has been exhibited in the simplest form.

2. The Exercises, being prepared especially for this work, are properly arranged, so that no difficulty is presented to the student which has not been explained in the previous context. Reference to succeeding rules in Syntax has always been made when such was deemed necessary. The termination of the nominative plural of every noun has been inserted within brackets after it, and *n.* added when such termination, is to be appended to the nominative singular, and *g.* when to the genitive singular. In cases of irregular plurals the nominative has been put down in whole. Where the plural is not indicated, the noun has either no plural or forms its nominative plural like the genitive singular. The number which follows a noun or an adjective indicates its Declension.

3. The names of common objects and verbs of frequent occurrence have been given and their idiomatic construction illustrated; so that the student has from the beginning a small yet ever increasing vocabulary which he can use in every day conversation.

Private students can thus learn the Gaelic language and find the task full of pleasure.

# THE GAELIC CLASS BOOK.

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## ORTHOGRAPHY (Litireachadh.)

§1. ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters and the modes of their combination.

§2. There are eighteen letters in the Gaelic language, viz :—

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
A, a	ah	L, l	ell
B, b	bay	M, m	ame
C, c	kay	N, n	ane
D, d	day	O, o	ō
E, e	ay	P, p	pay
F, f	afe	R, r	air
G, g	gee	S, s	ace
H, h	hay	T, t	tay
I, i	ee	U, u	oo

§3. The letters are divided into Vowels (Fuaimragan) and Consonants (Cònnragan).

§4. The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u.* These are subdivided into broad vowels : *a, o, u;* and small vowels: *e, i.*

Vowels when combined form diphthongs and triphthongs.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels. The diphthongs are twelve in number\*: ai, ao; ea, ei, eo, eu ; ia, io, iu ; oi ; ua, ui.

Triphthongs are formed by the union of three vowels ; of these there are five : aoi, eoi, iai, uai, iui.

### §5. Consonants are divided into :

Labials—b, f, m, p;	}	Mutable.
Palatals—c, g;		
Dentals—d, t, s;		
Linguals—l, n, r.		Immutable.

Mutable consonants are those which may be aspirated ; immutable, those which do not admit of aspiration.

H is not native to the Gaelic but has been adopted for the purposes of aspiration.

Linguals are the only letters used double in Gaelic ; as *call*, *ceann*, *iarr*.

### §6. Pronunciation of Letters and Certain Combinations.

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Sound.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
(1) à before m, ll, nn,	as German <i>au</i> (ah-oo)	àm, ànn.
(2) à otherwise, as German <i>aa</i>		bàs, nàr, slàn.
(3) a	as English <i>a</i> in hat	bas, 'nar, slan.
(4) á	as English <i>u</i> in fun	ău, dàna, basăñ
(5) ao		aodaeh, aol
(6) ai	as English <i>y</i> in thy	sail, snaim, faie
(1) é, éi, éu,	" " " <i>ei</i> in vein	é, éisd, béud
(2) e, i before a or o,	" " " <i>y</i> in youth	bed, fearr, deoch
(3) eă	" " " <i>e</i> in let	leae, fead

\* A thirteenth diphthong is introduced by some in the forms Gael and Gaelig, for Gàidheal and Gaidhlig.

(4) ea, ei	as English <i>a</i> in rate	creag, deil
(1) i, io	" " <i>ie</i> in yield	spìd, fior, fion
(2) i, io	" " <i>i</i> in wig	rib, sir, smior
(3) i	" " <i>i</i> in this	is
(4) ia	" " <i>ea</i> in tear,	iarr, Dia
(1) ó before ll, } m, nn, }	" " <i>ou</i> in house } lengthened }	sònn, cróm
(2) ó otherwise,	" " <i>o</i> in old	bó
(3) o	" " <i>o</i> in not	ob, boe, plod
(4) ò	" " <i>o</i> in corn	dòrn, scòd, ecol
(5) oi before ll, } m, nn, }	" French <i>oei</i> in oeil	{toill, toim, cloinn
(6) oi otherwise	English <i>u</i> in gun	goil, coire
(1) ù	" " <i>ue</i> in true	iùb, brùid
(2) u	" " <i>u</i> in push	rud, bun
(3) u	" " <i>w</i> in wipe	guib
(4) ua	" oo-a	guad, fuar
Bh, mh	" English <i>v</i> in vine	libh, làmli
(1) c	" " <i>c</i> in cat	caol, cinn
(2) ch	as German ch	loch, chaidh
(1) d	between English <i>d</i> and <i>t</i>	dail, aodach
(2) d before or } after e or i }	as English <i>d</i> in due	dian, spìd
(3) dh, gh initial		dhachaigh, ghaol
(4) adh	as English <i>u</i> in burr	adh, cuideachadh
(5) idh	" " <i>i</i> in wig	cuiridh, filidh
(1) fh in fhuair } fh(in,fhathast)	like English <i>h</i> in has	
(2) fh otherwise mute		fhreagair, onfhadh
agh	as <i>adh</i>	lagh
(1) l	as English <i>l</i> in let	leis, libli
(2) l		gaol, las, tóll
(1) nn	nasal	fànn, fóun
(2) nn	as English <i>ing</i> in bring	fuinn, linn
rt	" " <i>rst</i> in first	ceart
1) s	" " <i>s</i> in sin	saor

(2) s before or after e or i }	as English <i>sh</i> in shirc	sior, scagal
(1) t		taom, tonn
(2) t before or after e or i }	" " <i>t</i> in tunc	{ bonait, tìm, teine
(3) th, sh initial	" " <i>h</i> in has	thig, shiòr, thog
(4) th in bràth, nithean, ith }	as <i>ch</i> in loch	
(5) th final	inute	bith, crith, sith

NOTE.—1. We have not cumbered this table with the definition of the particular sounds of those consonants which retain in Gaelic, and in almost every European language, the same powers as they possess in English. Our desire of being brief has led us to east them aside.

2. Àdh, a combination occurring very rarely, is pronouneed as if spelled à-adh; as in *cràdh*, *gràdh*, &c.

3. Bh, dh, gh, mh, occurring in the middle of a word are frequently mutc.

## §7. SPELLING (*CUBADH.*)

I. *Law of Correspondents.*—In words of more than one syllable, the first vowel of each succeeding syllable must be of the same class with the last vowel of its immediately preceding syllable; as, Caileag, faidheadaireachd.

NOTE.—1. The vowels of a pollysyllable may conveniently be divided into two classes: **stem-vowels** and **correspondents**. A stem-vowel is a vowel which affects the pronunciation of the word in which it occurs; a correspondent is a vowel inserted in a syllable to assimulate with a similar vowel in the preeeeding syllable. A vowel may at the same time fill the double office of stem-vowel and correspondent; *filidh*, *dìlìnn*, *dùchannán*. But.correspondents as such

should never enter into the pronunciation ; thus *a* is mute in *iomhaigh*, *lionaidh*.

2. The prefixes *es*, *di*, *im*, *in*, are changed into *eu*, (or *ea*) *dio*, *iom*, *ion*, before a syllable having a broad stem-vowel, but remain unchanged before a syllable having a small stem-vowel ; as :

BROAD.	SMALL.
Éucoraeh, 1, <i>unjust</i> .	Eiecart 1. <i>f unjustice</i>
Diomol, <i>v. abuse</i> .	Dìmeas, 1. <i>m. contempt</i>
Iomchuidh 2. <i>fit, decent</i> .	Imehiest 2. <i>f doubt (pl.-can)</i>
Ion-ghraidh, 2. <i>dearly be-loved</i> .	Inmheasda, 2. <i>commendable</i> .

3. So also this rule must be applied to suffixes ; *an*, *as*, *adh*, *aeħd*, &*e*., *beeoming ean*, *eas*, *eadh*, *eachd*, &*e*., after a syllable whose last vowel is small ; and *ibli*, *idh*, &*e*., *beeoming aibh*, *aidh*, (or *uidh*.) &*c*., after a syllable whose last vowel is broad.

II. In inflection or composition of words if two vowels belonging to distinct syllables come together, they must be separated by a silent *th* or *dh* ; as *là*, *a day*, *làithean*, *days* ; *bi*, *be*, *bi-th-idh*, will be.

III. In compound words whose second part is in the genitive governed by the first, if the first term be feminine the initial of the second is aspirated, if masculine it remains plain.

## ETYMOLOGY (Foclachadh.)

§8. Etymology treats of the different kinds of words, and their accidents and derivations.

Words are divided into nine kinds, called *parts of speech*:

Article,	<i>Pungar</i> ,	Adverb,	<i>Co-ghniomhar</i> ,
Noun,	<i>Ainmear</i> ,	Preposition,	<i>Roimhear</i> ,
Adjective,	<i>Buadhar</i> ,	Conjunction,	<i>Naisgear</i> ,
Pronoun,	<i>Riochdar</i> ,	Interjection,	<i>Clisgear</i> .
Verb,	<i>Gniomhar</i> ,		

§9. The accidents of the noun, adjective, article, and pronoun are gender, number, case and form.

There are two genders: Masculine and Feminine.

There are two numbers: Singular and Plural.

The cases are five: nominative, genitive, dative, vocative, and accusative.

The forms are two: primary and aspirate, in the noun, adjective and pronoun; and primary and modified in the article.

### THE ARTICLE

§10. The Gaelic language has but one article: *an*, *the*. The English indefinite article is not rendered in Gaelic, as, *duine*, a man; *bean*, a woman.

#### *An, the.*

Masc. Sing.	Prim.	Mod.	Fem. Sing.	Prim.	Mod.	Plural
Nom.	an	am	an	a'	a'	na
Gen.	an	a'	na	na	na	nan, nam
Dat.	an, 'n	a'	an, 'n	a', 'n	a', 'n	na
Acc.	an	am	an	a'	a'	na.

§11. The double forms of the article are used for the sake of euphony, which has dictated the following rules for their use :

1. Palatal, dental and lingual initials in masculine nouns take the primary form in the singular. Labial masculines take the modified form.
2. Dentals, linquals and *f* feminine require the primary form in the singular. Palatals and labials (except *f*) take the modified form.
3. Labials plural of both genders require *nam* in the genitive, being contracted into *na'* before *f* and *m*.
4. Vowel initials take the primary form of their gender.

#### EXERCISE I.

1. Explain the form of the article in the following :—An òran (*m*) an t-òrdaig (*f*), a' bhuidh (*g.*) nan scòl, an tomhais (*g.*) na sula (*sing.*) nam bròg, na' fiadh.

2. Supply the article to the following nouns :—Stoc (*m. u*) fradhare (*m. n.*) uisge (*m. g.*) oirean (*g. pl.*) druidhean (*g. pl.*) bronn (*g. pl.*) màthraighean (*g. pl.*) bàrd (*m. d. sing.*), bàird (*a. pl.*), euaich (*g. sing. f.*) drisibh (*d. pl.*) deur (*g. pl.*). (In this exercise use §81, Rule 3.)

#### THE NOUN.

§12. A noun is the name of any person, place or thing.

**Declension** (Tearnadh) is the arrangement, in regular order, of the inflections of a noun or adjective.

Nouns have six modes of declension, known as the *First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth* and *Sixth Declensions*. These are distinguished from each other by the formation of the *genitive singular*.

**§13. General Rules.** The following rules apply to all the Declensions :

1. The *nominative* and *accusative* are always alike.
2. The *vocative* of nouns whose initials are mutable consonants is in the aspirate form.
3. In *masculine* nouns, the *vocative* singular is like the *genitive* singular, and the *dative* singular like the *nominative* singular.
4. In *feminine* nouns, the *nominative* and *vocative* (subject to rule 2) are alike and the *dative* is like the *genitive*, in the singular. (Excep. §18, R. 2, and §23, R. 2.)
5. The *genitive* plural is mostly like the *nominative* singular ; otherwise it is like the *nominative* plural.
6. The *dative* plural is like the *nominative* plural, or ends in *ibh*.
7. The *genitive* plural is always aspirated.

## GENDER.

**§14. General Rules.** 1. Nouns signifying males, the young of animals, nouns characterized by *a*, *e*, *o* or *u*, diminutives in *-an*, abstracts in *-as*, derivatives in *iche*, *air*, *ear*, *eir*, *ire*, dissyllables in *a*, *al*, *ar*, *as*, verbal nouns in *-adh*, names of days of the week, seasons of the year, of metals and native trees are **Masculine**.

Exceptions.—Sgalag, a farm servant; tobhta, a boat seat ; eala, a swan ; taesa, a support ; are feminine.

2. Nouns signifying females, names of countries and musical instruments, nouns ending in *-aid*, derivatives in *achd* and *ag*, abstracts in *e*, names of diseases in *ach*, nouns in *ach* which are sometimes adjectives, and many nouns of one syllable characterized by *ua* are feminine.

NOTE 1. Cruinne, talamh, and a few others are masculine in the nominative and feminine in the genitive.

2. Boirionnach, bàta and mart are common, i. e., can be used with adjectives of either gender.

3. The gender of all nouns not included in the foregoing rules can be ascertained from a dictionary, but follows no definite rule or system of rules.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

§15. Nouns of the first Declension form the genitive singular by inserting *i* after the last vowel of the nominative; as *bàrd*, *bàird*; *clarsach*, *clarsaich*.

Clarsach, f. *a harp.*

#### SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	Clarsachi, <i>a harp</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Clarsaich, <i>of a harp</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Clarsaich, <i>to, by, &amp;c., a harp.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Chlarsach, <i>O harp.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Clarsach, <i>a harp.</i>

#### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	Clarsaichean, <i>harps.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Chlarsaichicau, <i>of harps.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Clarsaichibli, <i>to, &amp;c., harps.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Chlarsaichean, <i>O harps.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Clarsaichean, <i>harps.</i>

So decline bruach, f. *a bank* (*an, n.*); giuthasach, f. *a fir forest*; iugharach, m. *a yew copse* (-ean, g.)

Bàrd, m. *a poet.*

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Bàrd	bàird	bàrd	bhàird	bàrd
<i>Plur.</i>	Bàird	bhàrd	bàrdaibh	bhàrda	bàird

So decline dàin, m. *a poem*; òglach, m. *a youth, a man servant*; gual, m. *coat*.

### EXERCISE II.

Learn §85, R. 31-32 and §87, R. 47.

dorus, m. <i>a door</i> (dorsau)	air, <i>on, concerning</i> .
làmh, f. <i>a hand</i> (-an, n.)	ceangal, v, <i>tie, fasten</i> .
òrdag f. <i>a thumb</i>	mo, <i>my</i> (m' before a vowel)
òran m. <i>a song</i> (-an, n.)	mullach, m. <i>summit, top</i> ,
snàth m. <i>a thread</i> (-ean, g.)	(-ean, g.)
tha, is, <i>there is, are, there</i>	thoir dhomh, <i>give me</i> .
are.	agus, <i>and</i> .

1. † Oran a' bhàird. Snàith. Thoir dhomh snathad. Ceangal snàthad air m' òrdaig. † Ordag mo làimh. Air mullaeh. Tha mo làmh air na dorsaibh. Tha iugharach air bruaieh. Dàin òglaich. Dàin agus òranan. Làmhan òglach.

2. A servant's book. A poet's harp. Tie a string on a harp. Give me (some) coal. A cup is on the summit. Of doors. To doors. On a door. A needle and a thread. My thumb is on a harp. My hands are on a door.

### §16. Vowel Changes in the First Declension.

RULE 1. Monosyllables whose vowels are a or o change a or o into u before i of the genitive. as àllt, ùillt.

Àllt, m. *a brook*.

N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing.      Àllt	ùillt	àllt	ùillt
Plur.      ùillt	àllt	àlltaibh	ùillt

So decline alt, m. *a joint*; gob, m. *a beak*; broe, m. *a badger*.

NOTE.—Àlltan is erroneously used as the nom., acc., and voc., plur. of àllt.

Exceptions to Rule 1.—† Ol and monosyllables in *on* simply insert *i* after *o* for the genitive ; as, bròin, *sorrow*, bròin ; geòn, *keeness*, geòin. Tàmh, blas, làmh, snàmh, snap, snàth, and some others characterized by *a* insert *i* after *a* for the genitive.

RULE 2.—Monosyllables having *eu* change *eu* into *eo* before *i* of the genitive ; as féur, *grass*, fèdir ; méur, finger, meòir (-ean, *g.*)

Déur, m. *a tear.*

	N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing.	Déur	dèdir	déur	dheòir
Plur.	Deòir	dheur	dèdir	dhéura

Exceptions.—Léug, (an, *n.*) *a jewel*, has *léig* in the gen., and leug, laziness, has *leig*.

RULE 3.—Monosyllables having *ea* drop *ea* or change it into *e* before *i* of the genitive ; as, fear, *a man*, fir ; fearg, *f*, *wrath*, feirg.

RULE 4.—Monosyllables characterised by *ia* change *ia* into *ei* in the genitive ; as fiadh, m. *a deer*, féidh.

RULE 5.—Polysyllables in -each drop *ea* before *i* of the genitive ; as, fitheach, *a raven*, fithieh ; eoileaeli, *a cock*, eoilieh.

RULE 6.—Other nouns characterized by *ea* drop a before i of the genitive ; as, duileag, *f. (an, n.) a leaf*, duileag ; each, *a horse*, eieh.

The student can easily compile paradigms for himself under these rules.

NOTE.—Nouns of this declension embræed under the foregoing six rules form the nom. plur. like the gen. sing. and the gen. plur. like the nom. sing. (aspirated when indefinite.)

## EXERCISE III.

Learn § 81, R 4.

bòrd, <i>m. a table</i>	na, <i>adv. not. sgeul f. tale,</i> <i>story (-an, n.)</i>
ceann, <i>m. a head, an end</i>	'sa, <i>contr. for annis a', in</i> <i>the.</i>
cuir <i>v. put, place</i>	slìabh, <i>m. a mountain</i>
dòrn <i>m. a fist. do, prep, to.</i>	(sléibhteán)
eun, <i>m. a bird.</i>	stabull, <i>m. a stable(-an, n.)</i>
leabhar <i>m. a book (leabh-</i> <i>raiehean)</i>	thoir <i>v. give. biadh, m. food</i> (§ 27)
lóchran, <i>m. a lamp.</i>	

1. Cuir òrd air a' bhord. Ceann sgeòil. Mullach sléibh. Dùirn. Guib cun. Leus an lòchran. Ceann bruie. Fearg fir. Cuir eachi 'sa stabull. Thoir biadh do'n òglach. Thoir dhomh duilcag an lcabhair. Na cuir fcarg air each.

2. The sorrow of a man. Give me a servant's hammer. The light of a lamp. The head of a raven. The door of a stable. A tale of sorrow. The tale of (concerning) a book. The beak of a bird. A man's fist. The summits of mountains. Do not make a man angry (place anger on a man.)

## DEFINITE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

§17. A noun is said to be definitely declined when it is declined in connection with the article. Under §11 we have given rules for the use of the different forms of the article. The following rules, regarding the changes which nouns undergo when joined to the article, apply to nouns of any Declension :

RULES.—1. The genitive plural masculine is in the primary form.

2. Nouns whose initials are labials or palatals are

in the aspirated form in the genitive and dative singular if masculine, and in the nominative, accusative and dative singular if feminine.

3. Nouns beginning with dentals or linguals have no aspirate form in definite declension.

4. Nouns beginning with a vowel, if masculine, take t- before their nominative singular, and the aspirated form in the nominative, dative, and accusative plural; if feminine, they take the aspirated form in the genitive singular and in the nominative, dative and accusative plural.

5. Nouns whose initial is s, if masculine, take t- in the genitive and dative singular; if feminine take t- in the nominative, dative, and accusative plural.

### Labials and Palatals—b, f, m, p, l; c, g.

Am bàrd, <i>m. the poet.</i>	An fhearg, <i>f. the wrath.</i>
Sing. N. Am bàrd	Sing. N. An fhearg.
G. A' bhàird	G. Na feirg
D. A' or 'n bhard	D. An or 'n fheirg
A. Am bàrd	A. An fhéarg
Plur. N. Na bàird	
G. Nam bàrd	No plural.
D. Na bàardaibh	
A. Na bàird.	

### Vowels.

s.

An t-òran, <i>m. the song.</i>	An sileadan, <i>m. the spitoon.</i>
Sing. N.&A. An t-òran	Sing. N.&A. An sileadan.
G. An òran	G. An t-sileadain
D. An or 'n òran	D. An t-sileadan.
Plur. N.&A. Na h-òranan	Plur. N.&A. Na sileadanan
G. Nan òranan	G. Nan sileadanan
D. Na h-ornanaibh.	D. Na sileadanan

An earann, <i>f.</i> <i>the portion.</i>	An seudag, <i>f.</i> <i>the gem.</i>
Sing. N.&A. An earann	Sing. N.&A. An seudag
G. Na h-earainn	G. Na seudaig
D. An or 'n earainn	D. An or 'n seudaig
Plur. N.&A. Nah-earanuan	Plur. N.&A. Na t-seudagan
G. Nan earanman	G. Nan seudagan
D. Na h-carannaibh	D. Na t-seudagan.

## EXERCISE IV.

Airgiot *m.* *silver, money* (gen. airgid). Sporan, *m.* (*an, n*) *purse.* do, *thy.* urlar, *m.* *floor (-an, n).* dùin, *v. shut, close.* urram, *m.* *honour, reverence.*

1. Cuir an t-brd air an urlar. Thoir urram do na bàrdaibh. Do 'n ceann. Tha fitheil air an t-sliabh. Thoir dhomh na t-seudagan. Dùin an dòrus. Dùin do dhòrn. Do 'n làimh. Air an làimh. Ordag na làimh. Ceann an sporan.\*

2. Give me the purse. Plaee the end of the purse on the table. Plaee the thumb on the door. Plaee the lamp on the floor. The leaf of the book. Close the purse. Put money in the('san) purse. The needle and the thread. The beak of the bird. The light of the lamp.

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§18. The seeond Deelension forms the genitive singular by inserting *i* after the last vowel and adding *e* after the last consonant of the nominative; as bròg, bròige.

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\* Nouns whose initials are *sc*, *sg*, *sm*, *sp*, or *st*, do not have an aspirate form.

Bròg, f. *a shoe.*

	N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing.	Bròg	bròige	bròig	bhròg
Plur.	Brògan	bhròg	brògaibh	bhrògan.

§19. RULES.—1. Nouns whose last vowel is *i* form the genitive by adding *e* to the nominative.

2. The dative singular feminine drops the final *e* of the genitive.

3. The rules for the change of vowels (§16.) are observed in the second Declension also ; as, long, f. *a ship*, luinge ; clann, m. & f. *children*, cloinne ; iall, f. *a thoug*, éille.

Exception to §16 Rule 1.—Monosyllables in *-og* retain *o* in the genitive ; as bròg, bròige.

### EXERCISE V.

dall 1. m. *a blind person.*

Diardaoin, 2. m. *Thursday.*

Dieiadain, 2. m. *Wednesday.*

Di-domhnaich, 2. m. *Sunday.*

Dimàirt, 2. m. *Tuesday.*

glas. 2. f a lock (-an, n.)

lann (g. lainn) 1. f. *a blade* (of a knife, or a sword)

iuehair, 2. f. (& 4), *a key*, ( an, g.)

thainig é, *he came.*

1. Air làmhaibh na glaise. Iuehairean nan glasan.  
Thainig é air Diardaoin. Thoir dhomh an t-airgiod.  
Cuir an lann air a' bhòrd. Iall na bròige. Thainig  
an long. Cuir glas air an dorus. Thoir brògan do 'n  
cloinn. Thoir airgiod do 'n dall.

2. He came on Wednesday. *Reverence* (give reverence to) the sabbath. Give the money to a blind

person. The key of the lock. The children's books.  
He came to the ship.

### THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§20. The third Declension forms its genitive singular by adding **a** to the nominative ; as, ab, m. *an abbot*, aba ; àm, m. *a time*, àma ; àth, f. *a ford*, àtha ; loch, locha.

Loch, m., *a lake*.

	N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing.	Loch	locha	loch	loch
Plur.	Lochan	lochan	lochaibh	lochan

§21. No change is effected in the vowels of nouns of this Declension, except in the following words :—

Fuil, f. <i>blood</i> , fola	Aois, f. <i>age</i> , aosa
Feòil, f. <i>flesh</i> , feòla	Buain, f. <i>reaping</i> , buana
Mil, f. <i>honey</i> , meala (-n, g.)	Criadh, f. <i>clay</i> , creadha
Taois, f. <i>dough</i> , taosa	(dat. créidh)
Sùil f. <i>eye</i> sùla	Coluinn f. <i>a body</i> , colna
Samhainn, f. <i>Hollowmas</i> , samhna	(-can, n.)
Gamhainn, m. a. <i>yearling</i> , gamhna. (nan, g.)	Cliamhuinn, m. <i>a son-in-law</i> , cleamhna (-n g.)
Fiacail, f. a <i>tooth</i> , fiaca (-n, g.)	Reothadh, m. <i>frost</i> , reòta
Druim, m. a <i>back</i> , droma.	Cnàimh, f. <i>a bone</i> cnàmha
Dùthach, f. a <i>country</i> , dùthcha.	(-n g.)

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\* We shall give the parts of any others that may occur in the present work.

## EXERCISE VI.

Learn §81, R. 5 and §85, R. 38.

- blas. 1. *m. taste, flavour*      de, *of, out of*. (sometimes written *do*)  
 duine 6. *m. a man (daoine)* rinneadh, *v. was made.*

1. Leus na sùla. Thoir dhomh a' mhil. Blas na meala. Fuil agus feòil. Air muir. Rinneadh eoluinn an duine de 'n chréidh (§85, R. 38). Aois gamhna. Cnàimh do m' ehnamhaibh \* agus feòil do m' fheòil. Cnàimh-droma. Sùil a' ghamhna. Cnamhan agus fiaclan. Gedn na lainne.

2. The age of the horse. The raven's bones. Give me a bite. The teeth of the yearling. The flesh of my body. Give dough to the birds. In the country. On my back. Concerning the lakes. The light of an eye. The taste of flesh.

## THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

§22. The fourth Declension forms the genitive singular by adding *-ach* to the nominative; as Còr, *justice* còraeh; lasair f. *a flame*, lasrach.

§23.—Rules.—1. All nouns of this Declension are feminine.

2. The dative singular is like the nominative.

3. Nouns in *-air* drop *ai* before *r* in the genitive and other inflected cases: also nouns in *-ir* (almost all of foreign derivation) drop *i* before *r* in the same cases; as, staidhir, *a stair*, staidhreach.

\* Should be ehnàmhan. The repetition of the *v* sound of *bh* after that of *mh* is a breach of Gaelic euphony. Observe that *mo* and *do* aspirate their nouns.

Lasair, *a flame.*

N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing. Lasair	lasraeh	lasair	lasair
Plur. Lasraighean	lasraighean	lasraigibh	lasraighean.

Suipeir, *supper.*

N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing. Suipeir	suipearach	suipeir	shuipeir
Plur. Suipeirean	shuipeircan	suipeiribh	shuipeirean

NOTE.—Buaidh, *f. victory* has gen. buadhach; inneir, *m manure*, gen. innearach; uaighe *f. a grave*, uaghach, (but *uaighe* is most frequently declined in the sixth Declension); leapa, *f. a bed*, gen. leapach (-ichean, *n.*)

## EXERCISE VII.

bàs 1. *m. death.*                            ghabh iad, *they took, gained.*

1. Buaidh na còrach. Uaighe a' chliamhna. Geòn a' bhais agus bròn na h-uaghach. Leapa bàis. Suipeir na Sanmhna. Ceann na leapaeh. Thoir èor do 'n dàll. Lasair lòehrain Geònan reòta. Ghabh iad am buaidh. Ceòl na h-edin. Ghabh iad an suipeir. Rinncadh an staidhir.

2. Give me my supper. Give me a bite of supper. Justice was done me (dhomh). The music of the harp and of the birds. They gained the honour of the victory. Give me clay. The light of the flame.

## THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

§24. Nouns of the fifth Declension form the genitive singular by dropping *i* in their last syllable; as, màthair *f. a mother*, màthar. Nouns of this Declension are all characterized by *ai*.

Athair, m. *a father.*

N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
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Sing. Athair athar athair athair

Plur. Athraichean athraiehian athraichian athraichian.

So deeline màthair. Naimhaid, *an enemy*, has nom. pl. naimhdean. Other nouns of this Declension add -ean to the nom. sing. for the nom. plur. As, aehlais, *an armpit*, nom. pl. achlaisean ; seanair, *a grandfather*. Albainn, *Scotland* has no plural.

### EXERCISE VIII.

Learn §82, R. 12, & §87, R. 52.

brathair, 5. m a brother (-ean n.) gaisgeael, 1. m. *a hero.*

eaor, 4 f. *a sheep* (eaoraichi) sin dem. adj. that.

Alastair, 5. m. Alexander. fo, prep. *under.*

air son, comp. prep. *for, for the sake of.*

1. Brathair m' athar. Feòil eaoraeh. Fearg nam-had. Brathair seanaid Alastair. Gaisgeach na h-Albann. Thoir dhomh airgiod air son m' athar. Cuir sin fo in' aehlais. Thoir an leabhar sin do mo in hathair. Air son eeann an eich.

2. Alexander's heroes. My mother's book. Give me my father's money. She gained the victory over (air) the enemy. The enemy's hero. Place that on the table. Give me that sheep. The head of the sheep.

### THE SIXTH DECLENSION.

§25. Nouns of this Declension are indeclinable in the singular ; as, là, m. *a day* ; té, f. *a female* ; reachid, m. *a statute*.

Là, m. *a day.*

N. & A.	G.	D.	V.
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Sing. Là là là / là

Plur. Laithean làithean làithibh laithean.

So deeline filidh, m. *a poet*, nom. pl. filidhean ; còrr, *a heron*, f., eòrran ; dorsair, m. a door-keeper, dorsairean ; duine, *a man*, daoine.

§26.—Rules.—1. Nouns of this Declension ending in *chd*, *rr*, and *th*, and polysyllables form the plural by adding *-an* to the nom. sing.

2. Monosyllables, ending in a vowel, form the plural by adding *-than* to the singular ; except là as above.

3. Many dissyllables in *a* form the plural by adding *-ichean*, and some in *e* by adding *-achan* to the singular ; as, uisge, water, m. uisgeachan ; bata, m. a staff, bataiechan.

4. The cases of the plural are generally alike, excepting that the gen. indefinite and the vocative are in the aspirate form.

#### EXERCISE IX.

beannachd 6. *m. a blessing (-an) rioghachd*, 6. *f. a kingdom*  
ite 6. *f. a feather, quill (-an) dom (-an)*  
luaeh, 6. *m. value, worth. teine*, 6. *m. fire (teintean)*

1. Thoir beannaehd do m' athair. Thoir dhomh ite fithich. Ghabh iad luach an airgid. Luach eaorach. Thoir reachd do 'n rioghachd air son na còrach. Beannachd air an gaisgeach ! Thoir suipeir do m' athair agus an gaisgeach. Teine agus uisge.

2. The value of the money. The bird's feathers. A fire of eoal. The kingdom's laws. The heron's feathers. Give that blessing to the kingdom.

#### IRREGULAR NOUNS.

§27. The following nouns are so irregular that they do not admit of being classified under any Declension :

Amhainn f. *a river*, sing. gen. aimhne dat. amhainn ; plur. nom. aimhnichean, dat. aimhnichibh.

Aghainn f. *a pan*, sing. gen. aighne, dat. aghann ; plur. nom. aighnean dat. aighnibh.

Buidhionn, f. *a band*, sing. gen. buidhne & buidh-einn, dat. buidhinn ; plur. nom. buidhnean, dat. buidhnibh.

Bainis, f. *a weddiny*, sing, gen. bainuse ; plur. nom. bainnsean.

Bruidhinn, f. *speech*, sing. gen. bruidhne, dat, bruidhinn.

Brù, f. *a belly*, sing. gen. bronnn, dat. broinn ; plur. nom. brùthan & brønnan, gen. bhronnn, dat. brùithibh.

Bean, f. *a woman*, sing. gen. mnà, dat. mnaoi ; plur. nom. mnathan, gen. ban, dat. mnathaibh.

Bó, f. *a cow*, sing. gen. bó & boin, dat. bò ; plur. nom. bà (sometimes batha), gen. bhó, dat. bà.

Brà, f. *a quern*, sing. gen. brathann, dat. brathainn ; plur. nom. bràthan.

Coinneal, f. *a candle*, sing. gen. coinnle plur. nom. coinnlean.

Cù, m. *a dog*, sing. gen. coin, dat. cù ; plur. nom. coin, gen. chon, dat. conaibh.

Dia, m. *Gòil, a god*, sing. gen. Dé, dat. Dia ; plur. nom. Dée and Diathan.

Dìsinn, f. *a die, a cube*, sing. gen. dìsne, plur. nom. disnean.

Dìl, f. *a deluge*, sing. gen. dilionn and dilian.

Deoch, f. *a drink*, sing. gen. dibhe, dat. dibh ; plur. nom. deochan and deochannan.

Bràighe in. *an upper part* (of the breast or of a district) sing. gen. bràghiad and bràighe ; nom. plur. braigheachan.

Cnò, f. *a nut*, sing. gen. cnothan, dat. cnothain; nom. plur. cnothan, gen. cnò.

Fidhioll, f. *a fiddle*, gen. fidhle; nom. plur. fidhlean.

Laidionn f. *Latin*, sing. gen. Laidre, dat. Ladin.

Mac m. *a son*, sing. gen. mic, dat. mac; plur. nom. mic, gen. mhac, dat. maacaibh.

Maduinn, f. *a morning*, sing. gen. maidne, dat. maduinn; plur. nom. maidnean.

Mala, f. *an eyebrow*, sing. gen. nialaiddh; plur. nom. malaichean.

Lurga, f. *a shank*, gen. lurganu; nom. plur. luirgean.

Luch, f. *a mouse*, gen. Iucha and Iucham, nom. plur. luchan.

Oisinn f. *an angle*, gen. oisne, dat. oisim; nom. plur. oisnean.

Obair, f. *a work*, gen. oibre; nom. plur. oibrichean and oibrean.

Saighdean f. *an arrow*, gen. saighde; nom. plur. saighdean.

Sithionn f. *venison*, gen. sithinn and sithne.

Sliasaid f. *the thigh*, gen. sléisle and sléisne; nom. plur. sléisdean and sléisnean.

Sgian f. *a knife*, gen. sgine and sgeine; nom. plur. sgeinean.

Tarann f. *a nail*, pín, gen. tairne, nom. plur. tairnean.

Tràigh f. *a shore*, gen. tràghad; nom. plur. tràighean.

Talainn m. *the Earth, land*, gen. talmhainn.

Ionga f. *a nail, claw, hoof*, gen. ingne; nom. plur. ingnean and linnean.

Piuthar f. *a sister*, gen. peathiar, dat. piuthair; nom. plur. peathraichean.

Eirinn f. *Ireland*, gen. Eurann.

## EXERCISE X.

Learn §82, R. 14 and §87, R. 49.

briseadh, 1. <i>m. a break; a' labhairt, pres. part. speaking</i>	<i>dawning (-ean, g.)</i>	bha <i>v. was, there was, were,</i>
innis.....do <i>v. tell to.</i>		<i>there were.</i>
tigh, 2. <i>m. a house (-an g.). chum prep. gov. gen. to</i> (§87)		
le <i>prep. with, by, of,</i>		R. 48.)
Iain 6. <i>m. John.</i>	luathas, 1. <i>m. swiftness.</i>	
	Eòbhann, 1. <i>m. Ewen.</i>	

1. Briseadh na maidne. Mac mo brathar. Innis sin do bhean an tighe. Mac le Alastair. Blas sithne. Thoir deoch do dh-Iain. Ceol na fìdhle. Bha iad a' labhairt Laidne (§85, R. 43, a.) Chum na bainse. Air bruach na h-aimhne. Oisinn na disne. Luathas saighde. Bainis mac piuthar bean Alastair (§82, R. 12). Deoch uisce.

2. *For (air son) a drink. He was speaking of Scotland. The honour of (the) work. The swiftness of the deer. The value of a cow. The son of the woman. The blade of a knife. The nail of my (m') thumb. The land of the country.*

## THE DISTINCTION OF SEX.

§28. Males are sometimes distinguished from females by a different word ; as, amadan, *m. a fool, ìnseach* ; each, *m. a horse, hair, a mare.*

The space at our disposal does not permit us to give a full list in this small book.

§29. When therero are not different words for the two genders, sex is distinguished :—

1. By prefixing *ban* or *bana* for the female to the term denoting the male ; as arach, *a dairyman, banarach* ; gaisgeach, *a hero, banaghaisgeach.*

2. By prefixing *boc* (*a buck*) to the term denoting the female of wild animals, and *coileach* (*a cock*) to that denoting those of birds, for the male; as *earba*, *a roe*, *boc-earba* *a roebuck*; *sineòrach* *a thrush*, *coileach-smeòraich*. *Boc* and *coileach* govern the second part of the compound in the genitive case.

3. By qualifying the noun by the adjective *fiorionn* to denote the male, and *boirionn* to denote the female; as *uan fiorionn*, *a he-lamb*, *uan boirionn*, *a she-lamb*.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

§30. An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun.

Adjectives have two modes of declension: the *First* and *Second* Declensions.

§31. General Rules. 1. The *nominative singular feminine* is formed by aspirating the nom. sing. masculine.

2. The *genitive* and *vocative singular* masculine, and the *nominative*, *dative* and *vocative singular* feminine, are aspirated with or without the article.

3. The *dative singular* masculine is aspirated with the article.

4. Monosyllables whose last vowel is broad in the nom. sing. masc. form the plural by adding *a* to that case; monosyllables whose last vowel is small in the nom. sing. masc. form the plural by adding *e* to that case.

5. Monosyllables ending in a vowel and polysyllables form the plural like the nom. sing. masc.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

§32. Adjectives of the First Declension are declin-

ed in the singular in the masculine like nouns of the First Declension, and in the feminine like nouns of the Second.

Deas, dheas, *ready, right.*

	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing { <i>Masc.</i>	Deas	dheis	deas	dheis
	<i>Fem.</i>	Dheas	deise	dheis
Plur. <i>Masc. &amp; Fem.</i>	Deasa	deasa	deasa	deasa

§33. Irregular Adjectives of the First Declension : Odhar, *pale*; bodhar, bhodhar, *deaf*. Thus declined :

Sing.	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
<i>Masc.</i>	bodhar	bhuidhir	bodhar	bhuidhir
<i>Fem.</i>	bhodhar	buidhir	bhuidhir	bhodhar
Plur. <i>M. &amp; F.</i>	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar

### EXERCISE XI.

Learn §83, R. 16 and 17.

còir, 1. <i>honest, virtuous.</i>	gnìomh, 3. m. <i>an act (-aran, n.)</i>
crion, 1. <i>little.</i>	
breae, 1. <i>speckled.</i>	gu-n d'thainig (é), <i>that (he) eame.</i>
fial, 1. <i>liberal, generous.</i>	
é, pron. <i>he, him.</i>	is v. <i>is, are.</i> Mòr, 1. <i>large, great.</i>
balbh, 1. <i>dumb.</i>	

1. Cuir teine air. Tha an duine sin bodhar agus balbh. Ceann mnà buidhir. Innis do m' athair gu-n d' thainig é air Diardaoin le mnaoi ehlòir. Duine mòr le mnaoi ehrìn. Gamhainn breae. Is fial a' bhean agus rinn i gnìomh mòr. Cuir dìmeas\* air an duine eueoraeh.\*

2. A little harp and a great poet. A virtuous deed is (ls) †commendable.\* Honour (Plaec honour on)

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\*See page 9. †When a word within brackets begins with a capital, it must be placed first in the sentence. After is place the adjective of the predicate.

the generous man. Tell my grandfather that he came with a speckled cow. The servant is deaf and dumb. The right hand. God is liberal *in his* ('na) acts to the sons of men.

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§34. Adjectives of the Second Declension are indeclinable except as indicated by the General Rules in §31.

Céarr, chéarr, *wrong*.

Sing.	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
Masc.	Céarr	chéarr	céarr	chéarr
Fem.	Chéarr	céarr	chéarr	chéarr
Plur. M.&F.	Céarra	céarra	céarra	céarra

## EXERCISE XII.

Learn §85, R. 35.

NOTE.—All words used in this and the subsequent Exercises which have not been given before or in the headings, will be found in the Vocabularies at the end of the book.

bu *was, were*, tha.....agam, *I have*; tha.....agad, *thou hast*; tha.....aig, *he has*. Fhuair mi, *I received*.

1. Bu cheart an ràdh. B' fhada an oidhche. Tha dglaeh math agam. Fhuair mi leabhar beag le sgeul ciatach air duine airidh. Thug é eaor mhlòr gheal do dh-Alastair agus clarsach ùr do n' filidh. Bruach shleamhainn. Iugharach tiugh. Duin an dorus lochdrach. Chuir è (he put) œann na h-iuchaire (or h-iuchrach) troimh an uinneig.

2. He *was* (Bu) a strong man. Thou hast a kind wife and a generous son. He has a speckled cow with a crooked horn. A good *man has* ('Tha.....aig duine ....) honour. Place the blue book on the round table.

The pants were made (Rinneadh) of good cloth. Give me thy little hand, O my son. O book, my silent companion ! my kind and unsparing counsellor.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§35. Adjectives of **quality** are inflected for *Degree*.

There are three degrees called Degrees of Comparison :—Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

There are three forms of the Comparative, known as the First, Second and Third Comparatives.

§36. 1. *The First Comparative.* In the First Declension, the First Comparative is like the genitive singular feminine ; *mall*, *slow*, *moille*; *bàn*, *fair*, *bàine*.

In the Second Declension adjectives whose last vowel is broad add *a* to the nominative singular masculine, and adjectives whose last vowel is small add *e* to the same, for the First Comparative ; as, *bochd*, *poor*, *bochda* ; *réith*, *plain*, *réithe*.

2. *The Second Comparative* is formed by adding *id* to the First Comparative ; but if the First end in *e*, *e* is dropped before *id* ; as *bochda*, *poorer*, *bochaid* ; *bàine*, *fairer*, *bainid*.

3. *The Third Comparative* is formed by adding *ad* to the First Comparative ; but if the latter end in *a*, *d* alone is added ; as *bòidhche*, *more beautiful*, *bòidhchead* ; *dona*, *worse*, *donad*.

§37. *Use of the Comparatives.* 1. The First Comparative is used when two things are compared ; as, *is ise's bòidhche na + Una, she is prettier than Winifred*. This Comparative is also frequently used as a nom feminin of the Sixth Declension.

2. The Second Comparative is used when two conditions of the same thing are compared ; *cha bhòidhchid i sud, she is none the prettier for that* ; *cha bu mhisd*

mi e, *I was none the worse for it*; is feàirrd mi na rinn e air mo shon, *I am the better of what he did for me*.

3. The Third Comparative is a noun feminine of the Second Deelension. It is used to express comparison after the verbs *rach* and *cuir*, and the prepositions *ann* and *air*. Tha mhin a' dol an daoiread, *meal is becoming dearer* (lit. meal is going into dearness).

### EXERCISE XIII.

Learn §83, R. 24 and 25.

1. Ni's glice na eunlaith nan speur. Is tua is firinniehe na mise. Bha é ni b' urramaiche na a bhraithrean. Tha an t-iasg a' dol an daoiread. Tha iad ni's milse na a' mhil. Is luaithe iad na iolairean. Tha é ni's sine na Seònaid. Tha an elarsaëli nis ann an deisead. Tha é dol an laigeal gach là.

2. John is more handsome than James. I am more righteous than thou. Silk is beeoming dear. I am older than Alexander. The waggon is now in readiness. Give me a swifter horse and stronger harness. Ludoviek is more liberal than Maleolm.

### §38. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1 Comp.</i>
Beag, <i>little</i> ,	Iugha, <i>bige</i>
Còir, <i>proper</i> ,	còra
Cumhang, <i>narrow</i> ,	cuinge
Dògh, <i>probable</i> ,	dòeha
Dorch, <i>dark</i> ,	doreha, <i>duirehe</i> .
DUILICH, <i>difficult</i> ,	duilghe
Dùr, <i>difficult</i> ,	dorra
Dugh, <i>natural</i> ,	dùcha
Furasda, <i>easy</i> ,	fusa
Faisg, <i>Fagus</i> , <i>near</i> .	faisge,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1 Comp.</i>
Gearr, Goirrid, <i>short,</i>	giorra.
Geur, <i>sharp,</i>	géire, géoire.
Ion, <i>proper, fit,</i>	iona.
Ionmhuiinn, <i>desireable,</i>	ionnsa, annsa.
Làidir, <i>strong,</i>	treasa.
Math, Maith, <i>good,</i>	fèarr, feotha.
Mòr, <i>great,</i>	mò.
Olc, <i>bad,</i>	niosa, dona.*
Teth, <i>hot,</i>	teotha.
Toigh, toigheach, { <i>dear,</i> <i>beloved,</i> }	{tocha, dochा.

NOTE.—The Second and third Comparatives, when such exist, are formed regularly in the above Adjectives from the First, except the following :

<i>1 Comp.</i>	<i>2 Comp.</i>	<i>3 Comp.</i>
Géirc,	géuraid,	gèurad.
Fèarr,	fèaird,	fèarrings.
Feotha,	feothaid,	feothas.
Mò.	mòid,	mòid, meud.
Moisa,	misd,	olcas, miosad.
Tocha or dochा,	dochaid.	

§39. The *superlative degree* is merely the First Comparative preceded by a's and not followed by na; as, am fear a's truime dhiubh, *the heaviest one of them*; mar an t-òr a's gloine, *as the finest gold*; sagart an Dò a's ro airde, *priest of the most high God*; so a' chaor a's fèarr 'nam measg, *this is the best sheep among them*.

#### EXERCISE XIV.

a, which, who, that,	i, she, her, it.
dha, to or for him.	Is fèarr leam, <i>I prefer.</i>
is fèarr leat, thou preferest,	is fèarr leis, <i>he prefers.</i>

\* Has also a positive *dona*, bad.

1. Is dona an gnìomh a rinn è. B' fhèarr dha an clarsach na an fhiodhuill. Is fhèarr leam rioghachd na 's saoibhire na i sin. Tha é na 's blàithe anns an tigh an diugh na air rathad. Tha Cailean na 's lugha na Eòbhaann. Is é so cuid a 's gairbhe de 'n chraobh. Is fèarr gliocas na an t-òr.

2. *There is nothing\** sweeter than honey to the taste. *There is nothing\** sweter than friendship to the soul. Love is stronger than fear, and more desirable than gold. The night is *becoming darker* (going into darkness). ('S ann) it is becoming smaller.

### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§40. Numeral adjectives are such as denote an exact number of the thing spoken of; as, seachd làithean.

*Cardinal* numbers are such as denote *how many*; *ordinal*, such as denote *what place in order*.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
1. Aon	1st. an ceud, <i>m.</i> a' cheud,
2. dà	<i>f.</i> an t-aona, <i>m. &amp; f.</i>
3. trì	2nd. an dara.
4. ceithir	3rd. an treas, triamh.
5. còig, cùig	4th. an ceathramh.
6. sc, sà	5th. an còigeamh.
7. seachd	6th. an seathamh.
8. ochd	7th. an seachdamh.
9. naoidh	8th. an t-ochdamh.
10. deich	9th. an naoidheamh.
11. aon deug	10th. an deicheamh.
12. dà dhug.	11th. an t-aona deug.
13. trì deug.	12th. an dara deug.

\* Cha-n 'eil ni ann.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
20. <i>fichead</i> .	20th. <i>am ficheadamh</i> .
21. <i>aon thar fhiehead</i> .	21st. <i>an t-aona thar fhiehead</i>
22. <i>dà thar fhiehead</i> .	30th. <i>an deiehcamh thar fhiehead</i>
30. <i>deich thar fhiehead</i> .	40th. <i>an dà fhieheadamh</i> .
31. <i>aon deug thar fhiehead</i>	45th. <i>an còigeamh thar da fhiehead</i>
40. <i>dà fhiehead</i> .	50th. <i>an deicheamh thar dà fhiehead</i> .
41. <i>aon thar dà fhiehead</i>	60th. <i>an trì ficheadamh</i> .
50. <i>deich thar dà fhiehead</i>	63rd. <i>an treas thar trì fiehead</i> .
51. <i>aon deug thar dà fhiehead</i> .	70th. <i>an deicheamh thar trì fiehead</i> .
60. <i>trì fichead</i>	79th. <i>an naoidheamh deug thar trì fichead</i> .
61. <i>aon thar trì fichead</i> .	80th. <i>an ceithir ficheadamh</i>
70. <i>deich thar trì fichead</i>	90th. <i>an deicheamh thar trì fichead</i> .
75. <i>còig deug thar trì fichead</i>	97th. <i>an seachdamh deug thar ceithir fichead</i>
80. <i>ceithir fichead</i> .	100th. <i>an céudamh</i> .
84. <i>ceithir thar ecithir fichead</i> .	101st. <i>an t-aona thar an céud</i>
1,000. <i>mile</i> .	1,000th. <i>am mìleamh</i> .
10,000. <i>deich mile</i> .	
1,000,000. <i>mile mìle, mnillion</i> .	
1876. <i>ochd céud deug 'us trì fichead 'us sia deug</i> .	

## NOTES ON THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. When the Cardinals are used absolutely the particle *a* is prefixed ; thus, *a ceithir* ; and then *aon*, *dà* and *ochd* are aspirated ; thus, *a h-aon*, *a dhà*, *a h-ochd*.

2. From *aon* to *deich* the numeral precedes its noun, in Cardinals and Ordinals. *Fiehead*, *dà* *fliéhead*, *trì* *fliéhead*, &c., *céud*, *mile*, *muillion*, and their Ordinals also precede the noun. In the other numerals the noun comes after the unit; as, *aon uair deug*, (eleven hours), *eleven o'clock*; *an dara duine deug thar fliéhead*, *the thirty-second man*.

3. *Fiehead*, *céud*, *mile*, *muillion* take a noun in the nominative singular. *Dà* takes a noun in the dative singular aspirate; and if another adjective be expressed the adjective is put in the nominative singular feminine. If the noun after *dà* is governed in the genitive or dative, the singular is used and the other adjective agrees with its noun. Under all circumstances *dà* aspirates its noun.

4. A Cardinal with the noun *uair*, *time* forms a multiplicative expression; as, *aon uair*, *once*, *tri uairean* *thrice*, *three times*, *fiehead uair*, *twenty times*.

5. The Cardinals *aon*, *fiehead*, *céud*, *muillion*, when used absolutely are nouns masculine. All the others, when so used, are nouns feminine.

6. The *Distributive numerals*. *Leth*, *half*; *trian*, *third*; *eeithreamh*, *quarter*. The others are formed by joining *euid*, *a part*, to the Ordinals; as, *an deicheamh euid*, *the twelfth part*, *one-twelfth*.

7. The *Collective numerals*. The Collective numerals are nouns feminine which govern the genitive plural indefinite of nouns which accompany them. They are applied to persons only; as, *dithis mhae*; *an triùir bhàrd*. They take an adjective plural and the article singular. They are:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2. <i>dithis</i> , ( <i>gen. deise</i> ) | 4. <i>ecathrar</i> ,                   |
| 3. <i>triùir</i> ,                       | 5. <i>cóigear</i> , <i>cóignear</i> .* |

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 6. sèanar, sianar,      | 8. ochdar, oehdnar,    |
| 7. seachdar, seachdnar, | 9. naoinear, naonar,   |
|                         | 10. deichnar, deichar. |

## EXERCISE XV.

mi, *pron. I, me* agam (see §47.)  
 cha-n 'eil *is not, are not, so, this*

1. Tha mi nis ceithir bhiadhna thar fhiehead.  
 Bha naonar mhac agam agus nis cha-n 'eil agam aeh an ceathrar bheaga so. Thainig é air an còigeamh là thar fhiehead. Do dhà mhnaoi òig. Anns an dà chuaich bhig. Prìs an dà eich. B' é aireamh armailtean a' mhare shluaigne fichead mìle do dheich mìltibh. Is iad so deieh mìltean Ephraim. Is i an còigeamh bò a's fhéarr dhiù uile.

2. The twenty-second book. The hundredth wagon. You have *nothing* (ni's am bith) more handsome than that. This is my fifteenth exercise. There are thirty days in June. The fourth of July. The 17th letter of the alphabet. *Announce* (give out) the hundred and twentieth psalm. The chief *among* (am measg) ten thousand.

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§41. Demonstrative Adjectives are those which *point out* the thing spoken of; an là so, *this day*.

A Demonstrative Adjective when used with a noun requires the article; as, an là so; and if *is* is implied the adjective precedes the article; as, so an là, *this is the day*. But when joined with a pronoun the article is not used; as, e so, *this one*; so e, *this is he*.

Demonstrative Adjectives are indeclinable. They are, so, *this, these*; sin, *that, those there*; sud, ud, siod, *that, those yonder*.

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\* When two forms are given either may be used as the speaker pleases.

## INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§42. Indefinite Adjectives are adjectives of quantity which do not denote an exact number or quantity ; as, air bith, 'sam bith, *any, -ever* ; eigin, *some* ; cuid, *some* ; airidh, *certain*.

## DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§43. Distributive Adjectives denote that the things spoken of are taken separately ; as, gach, *each, every* ; uile, *each, every* ; eile, *other* ; le cheile, *both*.

### EXERCISE XVI.

a h-uilc fear, *every man.*      riut, (see §47, Ri).  
 cha robh, *was not, were not.* té 6. f. *a woman, a female.*

1. Tha an cù beag ud anns an tigh u'd thall. Thainig a h-uile fear *d'a ionnsuidh* (to him). Gach ni a chunnaic mi. Cha robh a h-uile duine cho rathail rint\*. Ciod (what) air bith a rinneadh, rinneadh é le Dia. Sud iad. So an duine. An duine so. Rinneadh an leabhar so an Albuinn (*dat.*) Nuaidh. Thainig té eile an raoir. Tha an duine ud na 's airde na Uilleam. Is é an duine so a's airde.

2. This little town. He came *from (o)* yonder house. These twenty-four years were not more prosperous. Give me that large book of songs. Every house in the town. Deadh was in every family. Each man has a work and a power *to do it* (a dheanamh). Whatever he was, he was *a ('n a) geod friend.* Every man was not as (ebo) true as he (ris).

\* riut, *as thou.*

## THE PRONOUN.

§44. A pronoun is a word which stands for a noun.

There are four classes of pronouns: *Personal*, *Relative*, *Possessive* and *Interrogative*.

Personal Pronouns are of two kinds: *Substantive* and *Prepositional*.

§45. A Personal Substantive Pronoun is a word which merely stands for a noun in the nominative or accusative case. There are three Pronouns of this class: *First*, *Second* and *Third*.

The *First* and *Second* are inflected for number only; the *Third*, for number and gender.

<i>First Pers. Sub. Pronoun,</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Mi, Mhi, I, me,</i>
	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sinn, we, us.</i>
<i>Second</i>	<i>" " "</i>	<i>Sing. Tu, thu, thou, thee.</i>
		<i>Plur. Sibh, ye, you.</i>
<i>Third</i>	<i>" " "</i>	<i>Sing. {é, m, he, him, } {i, f. she, her, }</i>
		<i>Plur. iad, they, them.</i>

There is also an emphatic form in use:

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>First</i>	<i>Mise, mihise</i>	<i>sinne.</i>
<i>Second</i>	<i>Tusa, thusa</i>	<i>sibhse.</i>
<i>Third</i>	<i>Esan, m, ise, f</i>	<i>iadsan.</i>

NOTE.—Final *a* or *e* is frequently dropped in the emphatic form, except in the First Plural.

2. The adjective *fein*, *self*, may also be joined to either form of these Pronouns for the purposes of emphasis; as, *mi féin myself*; *mise féin, my own self*.

3. The nominative of the Third Pronoun singular is sometimes written *se*, m. *si*, f., and the plural *siad*, m. & f.

4. In addressing superiors in age and rank the plural of the second person is used in this and the prepositional pronouns.

### EXERCISE XVII.

Learn §36, R. 45. and §88, R. 54.

am feasd,	<i>adv. ever, forever.</i>	tog,	<i>v. life, raise</i>
cho,	<i>adv. so, as.</i>	dh',	<i>contr. for do. (See Voc.)</i>
'us, or 's	<i>contr. for agus.</i>	ro,	<i>adv. very, much, too.</i>

1. Tha mi na's socrache na bha mi. Cha robh mi cho brònach 's cho dall. Tog iad am feasd. Bha an talamh uile dh' aon teangaidh agus a dh' aon chainnt. Thainig sinne air Di-sathuirne, agus sibhse air Di-luain. Thug sé é seachad. Bha iad rathail. Ghabh thusa a' bhuaidh. Cha-n é an duinc ud é. Thainig thusa ro thràth.

1. I am sick. He was not sick. You your-self are very kind. They came on Wednesday. You were not prosperous in that undertaking. He eame very early. Raise him to honour (§87, R. 49, note). Give me the little child.

§46. *A Personal Prepositional Pronoun is a contraction of the Personal Substantive Pronoun with a preposition.*

§47. We give the following list of Prepositional Pronouns as those which occur most frequently.

*Aig in the possession of, sing.* 1. agam, *in my possession, mine,* 2. agad, 3. aige, *m. aice f. plur.* 1. againn, 2. agaibh, 3. aca.

*Air, on, concerning, sing.* 1. orm, *on me, concerning me,* 2. ort, 3. air. *m. cirre, f. plur.* 1. òirinn, 2. oirbh, 3. orra.

*Ann, in, sing.* 1. annam *in me,* 2. annad, 3. ann, *m. inute, f. plur.* 1. annainn, 2. annaibh, 3. anta.

*As, out of, sing.* 1. asam, 2. asad, 3. as, *m.* aiste, *f.* plur. 1. asainn, 2. asaibh, 3. asta.

*De, of, off, sing.* 1. diam, dhiam, 2. diat, dhiat, 3. de, dhe, *m.* di, ahi, *f.* plur. 1. dinn, dhinn, 2. dibh, dhibh 3. diù, dhiù.

*Do, to, sing.* 1. doanh, dhomh, 2. duit, dhut, 3. da, dha, *m.* di, dhi, *f.* plur. 1. duinn, dhuinn, 2. duibh, dhuibh, 3. dhoibh (dhaibh).

*Eadar, between, plur.* 1. eadarainn, 2. eadaraibh, 3. eatarra.

*Fo, under, sing.* 1. fotham, 2. fothad, 3. fotha, *m.* fòipe, *f.* plur. 1. fothainn, 2. fothaibh, 3. fòpa.

*Gu, to, in the direction of, sing.* 1. h-ugam, 2. h-ugad, 3. h-uige, *m.* h-uice, *f.* plur. 1. h-ugainn, 2. h-ugaibh, 3. h-uca.

*Le, with, sing.* 1. leam, 2. leat, 3. leis, *m.* leatha, *f.* plur. 1. leinn, lim, 2. leibh, libh, 3. leð, leotha.

*Mu, about, sing.* 1. umam, 2. umad, 3. uime, *m.* uimpe, *f.* plur. 1. umainn, 2. umaibh, 3. umpa.

*O or bho, from, sing.* 1. uam, 2. uat, uait, 3 uaithe, *m.* uaipe, *f.* plur. 1. uainn, 2. uaibh, 3. uapa, uatha.

*Ri, to, sing.* 1. rium, 2. riut, 3. ris, *m.* rithe, *f.* plur. 1. rinn, ruinn, 2. ribh, ruibh, 3. riù, riutha.

*Riomh, before, sing.* 1. romham, 2. romhad, 3. roimhe, *m.* roimpe, *f.* plur. 1. romhainn, 2. romhaibh, 3. rompa.

*Thar, across, over, sing.* 1. tharam, 2. harad, 3. thairis air, *m.* thairis óirre, *f.* plur. 1. tharaimm, 2. tharaibh, 3. tharta.

*Troimh, through, sing.* tromham, 2. tromhad 3. troimhe, *m.* troimpe, *f.* plur. tromhainn, 2. tromhaibh, 3. trompa.

## EXERCISE XVIII.

NOTE.—For phrases compounded of *Is* and a prepositional pronoun with a noun or adjective, see section on *Composite verbs*.

1. Cha-n 'eil agam aeh fiehead. Is beag leam an tuaradal agus is mòr leam an dragh. Is toigh leam thusa agus do bhrathair. Is fada leam an rathad. Is beinn leam an t-dran. Is eruaidh leam an èas. Thoir dha an t-airgiod. Thug é leis an t-each. So an ldehran agamsa. Innis sud orra. Tha eridhe annad. Bu bheag sud eadarainn.

1. He *took-away* (thug) the ink with him. He esteems that man. I am acquainted with William. I delight in music and I hate discord. It becomes him *to say so* (sin a ràdh). I think that heavy. I love learning *for* (air son) the mind and friendship for the heart. I do not care for that.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§48. The *Possessive Pronouns* are adjectives corresponding to the personal substantive pronouns. They are three and are inflected for number only.

*First Possessive Pronoun*, mo, my, sing. : ar, plur. our.

*Second*     "         "     do, thy, sing. ; bhur, plur.

your.

*Third*     "         "     a, his, her, its ; an, am, plur.

their.

NOTE.—1. The enclitics of emphasis are not connected with the possessive pronouns, but still are used with them and suffixed to the nouns they qualify. These enclitics are : -sa for the *First* and *Second* singular, -sə for the *Third* singular, when feminine -san when masculine; -ne for the *First* plural, -sə for the *Second*, and -san for the *Third*.

2. *Mo, do* and *a* when masculine throw the nouns they qualify into the aspirate form.

3. The *First* and *Second* singular elide their final *o* before a vowel and after a preposition ending in a vowel, thus: *m'*, *d'*; and the *Third* singular when used instead of a masculine noun, is elided altogether before a vowel and its place is occupied by an apostrophe (').

4. *Ann mo*, in my, *ann do*, in thy, are contracted into 'am and 'ad.

5. *Ar* and *bhur* take *n-* before a vowel; and *a* feminine takes *h-*.

### EXERCISE XIX.

1. Is mise fear-gleidhidh mo bhrathar. Is mò mo pheanas. Is é ar dearbh-bhrathair é agus ar fedil. Thèid mi sios do 'n uaigh a ehum mo mhie ri bròn. *Mur so* (*thus*) rinn 'athair eaoidh air a shon. Is miso do bhanoglaeh. Thainig i air a h-ais. Thug bhur Dia fois duibh, agus thug é dhuibh an tìr so. Tha an tuarasdal aea.

2. The value of my sheep and my cows. He took-away your horse with him. Thy death-bed. The thongs of his boots. Her face was as fair as (§88, R. 54.) morning. His eyes were full (§83, R. 22.) of love. Their hands are full of blood.

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§49. A *Relative Pronoun* is a Pronoun which connects two clauses in a sentence.

There are three Relative Pronouns :

*The Affirmative, a, an, am, who, whom, which, that.*

*The Negative, nach, who not, whom not, which not, that not.*

*The Collective, na, the things which, the persons who, all that, what.*

§50. The noun to which the pronoun refers is called its **Co relative**. When the Co-relative is extended, a *term of reference* is introduced immediately before the Relative ; as An Ti a ta beannaichte, agus a mhàin eumhdach, Righ nan righ agus Tighearn nan tighearna, neach nach facea duine 'sam bith.

### THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§51. An *Interrogative Pronoun* is a pronoun which asks a question.

There are three Interrogative Pronouns :

*Co ? who ? which ?* Applied to living beings.

*Ciod ? what ? what kind of ?*

*Cia ? which ?* Applied to inanimate objects.

NOTE 1.—An interrogative pronoun asks a question without the assistance of the verb *Is to be*, but when it implies the Relative, the verb *to be* is used.

2. Interrogative pronouns precede the nouns to which they refer and the prepositions which govern them ; as co an duine ? eo as an triath ? co th' ann ach triath a' chùil mhóir ?

3. Co is sometimes used in the genitive case ; as, á broinn eo an d' thainig an eigh ? (Job 38, 29).

4. If the subject of inquiry be in view or its gender and number known, the Personal pronoun is used, as, co e an guth ? (Oigh-nam-mor-shuil, 122).

5. The interrogatives are also used in indirect questions.

### EXERCISE XX.

1. Co é? Ciod é sud? Co iad? Co i am boirionnach uasal ud? Co é am fear so? Is coma leam co tha aum. Co dhiubh thainig? Is aithne dhomh co rinn é. Tha fios agam ciod é rinn é.

2. Who is that youth? *Whose / (Co bu leis?)*  
 Whose book is this? Which of them did it? Who  
 is that tall gentleman? What prince is that? Who  
 came? Who is the poet that gave you that poem?

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### THE VERB.

§52. A Verb is a word which asserts.

Verbs are of three kinds: *Transitive, Intransitive* and *Copula*.

A *Transitive Verb* denotes action which passes over to an object.

An *Intransitive Verb* denotes action which does not pass over to an object.

A *Copula Verb* is a verb which requires a noun, adjective or adverb to be joined with it so as to make a complete assertion. Verbs of *being, becoming, feeling, growing* are copula.

§53. *Conjugation* is the exhibition in regular order of the several inflections of the verb.

Verbs are inflected by *voice, mood, tense, number* and *person*.

There are two voices: the *Active* and the *Passive*.

§54. There are five moods: *Imperative, Infinitive, Indicative, Potential, Conditional* and *Subjunctive*.

The *Imperative Mood* asserts in the form of a command or exhortation.

The *Infinitive Mood* merely names the action denoted by the verb.

The *Indicative Mood* asserts with certainty.

The *Potential Mood* indicates desire or liberty to perform an action.

The *Conditional Mood* expresses a conditional action or state upon which another action or state depends.

The *Subjunctive Mood* represents the action expressed by it as contingent.

§55. There are four tenses : *Present, Past, Second Past* and *Future*.

The *Present Tense* expresses action as being done in the present time.

The *Past Tense* expresses action as being done in the past time.

The *Second Past Tense* expresses an action as being done in some time previous to the immediate past.

The *Future Tense* expresses an action as to be done in future time.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.—ACTIVE VOICE.

§56. There are two *primary parts* in the Active Voice from whieh all the other tenses are formed, namely : the *2nd pers. sing. present Imperative*, and the *present Participle*.

### 1. In the Indicative Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed from the Present of the verb *Bi*, to be, and the present participle ; as, Tha mi 'g radh, *I say* or *I am saying*.

NOTE.—*A* of *ag*, the sign of the present participle is elided after a vowel.

The *Past* is formed from the 2nd singular Imperative by aspiration ; as, Bhuail mi, *I struck*. But if the verb begins with a vowel, this tense is formed by prefixing *dh'* (for *do* the old sign of the Preterite) ; if the verb begins with *f* pure, *f* is aspirated and *dh'* is prefixed ; as *dh' òr mi*, *I gilded* ; *dh' fhaighnich e*, *he enquired*.

The *Future Tense* is formed by adding *-idh* or *-as* to the 2nd sing. Imperative ; as, faighnichidh mi, *I will enquire* ; briseas mi, *I will break*.

### *2. In the Potential Mood.*

The *Past Tense* is formed from the 2nd sing. Imperative by aspiration and by adding *-inn* for the 1st person singular, and *-adh* for the other persons sing. ; 1st plural is like the same in the Imperative ; and the 2nd and 3rd plur. are like the same in the singular.

### *3. In the Conditional Mood.*

The *Present* and *Past Tenses* are like the same in the Indicative with the particle **ma** prefixed.

The *Second Past* tense is like the Past Potential aspiration being removed, and the particle **na-n** prefixed (modified into *na-m* before labials.)

The *Future* tense is like the Future Indicative in *-as* and the particle **ma** prefixed.

### *4. In the Subjective Mood.*

The *Present* tense is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb **Bi** and the present Participle.

The *Past* tense is formed from the Past Indicative by prefixing **gu-n do**, contracted into **gu-n d'** before a vowel or silent *fh* or *th*.

The *Second Past* tense is formed from the Second Past Conditional by changing *na-n* into **gu-n** and *na-m* into **gu-m**.

The *Future* tense is formed from the 2nd. sing. Imperative by prefixing **gu-n** or **gu-m**.

### *5. In the Infinite Mood.*

The *Present Tense* is formed by suffixing *-adh* to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

### 6. Particiles.

A *Participle* is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

The *Present Participle* is formed by prefixing *ag* and adding *-adh* to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

The *Past Participle* is formed by adding to the 2nd sing. Imperative, *-te* if its last vowel be small, and *-ta* if that vowel be broad.

### §57. Copula Verb—Bi, to be—Affirmatively.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

##### *Present Tense.*

###### SINGULAR.

###### PLURAL.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bitheam, <i>Let me be,</i>          | 1. Bitheamaid, <i>let us be,</i>  |
| 2. Bi, or bi thusa, <i>be, be thou</i> | 2. Bithibh, <i>be ye, be you,</i> |
| 3. Bitheadh ó (i), <i>let him</i>      | 3. Bitheadh iad, <i>let them</i>  |
| (her) <i>be.</i>                       | <i>be.</i>                        |

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense, Gu bhi or a blii, to be, to be about to be. Bith, 6. m. being.*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### *Present Tense.*

##### *Past Tense.*

###### SINGULAR.

###### SINGULAR.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ta or tha mi, <i>I am,</i> | 1. Bha mi, <i>I was</i>      |
| 2. Tha thu, <i>thou art,</i>  | 2. Bha thu, <i>thou wast</i> |
| 3. Tha é, <i>he is,</i>       | 3. Bha é, <i>he was</i>      |

###### PLURAL.

###### PLURAL.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tha sinn, <i>we are,</i>  | 1. Bha sinn, <i>we were</i>  |
| 2. Tha sibh, <i>you are,</i> | 2. Bha sibh, <i>you were</i> |
| 3. Tha iad, <i>they are.</i> | 3. Bha iad, <i>they were</i> |

*Future Tense.*

- Sing.* 1. Bithidh mi, *I shall or will be*  
           2. Bithidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt be*  
           3. Bithidh é, *he shall or will be*  
*Plur.* 1. Bithidh sinn, *we shall or will be*  
           2. Bithidh sibh, *you shall or will be*  
           3. Bithidh iad, *they shall or will be*

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Past Tense.*

- SING.* 1. Bhithinn, *I could or would be*  
           2. Bhitheadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldst be*  
           3. Bhitheadh é, *he could or should be*  
*PLUR.* 1. Bhitheamaid, *we could, &c., be*  
           2. Bhitheadh sibh, *you could, &c., be*  
           3. Bhitheadh iad, *they could, &c., be.*

*CONDITIONAL MOOD.**SINGULAR.*

1. Ma tha mi, *if I be*  
 2. Ma tha thu, *if thou be*  
 3. Ma tha é, *if he be*

*SINGULAR.*

1. Ma bha mi, *if I were*  
 2. Ma bha thu, *if thou wert*  
 3. Ma bha é, *if he were*

*PLURAL.*

1. Ma tha sinn, *if we be*  
 2. Ma tha sibh, *if you be*  
 3. Ma tha iad, *if they be*

*PLURAL.*

1. Ma bha sinn, *if we were*  
 2. Ma bha sibh, *if you were*  
 3. Ma bha iad, *if they were.*

*Past Hypothetical Tense.*

- SING.* 1. Na-n robh mi, *if I were*  
           2. Na-n robh thu, *if thou wert*  
           3. Na-n robh é, *if he were*  
*PLUR.* 1. Na-n robh sinn, *if we were*  
           2. Na-n robh sibh, *if you were*  
           3. Na-n robh iad, *if they were*

*Second Past Hypothetical.*

- SING. 1. Na-m bithinn, if I had been.  
 2. Na-m bitheadh tu, if thou hadst been  
 3. Na-m bitheadh é, if he had been  
 PLUR. 1. Na-m bithearaid, if we had been  
 2. Na-m bitheadh sibh, if you had been  
 3. Na-m bitheadh iad, if they had been.

*Future Tense.*

- SING. 1. Ma bhitheas mi, if I shall or will be  
 2. Ma bhitheas tu, if thou shalt or wilt be  
 3. Ma bhitheas é, if he shall or will be  
 PLUR. 1. Ma blitheas sinn, if we shall, &c., be  
 2. Ma blitheas sibh, if you shall, &c., be  
 3. Ma bhitheas iad, if they shall, &c., be

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

- SING. 1. Gu bheil mi, that I am  
 2. Gu bheil thu, that thou art  
 3. Gu bheil é, that he is  
 PLUR. 1. Gu bheil sinn, that we are  
 2. Gu bheil sibh, that you are  
 3. Gu bheil iad, that they are

*Past Tense.*

- SING. 1. Gu-n robh mi, that I was  
 2. Gu-n robh thu, that thou wast  
 3. Gu-n robh é, that he was  
 PLUR. 1. Gu-n robh sinn, that we were  
 2. Gu-n robh sibh, that you were  
 3. Gu-n robh iad, that they were

*Second Past Tense.*

- SING. 1. Gu-m bithinn, that I had been  
 2. Gu-m bitheadh tu, that thou hadst been  
 3. Gu-m bitheadh é, that he had been

- PLUR. 1. Gu-m bitheamaid, *that we had been*  
 2. Gu-m bitheadh sibh, *that you had been*  
 3. Gu-m bitheadh iad, *that they had been*

*Future Tense.*

- SING. 1. Gu-m bi mi, *that I shall or will be*  
 2. Gu-m bi thu, *that thou shalt or wilt be*  
 3. Gu-m bi é, *that he shall, &c., be*

- PLUR. 1. Gu-m bi sinn, *that we shall, &c., be*  
 2. Gu-m bi sibh, *that you shall, &c., be*  
 3. Gu-m bi iad, *that they shall, &c., be*

*PARTICIPLES.*

PRESENT, Bith, n. 6 m. *being.* SECOND PAST, air bith,  
*having been.*

*EXERCISE XXI.*

'na, 'nad, 'na, 'nar, 'nur, 'nan or 'nam, (*in my, in thy, in his or her &c.*) are used as particles of reference before nouns denoting *condition, trade or profession*, and are rendered into English by the indefinite article *a*; as, tha esan 'na shaor, *he is a carpenter.*

1. Tha Eòbhann 'na ghille còir. Bha an duine a fhuair bàs 'na fhilidh taghta. Bha bainis eridheil againn. Tha ingnean fada ort. *Thuit* é (he said) gu-n robh mise céar. Is sona leam gu bheil é toilichte. Na-m bithinn an sud bhitheadh esan ann mar an eudna. Ma tha thu 'nad charaid dhomh.

2. If he is kind, he is also generous. If I were there. I fear that he is unhappy. He is a friend to me. He is dear to all. He shall be a hero in his day. We should be there. He said that John was right.

**§58. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Negatively.**

*IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Næ bitheam, &c., as affirmatively, with *na.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Cha-n 'eil mi, &c.    *Past*, Cha robh mi, &c.  
*Future*, cha bhi mi, &c.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Past*, Cha bhithinn, &c.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present*, Mur 'eil mi, &c.    *Past*, Mur robh mi, &c.  
*Second past*, Mur bithinn, &c.    *Future*, Mur bi mi, &c.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Nach 'eil mi, &c.    *Past*, Nach robh mi, &c.  
*Second past*, Nach bithinn, &c.    *Future*, Nach bi mi, &c.

## §59. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Interrogatively.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Am bheil mi? &c.    *Past*, An robh mi? &c.  
*Future*, Am bi mi? &c.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Past*, Am bithinn? &c.

## §60. Copula Verb, Bi, to be.—Negative-Interrogatively.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Nach 'eil mi? &c.    *Past*, Nach robh mi? &c.  
*Future*, Nach bi mi? &c.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Past*, Nach bithinn? &c.

## §61. Copula Verb—Bi, to be—Impersonally.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Affir. Thathas or thathar.  
 “ Neg. Cha-n 'eileas or 'eilear.  
 “ Inter. Am bheileas or bheilear?

*Past, Affir.* Bhathas, bhathar or bhàtar.

“ Neg. Cha robhar or robhas.

“ Inter. An robhar or robhas ?

*Future, Affirm.* Bitear or bithear.

“ Neg. Cha bhitear or bhithear.

“ Inter. Am bitear or bithear ?

### EXERCISE XXII.

Learn §85, R. 31 and 33.

*Exs.* Am bheil an leabhar agad ? Cha-n 'eil.

*Have you the book ? I have not.*

Ciod é tha agad \*? Cha-n 'eil dad.

*What have you ? I have nothing.*

Cia meud eloinne tha agad ? Triùir.

*How many children have you ? Three.*

Cha-n 'eil dà D'hiann. Cha-n 'eil ann ach a h-aon.

*There are not two Gods. There is only one.*

NOTE.—*Ged*, *though*, *although*, in a negation takes the interrogative form of the verb after it ; in an affirmation it takes the place of *cha*. C' àit, *where* ?

1. Ged robh é air a' bhata. Ged nach 'eil nis ann aeh a h-aon, bha a tri ann aon uair. Mur robh mi cinnteach, eha blitheadh an dànaechd so agam. Cha bhi deich daoine thar fheheadh ann (*there, lit. in it*). Am bheil ni air bith do-dheanta do 'n Tighearn ? C' àit an robh thu ? Cha n 'eil euimhne air na nithibh a bha ann *roimhe* (*heretofore*) ; *cha mhó a bhios* (*neither shall*) euimhne air na nithibh a ta *ri teachd* (*to come*.) Bi glie, a mhie. Mur 'eil ni agad gu dioladh (*to pay*). *Mur bhiodh é air teachd* (*if he had not come*), blitheamaid (*or bhiomaid*) marbh le cianalas.

2. Although I was there she was not. If lie were

\* Pronounce as if written *th'* agad ; and so wherever two vowel sounds come together one is generally elided ; as, eo an duine ud ?

on the boat. *If* now there be *but* (Mur.....ach) one, and if there were three, two are *gone* (air falbh). Nothing is impossible to the Lord. The field was all *grown* (air fàs) *over* (suas) with thorns. *It* (é) was not grown over with nettles. If he be not at home, he is at the store. Have you my black book? *I have* (Tha). Is he a good man? I am not certain.

## §62. Regular Verb—Glac, catch.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

#### *Present Tense.*

- SING. 1. Glacam, *let me catch*  
       2. Glae, *catch thou*  
       3. Glaeadh é, *let him catch*  
 PLUR. 1. Glaeamaid, *let us catch*  
       2. Glaeaibh, *catch ye or you*  
       3. Glaeadh iad, *let them catch*  
 Neg. Na glaeam (1.), \* *let me not catch.*

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Glaeadh, *n.* 1. *m.* *catching, act of catching.*

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### *Present Tense.*

- SING. Tha.....(2.) 'glaeadh, *I am catching, I catch.*  
 PLUR. Tha.....a' glaeadh, *we are catching, we catch.*  
 Neg. Cha-n 'eil.....'glaeadh, *I am not catching, I do not catch.*

*Inter.* Am bheil.....'glaeadh? *Am I catching? do I catch?*

*Neg.-Inter.* Naeh 'eil.....'glaeadh? *do I not catch?*

#### *Past Tense.*

- SING. & PLUR. Ghlae....., *I caught.*  
 Neg. Cha do ghlae....., *I did not catch.*  
 Inter. An do ghlae.....? *did I catch?*  
 Neg.-Inter. Nach do ghlae.....? *did I not catch?*

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\* The figures within brackets refer to the notes §63.

*Second Past Tense.*

SING. Bha.....'glacadh, *I was catching.*

PLUR. Bha.....a' glacadh, *we were catching.*

Neg. Cha robh.....'glacadh, *I was not catching.*

Inter. An robh.....'glacadh? *was I catching?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....'glacadh? *was I not catching?*

*Future Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Glacaidh....., *I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Cha ghlac....., *I shall or will not catch.*

Inter. An glac.....? *shall I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glac.....? *shall I not catch?*

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Past Tense.*

SING. 1. Ghlacainn, *I could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

PLUR. 1. Ghlacamaid, *we could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

Neg. Cha ghlacainn, *I could or would not catch.*

Inter. An glacainn? *would or could I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacainn? *would or could I not catch?*

*CONDITIONAL MOOD.**Present Tense.*

SING. Ma tha.....'glacadh, *if I am catching, if I catch.*

PLUR. Ma tha.....a' glacadh, *if we are catching, if we catch.*

Neg. Mur 'eil.....'glacadh, *if I am not catching.*

*Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlac....., *if I caught.*

Neg. Mur ghlac....., *if I did not catch.*

*Second Past Tense.*

SING. 1. Na-n glacainn, *if I caught, or had caught.*

2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Na-n glacamaid, *if we caught, or had caught.*  
 2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

Neg. Mur ghlacainn, *if I had not caught.*

*Future Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacas..... *if I shall or will catch.*  
 Neg. Mur glac..... *if I shall or will not catch.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

*Present Tense.*

SING. Gu bheil.....'glacadh, *that I am catching, that I catch.*

PLUR. Gu bheil.....a' glacadh, *that we are catching, that we catch.*

Neg. Nach 'eil.....'glacadh, *that I am not catching.*  
*Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlac....., *that I caught.*

Neg. Nach do ghlac....., *that I did not catch.*  
*Second Past Tense.*

SING. 1. Gu-n glacainn, *that I could or would catch.*  
 2 & 3. Gu-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Gu-n glacamaid, *that we could or would catch.*  
 2 & 3, Gu-n glacadh.....

Neg. Nach glacainn, *that I could or would not catch.*  
*Future Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glac..... *that I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Nach glac..... *that I shall or will not catch.*

**PARTICIPLES.**

*Present.* A' glacadh, *catching, in the act of catching.*

*Past.* Glacta, *caught.*

*Second Past,* air ghlacadh, *having caught.*

**§63. Notes on the Conjugation.**

1. To save space only such parts as are really necessary for the guidance of the student are given. In

*negative* conjugation the first person singular alone is set down ; all the other persons may be formed by placing the negative particle or particles before the other persons of the verb, changed, when change is necessary, after the manner of the part given.

A series of dots (.....) has been introduced when there is no personal termination, to indicate the position of the noun or pronoun ; thus, *Pres. Ind.* Tha.....'glacadh ; *1st sing.* tha mi 'glaeadh, *I catch* ; *2nd.* tha thu 'glacadh, *thou catchest* ; *3rd.* tha an duine 'glacadh, *the man catches*. In these cases the English of the first person has been given.

## 2. Changes of ag, the sign of the Present Participle. It is written :

- 1.) ag before a vowel ; as, ag òl, *drinking*.
- 2.) 'g between two vowels\*; as, tha mi 'g òl, *I drink*.
- 3.) a' before a consonant ; as, a' bualadh, *striking*.
- 4.) ' between a vowel and a consonant ; as, tha mi 'glacadh.
- 5.) ga before the possessive pronouns *mo*, *do*, and *bhur* ; as, Tha é ga mo threòrachadh, *he leadeth me* ; tha é ga m' iarraidh, *he is seeking me* ; tha mi ga d' ionndran, *I miss you*.

3. The *Consuetudinal Tenses*. The *Future tense* is used to express an habitual action, with a present signification ; as, brisidh mi piòb gach seachdan, *I usually break a pipe a week*. More frequently present habit is expressed by the composite verb, is abhàist dhomh, *it is my wont*. The *Past tense*, Potential mood and the *Second Past Conditional* and Subjunctive, are used to express habitual action of past

\* And before the Possessive Pronouns *a*, *an*, *ar* and *'ur* ; as, tha mi 'g a glacadh—'g a bhualadh, *I am catching her—striking him*.

time ; as, għlanainn é gaeh là, *I used to clean it every day* ; mur bithian 'dol do 'n eglais, *if I were not accustomed to go to church*. The Past Consuetudinal tense is also expressed by the Past tense of *is abħàist dhomh*, viz., b' abħàist dhomh, *I was wont*.

4. The *Second Past Tense*, Conditional and Sub-junetive, has a future signification as well as its past meaning ; thus, na-n glacainn, signifies *if I had caught* and *if I should catch*.

The sign of the *Second Past Participle* is sometimes written by grammarians, *iar*, but it seldom occurs in that form in conversation or in print. So we have written it *air*, because our design is to introduce the student to Scottish Gaelic as it is now spoken and written.

#### §64. Formation of the tenses in the Passive Voice.

##### 1. In the Imperative Mood.

*The Present Tense* is formed by adding *-ar* to the *past participle Active*.

##### 2. In the Infinitive Mood.

See Note §68.

##### 3. In the Indicative Mood.

*The Present Tense* is formed from the *present Indicative* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

*The Past tense* is formed by adding *-adh* to the *second person singular Imperative Active*.

*The Second Past Tense* is formed from the *past tense* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

*The Future tense* is formed by adding *-ar* to the *2nd pers. sing. Imperative Active*.

##### 4. In the Potential Mood.

*The Past tense* is formed by aspirating the *past participle* and adding *-adh* to it.

5. *In the Conditional Mood.*

The different Tenses are formed from the corresponding Tenses in the Indicative Mood by prefixing the particle *ma*; except

The Second Past Tense which is formed by prefixing *na-n* to the Past Potential unaspirated.

6. *In the Subjunctive Mood.*

The Present Tense is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb *Bi* and the past Participle.

The Past Tense is formed by prefixing *gu-n* do to the Past Indicative Passive.

The Second Past Tense is formed by prefixing *gu-n* to the Past Potential Passive.

The Future Tense is formed by prefixing *gu-n* to the Future Indicative Passive.

## §65. Regular Verb—Glac, catch—Passive Voice.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., Let me be caught.

Neg. Na glacar....., let me not be caught.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Tha.....glaeta, *I am caught.*

Neg. Cha n 'eil.....glaeta, *I am not caught.*

Inter. Am bheil.....glaeta? *Am I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach 'eil.....glaeta? *Am I not caught?*

## Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ghlacadh....., *I was caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlacadh....., *I was not caught.*

Inter. An glacadh.....? *Was I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach ghlacadh.....? *Was I not caught?*

*Second Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Bha.....glaeta, *I had been caught.*

Neg. Cha robh.....glacta, *I had not been caught.*

Inter. An robh.....glacta? *had I been caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....glacta? *had I not been caught?*

*Future Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., *I shall or will be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlacar....., *I shall or will not be caught.*

Inter. An glacar .....? *shall I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacar.....? *shall I not be caught?*

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ghlactadh....., *I should, would or could be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlactadh....., *I should &c., not be caught.*

Inter. An glactadh.....? *Would, &c., I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glactadh.....? *Would, &c., I not be caught?*

*CONDITIONAL MOOD.**Present Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ma tha.....glacta, *if I be caught, or if I am caught.*

Neg. Mur 'eil.....glacta, *if I be caught.*

*Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacadh.....*if I were caught, or if I was caught.*

Neg. Mur do ghlacadh.....*if I were not caught.*

*Second Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Na-n glactadh.....*if I had been caught.*

Neg. Mur glactadh.....*if I had not been caught.*

*Future Tense,*

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacar.....if I shall or will be caught.

Neg. Mur glacar.....if I shall or will not be caught.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu bheil.....glacta, that I am caught.

Neg. Nach 'cil.....glacta, that I am not caught.

*Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlacadh....., that I was caught.

Neg. Nach do ghlacadh....., that I was not caught.

*Second Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glactadh... ..., that I had been caught.

Neg. Nach glactadh....., that I had not been caught.

*Future Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glacar....., that I shall or will be caught.

Neg. Nach glacar....., that I shall or will not be caught.

§66. *Conjugation of a Verb with a Labial initial and a small final vowel.\**

Regular Verb—Bris, break—Active Voice.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

SING. 1. Briseam, 2. Bris, 3. Briseadh é,

PLUR. 1. Briseamaid. 2. Brisibh. 3. Briseadh iad.

NEG. Na briseam, &c.

\* To save space, one verb containing both these sources of modification of inflexion, is given, instead of one for each.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Briseadh, *n.* 1. *m.* (-eau *g.*), *breaking, act of breaking.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Teuse.*

AFFIRM. Tha.....'briseadh, *I am breaking, I break.*

NEG. Cha-n 'eil.....'briseadh, *I am not breaking.*

INTER. Am bheil.....'briseadh? *Am I breaking?*

NEG.-INTER. Nach 'eil.....'briseadh? *Do I not break?*

*Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Bbris.....

Brisidh.....

NEG. Chia do bhris.....

Cha bhris.....

INTER. An do bhris.....?

Am bris.....?

NEG.-INTER. Nach do bhris.....?

Nach bris.....?

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. S. 1. Bhrisinn, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....

P. 1. Bhriseamaid, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....

NEG. Cha bhrisinn.

INTER. Am brisinn?

NEG.-INTER. Nach brisinn?

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Ma tha.....'briseadh

Ma bhris.....

NEG. Mur 'eil.....'briseadh

Mur do bhris.....

*Second Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Na-m brisinu.

Ma bhriseas.....

NEG. Mur brisinu

Mur bris...

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Gu bheil.....'briseadh.

Gu-n do bhris.....

NEG. Nach 'il.....'briseadh.

Nach do bhris.....

*Second Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Gu-m brisinn.  
NEG. Nach brisinn.

*Future Tense.*

Gu-m bris.....  
Nach bris.....

**PARTICIPLES.**

*Present*, a' briseadh  
*Second Past*, air bhriseadh.

*Past*, Briste

**§67. Regular Verb—Bris, break—Passive Voice.****IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

PRESENT, AFFIRM. Bristear..... NEG. Na bristear.....

**INDICATIVE MOOD.***Present Tense,*

AFFIRM. Tha...briste.  
NEG. Cha-n 'eil...briste.  
INTER. Am bheil...briste?  
NEG.-INTER. Nach 'eil...briste?

*Past Tense,*

Bhriseadh...  
Cha do bhriseadh...  
An do bhriseadh...?  
Nach do bhriseadh...?

*Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Brisear.....  
NEG. Cha bhrisear.....  
INTER. Am brisear.....?  
NEG.-INTER. Nach brisear.....?

**POTENTIAL MOOD.***Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Blristeadh.....  
NEG. Cha bhristeadh.....  
INTER. Am bristeadh.....?  
NEG.-INTER. Nach bristeadh.....?

**CONDITIONAL MOOD.***Present Tense.*

AFFIRM. Ma tha.....briste,  
NEG. Mur 'eil.....briste,

*Past Tense.*

Ma bhriseadh.....  
Mur do bhriseadh... ..

<i>Second Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Na-m bristeadh.....	Ma bhriscar.....
NEG. Mur bristeadh.....	Mur brisear.....

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Gu bheil . . . . . briste.	Gu-n do bhriseadh.....
NEG. Nach 'eil..... briste.	Nach do bhriseadh.....
<i>Second Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Gu-m bristeadh.....	Gu-m brisear.....
NEG. Nach bristeadh.....	Nach brisear.....

### §68 Note on the Infinitive Passive.

The *Infinitive Passive* has several forms, but these may be reduced to two classes; viz. the Infinitive of Purpose or Intent, and the Infinitive of Simple Futurity. The former is signified by a number of prepositions and combinations, as :

ri bhi air a sgriobhadh, *to be written.*  
 air son sgriobhaidh, *to be written.*  
 gu bhi air a sgriobhadh, *to be written.*  
 gu bhi sgriobhta, *to be written.*

The Infinitive of Simple Futurity has only one form, composed of the Infinitive of the verb *Bi* and the *Past Participle Active*; as, a bhi sgriobhta, *to be written*, a bhi glacta, *to be caught*, a bhi briste, *to be broken*.

### EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Cha ghlac mi é an diugh. Glac a' luch sin.  
 Cha do bhris é a' bhrà. Bhris a' chlach an uinneag.  
 Mur do bhris so ort gun fhios is tu is coireach. Co  
 bhris a' ehlarsach? Cha do bhris mis' é. Nach do  
 ghlac iad an gadaiche? Cha do ghlac, ni mò a ghlacas.  
 Nach glacainn é? Cha ghlacadh. Nach brisin an  
 gloin le aon buille? Cia fhada a bhriseas sibh mo

chrilhe le briathraibh? Brisidh mi slos an tür so. Brisidh do sholus a mach mar a' mhaduinn. Brisibh suas bhur fearann treabhaidh.

2. He broke the window. He did not catch the mouse. If it were not broken. Who broke the ink-stand? If he caught (*2nd Past,*) him would he break his legs and arms? He will catch the poor man. They watched to catch\* him in his speech. They would catch the deer if I were with them. If William were there they would not break the costly lamps with so little rebuke.

### §69. *Conjugation of a Verb with—*

A Vowel Initial.

F pure Initial.||

Regular—Alp, *engraft*      Fuin, *bake*—Verbs.  
Active Voice.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

AFFIRM. Alpam  
NEG. Na h-alpani

Fuineam.  
Na fuineam.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present*, Alpadh, *n. 1. m. (ean, g.)* Fuineadh, *n. 1. m.‡*

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

AFFIRM. Tha...’g alpadh.      Tha.....’fuineadh.‡  
NEG. Cha-n ’eil...’g alpadh? Cha-n ’eil...’fuineadh.‡  
INTER. Am bheil...’g alpadh? Am bheil...’fuineadh?‡  
NEG.-INTER. Nach’eil...’galpadh? Nach’eil...’fuineadh?‡

\*The infinitive of purpose in the active voice is expressed by *ehum*, and the Second Past or Future Subjunctive; see note to §85, R. 42.

|| An initial consonant is said to be pure when it is followed by a vowel. ‡ More frequently *Fuine*, *n. 6. f.*

*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Dh' alp.....	Dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Cha d' alp.....	Cha d' fhuim.....
INTER.	An d' alp.....?	An d' fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach d' alp.....?	Nach d' fhuinn.....?

*Future Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Alpaidh.....	Fuinidh.....
NEG.	Cha-u alp.....	Cha-u fhuim.....
INTER.	An alp.....?	An fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alp.....?	Nach fhuinn.....?

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Dh' alpainn.	Dh' fhmininn.
NEG.	Cha-n alpainn.	Cha-n fhuininn.
INTER.	An alpainn ?	An fhuininn ?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alpainn ?	Nach fhuininn ?

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Ma tha.....'g alpadh.	Ma tha.....'fuine
NEG.	Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh.	Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Ma dh' alp.....	Ma dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Mur d' alp.....	Mur d' fhuin.....

## Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Na-n alpainn.	Na-m fuiunn.
NEG.	Mur alpainn.	Mur fuiunn.

*Future Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Ma dli' alpas.....	Ma dh' fhuineas.....
NEG.	Mur alp....., or Mur h-alp.....	Mur fui.....

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Gu bheil.....'g alpadh.	Gu bheil.....'fuine.
NEG.	Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh.	Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Gu-n d' alp.....	Gu-n d' fhuin.....
NEG.	Naelh d' alp.....	Naelh d' fhuin.....

*Second Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Gu-n alpainn.	Gu-m fuininn.
NEG.	Nach alpainn.	Nach fuininn.

*Future Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Gu-n alp.....	Gu-m fuin.....
NEG.	Nach alp.....	Nach fuin.....

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.* Ag alpadh.      A' fuine or a' fuineadh.

*Past.* Alpta.      Fuinte.

*Second Past.* Air alpadh      Air fuine or fuineadh.

NOTE.—From the analogy of the Active Voice the student will be able to construct the Passive Voice of these Verbs for himself.

§70. *Verbs with Irregular Infinitives.*

1. Verbs ending in **aich** reject **i** before adding *adh*; as, beannaich, *bless*, beannaehadh, *n.* 1. *m.* *a blessing*.

2. Verbs in **ich** preceded by a consonant, generally change **ich** into **each** before *adh*; as, aidich, *confess*, aideachadh. 1. *m.* *a confession*. Some verbs, however, reject the two correspondents and insert **a** before *ch*; as, páirt, *share*, pártachadh, 1. *m.* *a sharing division*.

3. Some verbs reject the vowels which constitute their final syllables, before *adh*; as

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Amail,	hiuder,	amladh,
Cagainn,	chew,	cagnadh.
anagail,	protect,	anaglaadh.
bruidil,	poke,	bruidleadh.
coachail,	change,	caochlaadh.
cobhair,	assist,	cóbhradh.
coisinn,	earn,	cosnadh.
caomhain,	sparc,	caomhnadh.
dlobair,	forsake,	dìobradh, dìobairt.
diogail,	tickle,	diogladh.
dùbail,	double,	dùbladh.
fògair,	exile,	fògradh.
foghain,	suffic,	fóghnadh.
fosgail,	open,	fosgladh.
fuasgail,	untie,	fuasgladh.]
fuagair,	proclaim,	fuagradh.
imnis,	tell,	innseadh.
ìobair,	sacrifice,	ìobradh.
ionair,	row,	ionradh.
lùisir,	tecñ,	lùisreadh.
mosgail,	awake,	mosgladh.
seachaimn,	avoid,	seachnadh.
teirinn,	descend,	téarnadh.
tèaruinn,	save,	tèarnadh.
tionnsgain, }      tionnsgail, }	begin, devise,	{ tionnsgnadh. { tionnsgladh.
togair,	incline,	togradh.
tuairgin,	disturb,	tuairgneadh.*

#### 4. Many other Infinitives are formed too irregular-

\* The imperative of these verbs (except in 2nd pers. sing.), and the parts formed from it, are contracted like their infinitive; as, togadh é, i; togramaid, tograibh, togradh iad; thogramainn, thogadh tu, é, iad; thogramaid, &c.—This list and note are from MUNRO.

ly to be reduced to rule, so we give an alphabetical list of those of most frequent occurrence.

## LIST OF IRREGULAR INFINITIVES.

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Abair,	say,	ràdh, ràite, ràdhainn
Acain,	complain,	acain
Agair,	claim,	agairt
Aithris,	relate,	aithris
Àireamh,	number,	àireamh
Aisig,	restore,	aiseag
Amhaire,	look,	amhare
Amais, eirnis,	find, hit,	amas, eirncas
At,	swell,	at
Bagair,	threaten,	bagairt
Bean,	touch,	{ beantainn, beantail, { beanailt
Beir,	bear,	beirsinn, beireilt, breith
Béuc,	roar,	béucaich, béucail
Bìd, bìg,	chirp,	bìdil, bìgil
Blais,	taste,	blasad
Bleith,	grind,	bleith
Bleoghain,	milk,	bleoghan
Bruich, <i>R</i>	boil,	bruich
Brùchd,	belch,	brùchdail
Buin,	deal with,	buntuinn
Buail,	strike,	bualadh
Buain,	reap,	buain
Buanaich, <i>R.</i>	gain,	buanaichd
Buachailllich,	herd,	buachailleachd
Bòir,	bellow,	bòirich
Bòirich,	dig,	bòrach
Caill,	lose,	call
Caidil,	sleep,	cadal
Caith,	wear,	caitheamh
Caisd,	listen,	caisdeachd
Can,	say, sing,	cantainn

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Casgair,	vานquish,	easgairt
Caoidh,	lament,	caoidh
Càraich,	mend,	càramh, èaradh
Ceangail,	tie,	ceangal
Ceil,	conceal,	eeiltinn, eeilteadh, cleith
Clinn,	grow,	elnntinn
Cleachd, <i>R</i>	aceustom,	cleachduinn
Clàist,	hearken,	clàistinn, claisdeachd
Cleasaich,	sport,	eleasachd
Cobhair,	help,	eobhair, eobhradh
Coimhead,	look,	coimhead
Coimhid,	observe,	coimhead
Coisich,	walk,	eoiseachd
Coisinn,	earn,	cosnadh
Cosd, eosg,	expend,	eosd, eosg
Cràgair,	handle awkwardly,	cràgairt
Creah, <i>R</i>	rob,	creach
Creid,	believe,	ereidsinn
Cùm,	keep,	cumail
Cluinn,	hear,	cluinntinn, cluinntel
Cnír,	put, place,	eur
Dean, <i>R</i>	do,	deanamh,
Deoghail,	suek,	deoghal
Dìol, <i>R</i>	pay,	dìol
Diobhair,	vomit,	diobhairt
Dion,	proteet,	dion
Dochainn, <i>R</i>	injure,	dochann
Dòirt,	spill,	dòrtadh
Drùigh,	penetrate,	drìghadh
Dùin,	shut,	dùnadhl
Dùisg,	awake,	dùsgadh
Dùraig,	desire,	dùraehdaimh
Earb,	trust,	earbsadh
Éirich,	rise,	éirigh .
Éisd,	hear,	éisdeachd

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Éug,	dic,	éug
Fadhair,	teniper,	fadhairt
Fàg,	leave,	fàgail
Faic,	see,	faicinn
Faigh,	receive,	faighinn, faigheil, faotainn
Falbh,	go,	falbh
Falaich,	hide,	falach
Fan,	wait,	{ fantainn, fantail, fanaitl, { fanachd,-ainn
Fàs,	grow,	fàs
Feith,	wait,	feitheamh
Féuch,	look,	féuchainn
Fògair,	banish,	fògradh
Foghain,	suffice,	fòghnadhbh, foghnachdainn
Figh, <i>R</i>	weave,	fighe
Fòir,	assist,	fòirinn
Freagair,	answer,	frcagairt
Fosgail,	open,	fosgladh
Fuaigh,	sew,	fuaigheal, fuaghla
Fuilig, fuiling,	suffer,	fulang
Fuirich,	stay,	fuireach
Gabh,	take,	gabhal
Gàir,	laugh,	gàircachdaich
Gairm, <i>R.</i>	call,	gairm
Geall, <i>R.</i>	promise,	gealtuinn
Gearain,	complain,	gearan
Géill, <i>R.</i>	yield,	géilltinn, géilleachdainn
Géum,	low,	géumraich, géumnaich
Gin, gion,	beget, produce,	{ gintinn, giontuinn { gionmhuiinn
Glaodh,	cry aloud,	glaodhaich,-ach
Gluis,	move,	gluasad
Goir,	crow,	goirsinn
Gog,	cackle,	gogail
Greas,	hasten,	greasad

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Guidh,	pray,	guidhe
Guil,	weep,	gul, gal,
Iath, <i>R.</i>	encircle,	iath
Iar,	ask,	iarraidh
Imich,	go,	imeachd
Imlich,	lick,	imlich
Iomraigdh,	mention,	iomradh
Iomain,	drive,	ioman
Iomair,	wield,	iomairt
Ionnail,	wash,	ionnlad
Ìnnbrig,	enter,	{ ìnnbriginn, ìndrinn, ìndreachdainn.
Innis,	tell,	innseadh
Ionndrain,	miss,	ionndrain, ionndran
Labhair,	speak	labhairt
Laidh,	lie down,	laidhe
Leighis,	cure,	leigheas
Leag,	fell, throw down,	leagail
Leig,	permit,	leigeil
Lean,	follow,	{ leantainn, leanailt, leanmh- uinn, leantail
Léum,	leap,	{ léum, léumraich, leumart- aich
Liubhair,	deliver,	liubhairt
Lomair,	clip, shear,	lomairt
Màgair,	crawl,	màgairt
Mair,	last,	mairsinn, maireachd
Mareaich,	ride,	marcalid
Meal,	enjoy,	mealtuinn
Meas, <i>R.</i>	estimate,	meas.
Mùin,	minge,	mùn
Naisg,	bind, join,	nasgadh
Nigh,	wash,	nighe
† Oirlis,	vomit,	òirlis
† Ol,	drink,	òl

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Pill, R	return,	pílltimu
Plosg,	pant,	plosgartaich
Ràn,	roar,	rànaich
Ruig,	reach,	ruigsinu, ruigheachd
Ruith,	run,	ruith
Saltair,	trample,	saltairt
Saoil,	think,	saoilsinn
Seall,	see, look,	sealltuinn
Seas,	stand,	seasamh
Séinn,	sing,	séinn
Sgal,	sereain,	sgalartaich
Sgairt,	call aloud,	sgairteahd
Sgar, R.	separate,	sgarachdainn
Sgath, R.	lop,	sgath
Sgoilt,	split,	sgoltadh
Sgrios,	destroy,	sgrios
Sguir,	desist,	sgur
Sian,	shriek, yell,	sianail
Siolaidh,	strain, filter,	sioladhbh
Siubhail,	travel,	siubhal
Smut, R.	sniff,	smutail
Snàmh,	swim,	snàmh
Sniomh,	spin,	sniomh
Srànn,	snore,	sranail
Streap, R.	elimb,	streap, streapail
Suidh,	sit,	suidhe
Tabhair,	give,	tabhairt
Taeahrain,	wind,	taehras
Taehair,	meet,	taehairt
Tagair,	plead,	tagairt
Taghail,	visit,	taghal
Taisg, R.	lay up,	tasgaidh
Tàlaidh,	caress, tame,	tàladhbh
Tairg,	offer,	tairgseadh
Tarruing,	draw,	tarruing
Teasd,	die, fail,	teasd

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Teasaírg,	save,	teasaírgin
Teanndaidh;	{ turn,	teanndadh, tionndadh
Tionndaidh }		
Teanail, tionail, gather,		teanal, tional
Teirig,	wear out,	teirgsinn, teireachdainn
Téarn, R.	decline,	téarnadh
Tig, thig,	come,	tighinn, teachd, tigheachd
Tilg, R.	throw,	tilgeil
Tog,	lift,	togail
Togair,	incline,	togairt, togradh
Tomhais,	measure,	tomhas
Tréig,	forsake,	tréigsinn
Triall,	march,	triall
Trod,	scold,	trod
Tuirling,	descend,	tuirling
Tuir, R.	lament,	tùrsadh
Tuit,	fall,	tuiteam
Tuig,	understand,	tuigeil

### §71. IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are ten Irregular Verbs : 1. Abair, *say, recite*; 2. Beir, *beur, bring forth* ;\* 3. Cluinn, *hear* ; 4. Dean, *do, make* ; 5. Faic, *see* ; 6. Faigh, *get* ; 7. Iach, *go* ; 8. Ruig, *reach* ; 9. Thig, *come* ; 10. Thoir, *give*. Of these we give the Indicative and Potential Moods with the Participles, from which the other parts may be formed. In this table the student must supply the Particles in the Negative and Interrogative forms.

#### ACTIVE VOICE—INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Past Tense.

##### Future Tense.

Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.	Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.
1. Thubháirt‡	dubháirt	their	abair.

\* Beir air means *to seize* ; as, rug é orm, *he seized me*.

‡ Thubháirt and dubháirt are also written thuibh and duirt.

*Past Tense.*

<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. &amp; Inter.</i>
2. Rug	d' rug
3. Chuasá	euala <sup>1</sup>
4. Rinn	d' rinn
5. Chunnaic	faca <sup>1</sup>
6. Fhuair	d' fhuair
7. Chaidh	deachaidh
8. Ràinig, ruig	d' ràinig
9. Thàinig	d' thàinig
10. Thug	d'thug

*Future Tense.*

<i>Neg. &amp; Inter.</i>
beir. <sup>1</sup>
cluinn. <sup>1</sup>
dean
faic. <sup>1</sup>
faigh. <sup>1</sup>
téid.
ruig.
tig.
toir.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. &amp; Inter.</i>
1. Theirinn	abrainn.
2. Bheirinn	beirinn. <sup>1</sup>
3. Chluinninn	cluinninn. <sup>2</sup>
4. Dheanainn	deanainn.
5. Chithinn	faicinn. <sup>1</sup>

<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Neg. &amp; Inter.</i>
6. Gheibhinn	faighinn. <sup>1</sup>
7. Raehaann	rachainnu.
8. Ruiginn	ruiginn.
9. Thèginn	tiginn.
10. Bléirinn	tugainn

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*

1. Ag rádh
2. A' breith
3. A' cluintinn
4. A' deanamh
5. A' faicinn

6. A' faotainn
7. A' dol
8. A' ruigsinn
9. A' teachd
10. A' toirt

*Past.*

2. Beirte.
4. Deanta.

5. Faicte.
------------

The Second Past Participle of the others—formed by placing air before their Infinitives given in §70—is used instead of the Past Participle.

## §72. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. *Is mi, I am, it is I.*

<sup>1</sup> Aspirated after *che* or *cha-e*.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Is.....	Bu.....
NEG. Cha.....	Cha bu.....
INTER. I. Am mi? An.....?	Am bu.....?
NEG.-IFTER. Nach.....	Nach bu.....?

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Second Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Ma 's.....	Na-m bu.....
NEG. Mur.....	Mur bu.....

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
AFFIRM. Gur.....	Gu-m bu.....
NEG. Nach.....	Nach bu.....

## PARTICIPLE.

*Present*, Agus.....(contracted into 's.....)

NOTES.—1. Mi is aspirated (mhi) after *bu* and *cha*.  
*Cha* becomes *cha-n* and *bu* become *b'* before a vowel sound.

2. The Past Indicative serves as the Past Potential of *is*; as, *bu truagh do chor*, your state would be miserable.

3. The Present Participle of *is*, followed by an infinitive or Present Participle, is translated by a Present Participle; as,

Moch 's mi 'g éiridh 's a' mhaduinn,  
\_\_\_\_\_ chuala mi 'n lonan.

Rising early in the morning,  
\_\_\_\_\_ I heard the prattling.

An òladh tu deoch 's tu d' ruith.  
Could you drink a draught running.

2. **Faod** (or *féud*) *may*, forms its Past and Future

Indicative, Conditional and Subjunctive and Past Potential regularly. It has also the same tenses in the Passive voice, which are always used impersonally (see §74).

3. **Feum** (or *fimir*), *must*, has the same parts as *faod*.

4. **Orsa** (or *arsa*), *said, quoth*, is used in the Past Indicative alone, thus :

SING.	1. Orsa mise	PLUR.	1. Orsa sinne
	2. Orsa thusa		2. Orsa sibhse
	3. Orsa é		3. Orsa iadsan

5. The following have only the Imperative Mood, Second Person Singular and Plural.

SING.		PLUR.
Feuch	<i>lo, behold</i>	Feuchaibh
Siuthad	<i>proceed, say away</i>	Siuthadaibh
Tiugainn	<i>come along,</i>	Tiugannibh
Trothad	<i>come hither,</i>	Trothadaibh

6. Some Verbs have become obsolete, leaving nothing but their infinitives; as, *clàisteachd*, *clàistinn*, *hearing*, from *clàist*.

### §73. COMPOSITE VERBS.

Is, in all its parts, unites with a noun or adjective and a prepositional pronoun to form a Composite Verb.

Cuir, cum, gabh, bi, leig, thoir, and some others, also form idiomatic phrases with nouns and prepositions.

The following are examples of composite verbs :

Is àbhaist dhomh	<i>or</i> learn,	I am wont, accustomed.
Is ag leam,		I doubt.
Is aithne dhomh,		I am acquainted with.
Is beò dhomh,		I live.

Is còir dhomh,	I ought.
Is coma leam,	I do not care, I do not like.
Is euimhne leam,	I remember.
Is dedìn leam,	I am willing.
Is duilieh leam,	I regret.
Is fèarr leam,	I prefer.
Is fèarr dhomh,	I had better.
Is beag orm,	I dislike.
Is lugha orm,	I have greater dislike for.
Is mò agam,	I prefer, have greater esteem for.
Is nedniach leam,	I think (it) strange, I wonder.
Is beag leam,	I think (it) small.
Is mòr leam,	I think.....great.
Is toigin leam,	I love.
Is fada leam,	I think.....long.
Is beinn leam,	I think.....melodious.
Is cruaidh leam,	I think.....hard.
Cuir as,	extinguish.
Cuir an aghaidh,	oppose.
Cnir air chois,	institute.
Cuir dòchas,	hope, trust.
Cuir an eéill,	declare.
Cùm air d'ais,	hold back.
Cùm agad,	hold, hold fast.
Gabh suas,	ascend.
Gabh ort,	pretend.
Leig dhiat,	desist.
Leig le,	let alone.
Thoir air,	persuade, compel.
Thoir suas,	yield, deliver.

#### §74. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The Passive Voice is often used in Gaelic without a Nominative, *i. e.*, impersonally. This form adds

animation to narrative, the Future Passive being used for the Historical Present of other languages.

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### THE ADVERB.

§75. An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb or adverbial phrase.

§76. Adverbs are of two classes : *Simple* and *Compound*.

A *Simple Adverb* is an adverb of one word ; as, ainmic, *seldom*; bhos, *on this side*; cia, *how*; ciomus, *after what manner*.

A *Compound Adverb* is an adverb consisting of two words ; as, gu brðnach, *sorrowfully*; gu h-olc, *badly*; am feasl, *for ever*.

A compound adverb may be formed from any adjective by prefixing the preposition **gu** (equivalent to the English postfix *-ly*) ; as, gu dona, *badly*; gu peacach, *sinfully*.

An adverbial phrase is a phrase having an adverbial signification and consisting of more than two words ; as, a h-uile uair, *every time*; cho luath agus, *as soon as*.

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### THE PREPOSITION.

§77. A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word or phrase in a sentence.

§78. Prepositions are of two classes : *Simple* and *Compound*.

A Simple Preposition is a preposition consisting of one word.

## LIST OF SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

A, as, <i>out, out of.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Aig, <i>at, in the possession of.</i>	Le, leis, <i>with, by.</i>
Air, <i>on, upon, concerning.</i>	Mar, <i>like to.</i>
Ann, anns, <i>in, into.</i>	Mu, <i>about, around.</i>
Bhàrr, <i>off, from.</i>	O, <i>from.</i>
Car, <i>during, whilst.</i>	Os, <i>above.</i>
De, <i>of, off.</i>	Ri, Ris, <i>to, against.</i>
Do, <i>to, towards.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Seach, <i>in comparison to.</i>
Fo, <i>under, beneath.</i>	Tar, thar, <i>across, over.</i>
Feadh, <i>among, through,</i> <i>whilst.</i>	Troi, troimh, } <i>through, by.</i> Tre, trid,
Gu, gus, <i>to, for.</i>	

For the Syntax of the Preposition see §87.

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## THE CONJUNCTION.

§79. A Conjunction is a word used merely to connect the parts of a sentence.

Conjunctions are also *Simple* (as, cho, as, so ; gu, gur, that;) and *Compound* (as air an aobhar sin, therefore; ach coma co dhiù, nevertheless, notwithstanding.)

Some Conjunctions are used in pairs and are said to be co-relative; as cho.....ri, so.....as; an.....neo, whether.....or; araon.....agus, both.....and.

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## THE INTERJECTION.

§80. An Interjection is a word or phrase of exclamation denoting some strong emotion, but not entering into the grammatical construction of the sentence; as, haoidh ! hallo ! scall ! faic ! feuch ! behold ! lo ! thugad ! hook it ! ho ró ! huzza !

Many phrases are used as Interjections; thus, mo naire's mo leaghadh! *O fy!* éudail a dh-fhearaibh an t-saoghal! *O dear!*

### EXERCISE XXIV.

Nochd righ àraidh do dhuinc glic mòrachd a rioghachd, agus meud a chumhachd agus a bheartais: Ach an àite amharc air féin agus air a shonas talmhaidh le h-ioghnadh, thubhairt an duine glic ris, “Is iad na nithe sin a ta 'g ar deanamh neo-thoileach air an t-saoghal so fhàgail, agus 'g ar dalladh a thaobh ar dleasdanais do ar Dia agus ar Slànuighcar. Ma's duine glic thu air do shon féin, tarruing do chridhe uapa gu grad, agus guidh air Dia gu'n stiùradh e thu gu ionnihas a thasgadh suas 'san ionad sin far nach cladhaich am meirleach, agus nach truaill an reudan a chaoidh.

'Nuair a bha òganach àraidh a' gul agus ri bròn air son a mhàthar, a fhuair bàs beagan roimh sin thubhairt companach a bha aige ris gu'm bu chòir dha misneachd a ghlaicadh, do bhrìgh gu'n robh mòr-ghradh aig d'a mhàthair, agus gu'n robh e ùmhal di anns gach nì a chuir i fa a chomhair. “Sìnuainich mi féin sin,” orsa an t-òganach, “fliada's bu bheò i; ach a nis, 'nuair tha i marbh tha iomadh ni a' teachd 'nam chuimhne anns an do ghiùlain mi mi féin gu mi-chiatach d'a taobh; agus tha so ga m' fhàgail brònach air an uair, do bhrìgh nach urrainn domh nis a leasachadh.

*Impersonal Use of the Passive Voice.* — 'Nuair chunnacas a' tighinn iad. Chualas é 'g radh. Dh' aithních i aogas a leannain, 'us chlisg a eridhe 'na còm. Gun mhoille, gun tàmh buailear a dh' fhios na tràighe, agus faighear an laoch 's a dhaoinc m' a thimchioll.

## SYNTAX, (Rialtachadh.)

## . §81. THE ARTICLE.

RULE 1. The Article stands immediately before its noun ; as, *an dàn*, *am preas*.

RULE 2. When an adjective precedes the noun, the article stands before the adjective ; as, *a' cheud là*.

RULE 3. The article agrees with its noun in gender, case, number and form ; as, *am preas*, *nan oirean*.

RULE 4. A noun which governs another noun in the genitive case does not take the article ; as, *iuchair an doruis*, *the key of the door*.

RULE 5. The article is prefixed to words used in a collective sense, names of virtues, vices, metals, and kingdoms or states.

RULE 6. A simple appellative to a proper name does not take the article, but a compound one does.

NOTE.—A simple appellative added to the full name takes the article.

## §82. THE NOUN.

RULE 8.—Nouns referring to the same thing are in the same case ; as, *Ban-righ Vietoria*, *Queen Victoria*.

NOTE.—An adjective qualifying nouns in apposition is placed between them, and when there are two or more adjectives the last noun takes the article ; as, *Eòbhann glas gobh*, *pale Evan the blacksmith*; *Eòbhann eridheil*, *blàth*, *an eeannaiche*, *merry, warm-hearted Evan*, *the merchant*.

RULE 9.—A titled proper name, a noun in apposition having the article or a possessive pronoun, and a noun in opposition to a dative, are put in the *nominative*

*absolute*; as, mac Joseph saor, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter*; do mhacaibh Bharsillai an Gileadach, *to the sons of Burzillai the Gileadite*; ri Sàrai a bhean, *to Sarai his wife*.

**Rule 10.**—The particle *a* is always prefixed to the Vocative case.\* When two nouns are in apposition in the vocative case, each takes *a*; gabh comhairle, a leanabh, a mhie, *be advised, O child, O son*.

**NOTE.**—Except when the possessive pronoun is expressed; as, a ghaoil, mo rùn! *beloved, my desire!*

**Rule 11.**—One noun governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive case.

**NOTE.**—The genitive follows the noun that governs it. As, solus lochrain, *the light of a lamp*; solus an là, *the light of day, daylight*.

**Rule 12.**—A noun which itself governs the genitive is put in the nominative though governed by another noun; as, meas craobhan a' ghàraidh, *the fruit of the trees of the garden*.

**NOTE.**—Each part of a succession of proper names is put in the genitive; as, Joseph mac Heli, mhic Mhatait, mhie Lebhi, &c., *Joseph the son of Heli, the son of Matthat, the son of Levi, &c.*, Lu. iii, 23; mac Joseph an t-saoir, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter's (son or servant)*.

**Rule 13.**—An adjective or article may come between the noun and its genitivo; as, mae ban Alastair, *Alexander's fair-haired son*.

**Rule 14.**—Instead of the genitive case, the prepositions *aig*, *do* and *le*, are used with the dative to denote

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\* When the vocative enters into the construction of a phrase, the particle *a* is not expressed; as, rùn nan sonn.

possession ; as, mac le Iain, *one of John's sons, a son of John*; leabhar aig Seòras, *George's book*.

**Rule 15.**—After nouns of quantity the preposition de with the dative may be used instead of the genitive; and must be used when the governed noun has an adjective or governs the genitive ; as, mòran de bhainn, *a great deal of milk* ; slat de shioda chaol, *a yard of narrow silk*.

### §83. THE ADJECTIVE.

**Rule 16.**—An Adjective is generally placed after the noun it qualifies ; as, ni eoguis għlan agus inntinn thoilichte, duine sona, *a good conscience and a contented mind makes (lit. will make) a happy man*.

**NOTE.**—This rule does not apply when the adjective is in the predicate and the noun elsewhere ; as, tha ē blàth an diugh, *to-day is warm* ; is sona an duine ē, *he is a happy (lit. happy is the man he ;)* tha an duine ud sona, *that man is happy*.

**Rule 17.**—An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case ; as, òglach còir, *a kind youth*; dànaichid mhòr, *great confidence*.

**Rule 18.**—An adjective referring to two or more nouns of different genders, agrees with the noun placed next it ; as, each agus lär bhàn, *a white horse and a white mare* ; lär agus each bàin.

**Rule 19.**—When a noun forms its nominative plural like its genitive singular the objective attached to it, is aspirated in the plural ; as, bàird cheolmhora, *musical poets*.

**NOTE.**—An adjective beginning with *d* preceded by a noun ending in *n* is always plain ; as, coin dubha, *black dogs*.

**Rule 20.**—A collective noun takes an adjective singular with its genitive and dative, but an adjective

plural with its nominative and accusative ; as, cinnach naomha, *a holy nation* ; na cloinne bige, *of the little children*.

**Rule 21.**—An adjective placed before its noun suffers no inflexion in its termination.

An adjective placed before its noun aspirates that noun ; as, seann mhuinntir, *old people* ; droch dliuine, *a bad man*.

**NOTE.**—1. The adjectives most commonly placed before their nouns are : deagh, *good*, droch, *bad*, seann, *old*,\* lag, *weak*.

2. Many monosyllabic adjectives are prefixed to nouns, verbs or other adjectives and form with these one compound word ; as, àrd-shagart, *a high priest* ; ðigear (=ðg-fhear) *a young man* ; banabhard, *a poetess* ; so the prefixes—ath, *again* ; ath-thog, *rebuild* ; bith, *continual* ; bith-dheanamh, *constant working* ; &c.

**Rule 22.**—Adjectives of *plenty* govern the genitive, and adjectives of *want* are followed by *de* and the dative, as, poc làn phòir, *a bag full of seed* ; gann de 'n airgiod, *scarce of money*.

**Rule 23.**—The following classes of adjectives require a preposition after them :

1.) Signifying *affections of the mind* : miannach, déighceil, iarrtach, càirdeil, and such like, require *air*, *ri* or *do* ; as, miannach air airgiod, *desirous of money*.

2.) Signifying *profit* or *disprofit* : féumail, buannahail, cùramach, eòlach, olc, &c., require *air*, *aig* or *do*.

3.) Signifying *likeness* or *unlikeness* : amhuil, coslach, mi-choslach, ionann, &c., require *ri* ; as, coslach ris an leabhar so, *like this book*.

4.) Signifying *proximity* or *distance* : fad, fagus, dlùth, &c., require *do* or *o* ; as, fad o 'n eaglais, *far from the church*.

\* Initial Dents are not aspirated by seann.

**Rule 24.**—The Comparative degree with the verb *is* requires *na* after the first object compared ; as, *is sine thusa na mise, you are older than I.*

**Rule 25.**—The Còmparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na's\** before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time present.

The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na bu* before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time past ; as, *ela-n fhaie mi neach eile na's dèigheile air urram na esan, I do not see (lit. I will not see) any other more desirous of honour than he ; bha Uilleam na bu shaoibhre na Iain, William was richer than John.*

**Rule 26.**—The Superlative degree is followed by *de* when selection is stated ; as, *is é Iain a 's sine de 'n dithis, John is the older of the two ; is i Mòr a 's boidheche dhinbhì, Sarah is the prettiest of them.*

**NOTE.**—The Superlative is used in Gaelic when selection from two only is implied, as well as when from a greater number.

#### §84. THE PRONOUN.

**Rule 27.**—Personal, prepositional and possessive pronouns agree with their eo-relatives in gender, number and person ; as, *dh' fhalbh Màiri 'us thug i an leanabh leatha, Mary went away and she took the child with her.*

Colleective nouns require a pronoun in the plural ; as, *is aon sluagh a ta ann agus aon teanga aea.*

\*On page 32, *ni 's* and *ni b'* are (erroneously ?) used for *na 's* and *na b'* (*contr.* for *na bu*). We do not think it is an error for almost all writers use these forms, but it is best to abide by one mode of spelling and pronunciation.

**Rule 28.**—A pronoun standing for a clause is in the third person singular masculine.

**Rule 29.**—A feminine noun denoting a male requires a masculine pronoun ; and a masculine noun denoting a female takes a feminine pronoun ; as, *is deas am boirionnaech i* ; *is àluinn a eruth*.

**Rule 30.**—A noun and its pronoun may be the nominative to the same verb ; as, *fear do dhealbh bu teare é*, *a man of your form (or qualities), he is rare*.

### §85. THE VERB.

**Rule 31.**—The verb is placed before its nominative ; as, *thainig Mae-Leòid*, *Macleod has come*.

The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns precede their verbs ; as, *an duine a fhuair é*, *the man who received it* ; *eo rinn é ? who did it ?*

**Rule 32.**—The verb agrees with its subject in number and person ; as, *glae thusa*, *catch thou* ; *bhuail an duine an t-each*, *the man struck the horse*.

**NOTE.**—The nominative is not expressed after a personal termination of a verb ; as, *fosglaibh na dorsan open ye the doors* ; or emphatic, *fosglaibhse na dorsan*.

**Rule 33.**—A question is answered by the verb and tense which asks it ; as, *an alp mi so ? Cha-n alp* ; *an téid mi ? théid*.

**NOTE.**—1. The nominative is not expressed in the answer except :

1.) for emphasis ; as, *an abair mi sud ris ? Cha-n abair thusa*.

2.) after *is* ; as, *An é an duine so é ? Cha-n é*.

Consequently a question asked in the Potential mood in the first person is answered in the third person ; as, *am bithinn fad air an Rathad ? Bhithheadh*.

**Rule 34.**—When two or more verbs are joined by

a conjunction the last only has the nominative expressed; as, dh' iarr agus ghuidh é oirnn, *he asked and entreated of us.*

**NOTE.**—Except when there is a personal termination ; as, glaeannaid agus cumamaid é, *let us seize it and keep it.*

**Rule 35.**—After the verb *is* the predicate comes before the subject; as, is làdir an duine Tomas, *Thomas is a strong man*; is ni éucorach an ni so, *this is a wicked thing.*

**NOTE.**—Bu aspirates a consonant following it, except *d* and *t*, and is written *b'* before *f* aspirated or a vowel ; as, bu shocair an gille e, *he was a quiet lad*; b' olc a mhiann, *his desire was bad.*

**Rule 36.**—Propositions universally true are expressed in the future tense ; as, le glaoeas togar tigh, agus le tuigse daingnichcar é : Prov. xxiv, 3.

**NOTE.**—When *bi* or *is* are used such propositions are sometimes expressed in the present tense ; as, tha aon Dia ann, *there is one God.*

**Rule 37.**—Transitive verbs govern the accusative case ; as, dùin an dorus; fhuair é a' bhuaidh, *he gained the victory.*

**Rule 38.**—Verbs of *asking, teaching, promising, giving, refusing*, and some others (*i. e.*, such as in some languages govern two objectives), require, in the Active and the Passive Voice, a preposition governing the purpose or result or object benefitted or discommoded ; as, thug é deoch do Sheumas, *he gave James a drink.*

**Rule 39.**—Many active and neuter verbs require a preposition to complete their meaning (see §73) ; as, leig as mo lamh, *let go my hand.*

**Rule 40.**—The impersonal form of active verbs is followed by *le* when the cause, agent, or instrument is expressed ; as, chunnacas leam, *I saw.*

**Rule 41.**—A verb may be governed in the infinitive mood by a noun, an adjective or another verb ; as, féumaidh sinn pasgadh, *we must fold* ; tha mi toileach falbh, *I am willing to go*.

**Rule 42.**—When the object of the infinitive precedes it, the latter is aspirated and is preceded by *a* ; as, chum bean a ghabhail, *to take a wife*.

**NOTE.**—1. *Bi* and verbs of *motion* require *a* before the infinitive ; as, chaidh é a shráid-imeachd, *he has gone to take a walk*.

2. The Infinitive of *purpose* in the Active Voice is preceded by *chum* or *gu* ; as, chum réis a ruith, *to run a race* ; or the infinitive of purpose may be expressed by *chum*, and the Second Past Subjunctive if the principal verb be in a past tense ; and by *chum* and the Future Subjunctive when the principal verb is in present or future time.

**Rule 43.**—The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed after them in the genitive.

The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed before them in the accusative ; as, pasgadh an aodaich, *to fold the cloth* ; a' briseadh arain, *breaking bread* ; aodach a phasgadh, *to fold cloth*.

**Rule 44.**—When the object of an infinitive is a pronoun, a possessive pronoun is used, and is rendered into English by a personal pronoun ; as, tha é ga m' tharruing, *he draws me*.

#### §46. THE ADVERB.

**Rule 45.**—The simple adverbs, *cha*, *fir*, *gle*, *ni*, *nior*, *nar*, *ro*, precede and aspirate the words which they modify ; as, *fir għlan*, *very clear*.

**NOTE.**—1. *Cha* seldom aspirates a dental.

2. *Cha* requires *-n* before a vowel and *f* aspirate ; and *ni* requires *h-* before a vowel, *-m* before a labial,

and *-n* before a lingual ; as, *cha-n fhoghain sin, that will not be sufficient* ; *ni-m bris mi, I will not break.*

3. *Gu* is expressed before the first only of two or more adjectives which it modifies ; but if they be coupled by a conjunction, *gu* is expressed with each adjective ; as, *gu fialaidh, eòir, kindly, benevolently* ; *gu bochd ach gu h-onorach, poorly but honestly.*

**Rule 46.**—A compound adverb or an adverbial phrase is placed either between the subject and object, or after the object of the verb it modifies ; as, *rinn é gu math é, he did it rightly* ; *rinn scé é gu dona, he did it badly.*

### §87. THE PREPOSITION.

**Rule 47.**—The simple prepositions *á, aig, air, ann, de, do, fo, feadh, gu, gun, le, mar, mu, o, ri, roimh, tar, troimh,* govern the dative case ; as, *le tòirleum, with a leap* ; *air tìr, on land* ; *tre theasaich, through a fever.*

**NOTE.**—1. *Anns* is used before a relative pronoun or the article ; as, *anns an là, in the day* ; *anns' eudainn, in his face* ; and the particle *an* (*am* before labials) is inserted after *ann* before an indefinite noun for the sake of euphony ; as, *ann an leabhar, in a book.*

2. As, *gus, leis and ris* are used before the article and relative and possessive pronouns ; as, *leis an rinn scé é, by which he made it.*

**Rule 48.**—*Bhàrr, ear, chuin, trid and ré* govern the genitive case ; as, *ré na h-oidhche, during the night.*

**Rule 49.**—*De, do, fo, mu, roimh, tre, troimh,* aspirate a noun with or without the article ; *mar and gun* aspirates a noun without the article ; as, *do na choin, to the dogs.*

**NOTE**—1. *Dc* and *do* take *dh-* before a vowel or *f* aspirate ; as, *de dh-im, of butter.*

2. *Air* sometimes aspirates its noun ; as, *air thalamh, on earth.*

**Rule 50.**—Os, eadar and seach govern the accusative; as, eadar am béal 's an gogan (*between the cup and the lip.*)

Mar and gus govern the aeeusative of nouns definite; as, mar an leabhar so, *like this book.*

**Rule 51.**—Compound prepositions govern the genitive case; as, air son a' ghuiothuich, *for the business.*

**NOTE**—The genitive under this rule is governed by the noun contained in the compound preposition.

**Rule 52.**—The simple prepositions are generally repeated before each noun they govern; but the compound prepositions are not generally so repeated; as, dean ceartas do 'n bhoehd agus do 'n dilleachdan, *give justice to the poor and the orphan.*

### §88. THE CONJUNCTION.

**Rule 53.**—Conjunctions eonneet nouns and pronouns in the same case.

Conjunetions connect verbs in the same voice, mood, tense, number and person, when the aetions denoted are the same; as dealbh fir agus mnà, *the picture of a man and a woman*; tha mòran air an gairm ach beagan air an taghadh, *many are called but few are chosen.*

**Rule 54.**—In comparison ri is the co-relative of eho; as, cho geal ris an t-sneachd, *as white as (the) snow.*

Otherwise agus is the eo-relative of eho; as, bi cho math agus an dorus fhosgladh, *be so good as to open the door.*

## EXERCISES IN READING.

### A CHLANN NAN GAEL!

Is dearbhta nach eil an diugh Cinneach as àirde cliù na sibh fein ag aiteachadh an domhain. Thoill sibh, mar ri bhur sinusear, an luaidh òirdheire so'am builsgean

gach cruidail. Chuir na Laoich o na ghineadh sibh, le taic nam Beann, le misneachd an Dàin, 's le faobhar an claidheimh, na *Ròimhich* o sléan, air ais do'n tìr chein, ged cheannsaich iad carran mhòr dhc'n Donhain. 'S anns na blaraibh cian-iomraideach a thugadh anuadh, air seadh na h-Eorpa, 'n uair a bhigair Aintighearna na Frainge, gu ladarna, aon tigh-daorsa a dhéanamh de 'n t-saoghal gu léir, sheas sibhse, mar bu dual, ri gualainn bhur Rìgh dhùthchasaich, gu calma, curanta, cuibhallach, bhur n-anaimaibh bras 's'a chath, le meamnadh Ghaisgeach na Feinne, agus fhuair sibh, mar iadsan, moladu ann an dànaibh gach Dùthcha, nach leigcar air diochuimhn gus an sguir na soluis neamhaidh a thomhas bhliadhnaagan agus linntean.

Gum a sad a mhealas sibh an cliù sin a tha cho dligheach d'ar muinntir, anns gach deadh bheus agus deadh ghniomh. Lionmhòr bitheadh 'ur sliochd mar Reultaibh nèimhle, cruidalach mar an darach nach ciornich sian a gheamhraidh; a's gun robh saorsa, agus sonas, gu bràth, ag aiteachadh tìr nam Beann, 's nan Gleann, 's nain Breacan !!!

### DO 'N UISEIG,

#### R'A II-'ORAN FEASGAIR.

'Fhilidh éibhinn	Gur spiorad thu
Sin, a dh'èireas	Bha fada 'n <i>dùn</i> ,
Do na spèuraibh,	Far nach mill ùine òigeal-
Far nach léur dhomh—	achd.
'S mi ga d' eisdeachd,	An guth o 'n chlàr
'S tric mi 'g éigheadh	Chuir gean air Saul
'N ann o <i>shéraph</i>	Bàrd bhicag mo ghràidh?
Ghoid thu gleusan òrain sin?	No 'n Oiscin àigh
O, 'còin mo rùin,	Tha 'd rioclid, gu h-àrd?
'S na ribheid chiùin,—	O! Rìgh nam Bàrd!
Le d' rainn gun smùir,	Ma's e, cha niàr
'S led' phronntachd lùth'r,	Ged tha 'n ceòl tlàth 'toirt
Tha mi 'n leth-dhùil	dheòirc uam.

A Mhìe nan neul,  
 Tha guth do bhéil  
 A' eur 'an céill  
 Gu bheil thn'n gaoł:—  
 Gun dol do'n t-saogh'l  
 Os ceann nan reul,  
 Cha-n fhaighear sgeul  
 Air dad echo nèamhaidh,  
 shòlasaeh !

O! sud thu 'n àird—  
 Mar chaidh am fàidh  
 Do thìr an àigh,—  
 No anam Baird,  
 'Nuair leaghas gràdh  
 A ehridhe blàth,  
 'S e 'seinn a dhàin  
 Do'n rìbhinn mhàlt is Ceòl-  
 raidh dha.

Feueh mar d' fluair thu  
 Nis a suas ort!  
 Neòil mu'n cuairt ort,  
 Ceòl a's suaimhneas ;—  
 'Bheil do smuaintean,

Air do lnaidh 'n sin ?  
 No 'm fath duain dhuit  
 Rìgh nan sluagh a ghlòirea-  
 eadh ?

Pill, mo leng tlin !  
 Pill mu'n téid thu  
 Far nach feud mi  
 Tuillidh d' éisdeachd,  
 'S mu 'm fàg trèubhan  
 Binn nan spèuran  
 Air bheag glèusaidh  
 An clàir fèin, a dhì-fhòghlum  
 nait !

O ! stad dhe d' dhùan,  
 Tha 'n là 'san uaigh ;  
 Tha 'ghrian 'sa' chuan ;  
 Tha 'n druid 'na suain ;  
 Tha 'n rionnag shuas :—  
 A nuas, a nuas,  
 A's faigh do dhuais  
 'An eneas do luaidh—'so

GHLÒMUIN E.

## DO 'N GHREIN.

O ! thusa fèin a shinbhlas shuas  
 Cruinn mar làn-sgiath ehruaidh nan triath,  
 Cia as tha do dhearsa gun ghruaim,  
 Do sholus a ta buan, a ghrian ?  
 Thig thu ann ad àille thréin,  
 Is foluiehidh réil uainn an triall,  
 A' ghealach 'g a dubhadh sau speur  
 'G a eleith fèin fo stuaidh 'san iar.  
 Tha thusa ann ad astar a mhàin,  
 Co tha dàna bhi 'nad chòir?

Tuitidh darag o'n chruaich àird,  
 Tuitidh earn fo aois a's scorr :  
 Tràoghaidh agus lionaidh 'n cuan,  
 Foluichear shuas an reul 'san speur  
 Tha thusa d' aon a chaoidh fo bhuidh  
 An aoibhneas buan do sholuis féin.  
 'Nuair dhubbhas m' an domhan stoirm  
 Le torran borb is dealan beithir',  
 Seallaidh tu 'na d' àille o'n toirm,  
 Fiamh-ghàir ort am bruaillean nan speur.  
 Ach dhomhsa tha do sholus faoin,  
 'S nach faie mi chaoidh do ghuins.  
 Sgaoileadh cùil is òr-bhuidh ciabh  
 Air aghaidh nan ncòil san car :  
 No 'nuair a chritheas anns an iar  
 Le do dhearsa ciar air lear.  
 'S maith dli' fheudadh gu bheil thu mar mi féin,  
 'S an àm gu treun, 's gun fheum air àm ;  
 Ar bliadhnaibh a' tèarnadh o'n spéur  
 A' siubhal le chéile gu 'n ceann.  
 Biodh aoibhneas ort féin, a ghrian,  
 'S tu neartmhòr, a thriath, 'nad òige ;  
 'S brònach mi-thaitneach an aois,  
 Mar ghealach fhaoin san speur,  
 A' ruith fo neul air raon,  
 'S an liathi-cheo air taobh nan carn,  
 An osag o thuath air an réith ;  
 Fear-siubhail fò bheud 's e mall.

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An d'fhàg thu gorm-astar nan speur,  
 A inhic gun bheud, a's òr-bhui ciabh ?  
 Thia dorsan na h-oidhche dhuit rèidh,  
 Agus pàilliun do chlos 's an iar.  
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,  
 A choimhead fir a's gloine gruaidh ;

A togail fo eagal an ceann :  
 Ri d' fhaicinn cho àillidh 'nad shnain,  
 Theieh iadsan gun tuar o d' thaobh.  
 Gabhsa codal ann do ehòs,  
 A ghrian ! is till o d' chlos le h-aoibhneas.

## SGEUL COMAIL

Bha Comal o Alba féin ;  
 Thar eeud beinn bu thriath an triath,  
 O mhìle sruth dh'òladh 'fheidh ;  
 Chluinnt' a choin air mile sliabh ;  
 Bha 'aghaidh cho sèimh ri òighe,  
 Bu bhàs a làmh mhòr do laoieh.  
 Bha 'rùn do ainnir, 's bu chòrr i.  
 Nighinn Chomhluich nan eòrn 's nam faobh.  
 B' is' an gath-gréine 'measg bhan ;  
 Bu duibhe na fitheach a eiabh ;  
 Bu luath a caoin sheilg air tràigh ;  
 Chluinnt' a bogh' air ghaoith nan sliabh.  
 Bha h-anam air Comal a' tàmh ;  
 'S trie thachair 'an gràdh an sùil,  
 'S a' mhonadh bha iomairt an làmh,  
 Bu taitneach an sanas air chùl.  
 Bu rùn do Ghruamal an òigh ;  
 Triath Ardbheinn nam mòr neòil.  
 Bha 'aire mn h-astar o shlòigh,  
 Nàinhalbh Chomail nan gorm-sgiath.  
 Aon là o 'n t seilg, is iad sgìth,  
 Ceò a eleith na frìth o 'n t-sluagh,  
 Thaehair Comal is ainnir gun ehlith  
 'N còs Ronain aig srìth nan stuadh,  
 Aite-còmhnuuidh do Chomail o 'n t-seilg,  
 Dha féin is do àirm nam buadh.  
 Bha eeud sgiath àrd gun mheirg,  
 Ceud clogad treun de chruaidh.

‘ Gabh tuinidh,’ s e thubhairt an t-òg,  
 ‘ A Ghealmhùn a’s àillidh snuagh ;  
 Ghath-soluis a’s ainneamh ’an còs ;  
 Chi mi cabrach mòr mu’ n chruaich ;  
 Falbhaidh, ach tilleadam gun tàmh.’  
 ‘ Tha m’ eagal mu àmhaid,’ thnirt òigh,  
 Mu Ghruamal nach éirich ’an dàm,  
 Dha’s annsa Ronan ’s a chòs.  
 Ach fuiricheam am measg nan àrm  
 Gu d’ thilleadh o thoirm na scilg.’  
 Dh’fhalbh e gu Mora an fhéidh.  
 Chum feuchainn nach d’thréig a ghràdh,  
 Chuir ise na h-àirm oirre féin,  
 Is luathaich i ’ceum gu tràigh.  
 Shaoil e gur àmhaid a bh’ann ;  
 Bhual a chridh’ gu h-àrd a chliabh ;  
 Thionndaidh a dhearg-chruth gu bàn,  
 Mu ’shùile bha dorchadas ciar ;  
 Tharruing e ’m bogha gu ’chùl ;  
 Leum o ’thaifeid iuthaidh réidh ;  
 Thnit Ghéalmhùn ’n a fuil, a rùn.  
 Thàinig ’s b’fhiadhaich a ghìnùis ’s a cheum,  
 Ghairm air nighinn Chomluich nan long  
 Gun fhreagradh o thòm no sliabh,  
 ‘ C’ àite bheil thu, rùn nan sonn,  
 Ainnir ghasda nan tròm-chiabhadh ?’  
 Bha ’eridhe-sc ’clisgeadh thall  
 Mu ’n iuthaidh a dh’ fhàg a làmh,  
 ‘ An tus’ a nighinn Chomluich a t’ ann ?’  
 ’S e ’tuitcam gun dàil mu ’bràigh.  
 Fluair sealgair an dithis a b’ ùr  
 ‘ An àros an fhéidh ri stuaidh.  
 Bu dorch a laithean mu ’rùn,  
 Bu liomhor a cheum mu ’h-uaigh :  
 Thàinig luingeas nainhd’ o thuath,  
 Bhail ’us chuir fo ruaig an dàimh.

Ag iarraidh a' bhàis roimh 'n t-sluagh,  
 Co a bhriscadh a chruaidh air tràigh ;  
 Thilg e 'airm dhùbh-ghorm air réith ?  
 Fhuair iuthaïdh a chré gun bhàigh.  
 'Tha 'chodal, a Ghealmhàn, ri d' thaobh  
 Mu iomairt na gaoith air chuan.  
 Chi maraich' an uaigh maraon  
 'S e 'g éiridh air druim nan stuadh.



## EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION.

1. Sleighting is good. Walking is bad. That action was wicked. Where is the hair-brush ? "Well" (Ma ta), he replied, "I do not believe in getting drunk as some folk *do* (ni), but I like to have a good time, now and then." To-day is fine. Take a chair. Bring your chair up near the firc. Exhausted by fatigue, I lay down to rest. A young man of talent and persverance may reasonably have hope of success in life. The valiant do not taste of death but once.

2. He cut the paper with the scissors. He writes a good hand. Ring the bell. Did you hear the news. *He is to be pitied* (Is mairg) who holds out (infinitive, §85, R. 41) the hand of poverty to a hen's heart. Shut the door of the parlor. The snow is well-nigh gone. The students of that college honour their Professors. He said he would be here at sev'n o'clock. My friend is charitable and kind.

3. There is a voice from the tomb sweter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave ! the grave !—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment.—*Irving.*

4. Your favour of May 14th was duly received. The book of anecdotes, for which I am *much obliged to*

*you* (*mòran 'nad chomuin*), arrived a few days *later* ('na dhéigh). I and all your other friends here are well. John *has gone* (*chaidh*) to Halifax and will probably call to see you. Nothing of importance has disturbed the usual monotony of our country life. *I am* (*Is mise*) *ever* (*a h-uile là a chi 'us nach fhaic*) your faithful friend, Evan.

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## GAELIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Accent all words on the first syllable; except compound words whose parts are separated by a hyphen (-), which are accented on the first syllable of each part.

<i>a, poss. pron.</i> (Ex. XIII) <i>bis.</i>	<i>n.</i> ), number ; <i>v., p.</i> <i>dli'</i>
See §48.	<i>aireamh, fut. àirmheidh,</i> number, reckon, count.
<i>ach, conj.</i> but, except.	
<i>ad, after ann,</i> =do, <i>pers.</i>	<i>aird, n. 2. f.</i> , height, prom-
<i>pron.</i> thy.	otory, point of the com-
<i>aghaidh, n. 6. f.</i> (-nean), face,	<i>pass.</i>
countenance; <i>an aghaidh</i> ,	<i>àiridh, a. 2.</i> , worthy, ex-
against; <i>air aghaidh</i> , for-	cellent.
ward.	
<i>àgħi, n. 1. m.</i> , prosperity,	<i>ais, n.</i> always used with air;
delight.	<i>air ais, comp. adv.</i> , back,
<i>àille, n. 6. f.</i> , beauty.	backwards, a redundant
<i>àillidh, a. 2.</i> , beautiful ex-	<i>poss. pron.</i> is s.-t. pld.
quisite.	betw. air & ais.
<i>ainneamh, a. 1.</i> , rare, seldom	<i>àite, n. 6. m.</i> , (-an or -achan,
<i>àinnir, n. 2. f.</i> , (-an, g.),	<i>n.) place</i> ; 'an aite, <i>comp.</i>
virgin, maiden.	<i>prep.</i> instead of; <i>àite-</i>
<i>aintighearn, n. 3. m.</i> , tyrant.	<i>còmhnuidh</i> , dwelling,
<i>aire, n. 6. f.</i> , heed, attention.	abode.
<i>aireamh, n. 1. f.</i> (-a, or -an,	<i>aithne, n. 6. f.</i> , knowledge;
	is...dhomh, I know (§73)

àithnich, <i>v. reg. tr.</i> , know,	Bagair <i>v. inter.</i> threaten ( <i>inf.</i> bagradh or bagairt).
àitich <i>v. reg. tr. &amp; int.</i> in-	bàigh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , love, kind- ness.
habit, dwell.	
Albainn, <i>n. 5. f.</i> , Alba, <i>C. f.</i> , Scotland.	bàn, <i>a. 1.</i> , white, pale, light, wan.
Albainn Nuadh ( <i>c. 2.</i> ), Nova Scotia.	bàs, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , death ( <i>g. bàis</i> ).
amhaire, <i>v. int.</i> , look, be- hold, see, observe.	bàta, <i>n. C. m. &amp; f.</i> , a boat (-ichean).
an <i>contr.</i> for ann an, in.	banoglach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , a maid-servant.
anam, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), soul, mind, life.	beag, <i>a. 1.</i> , little, small.
anns, <i>prep.</i> , in, into.	beagan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a little, a few.
annsa <i>irreg. compar.</i> dearer, more beloved (§38).	bean, see page 25, woman, wife.
anuadh, <i>adv.</i> anew, again.	beartas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , riches, wealth.
aogas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , countenance, likeness, appearance.	beinn, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , hill; <i>plur. nom.</i> beanntan, <i>gen.</i> beann.
aoibhneas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , joy, gladness.	beithir, <i>n. 4. f.</i> , (-ichean to <i>contr. n.</i> ) a thunder-bolt.
aois, <i>n. 2. &amp; 3. f.</i> , age	beud, <i>n. C. m.</i> (-an), mischief, hurt.
àrd, <i>a. 1.</i> high, tall, great.	beus, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), habit, custom, manners, morals, virtue.
†Ard-bheinn, <i>n. 2. f.</i> Ardven, a lofty hill or mountain.	binn, <i>a. 2.</i> , melodious, sweet, true.
àrm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , weapon; <i>pl.</i> armour.	blàth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , a blossom; <i>a. 1.</i> , warm.
àrmaitl, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), an army.	blàr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) field, a battle.
àros, <i>n. 1. m. &amp; f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), mansion, palace, abode.	bliadhna, <i>n. C. f.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> bliadhn-a, -an, -achan, -aichean), a year.
a's, <i>contr. s.-t.</i> used for 'us =agus	
as, <i>prep.</i> out, out of.	
astar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , path, jour- ney, voyage.	

bogha, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-chan,) a bow.	buille, <i>n. 6. f. (-an)</i> , a stroke.
boirionnaeh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a female, a woman.	builsgean, <i>n. 6. m. (-an)</i> , centre, middle; 'am builsgean, <i>comp. prep.</i> , in the midst of.
borb, <i>a. 1.</i> , brave, strong; haughty; fiercee, savage, eruel.	cabraeh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a stag.
bràigh, see page 25.	Cailean, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Colin.
bras, <i>a. 1.</i> , brisk, active, daring; quiek, hasty, wanton.	cainnt, <i>n. 2. f. (-ang.)</i> speeh.
bràth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , conflagration; gu bràth, <i>comp. adv.</i> , for ever.	calma, <i>a. 2.</i> , strong, resolute, brave.
brathair, <i>n. 5. m. (plur. bràithrean)</i> , brother.	caoin, <i>a. 2.</i> , delightful, pleasing, genial, smooth,
breacan, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> a plaid, tartan.	caoidh, <i>v. int.</i> , lament, mourn, bewail; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , lamentation, weeping.
briathar, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> , word, oath.	caraid, <i>n. 2. m. (plur. èairdean)</i> a relation; a friend.
brìgh, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , essence, virtue, energy; do bhrìgh, <i>comp. prep.</i> , in virtue of, beeause of.	earn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a heap of stones raised over the tomb of a hero; a heap, a pile; <i>v. tr.</i> , heap, pile together.
bròn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , sorrow, grief.	càs, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> , emer-
brònaeh, <i>a. 2.</i> , sorrowful, pitiable, contemptible.	geney, difficulty, hard-ship; situation, ease.
bruaillean, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , tumult; troubled, boding gloom.	cath, <i>n. 3. m. (-an, n.)</i> battle, fight.
buadh, <i>n. 1. f. (-an, n.)</i> , virtue; quality.	ceann, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , head; end, extremity.
buaidh, <i>n. 4. f. (plur. nom. buaidhean, gen. buadhi), vitory.</i>	eeannsaieh, <i>v. tr.</i> , quell, tame, subdue, conquer.
buail, <i>v. tr.</i> strike.	ceart, <i>a. 1.</i> , just, fair, right; preeise.
buam, <i>a. 1.</i> , lasting, durable.	eil, <i>v. tr.</i> , eoneal, hide, (see P. 70).

céile, <i>n. 6. f. &amp; m.</i> , equal ;	cinneach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a nation.
le chéile, together.	cinn teach, <i>a. 2.</i> , certain, sure, exact.
céill <i>dat.</i> of ciall ; cur an céill, set forth.	cladhaich, <i>v. reg.</i> dig ( <i>inf.</i> cladhach.)
ced, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , vapour, mist, smoke.	claimheamh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> ( <i>plnr.</i> claimhuean & claidh- mhuean), a sword.
ceol, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , music, melody.	elár, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a harp, ( <i>gen.</i> clair).
ceolradh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-can, <i>g.</i> ), muse, the muses.	cliabh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a basket <i>used for carrying burdens;</i> the chest.
ceum, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), step, footstep, degree.	clisg, <i>v. reg. int.</i> , start, leap for fear.
cha, <i>adv.</i> , not; <i>v. see page</i> 76.	elith, <i>a. 1.</i> left, vile; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , strength, vigour.
cho, <i>adv.</i> , as, so.	cliù, <i>n. 6. &amp; 3. m.</i> , praise, renown, fame.
chunnaic, <i>v. past ind.</i> of faic.	clogad, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a helmet.
cia, <i>adv.</i> how, what; cia as? whence?	clos, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , rest, stillness, sleep; <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , hush, still, be still.
ciabh, <i>n. 3. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) lock of hair, hair.	chlúinn, <i>v.</i> , hear; chluinnt'
ciall, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , reason, sense, meaning, opinion.	for chluinnteadh.
cian, <i>a. 1.</i> , long, vast, far, distant; <i>n. 2. m.</i> ( <i>dut.</i> <i>sing.</i> céin), length, dis- tance <i>in time or place.</i>	cneas, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) breast bosom.
cianiomraideach, <i>a. 1. &amp; 2.</i> distant, far away.	codal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , sleep.
cianalas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , melan- choly, dulness, sadness.	coimhead, <i>v. int.</i> , look, be- hold, see.
ciar, <i>a. 1.</i> , dark, dusky, dark brown, dark grey.	còir, <i>a. 1.</i> , just, right, honest, virtuous; <i>n. 4. f.</i> , right, justice, probity; vicinity.
ciatach, <i>a. 2.</i> , elegant, beau- tiful, lovely, becoming.	coireach, <i>a. 2.</i> , guilty, faulty.
ciosnaich, <i>v. reg.</i> , overpower, conquer, subdue, weary out.	còm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , the abdomen, the region of the viscera,

the chest ; the trunk of the body.	<i>dat.</i> cnid ; <i>plur. n.</i> cod- aichean), part, share ; victuals, food ; effects, property ; <i>a. indef.</i> , some, certain (followed by <i>de.</i> )
Comal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Comal, <i>a</i> <i>man's name.</i>	cuimhne, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , memory, reinembrance.
Comhluch, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Conloch or Coloch, <i>a man's name.</i>	cuir, <i>v. reg. tr.</i> , put, place ; sow.
companach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a com- panion.	cùl, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , the back, back of anything.
còrn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a drinkingcup.	cumhachd, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-an), power, might, authority.
craobh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , a tree; foam.	cunbhallach, <i>a. 2.</i> , constant, steady.
cré, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , clay ; dust ; being.	curanta, <i>a. 2.</i> , heroic, valor- ous.
cridhe, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-achan), heart ; middle, centre.	d'a, <i>contr.</i> for do a, to his or her.
cridlceil, <i>a. 1.</i> , hearty, cheer- ful.	dad, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , a little, a little of anything, anything.
crith, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , trembling.	dàil, <i>n. 4. f. (gen. dàlach,</i> <i>plur. dàlaichean.)</i> delay, procrastination ; nearness, proximity, contact.
eruach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (an, n.), a pile, heap, stack, hill.	dall, <i>a. 1.</i> , blind ; dim, ob- scure ; opaque ; <i>v. tr.</i> make blind.
cruadal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , difficulty, hardship, danger.	dàn, <i>a. 2.</i> , bold, daring, im- pudent.
eruadalach, <i>a. 2.</i> , dangerous, hazardous ; courageous, energetic.	dànachd, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , poetry ; boldness, security, con- fidence.
cruaidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , hard, firm ; difficult, painful.	darach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , an oak ; oak (timber.)
cruaidh, <i>n. 4. f.</i> , steel ; a declivity, a hillside.	
cruinn, <i>a. 1.</i> round ; gath- ered, assembled, collected	
cuan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-tan, n.), sea, ocean.	
cuairt, <i>n. 2. f. (-an, g.)</i> circle, circumference, circula- tion ; expedition, jour- ney, sojourn.	
euid, <i>n. 4. f. (gen. codach,</i>	

darag, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> ,—darach.	domhan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , the world, the universe; the ocean.
de, <i>prep.</i> of, off.	dorch, <i>a.</i> 1., black, dark, dusky.
deagh, <i>a.</i> 2., good, excellent, always placed before its noun, (§83, R. 21.)	dorchadas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , darkness.
dean, <i>v. irreg.</i> (§71), do, make, perform, act.	druim, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , (-n. <i>g.</i> ) back, ridge, roof.
dearbh, <i>v. reg. tr.</i> , prove, try, eonfirm; <i>a.</i> 2. sure, eertain, particular, iden-tical.	druid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), a starling.
dearbli-bhrathair, <i>n.</i> 5. <i>m.</i> , brother, brother-german; NOTE—Nouns compound-ed with adjectives are in-flected in their own De-clension; the adjective suffers no inflection.	duais, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), re-ward, prize.
dearg-ehruth, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) ruddy countenance.	dual, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , lock of hair; duty, hereditary right; hereditary disposition.
dearsa, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , ray; rays.	duan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , poem, eanto; oration.
deür, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a drop, a tear.	dubh, <i>a.</i> 1, black, dark, sad; <i>v. tr.</i> darken, stain, blot, blaeken.
dhiù, 3 plur. <i>prep. pron.</i> diam, of them (§47.)	dubh-ghorin, <i>a.</i> 1, dark blue.
Dia, <i>n. m. irreg.</i> (page 25) God.	dùin, <i>v. tr.</i> shut, close.
diochuimhn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , forget-fulness, oblivion.	duine, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> daoine), a man.
Di-sathuirne, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , Sat-urday.	dùn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a heap, a hill, in which spirits (fairies, brownies, &c.) dwelt in eternal happiness and merriment, a hill, fortress, fortified hill or house.
dleasdanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , duty.	dùthchasach, <i>a.</i> 1., of one's country, native, heredi-tary.
dligheach, <i>a.</i> 1., lawful, rightful, dutiful.	caelh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a horse.
do-dheanta, <i>a.</i> 2., impossible dol, infinite of rach, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> going, act of going (§71)	eagal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , fear.
	ear, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , the east.

earrann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a share, portion, part, section.	faoin, <i>a.</i> 2., vain, weak, foolish, mean, unavailing.
cibhinn, <i>a.</i> 2., joyous, happy, glad.	far, <i>adv.</i> , where, used <i>affirm.</i> & <i>relatively.</i>
éigh, <i>v. reg.</i> , call, cry, clamour.	fath, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , cause, reason ; opportunity ; ambuscade.
cirich, <i>v. int.</i> ( <i>fut.</i> ciridh), rise.	feadh, <i>adv.</i> ( <i>most frequently</i> am feadh) whilst, during ; <i>n. 6. m.</i> , extent, length.
cisd, <i>v. int.</i> , hear, listen.	fearann, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , land, country, field, farm.
Eòbhainn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Ewen, Evan.	fear-gleidhidh, <i>n. m.</i> , a keeper ; <i>Note.—When two nouns unite in one, but are separated by a hyphen, the first noun is declined in its proper declension &amp; the second is declined as an <i>a. 2.</i></i>
Eòrpa, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , Europe.	fear-siubhail, <i>n. m.</i> a traveller.
Ephraim, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , Ephraim	feasgar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-can, <i>g.</i> ), evening, afternoon.
eun, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a bird, fowl.	Feinn, <i>n. 2. m.</i> , the <i>Fingaliens</i> , a body of heroes following Fingal the arch-patriarch of Scotland ; Ossian was the lust of the Feinn.
eunlaith, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , birds, fowls.	fedil, <i>n. 3. f.</i> , flesh.
fa, <i>prep.</i> ; fa chomhair, comp. <i>prep.</i> before, opposite.	feuch, <i>v. tr.</i> , show : try ; look, observe.
fada, <i>a. 2.</i> , long, <i>of time or distance</i> ; <i>adv.</i> long, for a long time.	feud, <i>v. def.</i> , can, may ; 's math dh' fleudadh, perhaps, mayhap
fag, <i>v. tr.</i> , leave, quit.	feum, <i>v. def.</i> , must ; be in
faic, <i>v. irreg. tr.</i> , see, behold, look.	
faidh, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-ean), prophet.	
faigh, <i>v. irreg. tr.</i> , get, find, obtain.	
falbh, <i>v. int.</i> , go, walk, depart, perish.	
faobh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , spoil.	
faobhar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i> ), edge of a cutting instrument.	

need of ; <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , need,	gairm, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , call, invite ; <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), a call.
fiadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , deer.	gaol, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , love ; object of love.
fiadhaich, <i>a.</i> 2., wild, untamed ; savage ; boisterous.	gaoth, <i>n.</i> 1. & 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an <i>n.</i> ) wind.
fiamhl-ghàir, <i>n. m.</i> (fiamh <i>n.</i> 3 <i>m.</i> ) a smile.	garbh, <i>a.</i> 1., thick ; rough ; boisterous, stormy ; harsh.
filidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ) a poet.	gasda, <i>a.</i> 2., excellent, handsome, beautiful.
fios, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , knowledge, information ; a dh' fhios, comp. <i>prep.</i> , to, towards.	gath-gréine, <i>n. m.</i> , (gath, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> ), a sunbeam.
firinneach, <i>a.</i> 1., true, faithful, just, righteous.	gath-soluis, <i>n. m.</i> , a ray of light.
fitheach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a raven.	geal, <i>a.</i> 1., white.
fòghluim, <i>v. tr.</i> , learn ; <i>n. l. m.</i> , instruction.	gealach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , the moon.
fois, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , leisure, rest.	Gealmhìn, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , Galvina, a woman's name.
foluich, <i>v. tr.</i> , hide, conceal.	geainhradh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-ean. <i>g.</i> ) winter.
Fraig, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , France.	gean, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , good humour, cheerfulness; favour, love; mood or frame of mind.
freagair, <i>v. tr.</i> ( <i>fut.</i> freagraidh), answer, reply.	gille, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-an), boy, youth ; man-servant.
frith, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , a forest, of deer; profit, gain, advantage.	gin, <i>v. tr.</i> , beget.
fuil, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>f.</i> , blood.	giùlain, <i>v. tr.</i> , carry ; support ; endure, permit.
fuirich, <i>v. intr.</i> , stay, wait.	glan, <i>a.</i> 1., clean, pure, innocent, sincere.
gach, <i>a. indef.</i> , each, every.	gleann, <i>n.</i> 1. & 2. <i>m.</i> , valley, glen.
gadaiche, <i>n.</i> 0. <i>m.</i> , (-an) a thief.	glèusadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i> ), tuning, act of tuning or arranging.
Gael=Gaidheal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a Gaël, Scotsman, Highlander.	
gaisgeach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , hero, warrior, champion.	

glic, <i>a.</i> 2., wise, prudent.	iасg, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), fish,
gliocas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> , wis-	iar, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , west; adv. west,
dom, prudence.	westerly.
gloin, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , glass=gloine,	iarr, <i>v.</i> ask, request; <i>infn.</i>
<i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i>	iarraidh.
glòdirich, <i>v. tr.</i> praisc, glorify,	lochdrach, <i>a.</i> 1., lower,
glòmuin, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , twilight,	lowest.
dawn; a worm.	ioghnadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i> ), wonder, astonish-
gniomh, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-ran, <i>g.</i> ),	ment, surprise.
deed, act, action.	iolair, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> ), eagle.
gnìhis, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ) faee,	iomadhl, <i>a.</i> 2., many, much,
countenanee.	divers.
goid, <i>v. tr.</i> steal.	iomairt, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> )
gorm, <i>a.</i> 1., blue, azure;	employing, exercising;
green, <i>as grass.</i>	contest; confusion; row-
grad, <i>a.</i> 1., sudden, quiek;	ing.
<i>adv.</i> suddenly.	ionad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
gràdh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , love, charity.	place; room.
grian, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , the sun.	ioninhas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> ,
gruaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. & 4. <i>f.</i> , eheek,	treasure, wealth.
eountenance.	iuthaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ),
gruaim, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , gloom, sul-	arrow.
lenness.	ladurna, <i>a.</i> 1., bold, impu-
Gruamal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> Gruanial.	dent, shameless.
gualann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , a shoulder.	lag, <i>a.</i> 1., weak, feeble, faint.
guidh, <i>v. tr.</i> & <i>int.</i> , pray,	làn-sgiath, large, full shield.
bescech.	laoeli, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , hero, warrior.
guil, <i>v. int.</i> weep, bewail,	le, prep. by, with.
cry.	leabhar, see page 16.
gum a fada, be it long, be	leagh, <i>v. int.</i> & <i>tr.</i> , melt, eause
it far.	to melt, become liquid.
gun, <i>prep.</i> without.	leanhan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> , spouse;
gur, <i>conj.</i> that; <i>v.</i> see page	lover.
76.	
guth, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , (-an) &	
-annan, <i>n.</i> ) voice, word.	

lear, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , the sea.	mach, <i>adv.</i> ; a mach, out, without.
leasachadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , improvement.	mall, <i>a.</i> 1., slow, modest.
leig, <i>v. tr.</i> , let, permit, allow.	màlt, <i>a.</i> 2., mild, gentle, calm, modest.
léir, <i>adv.</i> ; gu léir, altogether.	mar, <i>prep.</i> , like to.
leth-dhùil, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , half expectation, hope.	mar ri, <i>prep.</i> with, together with.
leum, <i>n.</i> 1. & 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) leap; leaping.	maraiche, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-an) mariner.
leug, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ) jewel.	maraon, <i>adv.</i> , together.
léur, <i>v. def. tr.</i> , see, behold.	marbh, <i>a.</i> 1., dead, lifeless.
liath-cheo, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , grey mist.	marc-shluagh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , horse-men.
linn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-tean, <i>g.</i> ), age, race.	math, <i>a.</i> 1., good; skilful.
lion, <i>a.</i> 2., as many as; <i>v. tr.</i> , fill, replenish.	meal, <i>v. tr.</i> , possess, enjoy.
lionmhòr, <i>a.</i> 2., numerous, plentiful.	meamnadhl, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , eourage, magnanimity, pride.
lòchran, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a light lamp.	measg, or am measg, <i>comp. prep.</i> among.
long, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , a ship.	meirg, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , rust.
luaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), a beloved object.	meirleach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a thief.
luathaich, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , hasten, speed.	mhàin; a mhàin, <i>adv.</i> only.
luath, <i>a.</i> 1., swift, fleet, quick.	mi-chiatach, <i>a.</i> 1., unseemly, improper.
luingeas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , ships, navy.	mile, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> miltean), thousand.
lùth'r=lùthmlor, <i>a</i> 1., strong; able; nimble, agile.	milis, <i>a.</i> 2. (1. <i>comp.</i> milse) sweet.
ma, <i>conj.</i> , if.	mill, <i>v. tr.</i> spoil, injure; destroy.
mae, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a son.	misneachid=misceach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , courage, fortitude.
	mi-thaitneach, <i>a.</i> 1., disagreeable.
	moille, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , delay, hindrance.

mol, <i>v. tr.</i> , praise, extol ;	& s.-t. nithe), thing, affair, circumstance.
monadh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i> ), mountain, heathy plain.	nighinn, <i>n. 6. f.</i> (-an), daughter, maiden.
mòr, <i>a. 1.</i> , great, large.	nis, <i>adv.=a nis, adv.</i> , now.
Mora, <i>n. 6.</i> , Mora, <i>the name of a place.</i>	no, <i>conj.</i> or ; nor ; otherwise.
mòrachd, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , greatness, majesty.	noehd, <i>v. tr.</i> shew, disclose, reveal ; present, offer.
mòr-ghràdh, great love.	'nuair= <i>an uair, adv.</i> when.
mu, <i>prep.</i> about, around, concerning.	nuas ; a nuas, <i>adv.</i> , down, downwards.
muinntir, <i>n. 2. &amp; 4. f.</i> , people, inhabitants.	ðg, <i>a 1.</i> , young ; <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a youth, young man.
mù'm <i>prep. &amp; rel.=inu am,</i> about whom or whieh, ceneerning whom or which.	ðganach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a young man, youth.
nach, <i>rel. pron.</i> who not, &c. ( $\S 49$ ) ; <i>adv. and conj.</i> that not, not ; <i>interr. part</i>	oidhche, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , (-an), night.
nàmhaid, <i>n. 5. m.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> naimhdean), an enemy.	dige, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , youth.
nàr, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , shame, disgrace.	digealaehd, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , youth, youthfulness.
nèamh, <i>n. 1. &amp; 2. m.</i> , heaven, the skies.	ðóigh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> ) virgin, maiden.
nèamhaidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , heavenly, divine.	ðirdheire, <i>a. 2.</i> , famous, illustrious, noble, honourable.
neartxhor, <i>a. 1.</i> , strong, powerful.	Oisein, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , Ossian.
neo-thoileaeh, <i>a. 1.</i> , unwilling, disinclined.	ðl, <i>v. tr.</i> , drink ; <i>n. 1. m.</i> , drinking, drink.
neil, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , eloud ; blemish ; swoon.	ðr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , gold ; ðr-bhuidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , golden, yellow.
nì, <i>n. 6. m.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> nithean	ðran, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a song.
	osag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), blast, breeze.

pàillinn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),	reed, reed of a bag-pipe on which the fingers play,
tent, tabernacle, pavilion.	chanter ; music.
peanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),	rìbhinn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> )
punishment, penance.	mymph, beautiful female.
pill, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , turn, re-	righ, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> ( <i>plur.</i> righ-
turn, come or go baek.	rean,) king.
prìs, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> ), prie,	rioehd, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
value, worth ; esteem.	likeness, form, appear-
pronntachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , mut-	ance ; state, condition.
tering, singing, humming.	rìoghachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> (-an)
rach, <i>v. irreg. int.</i> , go, pro-	kingdom.
ceed.	rionniag, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) a
ràdh, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , a saying,	star.
word, adage.	rinn, <i>v. past ind. of dean</i>
rann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , part, portion,	(§ 71), did, made.
verse, distich; poem, song.	robh, see pages 49 & 50.
raoir ; an raoir, <i>adv.</i> , last	Ròimheach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a
night.	Roman.
raon, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i> ) field,	Ronan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , Ronan.
plain.	ruaig, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), pur-
rathad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i> ),	suit, flight, defeat ; cuir
way, road ; air rathad, on	fo ruaig, put to flight.
the way, walking abroad.	ruith, <i>v. int.</i> , run, flow.
rathail, <i>a.</i> 2., prosperous.	rùn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , ( <i>plur.</i> rùntan
rèidh, <i>a.</i> 2., plain, level ;	& rùintean), secret ; dis-
smooth, polished ; re-	position ; love, object
cneiled, safe.	beloved ; intention.
réith, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , a plain.	san—'san—anns an, in the.
reudan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),	sanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
moth.	whisper, warning ; hint,
reul, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , a star.	secret.
reult, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a star.	saoghal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> )
ri, <i>prep.</i> to, towards ; for ;	world, age, life.
in.	saoibhir, <i>a.</i> 2., rich, wealthy.
ribheid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> ),	

saoil, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , think	sgìth, <i>a. 2.</i> , wearied, fatigued;
suppose, imagine.	wearing, fatiguing.
saorsa, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , liberty, free-	sguir, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , cease,
doin.	desist, stop.
Saul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Saul, King	slan, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tau, <i>n.</i> ), storm.
of Israel.	sinnsear, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i> ),
scorr, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) as-	fathers, ancestors.
perity, fury of the weather.	slos, <i>adv.</i> down, downwards.
seachad, <i>adv.</i> by, along,	Slànuighearn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , healer,
forward.	the Saviour.
sealg, <i>n. 1 f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), hunt.	seamhuinn, <i>a. 2.</i> , slippery,
hunting, chase ; <i>v. tr.</i>	smooth.
hunt.	slabh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i> ),
sealgair, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> )	mountain, large heath.
hunter.	sliochd, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
seall, <i>v. int.</i> , look.	offspring, descendants,
sean, <i>a. 2.</i> , old, aged, ancient,	posternity.
written scann <i>ij</i> <i>placed before its noun.</i>	sluagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , people,
seas, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> , stand ;	host, multitude, army.
maintain.	smuain, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tean, <i>n.</i> ),
scimh, <i>a. 2.</i> , mild, tranquil,	thought.
plaeid, gentle.	smuainich, <i>v. int.</i> , think,
scinn, <i>v. tr. &amp; int.</i> sing,	reflect, consider.
chant ; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , singing.	smùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , dross, frag-
Seònaid, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , Janet,	ments ; dross, rubbish.
Jessie.	snathad, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
séraph, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , seraph.	needle.
sgaoil, <i>v. tr.</i> , stretch out,	snuagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ),
extend, scatter, disperse.	hue, colour, complexion ;
sgeul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), nar-	beauty.
rative, story.	socrach, <i>a. 1.</i> , easy, quiet,
sgíath, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ),	pleasant.
wing, pinion ; protection ;	sòlasach, <i>a. 1.</i> , comfortable,
shield, buckler.	pleasurable, yielding consolation.
	solus, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , light.

son, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , sake, cause ;	taic, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , prop ; strength, good, profit ; <i>air son, comp. prep.</i> for, because of, on account of.	vigour.
sonas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), prosperity ; happiness, felicity.	taifeid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), a bow-string.	
sonn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , hero.	taisg, <i>v. tr.</i> , deposit, lay up, hoard.	
speur, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), the sky, firmament.	caitneach, <i>a.</i> 1., pleasant.	
spiorad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), spirit.	tàmh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , rest ; dwelling ; ( <i>gen. tàimh</i> )	
srith, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , strife, contention, exertion.	talainh, <i>n. irreg. n.</i> , earth ; land, soil.	
stad, <i>v. tr.</i> , stop, cease to go forward ; hinder.	talmhaidh, <i>a.</i> 2., earthly, worldly.	
stiùir, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i> ) rudder, rule ; <i>v. tr.</i> , direct, steer, guide, superintend.	taobh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), side ; way, direction ; a thaobh, <i>comp. prep.</i> , with respect to, concerning ; <i>adv.</i> , aside ; <i>conj.</i> inasmuch as.	
stoirm, <i>n.</i> 1. & 2. <i>f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i> ) a storm.	tarruing, <i>v. tr.</i> , draw, pull.	
stuadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ) wave, billow ; summit of a hill ; pillar.	teangaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i> ), tongue.	
suaimhneas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), rest, quietness, enjoyment.	teich, <i>v. int.</i> , flee.	
suain, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , sleep.	teirinn, <i>v. tr.</i> , descend.	
suas, <i>adv.</i> up, upward.	thall, <i>adv.</i> , yonder, on the other side.	
suil, <i>n.</i> 3. & 5. <i>f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i> ), eye.	théid, <i>v. fut. of rach</i> , will go.	
tachair, <i>v. int.</i> , happen, come to pass, meet with.	thoir, <i>v. irreg.</i> , give.	
taghta, <i>past prtc. of</i>	thug, <i>v. past of thoir</i> .	
tagh, <i>v. tr.</i> choose elect.	tigh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , house (pronounce as if it were followed by a broad vowel.)	
	tigh-daorsa, <i>n. m.</i> , house of bondage.	
	tighearn, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-an), lord.	

tilg, <i>v. tr.</i> , cast, throw.	tric, <i>a. 2.</i> , frequent ; <i>adv.</i> , frequently, often.
till, <i>r. int.</i> , return.	troimh, <i>prep.</i> through.
timchioll, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , circuit, compass ; <i>prep. gov. gen.</i> , about, round ; <i>adv.</i> around.	trom, <i>a. 1.</i> , heavy ; grievous.
tionndaidh, <i>v. tr.</i> , turn.	truaill, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , sheath ; <i>v. tr.</i> , pollute, defile.
tîr, <i>n. 2. m. &amp; f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i> ), land, country, region.	tuar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ) colour, hue ; hardship.
tiugh, <i>a. 2.</i> , thick ; dense.	tuarasdal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), wages, reward, fee.
tlàth, <i>a. 1.</i> , mild, kind, gentle ; smooth, delicate.	tuath, <i>a. 2.</i> , north, northern.
toilichte, <i>v. past prtc.</i> of toilich, <i>v. tr.</i> please, satisfy.	tuillidh, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , more, addition ; <i>adv.</i> , more, any more.
toirm, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , noise, sound.	tuinidh, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , abode, place of residence, residence.
tòm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a round hill, a rising plot of ground.	tuit, <i>v. int.</i> , fall ; happen.
toill, <i>v. tr.</i> , deserve.	tùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , tower.
tog, <i>v. tr.</i> , lift, raise, build.	
tomhais, <i>v. tr.</i> , measure, compute.	uaighe, see page 22. (-an, <i>n.</i> )
tòrr, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), hill, lofty hill, mound.	uair, <i>n. 4. f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i> ), hour, time ; air an uair, immediately.
tràigh, <i>n. irreg. f.</i> , sea-shore, beach.	uasal, <i>a. 1.</i> (1. comp. uaisle,) noble, gentle, well-born, genteel.
tràth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), time, season.	ùine, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , time, season.
tréig, <i>v. tr.</i> , leave, quit, desert.	ùinneag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), a window.
treun, <i>a. 1.</i> , brave, valiant.	uilec, <i>a. 2.</i> , all, whole.
treubh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), tribe, family.	Uilleam, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , William.
triall, <i>v. int.</i> , go, depart, set out.	uiseag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> ), lark, sky-lark.
triath, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , lord, king, chief.	ùmhail, <i>a. 1.</i> , submissive, obedient, humble.

ùr, <i>a.</i> 1., fresh, new, vigor-	urrainn, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-ean),
ous.	author; ability; is urrainn
urramach, <i>a.</i> 1., noble, hon-	dhomh, I am able, I can.
orable, reverend.	

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### ENGLISH-GAELIC VOCABULARY.

action, <i>n.</i> , gniomh.	certain, <i>a</i> ;—sure, cinuteach,
Alexander, <i>n.</i> Alastair (page 23.)	<i>a</i> 1, dearblita
all, <i>a</i> , na h-uile.	chair, <i>n</i> , cathair, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f</i> , ( <i>plur</i> eathraichean)
alphabet, <i>n.</i> , aibideil, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i>	charitable, <i>a</i> , seirceil, <i>a</i> 2
anecdote, <i>n.</i> , sgeul.	charm, <i>n</i> , seun, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i> (-an, <i>n</i> ), talaadh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g</i> )
arm, <i>n.</i> , gáirdean, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i> )	chief, <i>a</i> , sónruichte, <i>a</i> 2
arrive, <i>v.</i> , ruig (§71).	child, <i>n</i> , leanabhl, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
become, <i>v</i> , thig do ; it becomes me, is ion dhomh.	cloth, <i>n</i> , aodach, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g</i> )
bed, <i>n</i> , leapa, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f</i> , (-ichean, <i>n</i> ) most frequently written leabaidh in nom. sing.	college, <i>n</i> , oil-thigh
believe, <i>v</i> , creid	companion, <i>n</i> , companach
bell, <i>n</i> , clag, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	costly <i>a</i> , luachmhor, <i>a</i> 1
black, <i>a</i> , dubh, <i>a</i> 1	counsellor, <i>n</i> , comhairliche, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>
blood, <i>n</i> , fuil, <i>n</i> 3 <i>f</i>	cover, <i>v</i> , comhdaich, <i>v tr</i>
blue, <i>a</i> , gorm	crooked, <i>a</i> , càm, <i>a</i> 1
boat, <i>n</i> , bàta	country, <i>a</i> , dùthcail, <i>a</i> 2
book, <i>n</i> , leabhar	cut, <i>v</i> , gearr, <i>v tr</i>
boot, <i>n</i> , bròg, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>n</i> )	dark, <i>a</i> , dorch
bring, <i>v</i> , thoir (§71)	dead; the dead, <i>n</i> , na mairbhli
bury, <i>v</i> , aimhlaic, <i>v reg tr</i>	dear; in price, doar, <i>a</i> 1: in love, gràdhlaic, <i>a</i> 1
but, <i>conj</i> , ach =however, gidheadh	death, <i>n</i> , bàs
call, <i>v</i> ;=visit, taghail, <i>v int</i>	deer, <i>n</i> , fiadh
	defect, <i>n</i> , failinn, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> (-ean)

delight, <i>v</i> ; I delight in, is' folk, <i>n</i> , munntir	
gasda leam, is toigh leam	friend, <i>n</i> , caraid
desirable, <i>a</i> ion-mhianna-	friendship, <i>n</i> , cairdeas, <i>n 1 m</i>
ichte, <i>a</i> 2	full, <i>a</i> , làn, <i>a</i> 1
discord, <i>n</i> , aimhreit, <i>n 2 f</i>	
(-an, <i>g.</i> )	generous, <i>a</i> , fialaidh, <i>a</i> 2
disturb, <i>v</i> , cuir.....troimh	gentleman, <i>n</i> , duine uasal
chéile	getting drunk, a' dol air a'
down, <i>adv</i> sìos	mhisg
duly, <i>adv</i> gu riaghailteach	go, <i>v</i> , rach
	gold, <i>n</i> , òr
early, <i>adv</i> tràth	good, <i>a</i> math
error, <i>n</i> , mearachd, <i>n 6 f</i>	grave, <i>n</i> uaigh
(-an)	
cesteem; I esteem, is mòr	hair-brush, <i>n</i> , squab-fuilt
leam	Halifax, <i>n</i> , Halifax, <i>n 6 m</i>
Evan, <i>n</i> , Eòbham	handsome, <i>a</i> , àillidh
even, <i>adv</i> , eadhon	harness, <i>n</i> , fasair, <i>n 4 m</i>
exercise, <i>n</i> cleachdadhl, <i>n 1</i>	heavy, <i>a</i> , troin
<i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i> )	hear, <i>v</i> , cluinn
exhaust, <i>v</i> , sàruich, <i>v tr</i>	heart, <i>n</i> , eridhe
extinguish, <i>v</i> , cuir.....as, <i>v comp</i>	hen, <i>n</i> , cearc, <i>n 2 f</i>
	hero, <i>n</i> , gaisgeach
face, <i>n</i> , aghaidh	hold, <i>v</i> , sìn
fair, <i>a</i> , scèimhl	home, <i>n</i> , dachaidh; at home,
faithful, <i>a</i> , dileas, <i>a</i> 1	aig tigh
fainly, <i>n</i> , teaghlach, <i>n 1 m</i> ,	honey, <i>n</i> , mil
(-ean, <i>g.</i> )	hope, <i>n</i> , dòchas
fatigue, <i>n</i> , sgòis, <i>n 6 m</i>	horn, <i>n</i> , adhare, <i>n 1 f</i>
favour, <i>n</i> , fàbhar, <i>n 1 m</i>	horse, <i>n</i> , each
fear, <i>n</i> , eagal	house, <i>n</i> , tigh
few, <i>a</i> , beagan, <i>n 1 m</i>	impossible, <i>a</i> , do-dheanta
field, <i>n</i> , blàr	importance, <i>n</i> ; of import-
fine, <i>a</i> , breagh	ance=
fire, <i>n</i> , teine (page 24)	important, cudthromach, <i>a</i> 1

ink, <i>n</i> , dubh <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	needle, <i>n</i> , snathad
inkstand, <i>n</i> , dubhadan, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	nettle, <i>n</i> , deanntag, <i>n</i> 1 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>n</i> )
James, <i>n</i> Seumas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	news, <i>n</i> , naigheachd, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i>
John, <i>n</i> , Iain, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>	nigh, <i>prep</i> , fagus; <i>adv</i> , cha
July, <i>n</i> , Iuehar <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	mhòr nach
June, <i>n</i> , † Og-mhòis, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	night, <i>n</i> , oidheche
kind, <i>a</i> , eaoimhneil, <i>a</i> 2	now and then, <i>adv</i> , andrasta
lamp, <i>n</i> , lòeliran	'us a ris
large, <i>a</i> , mòr	
learning, <i>n</i> , còlas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	o'clock, <i>n</i> , uair, uairean
leg, <i>n</i> , luirg, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i> (-an <i>g</i> )	oh! <i>interj</i> , O
letter, <i>n</i> , litir, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>g</i> )	old, <i>a</i> , sean, seann
lie, <i>v</i> , laidh, <i>v int</i>	onee, <i>adv</i> , aon uair
life, <i>n</i> , beatha, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> , (-nnan)	
living, <i>a</i> , beò, <i>a</i> 2; <i>n</i> , beò,	pants, <i>n</i> , triubhas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> ,
<i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>	(-an, <i>n</i> )
like, <i>a</i> , coltach <i>a</i> 1	paper, <i>n</i> , paipier, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i> ,
little, <i>a</i> , beag <i>a</i> 1	(-an, <i>g</i> )
lord, <i>n</i> , tighearn	parlor, <i>n</i> , proinn-lann, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> ,
love, <i>n</i> , gràdh	(-an, <i>n</i> )
Maleolm, <i>n</i> , Callum, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	poor, <i>a</i> , loehid, <i>a</i> 2
man, <i>n</i> , duine	power, <i>u</i> , cumhachd, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>
May, <i>n</i> , Cèitein, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i>	(-an)
may, <i>v</i> , faod	poverty, <i>n</i> , airc, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i>
mind, <i>n</i> , inntinn, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> , (-ean)	prinee, <i>n</i> , prionnsa, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i> ,
mouse, <i>n</i> , luch	(-an)
monotony, <i>n</i> , aon-fhuaim-	probably, <i>adv</i> , coslaech
neachd	professor, <i>n</i> , foghlumaiche,
music, <i>n</i> , eedl	<i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>
near, <i>prep</i> , fagus, fagus do	prosperous, <i>a</i> , rathail
	psalm, <i>n</i> , salm <i>n</i> 1 <i>f</i>
	ready, <i>a</i> , deiseal, <i>a</i> 1
	reasonably, <i>adv</i> , gu reusanta
	rebuke, <i>n</i> , cronaichiadhl, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>

receivc, <i>v</i> , gabh	thong, <b>n</b> , iall, <b>n</b> 2 <i>f</i> , (-an, <b>n</b> )
remembranc, <b>n</b> , cuimhnc	thorn, <b>n</b> , eluaran, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>
reply, <i>v</i> , freagair, <i>v int</i>	(-an, <b>n</b> )
resentment, <b>n</b> , mi-rùn <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>	time, <b>n</b> , uinc
(sec rùn)	tomb, <b>n</b> , uaigh
rest, <b>n</b> , fois	town, <b>n</b> , baile, <b>n</b> 6 <i>m</i> (bailt-ean)
right, <i>a</i> , ceart, <i>a</i> 2	to-day, <i>adv</i> an diugh
righteous, <i>a</i> , firinnceach	true, <i>a</i> , firinnceach
ring, <i>v</i> , buail	turn <i>v</i> tionndaidh
round, <i>a</i> , cruinn, <i>a</i> 1	
 say, <i>v</i> , abair	unhappy, <i>a</i> , mi-shona, <i>a</i> 2
scissors, <b>n</b> , bearradan <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>	undertaking, <b>n</b> , gnothuch,
(-an, <b>n</b> )	<b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>
sec, <i>v</i> , faic, seall	unsparing, <i>a</i> , nach caomhain
sick, <i>a</i> , tiinn, <i>a</i> 2	usual, <i>a</i> , àbhaiseach
silent, <i>a</i> , ciùin, <i>a</i> 2	
sleighting, <b>n</b> , slaodadh, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>	valiant, <i>a</i> , treun
small, <i>a</i> beag	very, <i>adv</i> , gle, ro
snow, <b>n</b> , sneachd, <b>n</b> 3 <i>m</i>	voice, <b>n</b> , guth
son, <b>n</b> , mac	
soul, <b>n</b> , anam	waggon, <b>n</b> , feun, <b>n</b> 3 <i>m</i>
speech <b>n</b> cainnt	walking, <b>n</b> , siubhal, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>
strong <i>a</i> làidir, <i>a</i> 1	watch, <i>v</i> , dean faire
student, <b>n</b> , sgoilear, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>	well, <i>in health</i> , slàn, <i>a</i> 1
store, <b>n</b> , bùth, <b>n</b> 3 <i>m</i>	wicked, <i>a</i> , olc
success, <b>n</b> , soirbhisas, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i>	window, <b>n</b> , uinneag
 take, <i>v</i> , gabh	William, <b>n</b> , Uilleam
talent, <b>n</b> , càil, <b>n</b> 2 <i>f</i> (-tean, <i>n</i> )	work, <b>n</b> , obair (page 26)
 tall, <i>a</i> , àrd	write, <i>v</i> , sgrìobh, <i>v tr</i>
taste, <b>n</b> , blas, <b>n</b> 1 <i>m</i> ; <i>v</i> , blais	year, <b>n</b> , bliadhna
 there, <i>adv</i> , 'an sin	young, <i>a</i> , òg
	youth, <b>n</b> , òige, òigealachd

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- a.* adjective  
*adv.* adverb  
*betw.* between  
*comp.* compound, composite  
*compar.* comparative  
*conj.* conjunction  
*contr.* contraction  
*dat.* dative  
*g. gen.* genitive  
*inf.* *infin.* infinitivo  
*int.* intransitive  
*interj.* interjection  
*irreg.* irregular  
*m.* masculine  
*n.* nominative, noun  
*pld.* placed  
*plur.* plural  
*prep.* preposition  
*prtc.* participle  
*R. reg.* regular  
*s.-t.* sometimes  
*tr.* transitive  
*v.* verb  
*Voc.* Vocabulary  
≡ equivalent to  
† marks capital letters which should be accented

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## ERRATA.

- Page 3 line 9 *for the* read its.  
" 3 line 24 *for it* read its.  
" 6 last line *for orms* read foms.  
" 14 line 13 *for snàthad* read snàth.  
" 32 line 14 *for an elarsaeh* read a' ehlarsaeh.  
" 34 lines 1 and 2 *for an elarsaeh* read a' ehlarsaeh.  
" 38 line 20 *for airde* read àirde.  
" 40 line 7 *for do* read de.  
" 42 line 6 *for tuaradal* read tuarasdal.  
" 53 line 20 *for bhata* read bhàta.  
" 67 line 3 from foot *for pàirt* read pàrtich.  
" 91 line 3 from foot *for as* read a 's.  
" 93 last line *for dàna* read dàn a.  
" 95 title *for Comail* read Chomail.

The aeeent has been omitted in several words in the "Exereise in Reading," beeause of their being printed, with some eorreetions, from the works of other editors.

NOTE.—Construe *o na* (page 92 line 1) thus : o an a, from (the) whom.







