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RUDIMENTS
OF
GAELIC GRAMMAR.

BY
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STUDENT IN DIVINITY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, ARGYLSHIRE,
AUTHOR OF THE GAELIC DICTIONARY.

'Without a considerable knowledge of Gaelic no person can make any proficiency whatever in philology.'—DR MURRAY, LATE PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, EDINBURGH.

SIXTH EDITION.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE
PREFACE TO M'ALPINE'S GAELIC DICTIONARY

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- Dedicated

TO THE VERY REVEREND

GEORGE HUSBAND BAIRD, D.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

AND

ONE OF THE MINSTERS OF EDINBURGH,

AS A

SMALL BUT SINCERE TRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE

FOR HIS ZEALOUS AND EFFICIENT EFFORTS IN PROMO-

TING THE WELFARE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,

BY

The Author.

TESTIMONIAL in favour of this Work by Mr. ALEXANDER M'FARLANE,
Corrector of the Press for the Gaelic Bible.

SIR,

GRANDTULLY, 7th August 1832.

Your Gaelic Pronouncing Dictionary being the first work of the kind that appeared, will no doubt meet with a variety of opinions; but if its merits be fully appreciated, its circulation will soon be extensive wherever that language is even a little understood. Your attention to one mode of orthography must greatly enhance its value, while its cheapness and superiority of Typography, entitle you to the esteem of every brother Celt, by placing within his reach what is fully competent to give him a thorough knowledge of his native Language.

I am, Sir,

Yours, with every wish of merited success,

ALEX. M'FARLANE.

TO MR. N. M'ALPINE

P R E F A C E

BY THE

COMPILER OF PART SECOND

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IN presenting to the Public the Second or English-Gaelic Part of this Dictionary, I deem it requisite to say something regarding my labours ; more especially, as the First or Gaelic-English Part was written by a different hand.

The Compiler of the First Part very judiciously availed himself of the labours of his predecessors. His work is more copious ; his definitions more appropriate, many useful examples of idiom and practical phrases being given ; and his orthography, in general, much more correct than those who have preceded him : notwithstanding his additions and emendations, there are still omissions,\* and various provincialisms. Of the latter, the following instances may be given :—"Coca" for *cò-aca* ; "driom" for *druim*, back ; "thala" for *falbh* ; "faid" for *faidh* ; "gaoith" for *gaoth* ; "maidinn" for *maduinn* ; and "urra" for the *prep. pro.* "oirre," on or upon her, &c. &c. ; and he has besides made use of other provincialisms peculiar to the Western Isles and some districts of Argyleshire ; but as these are generally understood, it would be superfluous to refer to them here. These he defends, giving them a preference over words of more general acceptance, a proceeding by no means to be justified in a work of this kind, and to be accounted for, only, from his partiality to words peculiar to the circumscribed locality of which he is a native—the Island of Islay.

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\* On collating the First Part with other Gaelic-English Dictionaries, the words found to have been omitted, are inserted in the Second Part, and will be found opposite to the corresponding English words, thus rendering the present Work the most copious of its kind yet published.

In giving the genders of nouns, the accuracy of the Compiler of the First Part exceeds that of his predecessors ; indeed, great credit is due to him in that department ; yet he differs from them in some instances in which I consider him erroneous, as not being in accordance with the general practice of Gaelic writers, and speakers of acknowledged celebrity. Those deviations, however, are but few, and are here specified for the satisfaction of the Gaelic student and philologist, being the only objectionable ones which could be detected after a careful and repeated perusal of the work :—" Fàsach,"\* wilderness, desert ; " ubh-all," an apple ; " ugh," or " ubh," an egg. These nouns he has marked as *feminine* instead of *masculine*, which is their proper gender.

In giving the definition and translation of several English words, I have frequently been under the necessity of using Gaelic vocables, wanting in the First Part ; several of the definitions given do not occur in any other vocabulary of the language known to me. It was less with the view to originality than to arrive at perspicuity that I adopted those comparatively new terms. Having had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the various dialects of the language as used in Scotland, I have been careful, even to fastidiousness, in avoiding provincialisms, and using only words which may be readily understood by the general reader. It is notorious that some words are used and understood in one part of the country in an entirely different sense from what they are in another ; these I may term words of double meaning ; and so opposite are some of them, that a word of ordinary import in one district, is highly indecent in another ; such words, therefore, as convey different significations to different individuals, I have excluded, and substituted in their place others of a more classical character, and whose meaning admits of no doubt.

In former productions of this nature (English-Gaelic Dictionaries), the compilers have omitted several hundreds of naturalized words now in daily use, whether from being at a loss for the correlative terms in Gaelic, or with a view to condensation, I venture not to hazard an opinion. On the other hand, they have given definitions of superfluous and poetical compounds

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\* *Fàsach* seems to be a noun of disputed gender. It is *feminine* in Perthshire, Sutherlandshire, and in the eastern districts of Inverness and Ross-shires ; but the best poets render it *masculine*, with the exception of Dr J. Smith and William Ross, both of whom have used it indiscriminately to suit their rhymes.

which might with propriety be dispensed with, without affecting the copiousness of either language. Such words as I allude to have been excluded from all modern Dictionaries of the English language.

In regard to the present system of Gaelic orthography, much has been said both for and against it, some wishing to improve the system, while others maintained that it should remain as it is. By the advocates for its improvement, eight essays were contributed to a Philological Society in Glasgow about the year 1830, of which four are distinguished for ability and research. Those are the productions of some of the best Gaelic scholars which the present age has produced,\* and, though they differ in design and sentiment, I have derived no small advantage from their perusal, as materials for useful investigation in connection with the present subject. My study in this department has led me to deviate but slightly from the received system. I have done so, not without hesitation, but with a degree of caution, and with such competent advice, as justifies the belief that the variations introduced will receive the stamp of universal approbation. I give the following as examples where verbal terminations are dispensed with, and the words left in their radical purity :—"Balla," a wall, for *balladh* ; "eala," a swan, for *ealadh* ; "cala," a haven, for *ealadh* ; "coire," a kettle, cauldron, or dell, for *coireadh* ; "daorsa," bondage, for *daorsadh* ; "earbsa," trust, for *earbsadh* ; "ola," oil, for *oladh*, &c. Rules have their exceptions. There is another class of nouns ending in *dh* not quiescent, as "éideadh," apparel, armour ; "déideadh," toothache ; "reodhadh," frost, &c. ; and in some parts of the country these words are unintelligible when expressed or written *déide*, *éide*, *reodhe*, as they are frequently met with in some books. Great care has been taken in giving those nouns in accordance with the orthoepy universally adopted.

There is an old rule, well known to Gaelic writers, that "in polysyllables, the last vowel of one syllable, and the first vowel of the subsequent syllable, must be both of the same quality." This rule (shortly expressed, *leathann ri leathann, a's caol ri caol*, i. e. broad to broad, and small to small) has left the orthography of the language "arbitrary and unsettled," as "criosdaidh," or "criosduidh," "fianais," or "fianuis;" the corre-

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\* The late Dr Ross of Lochbroom ; the late Mr James M'Intyre, school-master, Glasgow ; Mr James Munro, Fort-William, author of the excellent Gaelic Grammar ; and Alexander Munro, Esq., Glasgow.

spondents *a* and *u*, in these words, convey no sound or primitive import. In order to write the same word with consistency, I have always adopted *a* as the corresponding broad vowel of the second syllable, and *o* for the intruding broad vowel of the first, as “*rìoghachd*,” “*mìothlachd*,” &c. ; but when the first broad vowel of the subsequent syllable is a primitive, as the *u* in *seachduin*, *seachd* and *ùin*, it is erroneous to write “*seachdain*,” as is sometimes done ; and, for the same reason, it is fully as absurd to write the word “*Slànaighear*,” a compound of “*slànaich*” and “*fear*,” *Slànuighear*, from the Irish *Slànuigheor* ; for in Scotland the verb *slànaich*, from which the first part of the noun is derived, is never written “*slànuich*” except in the Bible, where many words set down in the Irish style are still to be met with, to the annoyance of intelligent readers and prejudice of the Scottish Gaelic. Mr M’Alpine in this work has the merit of being the first to present a Dictionary divested of antiquated Irishisms.

For the sake of perspicuity, and other reasons, I have restored to their original form several words recently introduced into the language, such as “*amhuinn*,” for *abhuinn*, a river ; and “*leòmhann*,” for *lèdghann*, a lion,—the new spelling of these having a tendency to produce ambiguity. Thus, “*amhuinn*,” for *abhuinn*, a river, is confounded with “*àmhuinn*,” an oven or furnace ; and “*leòmhann*,” for *lèdghann*, a lion, with the name of one of the smallest insects—a moth, by writing it “*leòmhann*.” I have also given the *past part.* of the verbs “*ta*” or “*te*,” as the euphony requires it, without regard to the rule of correspondents.

Thus far I have attempted to simplify and fix the Orthography of the Gaelic Language, without deviating from the present system. Aware, however, that any suggestion which I, or any other living could offer, might be construed to convey offence to some who claim for themselves perfection in this department, I may here state, that I am not the inventor of the system of orthography which I have adopted and recommend. It was used by some of the earliest writers in the language. My aim is not “to innovate,” for to do so “is not to reform ;” but rather to point out that which appears to me to be the best of the various forms of orthography now in use.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

EDINBURGH, *January* 1847.



## KEY

**A** has six sounds in the Key.—

ā long, like *a* in fame, came, tame.

â, â, â<sup>2</sup>, is the short sound of the last, as *a* in fate, rate, gate, final.

â is the sound of *a* in far, fâr, star, stâr.

ã is the short soft sound of the last; as, in farm, fârm.

a is the short and shut sound of *a*, as in can.

â is the nasal sound. The only sounds that approach this, in English, is *a* in palm, calm, psalm. It occurs uniformly before *m*, *mh*, and *n*—sometimes before *th*; as, in màthair, *mother*; ath, *a ford*; nathair, *a serpent*; math, *good*, and its derivatives; athar, *sky*, *firma-ment*;—in some words *n* is introduced for *r* in order to give it the nasal sound; as in cànrán, mànrán, mànrach, màrr-an, kàrr-an, màrr-ach; also mànr, màrr, *to obstruct*;—*ai* placed before *mh*, &c. has the same sound, or one nearly allied to *ai* in sprain, strain, brains, as the Scotch pronounce these words:—marked in the key sprèn, strèn, brèns.

á is the short nasal sound; é before *n*, &c. the short one of *ai* or *ái*.

â in participles—thus, tyâ sounds like short *u* or *aö* shorter a little, chyaö.

ão has nothing like it in English; a pretty correct idea may be formed of it by pronouncing the *u*, in the surname Burns, long; also *u* in gun, without touching the -*rns* in the first instance, and the -*n* in the latter. Bão—gão—the French *eu* is somewhat like it.

aö is the short sound of the last.

**E** has two sounds, long and short.

ē long, like *ee* in teem, seem; feed, hired *e*, ê, ê<sup>2</sup>, is the short of the above.

è long, as *e* in there, pronounced long thēr—the *η* of the Greeks, as the Scotch and Foreigners pronounce it. is the short sound of the last.

Before *v*, representing *mh* and *n*, it has a nasal sound—see a nasal changed into *ai*—also representing *ea* or *eu*; as Neumh or Nèamh, nèv, *Heaven*, neamh, nèv, *venom*.

has one sound long and short; as, *y* in my, thy; mī, thī, short; as *i* in sight, might, sit, mīt.

**O** has four sounds, long and short.

ō, as *o* in more, mōr, tone, tōn, pole, pōl.

ô, ô, ô<sup>2</sup>, short sound of the above.

ô sounds like *o* in lord, lōrd, cord, kōrd.

ö is the short of the last; *o* shorter.

ò is the long nasal sound, occurring uniformly before *mh*, and sometimes before *n*; in many instances the nasal sound of *o* occurs otherwise placed; as, in mòd, *a court of justice*, being a contraction of momhad; also mò, contraction of momha, *greater*; also moit, *fastidiousness*; mothar, *a horrifying voice*; glothar, *gag*; mògharr bland. The true orthography is momhar, glomhar, &c.

ó is the short nasal sound of *o*. Even before *n*, *o* sounds like *o* in pole, sole, &c. sometimes; as, tonn, tō<sup>2</sup>nn, *a wave*; *n* is introduced sometimes to give the nasal sounds merely; thus ònrachd, sonraich, òrr-achg, sòrr-èch; the same as ànrath, àrr-ah in a nasal.

**U** has a great number of sounds.

ū sounds as *u* in pure, cure, tune.

ú, ü, is the short sound of the last.

û sounds as *oo* in moor, cool, tool.

ũ is the short sound of the last.

ú is the same as the French *u* nearly.

ú is the French short sound.

u the same as the *u* in under, or un- a prefix.

**X** is a contraction to save room, and represents the primitive sound *aö-gh'*, being a kind of a syllable and a half. See -*gh'*. -*Gh'*, an idea of this original sound. It is a kind of an ineffectual effort to disjoint your jaws without touching the palate or teeth with your tongue, and at the same time making a strong respiration. It is nearly akin to the Greek *χ*. It is not possible; without oral instruction, to convey an adequate idea of -*gh'*.

*v*<sup>2</sup>, this representing *mh*, shews that the *v* is only slightly sounded, the object of *mh* being chiefly to give the nasal twang to the preceding vowel.

*ll*<sup>2</sup>, *lly'*, shews that the *ll* is liquified, as in filial, fè-lyal; for *ll* and *nn* initial, see *l* and *n* in the Grammar.

*id*, *de*.—This is represented by *ēj*. It is said that it does not express the true sound. If not, Walker, and Fulton and Knight, must be wrong in pronouncing age, *āj*;

tedious, tēj-us, and tē-jus, tē-dyus. This sound, when not final, is often exhibited thus, deug, dyāg.

ēn, ēnn, is often not marked at all, the last *n* being always liquified, ēnny'; sometimes marked ēn', ēny', and nn' and nny'.

ty'.—This sound is found in Christianity, Kris-tyē-, or chē-an-ē-tē. The *t* is thus liquified often by putting *j* before it, thus, sagairt, sag-arjt, *a p iest*; and sometimes by marking it *t'*.

ēu shews also the short sound of *a*, as in beag, bëug; *ea* is the short form of *eu*, which is always long; *eu*, *ea*, *ei*, are styled always diphthongs: With the exception of the very peculiar sound *ao*, I do not think there is such in the language, *eu* long, and its short sounds *ea* and *ei*, having both the vowels sounded.

Thus, feum, fā-um, the *um* being pronounced so quick, that they almost form one syllable. They form a syllable and a half, as is seen in *ui* and *oi* in *buil*, *toil*, *bū'l*, *tō'l*, *i. e.* *bū-ul*, *tō-ul*, being two syllables thrown almost into one.

The orthography of the Gaelic, shews more acuteness and ingenuity in its structure, than any other language the author knows any thing of. It is said, that *mh* and *bn* should give way to *v*;—no such thing!! *Bh* represents the simple form of *v*, and *mh* of *v*, following the nasal sound; and, besides, *bh* is only an occasional or accidental form: thus, *bò*, *a cow*; *a bho*, *uv-vhō*, *the cow*.



## ABBREVIATIONS IN THIS WORK.

*A.* after *v.* thus, *v. a.*, verb active.

*a.* *adj.* adjective.

*Adv.* adverb.

*Arab.* Arabic.

*Ar.* *Arg.* peculiar to Argyleshire.

*Armst. Arm.* Dr. Armstrong's excellent Gaelic Dictionary.

*Art. m.* article masculine; *art. f.* article feminine, or *a. m.* and *a. f.* or *art. fem.*

*a. as. f.* aspirated form or *a. f.*

*Belg.* for Belgic Language.

*B.* for Bible, also *Bi.*—*B. B.* Bedel's Bible.

*Brit.* British.

*Buch.* Buchanan's Hymns.

*Campbell or Campb.* Campbell's Poems.

*Comp.* comparative degree.

*Chald.* Chaldee.

*Coll.* collective noun.

*Cond.* St. Columbus's Conundrums.

*Contr.* contracted or contraction.

*Corr. corrup.* corrupted or corruption of.

*D. Dan.* Danish Language.

*D. Buch. D. B.* Dugald Buchanan.

*Deg.* degrees of comparison.

*Def. def. v.* defective verb.

*Dem. pro. pron.* demonstrative pronoun.

*D. M'L. Dr. M'Leod's* Glossary and Dict.

*Fut.* for future tense.

*F. Fr.* French.

*G. M.S.* Gaelic Manuscript.

*Gen.* genitive.

*Gill.* Gillies's Gaelic Poems.

*G. P. or Prov.* Gaelic Proverbs.

*Gr.* Greek; *Gt.* Grant's Poems.

*Har.* for Harris.

*Heb. Hebr.* Hebrew.

*H. S. High. Sc.* Highland Society's Dictionary.

*I. i. e. id est.* that is.

*ib.* the same.

*Imp.* Impersonal.

*Inten.* Intensative.

*Inter. or Int.* interjection.

*Interr.* interrogative.

*Ir.* for pure Irish.—*Irish* for *Irish Dialect*.

*Isd.* Islands.

*Is.* Island of Islay, Argyleshire.

*Ist.* Icelandic.

*It.* Italian.

*K. Ki. Kk.* Rev. Mr. Kirk.

*K. M.* Kenneth Mackenzie.

*Lat. L.* Latin.

*Leg.* Popular Legends.

*Lw. Lew.* Isle of Lewis.

*Lit.* literally.

*Lld. Llyyd.* author of a huge manuscript.

*Loch. Lochab.* for Lochaber.

*M.* for Island of Mull.

*m.* masculine ender.

*Md.* Alexander Macdonald the Poet; also *Macd. Macdon.*

*Macaul. Macaulay's* History of St. Kilda.

*Macf. Macfar.* The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane's New Testament, Psalms, or Gaelic Vocabulary.

*M'D. Macdougall's* Poems, also *Macd.*

*Mland.* mainland of Argyle; also *Mld.*

*Mt. Macint.* Mackintyre's Songs.

*Mart.* Martin's Description of the Highlands.

*Mas.* masculine gender.

*MacC. MacCruiminn,* a poet.

*M'G. MacG.* MacGregor's Poems.

*Ml. M'L.* Mr. Maclauchlan's translation of Homer, the best Gaelic translation in existence.

*Mn.* Martin's Highlands.

*MS. MSS.* manuscript, manuscripts.

*Mur.* Dr. Murray, late Professor of Oriental Languages, Edinburgh.

*N. North,* North Highlands; also *N. H.*

*n. f.* noun feminine.

*n. m.* noun masculine.

*nom.* for nominative case.

*Obs.* obsolete.

*Oss.* Ossian's Poems.

*P.* page; also past tense; participle

*P. E. part. expl.* particle expletive.

*pt. part.* for participle.

*Past.* past tense.

*Pers.* Persic.

*Perf. part.* perfect participle.

*Psh. Perthsh.* Perthshire; also *P. S.*

*Per. pro. pron.* personal pronoun.

*Pl.* plural number.

*Préf.* prefix.

*Pre. prep. pro.* preposition and pronoun.

*Pr. Prov.* Gaelic Proverbs; also *G. P.*

*Ps.* Psalms of David.

*Provin.* Provincial word.

*R. D. Robb Donn.*

*R. M'D., R. D.,* Ranald Macdonald.

*S. Rev. Dr. Smith.*

*R. R. S. Rev. Dr. Ross's* Psalms.

*Sc. Scot.* Scotch, Scottish.

*Sh. Shaw,* Rev. Dr. Shaw's Vocabulary.

|                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sg.</i> popular Songs.                            | <i>T. Tl. Turn.</i> Peter Turner's compilation.    |
| <i>Sg. sing.</i> singular number.                    | <i>V. v.</i> verb active; <i>n. v.</i> neuter verb |
| <i>Sk.</i> Skye.                                     | <i>v. n.</i> verb active and neuter.               |
| <i>Sm.</i> Rev. Dr. Smith.                           | <i>Val.</i> Vallancey.                             |
| <i>Sp. Span.</i> Spanish.                            | <i>v. irreg.</i> verb irregular.                   |
| <i>St. Stew.</i> Stewart's Songs; also St. Kilda.    | <i>Voc.</i> Vocabulary.                            |
| <i>Su. Suths.</i> Sutherlandshire; also Suthl.       | <i>W. and W. H.</i> West Highlands.                |
| <i>Syr.</i> Syriac.                                  | <i>Wl. Wel.</i> for Welsh.                         |
| <i>Trad.</i> Tradition.                              | <i>West, West H.,</i> West Highlands.              |
| <i>Tl. Teut.</i> Teutonic, or Old German, or Gaelic. |                                                    |

# RUDIMENTS OF GAELIC GRAMMAR.

**PART I. OF ORTHOGRAPHY.** The Gaelic Alphabet has eighteen letters, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u; of which five are vowels, a, e, i, o, u; the rest consonants.

**OF VOWELS.** *A* represents three different sounds; 1. a as in bar, as *càs*, predicament; short, as a in cat. The third sound is rather a peculiar one, being the short sound of ao (which see explained in the Key), and is generally before dh and gh, as stadh, agh, a *swathe of grass*, a *heifer*,—in the articles and plural of nouns a sounds like u shut; as, an duine, un dùen'-aò, the man.

*E* has three different sounds; 1st, è like the Greek  $\epsilon$ , as pronounced in Scotland and on the Continent, or e long in *where*, whèr; 2d, sounds like ā in fame, as, *rè an latha*, during the day; 3d, e final has the sound of a (aò) in agh, a heifer, beannaichte, byann-èch-tyaò, *blessed*.

*I* sounds like ee in English when marked thus, ì, as sith, *sheeh*, peace; sinn, stretch, rìgh, rreeh, king; short, as ee in feet, bith, being, existence.

*O* has three different sounds both short and long; as o in lord, òl, drinking, gòrach, *foolish*; 2d, like o in fold; as, còs, a sponge, kòs—short when not marked; as, borb, *turbulent*; god, *toss the head*; 3d, lom, llòm, bare, like o in mote, a *particle of dust*. Before mh, and sometimes m and n, it has a nasal sound to which there is no similar sound in English. See the Key. o sounds aò or u shut in do, thy, mo, my,—(do, mo, should be du, mu).

*U* has four sounds long and short; long, as oo in moon; as, ùr, fresh, new; short, as, ugh, an egg, like oo in fool or u in bush. In gu, and rud, and euthach, its shut sound, has, gaò, raòd, caò-huch. See Key.

**DIPHTHONGS.** There are thirteen of these, ai, ae, ao; ea, ei, eu; ia, io, iu; oi; ua, ui; of which, ao, eu, ia, ua, are always long;—ao, eu, are styled by our GRAMMARIANS, improper diphthongs, because, properly speaking, there are no diphthongs but themselves in the Gaelic, ia, &c. being

double sounds, (èà);—ae, never occurs but in Gael, a Highlander.

*Ai* sounds like i in *like*; or ãë. *Ai* sounds often aòë; as, gairm, a *call*, tairbh, *bulls*, mairbh, *the dead*, airn, *arms*, gairbhe, *grosser*. The a in these and many other instances represents the short sound of ao, which is always long, as in *faobhar*, edge of a tool. It is, however, very often in this shape, very stupidly changed into o; as, clann, *cloinne*, faighidinn, *foighidinn*. By the bye, it is not using *us* in Argyle politely, to write this word foighidinn, seeing it is impossible to pronounce it fìjj-èj-èny<sup>2</sup>, whereas others may, quite consistently, pronounce faighdinn, faò-èj-èuy<sup>2</sup>.

*Ea* like é; as, fear, fér or fé-ur (short), sometimes sounds ya; as, ccalg, kyalag, *deceit*.

*Ei* is the short sound of eu generally, but sometimes sounds both vowels; as, fèidh, fàey, deer; 2d, like ā; as, rèidh, rā, *plain*, *level*; but if spelt as it should be, reudh, there would be no occasion for making e thus, è.

*Eo* sounds yò; as ceò, *Kyaw*, *mist*.

*Ia* sounds èä; as fiar, (fèär,) oblique; but in cia, what? and iad, ia, is pronounced ā and è, kā, èd,—properly cè, eud.

*Io* generally sounds èu, the u being for the most part shut, as in under; as sior shè-ur or shè'r, ever; sometimes the io sounds like èu or ù of the French, as iongantas, èaöng-ant-as, *Wonder*. In some places the o is uniformly mispronounced ù,—hence such absurdities as grùthach for griobhach, grèv-ach, *the measles*.

*Iu* sounds ù or èü; as fiù, fù, or fèü; sometimes yù, as diùlt, dyùlt, *refuse*.

*Oi* is very apt to be mispronounced also,—hence, buin for boin, touch; uidhehe for oidhehe, *night*,—for the most part is mispronounced ù; as much for moch, early; fulbh for folbh, *go*; mult for molt, *a wedding*; uircean for oircean (or Toircean), *a pigling*; oi for the most part sounds both its vowels; thus, doigh, dōèy', *method*; sometimes it is used for ai; as goir for gair, gaòr', *crow* as a cock; coinneal for cainneal,

a candle; sometimes the long sound of ai is improperly used for this; as maothais for maglais, mað-ash, procrastination or loitering in the fields; from magh, *a plain*.

Ua sounds both letters; as fuar, fűär, cold; before gh, th, dh, the a sometimes sounds aö; as sluagh, slűaogh, *a multitude*.

Ao,—see ao in the Key.

Eu sounds both its letters properly, though said to be but one sound, like ā in same,—see Key;—many words are spelt with eu in place of ia; thus ceud, a hundred, should be ciad, kěäd, being the universal pronunciation:—also eudna for ciadhna; also eu is mispronounced in many places ěä: as eun, ěän, in place of ě'n, a bird; seum, shēm, a petition, shěām; it has three sounds as at present retained in use,—thus, 1st, feum, fā-m or fā-um, need, use. 2d, beul, breug, feur, bě'll, brě'gg, fě'r, *mouth, a lie*; in these three words and others, e sounds like the Greek *u*, and u as in *ugly*, but pronounced quick.

TRIPTHONGS are five; aoi, eoi, iai, vai, iui. They are pronounced often differently from the diphthongs from which they are derived;—thus, eaidh, kűey', *to lament*; naoidh, nűey', *nine*, and not kaűey, naűey'; they are all long,—occurring always in mouosyllables and the first of polysyllables.

CONSONANTS are twelve in number; b, c, d, f, g, m, n, p, r, s, t, and h which is rather an aspiration; they have been classified thus,

Labials, b, f, m, p.

Palatals, c, g.

Dentals, d, t, s.

Linguals, l, n, r.

Of these b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, are mutable or liable to be aspirated, in which state their simple or primary sound is either changed or lost; thus, staid, dh' fhan, pronounced stajj, ghan; bha, vvhá, was, thuit, hűejt, fell, &c.

LABIALS. B has a simple sound somewhat harder than b or p in English; es buain, shear; boin, touch; bh sounds like v; bhuain, bhoin, *did shear, did touch*,—at the end of words, it is very wickedly murdered, in some places u; as searbh, sheru, in place of shervv, as properly pronounced in the Islands. In the middle of words it is often silent; as soivbheas, sűer-as, wind, success, easiness; doirbheas, dűer-as, *difficulty of accomplishment*.

F sounds as f in English; fh is silent except in fhuair, fhéin, hűäer, häen, *found, self*.

M the same as in English,—mh sounds v, never u, bh and mh initial, have a double sound; thus, a' bho, uv-vhó, his cow;

a bhalaieh, uv-vhal-ěch, *ye fellow, ye boor*; mh' serves very often only to give a nasal sound to a o or o; not so in rāmh, tāmh, rāv, tāv, an oar, rest; it is silent always in the prefix comh, but giving the nasal sound; also in dhomh, ghó, &c.

P sounds as in English, but f when aspirated—pháidh, fűey', *did pay*.

PALATALS. C sounds like English K when initial; as ceann, kyaun, a head; final sounds chg often; as, mac, machg, *a son*; tac, tächg, ehoke; ch sounds like *z* Greek, or gh Irish, or ch in the surname Strachan, as the Scotch pronounce it.

G sounds as in English—for gh, see the Key.

DENTALS. D is more dental than the d in English; it is more a-kin to the Italian and French *d*; d preceded or followed by i sounds j or ch as in child; as, bhòid, vhòj, or vhòch, of Bute;—sounds g in the syllable achd, achg, dh initial sounds often like y, and sometimes like gh. See Key.

T sounds like the French or Italian *t* or *tt* initial; as, tamh, ttāv or uttāv almost; followed by i or e, it sounds like ch in child or ti in Christianity; as, teinn, tyäenn or chäenn', *a strait, predicament*; it is silent before h—thus, thoir, thalla, hòer, hăl-ä, *give, come along*;—th final sounds generally h; as, slth, shēh *peace, fairy-like*.

S preceded or followed by i or e sounds sh; sean, shen, *old*; slon, shē'n, the blast; except is, uss, am, and; followed by d, t, l or n, it sounds nearly sh, or rather shj; as, stiùir, sjùir or ushtyuér, *steer, direct* snlomh, shnēv, *spin, snanùh, usnāv, swim* sh initial sounds h; seòl, *sail*, sheòl hyòll *did sail*.

LINGUALS. L has often a double sound, quite unlike any thing in English. The first l has this sound particularly; thus, lamh, *a hand*, sounds somewhat like llāv or ullāv. This sound is very evident in the masculine genitive; thus, a litir, his letter, pronounced, ull-lě-tyēr—again, a litir, her letter, pronounced, aö-lyēt-tyēr. It has the double sound followed by itself or a, o, u; as, fallan, *heathly*; lan, *full*;—ll either before or after e or i sounds as l in the English adjective filial, fě-lyal, or the Italian gl, or the French ll after ai, or gl in seaglio. Ll following a, o, or u, has a sound somewhat like ull, in ultimate, if you make the pronunciation dental instead of palatal.

2d, N sounds like the first n in opinion, ò-pěny<sup>2</sup>nyun, or òp-ěny<sup>2</sup>un, when preceded or followed by i or e; as, nigh, nyēh, *wash*; linn, llyēniy', *a generation*; binn, bběnniy', *melodious*. The e preceding a, ever gives this sound to the n; thus

*Alpean, Binnean, Cuilean, Ailp-ány',* 'nny'-ány', Kū'l-ány', Alpine, a pinnacle, a whelp. Even in the genitive, the nasal sound of the a is retained though the very a is thrown out.—*Ailpein, Binnein, A'lp-ään',* bēnn-ään', owing to the very absurd adherence, in every instance to the rule, *coal, ri caol, &c.* ;—there is no rule without exception, and why not write these and similar nouns, *Ailpáin, Cuiláin, Binneáin.* 2*d*, n has a double initial sound, to which there is no similar sound in English; *nuadh, unnüä* or *unüägh*. This occurs in verbs in the imperative or masculine adjectives, the n being followed by a, o, or u. 3*d*, n sounds r when followed by m or c, the object being to give the nasal sound to the vowel characteristic; *enaimh, kráév* or *kréiv*, a bone; *mnà, mrra*, of a woman; *mánran mair-an, dandering*,—lastly, when the next word begins with e or g, *an* and *van*, the article sounds ung and nung; as *nan con*, of the dogs, *nung kon*; *an comh-naidh, ung kòn-nnè, habitually.*

R. 1*st*, sounds like r in English; 2*d*, preceded or followed by i, it has the French sound similarly placed; *eòir, kòry'*, worthy, &c. Like the French, it has an initial double sound; thus, A righ, ur-rèh, O king!

H is rather a singular letter; it is used either expressed or understood, in almost every syllable of the Gaelic, and yet has no place in a genuine Celt's alphabet.

II. PARTS OF SPEECH. There are nine parts of speech; article, adjective, noun, pronoun, verb, *declinable*; 2*d*, adverb, preposition, interjection, and conjunction, *indeclinable*. 1*st*, The article is declined by gender, number, and case; and hence the reason, that this trifling thing has hitherto almost defied us, the Lexicographers, to define in our Dictionaries, otherwise than by styling it every thing that it is NOT.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

Mas.

Fem.

Mas. and Fem.

Nom. An, am

an a'

na

Gen. An, a'

na,

nan, nam

Dat. An, a'

an a'

na

N. B. See An, am, a', articles in the Dictionary.

GENDERS are two, masculine and feminine: 1*st*, nouns signifying *males*, the *young* of animals, as *laogh, calf*, whether males or females, nouns having o in the last syllable; as *ceò, mist, soc, share*, are *masculine*; also, diminutives in *an*, abstracts in *as*, derivatives in *iche, air, &c.* and native trees, are *masculine*; as, *camán, club* or *bandy, ceartas, justice, maraiche, a seaman, dorsair, a door-keeper, an daraich, the oak-tree*, are *masculine*; likewise, nouns having a, e, or u, for their characteristic, for the

most part, are *masculine*; as, *beachd, idea, judgment, búchd, bulk, roc, a sunk rock, &c.*

FEMININES. Names signifying *females*, as *màthair, a mother*; names of *countries*, as, an *Fhraing, an Dùisde, France, Holland, Eirinn, Ireland*; names of *musical instruments*, as, *òirinn-birinn, piano-forte, cruit, a harp, plob, bagpipes*, nouns ending in *aid*; as, *neasgaid, staid, a boil, a slate*; also derivatives in *achd*; as, *fairinteachd, righteousness, derivatives in ag*; as, *nioghnag, a lass*, and abstracts in *e*, as *doille gile, blindness, whiteness*, from *dall, blind*, and *geal, white*, are *feminine*; also nouns sometimes adjectives in *ach* are *feminine*; as, *gruagach, a damsel, an spàgach, the splay-footed lady, a' mhùrlach, the woman with the ugly head of hair, &c.*

OBSERVATIONS. *Oganach, a young man, òlach, a curious fellow*, and many others ending in *ach* are *masculine*; also names of diseases ending in *ach* are *feminine*; as, *a' bhùidheach, the jaundice, a' ghriobhach, the measles*; also, an *triogh, a' bhreac, the hooping-cough, the small-pox*, are *feminine*. Many nouns of one syllable in *au*, as, *cuach, bruach, tuadh, a drinking cup, a bank, a hatchet*, are *feminine*.

Lastly, Some nouns are *masculine* in the nominative, and *feminine* in the genitive; as, *Cruinne, the globe of the earth, talamh, land, the earth*; *gu crèh na talmh-ainn, to the extremity of the earth*; *aghaidh, na cruinne, the face of the globe*; an *talamh, the earth, the globe, masculine. Boirionnach, a female, bàta, a boat, and mart, a cow*—set all rules at defiance.

DECLENSIONS AND NUMBERS. Though Gaelic Grammar naturally divides itself into six declensions, having that number of various modes of forming the genitive, yet grammarians have restricted themselves to *two* declensions. 1*st*, Nouns having their characteristic vowels, *a, o, u*, forming the first; 2*d*, Nouns whose last vowels are *e* or *i*, the second; which arrangement we, in the mean time, pretty nearly follow, meaning at some future period, to make a distinct *Treatise on Gaelic Grammar*. Nothing, indeed, can be more ludicrous than to see, even the ACUTE and LEARNED DR. ARMSTRONG gravely stating, that the verb has three *Tenses*, *PRESENT, past, and future*, though he, in common with his PREDECESSORS, has forgotten to give an instance of a *PRESENT TENSE*, for the COGENT REASON, that there is no SUCH THING in the language. Quite of piece with this, is the FIRST and second DECLENSION, and the VERB governing the nominat. in place of the accusative.

1*st* DECLENSION, ACCORDING TO THE RE-



**TEIVED MODE.** 1st, General Rule. Nouns of the first declension, form the *genitive* by inserting *i* before the last letter; as, *padhadh*, thirst, *a' phadhadh*, of the thirst; but feminines of one syllable add a final *e* commonly; as, *slat*, a rod, *cluas*, an ear, *làmh*, hand, *slàite*, *cluaise*, *laimhe*, of a rod, of an ear, of a hand.

2d RULE. Nouns ending in *a*, *o*, *u*, *e*, *achd*, *eachd*, *iochd*, have their *genitive* alike, i. e. are *indeclinable* in the sing.; as, *trà*, a time, meal of meat; *crò*, a pen, a fold; *clù*, fame, character; *duine*, a man, *beann-achd*, blessing; *beachd*, opinion, *iochd*, mercy.—*bo*, *cu*, &c. are irregular, and are, with all other anomalies, to be found nom. and gen. in their respective places in the Dictionary.

3d RULE. Nouns of one syllable ending in *dh*, *gh*, *th*, *um*, *rr*, take a final in the gen.; as, *stadh*, *bladh*, stays, swathe of grass, substance, *stadha*, *bladha*; *rath*, prosperity, *ratha*, *cath*, fight, *catha*; *ceum*, step, *ceuma*; *geum*, low, *geuma*; *barr*, *barra*, crop.

4th RULE. Nouns of one syllable in *ul*, *ur*, *us*, and *eun*, change *u* into *oi*; as, *beul*, *beoil*, mouth; *feur*, *feoir*, grass; *leas*, torch, *leois*; *deur*, *deoir*, tears; *meur*, *meoir*, fingers; *eun*, *eoir*, birds; *geadh*, a goose, has *geoidh*, geese, *neul*, cloud, *wink*, *neoil*; *sgeul*, news, tale, *sgeoil*; also *leud*, breadth, *leoid*.

5th RULE. Words of one syllable in *ia*, change *ia* into *èi*; as, *iasg*, *èisg*, fish; *dias*, *dèis*, an ear of corn; *ciall*, sense, *cèill*; *ciabh*, the chest, *pannier*, *clèibh*, *cliath*, *clèith*, or *clèidh*, a shoal of fish, a harrow, a hurdle; *fiadh*, *feidh*, a deer, *grian*, *grèine*, the sun; *iall*, *èille*, a thong; *sgiadh*, *sgèidh*, a wing, a shield; *sliabh*, *slèibh*, a tract of moorland, a hill; *Dia*, *Dè* and *Dèidh*, God, —*slìosaid* has *slèisde*, a thigh; *biadh*, food, has *bìdh* in Perthshire, but for the most part in Argyle, *bìdhich*; *sgian*, a knife, has *sginne*.

6th RULE. Words of one syllable whose vowels are *a*, *o*, or *u*, change them into *ui*; as, *àld*, a mountain stream, a ravine, *ùild*; *moll*, chaff, *mùill*; *alt*, a joint, *uilt*; but *alt*, method, is *indeclinable*; *bolg*, bellows; *bag*, *builg*; *ball*, a rope, an article, a spot, *bùill*; *calg*, awn, *cùilg*; *car*, a turn, movement, *cuir*; *carn*, a heap of stones, *cuirn*; *clag*, a bell, *cluig*; *falt*, hair of the head, *fuill*; *molt*, a wedder, *muill*; *gob*, a beak, a bill, *guib*; *long*, a three-masted ship, *luinge*; *lorg*, a shepherd's staff, a trace, *luirg*; *òrd*, a sledge-hammer, *ùird*; *poll*, *mtre*, *puill*; *sonn*, a hero, *suinn*; *bonn*, a piece of money, the sole of the foot, &c. *bùinn*; *toll*, a hole, *tuill*; *fonn*, an air, land, *fuinn*; *òl*, drink, has *òil*; all nouns end-

ing in *on*, are formed according to the general rule; as, *bròn*, sorrow, *bròin*; *ròn*, a seal, *ròin*; *geòn*, *geòin*, avidity; *seòl*, a sail, a way, has *siuil*; *ceòl*, music, has *ciuil*; some nouns in *io* lose *o* in the genitive; as, *ciòch*, nipple, breast, *cìche*; *crioch*, crèche, an end, march; *llon*, *lln*, a net, lint; *siol*, *sil*, seed, oats; *slon*, blast, *sine*; *o* before *g* in monosyllables add *i*, after the *o*, and *e* final; as, *fròg*, *fròige*, a dark ugly hole; *cròg*, *cròige*, a large hand; *bròg*, *bròige*, a shoe, a hoof; some nouns in *io* add *a*; as, *bior*, a prickly, *biora*; *crios*, girdle, final, *criosa*; *fìon*, wine, *fiona*.

To these rules there are few exceptions; *rainn* or *roinn*, a peninsula, *ranna*; *mathair*, *athair*, *seanair*, mother, father, grandfather, lose the *i*, *mathar*, &c.; so do all their compounds, such as *seanmhair*, *piuthar*, *athar*, grandmother, maternal aunt; *piutbar* has *peathar*; *leanabh*, *leinibh*; *talamh*, earth, *talmhainn*; *leab*, *leabaidh*, a bed, has *leapa*; *gobhar*, a goat, has *goibhre*; *gobha* and *gobhainn*, a blacksmith, has *goibhne*. There is a number that form their *genitive* by *ach* or *rach*; as, *saothair*, toil, trouble, *saoithreach*; *cathair*, a chair, *caithreach*; *breac*, a trout, has *brice*; *cearc*, a hen, has *circe*; *ceann*, head, has *cinn*; *meann*, a kid, has *mènn*; *peann*, a pen, has *pinn*; *leac*, a flag, has *lice*; *gleann*, a glen, a valley, has *glinn*; *meall*, a lump, mill; *geall*, a pledge, gill; *meall*, mill, lumps; *clach*, a stone, has *cloiche*; *cas*, a foot, has *coise*; *abhainn*, a river, has *aibhne*; *buidheann*, a band, has *buidhne*; *mac*, a son, has *mic*; *fear*, a man, husband, has *fìr*,—all these exceptions to the rules laid down, are to be found in their proper places in the Dictionary—each of polysyllables, is always changed into *ich* in the *genitive*; as *fìtheach*, *fithich*, of a raven.

**DATIVE.** 1st. Nouns masculine have their *dative* and *nom. sing.* alike—the *dative feminine* is like the *genitive*. *Tobar*, *nom. sing.* *inas. dative tobar*; —*misneach*, *nom. fem. gen. and dat. misnich*.

**NOTE.** The *dative fem.* is like the *nom.* when the *genitive* is formed by contraction; as, *piuthar*, *nom.* and *dat. genitive peathar*; *sitheann*, *venison*; *genitive sithne*; *dat. sitheann*, like the *nom.* 2d. Words of one syllable drop *e* from the *genitive*; as, *cluas*, *lamh*, *nom.*; *gen. cluaise*, *laimhe*; *dative, cluais*, *laimh*. The *accusative* is sometimes like the *nom.* and sometimes like the *genitive* in Gaelic.

**VOCATIVE.** The *vocative sing.* of *mas. monosyllables*, is the *genitive aspirate* ' as,

|              |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Nom. Cu, dog | Gen. coin | Voc. choin |
| Bàrd         | bàird     | bhàird     |

**2d RULE.** Nouns *mas.* beginning with a vowel have their *voc.* and *gen.* alike; as, *nom. ord.* a hammer, *gen. ùird, voc. ùird*; *nom.* amaid, a female fool, *gen. and voc.* amaid; *nom. oganach*, young man, *gen. and voc. oganaich*. **3d,** Feminine nouns form their *vocative* by aspirating their *nominative*; as, *nom. gealach*, moon, *voc. ghealach*, O moon! *nom. grian*, the sun, *voc. ghrian*, O sun!

**PLURAL NUMBER.** The *nominative plural* is formed from the *nominative singular* by adding *an* (sometimes by way of surprising people by *a*); as, *srad*, a spark of fire, *sradan*, sparks; *rioghachd*, a kingdom; *rioghachdan*, kingdoms.

**SPECIAL RULES NOM. PL. 1st,** A few dissyllables in *ach*, form the *nom. plural* from the *gen. sing.* in *aich* by adding *ean*; as,

| <i>Nom. Sing.</i> | <i>Gen. Sing.</i> | <i>Nom. Plur.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CLARSACH,         | Clarsaich,        | Clarsaichean.     |
| MULLACH,          | Mullaich,         | Mullaichean.      |

**2d,** For the most part nouns in *aich*, in the *genitive sing.* may have their *nom. plural* alike; as, *oglach*, a young man; *gen. sing.* and *nominative plural* *oglaich*, of a young man or of young men.

**3d,** Nouns in *ar* form their *plural* by throwing away the *ar* and adding *raichean*; as, *tobar*, a well; *piuthar*, a sister; *leobhar*, a book; *lobraichean*, wells; *peathraichean*, sisters; *leobhraichean*, books; *latha*, a day, has *lathiean*; *leaba*, a bed, has *leapaichean*.

**4th RULE.** Nouns that change *ea* into *i*, in the *genitive sing.*, have the *nom. pl.* like the *gen. sing.*; as, *fear*, fir, men or of a man; *meall*, mill, lumps; *geall*, gill, pledges; *ceann*, cinn, heads; *meann*, minn, kids; *peann*, pinn, pens, except *beann*, a hill, *beanntan*, hills; *gleann*, a valley, has *glinn*, and *gleanntan*, valleys; *sliabh*, has *sleibhteann*, hills' sides; *sabhall*, has *saibhlean*, barns; *bo*, a cow, has *ba*, cows, in Argyle—in Perth, *crodh*; some has *tan*, but very few; *reul*, a star, has *reultan*, stars; *lion*, a net, a snarc, has *lìontan*, nets; *gnìomh*, a deed, act, has *gnìomharian* and *gnìomhan*; as the *plural* of overseer, *gnìomhtan* or *grìmh*.

**5th RULE.** Words of one syllable has for the most part the *nom. plur.* like the *genitive singular*; as, *clag*, a bell, *cluig*, bells; *ball*, *buil*, spots, articles; *balls*; *bolg*, *builg*, bellows, bags, wallets; *cat*, *cuil* or *cati*, cats; *ceard*, *ceàird* and *ceardan*, tinkers; *sloc*, a pit, *sluic*, pits; *soc*, *suic*, shares; *toll*, *tuill*, holes;—some have two plurals; *màll*, *rent*, *màill* and *malta*n; *baile*, *bailtean*, towns; *canna*, a can, *cannaichean*, cans.

**GENITIVE PLURAL** is like the *nominative sing.* in *monosyllables*; as, *bàrd*, a poet, *gen. pl. nam bard*, of the poets; except *bean*, a woman; *nam ban*, of the women; *cu*, a dog, *nan con*, of the dogs; *bo*, a cow, *nam bò*, (*pro. baw*, and *nom. sing. bà*), of the cows; *coara*, a sheep, *nan coaraich*, of the sheep; *sluagh*, a multitude, *nan stuagh*, of the multitudes, (*nan slogh* is nonsense); **2d**, also dissyllables that have *ean* in the *nom. pl.* have the same in the *gen. pl.*; as, *nom. and gen. plural, leapaichean*, *leòbhraichean*, *lobhraichean*, beds, or of beds; books, or of books; wells, or of wells.

**DATIVE PLURAL** of words of one syllable, ends in *aibh* or *ibh*, excepting words ending in *bh* or *mh*, in which case, the *dative* is like the *nominative plural*; hence the absurdity of writing *na marbhaibh* in place of *mairbh*, *tarbhaibh* for *tairbh*. Note.—By way of being superfluous in Gaelic scholarship, the best Celtic scholars write the tail *aibh*, supposing it were as long as your arm! **2d**, *dative plural* is derived from the *nom. plural*, when formed by *tean* or *tan*; as, *beanntan*, hills, *beanntaibh*, to the hills; *sleibhteann*, hill sides, *sleibhtaibh*, *dative*. In like manner, *Cuantan*, *Cuantaibh*, Oceans; *fiadh*, a deer, has *fèidh* in *nom.* and *dat. plural*; some prefer *slòigh* to *slauigh*, but we never used it; *baibh*, a fury, *damh*, an ox, a bullock; *ràmh*, an oar, *tàmh*, rest, have their *nominatives* and *datives plural* alike, *daimh*, &c. *Math*, a personage, has *Maithibh* in *nom.* and *dative plural*; *thàinig maithibh* *Bhaile-cliaith mach 'nar coinneamh*, the principal people of Dublin came out to meet us,—*Legend*.

**VOCATIVE PLURAL** is the *nom. plu.* aspirated; as, *beanntan*, hills, *bheanntan*, O hills! It is proper enough to write *bheannta* in the *vocative*, though very questionable as a *nom. plural*, compounds alone excepted; *caora-madaidh*, dog-berries, *caora-feulain*, ivy-berries; but always *caoran*, elder-berries, or berries generally.

There are some irregular nouns, such as, *bean*, a woman; *cu*, dog; *bo*, cow, which shall be declined at large.

**SECOND DECLENSION.** Though we have followed the arrangement of Armstrong and Stewart, for the most part, yet it is obvious to any person, that the classification of nouns given here, divides into six families or different modes of forming the *genitive*. See *Declension*.

Under the Second Declension, is classed all nouns having their last vowel *i*, and sometimes *e* final, and whose *genitive* is like the *nominative*, or is irregularly formed.

**1st RULE.** Nouns masculine of more than one syllable, whose last vowel is *i* or *e*, have the *genitive* like the *nominative*; as, aimsir, *f. weather*; gen. in *e* and aimsireach; cealgair, *a hypocrite*; eladhairc, *a coward* or *hero*; gealltair, *a coward*; figheadair, *a weaver*; aimsreadair, *a weather-glass*; gruagadair, *a barber*; briathradair, *a dictionary*; clachair, *a mason*; erochadair, *a hangman*; eunadair, *a fowler*; deanadair, *a doer* or *agent*.

**2d RULE.** Words of one syllable add *e* to the nom.; as, ainm, *a name*, ainme; aire, *a strait*, airce; àire, *an ark*, àirce; elaise or clais, *a furrow*, claise; buil, *result*, successful termination, buile; tuil, *a flood*, tuile.

**1st Exception.** dàil, *delay*, credit, has dàllach, or dàlach; sàil, *heel*, sàlach; làir, làrach, *a mare*; dail, *a meadow* or *plain*, dalach; but sàil, *salt-water*, has sàile; sùil, *an eye*, has sùla and sùlach; muir, *sea*, has mara; driom, *a back*, ridge, has droma; cuid, *part*, has codach; truid, *a starling*, smùid, *a column of smoke*, cruil, *a harp*, follow sometimes the General Rule, and at other times nom. and gen. are the same. Feoil, *flesh*, has feòla; sròin, *a nose*, sròna, and sròine; mòine, *peat-moss*, mòna, mònach, and mòine; tòn, *bottom*, tòn and tòin.

**3d RULE.** Feminine nouns of two syllables, in air, change air into rach; as, eathair, cathrach, chair, gig; machair, machrach, *a green extensive beach*; saothair, toil, trouble, saothreach; nathair, *a serpent*, nathrach; faighir, *a fair*, faighreach; staighir, *a stair*, staighreach; còir, right, has also, còrach; likewise, mathair, mother, has mathar; piuthar has peathar and piuthair; athair, father, athar; bràthair, bràthar, srathair, srathach.

Dinneir or Dindeir has its genitive in *c* or earach; as, dinneire or dinneireach—so have suipear, *a supper*, and inneir, dung.

Ni, rìgh, brìgh, sìth rè, tè, tethich, have their nom. and gen. alike; but the following form their genitives irregularly; thus,

| Nom.                              | Gen.              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ABHAINN, <i>f. river</i> ,        | Aibhne.           |
| BANAIS, <i>f. wedding</i> ,       | Bainnse.          |
| COLLUNN, <i>f. body</i> ,         | Cola, coluinne.   |
| DUTHAICH, <i>f. a country</i> ,   | Dùthcha.          |
| FIACAIL, <i>f. a tooth</i> ,      | Fiacla, fiacail.  |
| GAMHAINN, <i>m. a steer</i> ,     | Gamhna.           |
| GUALLAINN, <i>f. a shoulder</i> , | Guaille, guailne. |
| MAIDINN, <i>f. morning</i> ,      | Maidne.           |
| UBAIR, <i>f. a work</i> ,         | Oibre, oibreach.  |
| UILLNN, <i>an elbow</i> ,         | Uille, uilne.     |

DATIVE singular is like the nominative.

VOCATIVE singular is like the nom. when the nouns begin with a vowel—with a consonant, it is aspirated.

**PLURAL NUMBER.** 1st, The nom. plural is formed from the nom. singular by adding can; as, cealgair, cealgaircan, *deceivers*, &c.

**SPECIAL RULE.** 1st, Nouns forming their genitives irregularly, take their plural from the genitives; as,

| Nom. Sing.           | Gen. Sing. | Nom. Plu.         |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| ABHAINN, <i>f.</i>   | Aibhne,    | Aibhnichean.      |
| BANAIS, <i>f.</i>    | Bainnse,   | Bainnsean.        |
| DÙTHAICH, <i>f.</i>  | Dùthcha,   | Dùthchannan.      |
| GAMHAINN, <i>m.</i>  | Gamhna,    | Gamhnan-na.       |
| FIACHAILL, <i>f.</i> | Fiacla,    | Fiacan-an.        |
| GUALAINN, <i>f.</i>  | Guailne,   | Guailnean, &c.    |
| MAIDINN, <i>f.</i>   | Maidne,    | Maidnean.         |
| NAMHAID, <i>m.</i>   | Naimhde,   | Naimhdean.        |
| UILLINN, <i>f.</i>   | Uilne, &c. | Uilnean, uillean. |

Caraid, *a friend*, has Cairdean, *friends*; sometimes, aibhnean and uillean also.

**2d RULE.** Nouns forming their genitives in *ach*, from air, form the plural by changing *ach* into *aich* and adding *ean*; as, cathair, cathrach, caithrichean, chairs; lasair, lasraichean, machair, machraichean, beaches; measair, measraichean, dishes; nathair, nathraichean, serpents:—athair, father; mathair, mother; piuthar, sister; &c. have athraichean, fathers; maithraichean, mothers; nathraichean, serpents, &c. Cridhe, heart, has eridheachan; uisge, water, has uisgeachean, waters; cuid has codaichean.

**3d RULE.** Nouns in eil, eile, ail, aile, ain, ein, and e, for the most part add *tean*; fèill, fèilltean, festivals; lèine, lèintean, shirts; sàil, sàiltean, heels; càin, càintean, fines; dàil, dàiltean, delays; smaointean, thoughts; baile, bailtean, towns; aithne, àithntean and fathanntan, commands; coille, coilltean, woods; fallte, failtean, welcome; but fail has failean, pallets, sties; caile has cailean, girls; sail, sàiltean, logs.

**4th RULE.** Nouns in uil, uile, form their plural by *ean*, and sometimes by *tean*; as, fuil, fuiltean; tuil, tuiltean; cuil, cùiltean, bloods, floods, corners; sùil, an eye, has sùilean; buille, a blow, buillean.

#### IRREGULARS.

| Singular.             | Plural.             |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Bo, <i>a cow</i> .    | Ba, cows.           |
| Cu, <i>a dog</i> .    | Coin.               |
| Fear, <i>a man</i> .  | Fir, men, husbands. |
| Bean, <i>a wife</i> . | Mnà, mnathan.       |
| Nì, <i>a thing</i> .  | Nithean (nichean).  |
| Rìgh, <i>a king</i> . | Rìghre, rìghrean.   |

**Gen. Plur.** Many words of one or more syllables have their genitive like the nominative singular and plural. Nì, *a thing*, has nom. and gen. plur. nithe, nitheannan; rìgh, king, has rìghre, rìghrean.



FEMININE POLYSYLLABLES have commonly their nominatives and genitives plural alike; as, *lunntean, generations, or of generations*; *crìdheachean, hearts, or of hearts*; *dùil, element, has dùil*,—*Dia nan dùil, the God of the elements*; all these irregularities are met with in their respective places in the Dictionary.

DATIVE AND VOCATIVE PLURAL. Words of one syllable form their *datives* by adding *ibh*—in all other cases they are like the nom.; the voc. being the aspirate form—*Cailleachan, nuns*; *O chailleachan! O nuns!*

SEX BY THREE WAYS.

1st, By different Words.

| Males.                              | Females.                            |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fleasgach, <i>stripling</i> .       | Gruagach, <i>cailinn</i> .          |
| Rìgh, <i>king</i> .                 | Banrighinn, <i>queen</i> .          |
| Balach, <i>boy</i> ; <i>boor</i> .  | Caile, <i>girl</i> ; <i>quean</i> . |
| Balachan, <i>boy</i> .              | Caileag, <i>little girl</i> .       |
| Boc, <i>buck</i> .                  | Eilid, <i>roe</i> .                 |
| Oide, <i>godfather, &amp;c</i> .    | Muime, <i>godmother</i> .           |
| Coileach, <i>cock</i> .             | Cearc, <i>hen</i> .                 |
| Athair, <i>father</i> .             | Mathair, <i>mother</i> .            |
| Dràc, tràc, <i>drake</i> .          | Tunnag, <i>duck</i> .               |
| Gille, <i>man-servant</i> .         | Searbbanta, <i>maid</i> .           |
| Fear, <i>man, husband</i> .         | Bean, <i>woman, wife</i> .          |
| Duine, <i>man, individual</i> .     | Tè, <i>woman, individual</i> .      |
| Oganach, òigear, <i>young man</i> . | òigh, <i>virgin, lass</i> .         |
| Tarbh, <i>bull</i> .                | Bò, <i>mart, cow</i> .              |
| Cù, <i>dog</i> .                    | Galla, <i>bitch</i> .               |
| Each, <i>horse</i> .                | Capull, <i>mare</i> .               |
| Cullach, <i>boar</i> .              | Muc, <i>sow</i> .                   |
| Bràthair, <i>brother</i> .          | Piuthair, <i>sister</i> .           |
| Reith, <i>ram</i> .                 | Coara, <i>sheep</i> .               |
| Mac, <i>son</i> .                   | Nighean, <i>daughter</i> .          |
| Gannra, <i>gander</i> .             | Gèadh, <i>goose</i> .               |

SECOND AND THIRD METHOD is by prefixing *ban* and *banna* and *bain*; as, *Tìgh-earn, Lord, proprietor*; *baintighearna, a lady, proprietor's lady*; *prionnsa, prince*; *banna-phrionnsa, princess*: Thirdly, by subjoining *firionn, male*, and *boirionn, female*; as, *uan firionn, uan boirionn, a he-lamb, a she-lamb*.

EXAMPLES OF THE SEVERAL NOUNS.

1st, Nouns of one syllable.

BARD, a poet.

| Singular.             | Plural.              |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| N. Bàrd, a poet.      | Baird, poets.        |
| G. Bhàird, of a poet. | Bard, of poets.      |
| D. Bàrd, to a poet.   | Bhardaibh, to poets. |
| V Bhàird, O poet.     | Bhardaibh, poets.    |

FEAR, a man.

| Singular.           | Plural.             |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| N. Fear, a man.     | Fir, fearaibh, men. |
| G. Fir, of a man.   | Fear, fearaibh.     |
| D. Fhear, to a man. | Fearaibh, to men.   |
| V. Fhir, O man.     | Fheara, fhearaibh.  |

The nominative and dative plural of surnames, are alike.

SAME NOUN WITH THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

Plural.

|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| N. Am fear.     | Na fir, fearaibh.    |
| G. An fhir.     | Nam fear, fearaibh   |
| D. An 'n fhear. | Na fearaibh, to the. |

A' CHLUAS, the ear, feminine.

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A' chluas, the ear.       | Na cluasan, the ears.     |
| Na cluais, of the ear.    | Nan cluas, of the ears.   |
| An 'n cluais, to the ear. | Na clusaibh, to the ears. |

COILEACH, a cock, masculine, two syll.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Coileach, a cock.    | Coilich, cocks.     |
| Choilich, of a cock. | Coileach, of cocks. |
| Coileach, to a cock. | Coilich, to cocks.  |

AN COILEACH, the cock.

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| An coileach, the cock.          | Na coilich, the cocks.      |
| G. A' choilich, of the cock.    | Nan coileach, of the cocks. |
| D. An 'n coileach, to the cock. | Na coilich to the cocks.    |

DORUS, a door, masculine.

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| N. Dorus, a door.     | Dorsan, doors.     |
| G. Doruis, of a door. | Dorsan, of doors.  |
| D. Dorus, to a door.  | Dorsaibh, to doors |
| V. Dhoruis, O door!   | Dhorsan, O doors!  |

AN DORUS, the door.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| An dorus, the door.       | Na dorsan, the doors.      |
| An doruis, of the door.   | Nan dorsa, of the doors.   |
| An 'n dorus, to the door. | Na dorsaibh, to the doors. |

BUACHAILL, a herd, masculine.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Buachaill, a herd.     | Bhuachaillean, herds     |
| Bhuachaill, of a herd. | Buachall, of herds.      |
| Bhuachaill, to a herd. | Bhuachaillean, to herds! |
| Bhuachaill, O herd!    | Bhuachaillean, O herds!  |

AM BUCHAILL, the herd.

|                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Am buachaill, the herd.        | Na buachaillean, the herds.    |
| A' bhuachaill, of the herd.    | Nam buachaill,                 |
| An 'n bhuachaill, to the herd. | Na buachaillean, to the herds. |
| Bhuchall, O herd.              | Bhuachaillean-aibh, O herds.   |

FIABHRAS, fever, mas.

|                        |
|------------------------|
| Fiabhras, fever.       |
| Fhiabhras, of a fever. |
| Fhiabhras, to a fever. |
| Fhiabhras, O fever!    |

AM FAIDH, *the prophet*, mas.

|                                     |                                            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Am fàidh, <i>the prophet.</i>       | Na fàidhean, <i>the prophets.</i>          |
| An fhàidh, <i>of the prophet.</i>   | Nam fàidhean fàdh, <i>of the prophets.</i> |
| An 'n fhàidh, <i>to the prophet</i> | Na fàidhibh, <i>to the prophets.</i>       |
| Am fàidh, <i>O the prophet.</i>     | O fhaidhean, <i>O prophets.</i>            |

NOTES. 1st, That nouns having the article, beginning with *s*, and followed by *l*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, insert *t*- between the article and the *gen.* and *dative* singular; 2d, That nouns *masculine* beginning with a vowel, insert *t*- in the *nom. sing.*; nouns *minim* insert *h*- in the *genitive singular*; and also in the *nominative* and *dative plural* before the article. See *sop* and *sluagh* declined. 3d, That nouns *masculine*, beginning with a vowel, insert *t*- between the article and the *nominative singular*, and *h*- between the article and the *nominative* and *dative plural*. 4th, Nouns *feminine* with the article, beginning with a vowel, insert *h*- between the article and the *genitive singular* and *nominative* and *dative plural*. See *oiteag* declined.

SOP, *a straw or wisp*—*s* before a vowel.

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| An sop, <i>the straw.</i>      | Na suip, <i>the straws.</i> |
| An t-suip, <i>of the</i>       | Nan sop, <i>of the</i>      |
| An t-sop, <i>to the straw.</i> | Na sopiaibh, <i>to the</i>  |
| O shuip, <i>O straw.</i>       | Nasuip, <i>O the</i>        |

Without the *article*, N. sop, G. suip, D. shop, V. shuip.—Plu. suip, sop, sopiaibh, shuip.

AN SLUAGH, *host or multitude*—*s* before *l*, *n*, *r*.

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| An sluagh, <i>a host.</i>      | Na sluagh, <i>the hosts</i> |
| An t-sluaigh, <i>of the</i>    | Nan sluagh, <i>of the</i>   |
| An 'n t-sluaigh, <i>to the</i> | Na sluagh, <i>to the</i>    |
| host.                          | hosts.                      |

Without the *article*, N. sluagh, G. sluaigh, D. sluagh, shluagh.—V. sluaigh, sluagh, N. sluaigh, G. shluagh.

IASG, *a fish*.—Note Second.

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| An t-iasg, <i>the fish.</i>  | Na h-iasgan, <i>the fishes</i>  |
| An éisg, <i>of the fish.</i> | Nan iasg, <i>of the fishes.</i> |
| An 'n iasg, <i>to the</i>    | Na h-iasgaibh, <i>to the</i>    |
| fish.                        | fishes.                         |

OITEAG, *a blast of wind*.—Note Fourth.

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| An oiteag, <i>the blast.</i> | Na h-oiteagan, <i>the</i>    |
| Na h-oiteige, <i>of the</i>  | Nan oiteag, <i>of the</i>    |
| An 'n oiteig, <i>to the</i>  | Na h-oiteagan, <i>to the</i> |
| blast.                       | blasts.                      |

TRA, *meal of meat, time*.—Rule First. (Genitive).

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Trà, <i>meal.</i>      | Trathannan-an, <i>meals.</i> |
| Trà, <i>of a meal.</i> | Trà, <i>of meals.</i>        |
| Trà, <i>to a meal.</i> | Trathaibh, <i>to meals.</i>  |
| Thrà, <i>O meal!</i>   | Thrathaibh, <i>O meals.</i>  |

PAIDHEADH, *pay*;—*gen. idh*, beginning with a mutable.

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Pàidheadh, <i>pay.</i>     | Seldom used in |
| Fhàidhidh, <i>of pay.</i>  | the plural.    |
| Fhaidheadh, <i>to pay.</i> |                |
| Fhàidhidh, <i>O pay!</i>   |                |

BARR, *crop*;—nouns *adh*, *agh*, *rr*, &c.

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bàrr, <i>a crop.</i>     | Barranan, <i>crops.</i>     |
| Bharra, <i>of a crop</i> | Bàrr, <i>of crops.</i>      |
| Bharr, <i>to a crop.</i> | Bharraibh, <i>to crops.</i> |
| Bharr, <i>O crop.</i>    | Bharraibh, <i>O crops.</i>  |

AN T-EACH, *the horse*,—*ea* changed into *ei*.

|                              |                                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| An t-each, <i>the horse</i>  | Na h-eich, <i>the horses</i>              |
| An eich, <i>of the horse</i> | Nan each, <i>of the</i>                   |
| An 'n each, <i>to the</i>    | Na h-eich, <i>to the</i>                  |
| Eich, <i>O horse.</i>        | Na h-eich, eachaibh, <i>O the horses.</i> |

MEALL, *a lump*,—*ea* changed into *i*.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Meall, <i>a lump.</i>     | Mill, <i>lumps.</i>        |
| Mill, <i>of a lump.</i>   | Meall, <i>of lumps.</i>    |
| Mheall, <i>to a lump.</i> | Mill, meallaibh.           |
| Mhill, <i>O lump.</i>     | Meallaibh, <i>O lumps.</i> |

CEARC, *a hen*, add *c*,—so *breac*, *gleann*, *leac*.

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cearc, <i>a hen.</i>    | Cearcan, <i>hens.</i>      |
| Circe, <i>of a hen.</i> | Cearc, <i>of hens.</i>     |
| Chirc, <i>to a hen.</i> | Cearcaibh, <i>to hens.</i> |
| Chearc, <i>O hen!</i>   | Cearcan, <i>O hens!</i>    |

OIGEACH, *an entire horse*, *fitheach*, &c.

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Oigeach, <i>a stallion.</i>   | Oigich, <i>stallions.</i>            |
| Oigich, <i>of a stallion.</i> | Oigeach, <i>of stallions.</i>        |
| Oigeach, <i>to a stallion</i> | Oigich, <i>to stallions.</i>         |
| Oigich, <i>O stallion.</i>    | Oigeacha, -aibh, <i>O stallions.</i> |

CLIABH, *pannier*, *ia* changed into *èi*:—so *ciall*, *cliath*, &c.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cliabh, <i>a pannier.</i>    | Clèibh, <i>panniers</i>     |
| Chlèibh, <i>of a pannier</i> | Cliabh, <i>of panniers.</i> |
| Cliabh, <i>to a pannier.</i> | Clèibh, <i>to panniers</i>  |
| Chlèibh, <i>O pannier.</i>   | Chlèibh, <i>O panniers!</i> |

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sgian, <i>a knife.</i>     | Sgeanan, <i>knives</i>       |
| Sginne, <i>of a knife.</i> | Sgeanan, <i>of knives.</i>   |
| Sgian, <i>to a knife.</i>  | Sgeanaibh, <i>to knives.</i> |
| Sgian, <i>O knife.</i>     | Sgeanan, <i>O knives.</i>    |

DEUR, *tear*, drop *eu*, into *eoin*, *sgeul*, &c.

|                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Deur, <i>a tear.</i>     | Deoir, <i>tears.</i>           |
| Deoir, <i>of a tear.</i> | Deur, <i>of tears.</i>         |
| Deur, <i>to a tear.</i>  | Deoir, -aibh, <i>to tears!</i> |
| Dheur, <i>O tear.</i>    | Dheoir, <i>O tears.</i>        |

**CAS**, a foot;—a into oi, *clach*, cloiche.  
*fas*, foot. *Casan*, feet.  
*Choise*, of foot. *Cas*, of feet.  
*Chois*, to foot. *Casaibh*, to feet.  
*Chas*, O foot. *Chasan*, O feet.

**Clann**, children, offspring, clainne or cloinne, in nom. plu.—sometimes clannaibh and clanna.

**ALLT**, a mountain-stream;—a into ui, ball, buill.

*Allt*, a stream. *ùillt*, streams.  
*Uillt*, of a stream. *àllt*, of streams.  
*Allt*, to a stream. *àlltaibh*, to streams.  
*Uillt*, O stream. *àlltan*, O streams.

**Gob**, a beak, bill of a bird;—so, lorg, ora molt.

*N. Gob*, a bill. *Guib*, bills or beaks.  
*G. Guib*, of a bill. *Gob*, of bills or beaks.  
*D. Gob*, to a bill. *Gobaibh*, to bills.  
*V. Ghuib*, O bill. *Ghuib*, *Ghoban*, O bills, &c.

**SEOL**, a sail;—so *ceòl*,—cuil, of music.

*Seòl*, a sail. *Siuil*, sails.  
*Siuil*, of a sail. *Seòl*, of sails.  
*Seòl*, to a sail. *Seoltaibh*, to sails.  
*Sheòl*, O sail. *Sheòltaibh*, shiuil, O sails.

**BROG**, a shoe;—so *eròg*, *fròg*, *bròn*, *ròn*, *òn*.

*Bròg*, a shoe. *Brògan*, shoes.  
*Bròige*, of a shoe. *Bròg*, of shoes.  
*Bròig*, to a shoe. *Brògaibh*, to shoes.  
*Bhròg*, O shoe. *Bhrògan*, O shoes.

**BRUACH**, a bank;—*cuach*, *sluagh*, *luadh*.

*Bruach*, a bank. *Bruachan*, banks.  
*Bruaiche*, of a bank. *Bruach*, of banks.  
*Bruaich*, to a bank. *Bhruachaibh*, to  
*Bhruach*, O bank. *Bhruachan-aibh*, O banks.

**CRIOCH**, end;—so *ciòch*, *slon*, *slol*, *llon*.

*Crìoch*, an end. *Crìochan*, ends.  
*Crìche*, of an end. *Crìoch*, of ends.  
*Crìeh*, to an end. *Crìochaibh*, to ends.  
*Chrìoch*, O end. *Chrìochan*, O ends.

**FION**, wine;—so *crios*, *lios*, sometimes *fios*.

*Fìon*, wine. *Lios*, a garden.  
*Fìona*, of wine. *Liosa*, lis, of a garden.  
*Fìon*, to wine. *Lios*, to a garden.  
*Fhìon*, O wine. *Llios*, O garden.

**GEADH**, goose, has *geoidh*, *geese*.

*Geadh*, a goose. *Geoidh*, geese.  
*Geoidh*, of a goose. *Geadh*, of geese.  
*Geadh*, to a goose. *Geoidh*, to geese.  
*Gheoidh*, O goose. *Gheoidh*, O geese.

**LEANABH**, a child; *leaba*, leapach, leapa.

*Leanabh*, a child. *Leanaba*, children.  
*Leinibh*, of a child. — of children.  
*Leanabh*, to a child. — to children.  
*Leinibh*, O child. — O children.

**EXCEPTIONS TO GEN. RULES.**—*Bean*, a woman, wife.

*Bean*, a woman. *Mnathan*, women.  
*Mhnà*, of a woman. *Ban*, of women.  
*Mhnaoi*, to a woman. *Mhnathaibh*, to women.  
*Bhean*, O woman. *Mhathaibh-an*, O women.

**A' BHEAN**, the woman.

*A' bhean*, the wife. *Na mnathan*, the  
*Na mnà*, of the wife. *Nam ban*, of the  
*An'n mhnaoi*, to the *Nam mnathaibh*, to the  
*wife*. *wives*.  
*A bhean*, O wife. *A mhnathaibh-an*, &c.

**GOBHAR**, a goat.

*Gohhar*, a goat. *Gobhair*, goats.  
*Goibhre*, of a goat. *Gobhar*, of goats.  
*Gobhar*, to a goat. *Gòbhraibh*, to goats.  
*Ghobhar*, O goat. *Ghobhraibh*, O goats

**Cù**, dog, mas.

*Cù*, a dog. *Coin*, dogs.  
*Coin*, of a dog. *Con*, of dogs.  
*Chù cù*, to a dog. *Coin*, to dogs.  
*Choin*, O dog. *Chonaibh*, O dogs.

**Bo**, Cow, fem.

*Bo*, a cow. *Ba, bà*, cows, kine.  
*Boine*, of a cow. *Bò, ba*, of cows, &c.  
*Bhoine*, to a cow. *Ba*, to cows.  
*Bho*, O cow. *Bha*, O cows

**NOUNS ENDING IN l, m, n**,—plural by add. tan.

*Lòn*, f. a marsh. *Lòintean*, marshes.  
*Lòin*, of a marsh. *Lòn*, of marsh.  
*Lòn*, to a marsh. *Lòintibh*, to marsh.  
*Lòin*, O marsh. *Lointean -ibh*, O marshes.

**DIA**, God.

*Dia*, God. *Dèc*, Diathannan, gods.  
*Dè, Dhè*, of God. *Dèc*, of gods.  
*Dhia*, to God. *Dhiathannaibh*, to gods.  
*Dhè*, O God. *Dheè*, O gods.

**SECOND DECLENSION**,—as it is called, which sec.

*Sùil*, an eye. *Sùilean*, eyes.  
*Sùl and sùla*, of an *Sùl*, of eyes.  
*eye*.  
*Sùil*, to an eye. *Sùilb*, to eyes.  
*Shùil*, O eye. *Shùilb*, O eyes.

**A T-SUIL, the eye.** See note, first page.  
**An t-suil, the eye.** Na suilean, *the eyes*  
**Na sùl, of the eye.** Nan sùl, *of the eyes.*  
**An t-suil, O the eye.** Na sùilean, *O the eyes*

**DAIL, credit, &c.** See *sàil, heel, làir, dàil, &c.*

**Dàil, delay, &c.** Dàltan, *delays, &c.*  
**Dàlach, of delay.** Dàil, *of delays.*  
**Dàil, to delay.** Dàltaibh, *to delays.*  
**Dhail, O delay.** Dhàltan, *O delays.*

**MHUIR, the sea.** See Anomalies.

**A mhuir, the sea.** Marannan, *muirtean,*  
**Na mara, of the sea.** Nam marannan, *of*  
**An 'n mhuir, to the** Na muirtibh, *to the*  
**Mhuir, O the sea.** Na marannan, *O the seas.*

**CUID, property, part.**

**Cuid, a part.** Codaichean, *parts.*  
**Codach, of a part.** Codaichean, *of parts*  
**Cuid, to a part.** Codaichibh, *to parts.*  
**Chuid, O part.** Chodaichean, *O parts.*

**CATHAIR, a chair.** See *saothair, lasair, nathair, &c.*

**Cathair, a chair.** Cathraichean, *chairs*  
**Cathrach, of a chair.** Cathraichean, *of*  
**Cathair, to a chair.** Chathraichean, *to*  
**Chathair, O chair.** Chathraichean, *O*

**NATHAIR, a serpent.**

**Nathair, a serpent.** Nathraichean, *serpents.*  
**Nathrach, of a serpent.** Nathraichean, *of*  
**Nathair, to a serpent.** Nathraichean, *to*  
**Nathair, O serpent.** Nathraichean, *O*

**MATHAIR, a mother.** See *athair, piuthar, &c.*  
**Màthair, mother.** Mhàthraichean, *mothers.*

**Màthar, of a mother.** Mhàthraichean, *of*  
**Mhàthair, to a** Mhàthraichean, *to*  
**Mhàthair, O mother.** Mhàthraichean, *O*

**PIUTHAR, a sister.**

**Piuthar, a sister.** Peathraichean, *sisters.*  
**Peathar, of a sister.** Peathraichean, *of*  
**Piuthar, to a sister.** Pheathraichean, *to*  
**Phiuthar, O sister.** Pheathraichean, *O*

**BAILLE, a town.** See *àithne, smaoin, coille, &c.*

**Baile, a town.** Bailtean, *towns.*  
**Bhaile, of a town.** Bailtean, *of towns.*  
**Baile, to a town.** Bailtibh, *to towns.*  
**Bhaile, O town.** Bailtibh-an, *O towns.*

**Àithne, an injunction, or properly fàithne.**

**Fàithne, an injunction; fàithntean, injunctions.** Also with the article, an fhaithne, *the injunction; na fàithne, of the injunction; an 'n fhaithne, to the injunction; O fhaithne, O injunction!*—Plural, Fathant-an, fàithntean, &c.

**BANAIS, a wedding.** See gamhain, fàic-ail, &c.

**Banais, a wedding.** Bainnsean, *weddings.*  
**Bainnse, of a** Bainnsean, *of*  
**Banais, to a wedding.** Bainnsibh, *to*  
**Bhanais, O wedding.** Bhainnsibh-an, *O*

**GAMHAINN, a steer.**

**Gamhainn, a steer.** Gamhna, *steers.*  
**Gamhna, of a steer.** Gamhna, *of steers.*  
**Gamhainn, to a steer.** Gamhnaibh, *to*  
**Ghamhainn, O steer.** Gamhnaibh-a, *O*

**DUTHAICH, a country.**

**Dùthaich, a country.** Dùthchannan, *countries.*  
**Dùthcha, of a** Dùthchannan, *of*  
**Dùthaich, to a** Dùthchannan, *to*  
**Dhùthaich, O** Dhùthchannan, *O*

**NOTE.** You know that adding the *tail'aidh* to any noun having more than one syllable is absolutely sheer nonsense—downright blarney. See Maidinn.

**RIGH, a king.** See Anomalies.

**Rìgh, a king.** Rìghre, -rean, *kings.*  
**Rìgh, of a king.** Rìghre, -rean, *of*  
**Rìgh, to a king.** Rìghribh, *to kings.*  
**O rìgh, O king.** Rìghre, -ibh, *O kings.*

**AN ADJECTIVE** is a word that expresses the nature or sort of a noun, or a name, and is declined as nouns in every particular.

**I. DECLENSIONS, Marbh, dead, lifeless, inanimate.**

**Singular.**

**Plural.**

**M. & F. Asp. f.** **M. & F. Asp. f.**  
**MARBH,** mharbh, marbha, mharbha.  
**Mhairbh,** mhairbh, marbha, mharbha.  
**Marbh,** mhairbh, marbha, mharbha.  
**Mhairbh,** mharbh, marbha, mharbha.

**RULES FOR INFLECTIONS.—Singular Number.**

**'THE NOMINATIVE** of an initial consonant, when it is mutable, is aspirated for the feminine gender, and terminates like the masculine; thus, *duine mòr, a great man; bean mhòr, a great woman; mac*

*math, a good son*; *nighean mhath, a good daughter*; *fear glic, a wise man*; *tè ghlic a wise female*; *an t-amadan gòrach, the silly fool*; *anamaid ghòrach, the silly fool*; *duine còir, a worthy man*; but, *fir choire, mnàthan còire*, (when the article is prefixed. See Rule for article before adjectives), *worthy men, worthy women*; gen. *cuid nam ban còire*; *cuid nan daoine coire*; dat. *do na daoine còire*; *do na mnathaibh còire*; *o dhaoine còire, o mhathaibh-an coire*.

*Oblique cases singular of each gender, are like those of the first declension, and follow the same rules of construction.*

GENITIVE SINGULAR FEMININE, for the most part, is formed from the genitive singular masculine by throwing aside the aspirate form of the initial consonant, and monosyllables generally add *a* or *e* to the last letter, but when *a* or *e* is the final letter of the masculine it suffers no change throughout.

| Nom. Sing. Masc.       | Fem.    | Gen. Sing. Masc. | Fem.     |
|------------------------|---------|------------------|----------|
| Bàn, <i>pale</i> ,     | bhàn,   | bhain,           | bhaine.  |
| Bochd, <i>poor</i> ,   | bhochd, | bhochd,          | bochda.  |
| Buan, <i>lasting</i> , | bhuain, | bhuain,          | buaine.  |
| Cam, <i>crooked</i> ,  | cham,   | chaim,           | caime.   |
| Caomh, <i>gentle</i> , | chaomh  | chaoimh,         | caoimhe. |
| Crìon, <i>puny</i> ,   | chrìon, | chrìon,          | crìne.   |
| Fann, <i>weak</i> ,    | fhan,   | fhainn,          | fainne.  |
| Gann, <i>scarce</i> ,  | ghan,   | ghainn,          | gainne.  |
| Gearr, <i>short</i> ,  | ghear,  | gheart,          | gearra.  |
| Saor, <i>cheap</i> ,   | shaor,  | shaoir,          | saoire.  |

RULE II. Words of one syllable in *all* change *a* into *oi* (properly *ai*) in the genitive, masculine and feminine;—*om, onn, orb, orm*, change *o* into *ui*;—and *ea, eu*, and *ia*, into *ei*.

|                         |          |          |                 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Dall, <i>blind</i> ,    | dhall,   | dnoill,  | doille.         |
| Mall, <i>slow</i> ,     | mhall,   | mhoill,  | moille.         |
| Crom, <i>bent</i> ,     | chrom    | chruim,  | cruime.         |
| Lom, <i>bare</i> ,      | llom,    | lluim,   | lluime.         |
| Trom, <i>heavy</i> ,    | throm,   | thruim,  | truime.         |
| Donn, <i>brown</i> ,    | dhonn,   | dhuinn,  | duinne.         |
| Borb, <i>fierce</i> ,   | bhorb,   | bhuirb,  | buirbe.         |
| Gorm, <i>blue</i> ,     | ghorm,   | ghuirm,  | guirme.         |
| Dearg, <i>red</i> ,     | dhearg,  | gheirg,  | deirge.         |
| Deas, <i>ready</i> ,    | dheas,   | dheis,   | deise.          |
| Searbh, <i>sour</i> ,   | shearbh, | sheirbh, | seirbhe.        |
| Geur, <i>sharp</i> ,    | gheur,   | ghèir,   | gèire.          |
| Liath-dh, <i>grey</i> , | liath,   | lèidh,   | lèidhe lyāy'-a. |

Some change *ea* into *i*; as, *beag, bhige, teann, tight, tinne* or *teinne*, &c.; *breac, spotted, bhreac, bhrìc, brice*; *geal, white, gheal, ghil, gile*;—but *eo* suffers no change; as, *beo, bheò, bheò, beò, lively*.

NOTE.—Adjectives beginning with a vowel suffer no *initial* change; as,  
ait, *odd*, ait, ait, aite.  
aosda, *aged*, aosda aosda, aosda.  
ùr, *fresh*, ùr, uir, uire.

RULE III. Adjectives of more than one syllable do not generally add any thing to the genitive singular feminine; as,

|                           |             |             |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cinnteach, <i>sure</i> ,  | chinnteach, | chinntich,  | cinntich.   |
| Eagallach, <i>dread</i> , | eagallach,  | eagallaich, | cagallaich. |

Excepting *Bodhar, deaf, odhar, dun*; as, *bodhar, bhodhar, bhuidhir, buidhir, and buidhire*, &c.

DATIVE. GENERAL RULE.—The dative singular masculine, without the article, as that of nouns, is like the nominative singular; and the DATIVE singular feminine is like the genitive masculine; as



| Nom. Sing.               | Gen. Sing. Mas. | Dat. Sing. Mas. | D. S. Fem. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Bodhar,                  | bhuidhir,       | bodhar,         | bhuidhir   |
| Caol, <i>slender</i> ,   | chaoil,         | caol,           | chaoil.    |
| Donn, <i>brown</i> ,     | dhuinn,         | donn,           | dhuinn.    |
| Ge, <i>white</i> ,       | ghil,           | geal,           | ghile.     |
| Trom, <i>heavy</i> ,     | thruim,         | trom,           | thruim.    |
| Mear, <i>merry</i> ,     | mhir,           | mear,           | mhire.     |
| Deal, <i>dil, keen</i> , | dhil,           | deal,           | dile.      |
| ùiseil, <i>fond</i> ,    | ùiseile,        | ùiseil,         | ùiseil.    |

VOCATIVE SING. is like the Nouns in all shapes.

| N. S. F.               | G. S. M. | V. S. M. | V. S. F. |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bhàn, <i>pale</i> ,    | bhàin,   | bhàin,   | bhàn.    |
| Bheag, <i>little</i> , | bhig,    | bhig,    | bheag.   |
| Theann, <i>tight</i> . | thinn,   | thinn,   | theann.  |
| Dhall, <i>blind</i> ,  | dhoill,  | dhoill,  | dhall.   |
| Gheal, <i>white</i> ,  | ghil,    | ghil,    | gheal.   |
| Throm, <i>heavy</i> ,  | thruim,  | thruim,  | throm.   |
| Mhall, <i>slow</i> ,   | mhoill,  | mhoill,  | mhall.   |
| Ghann, <i>scarce</i> , | ghainn,  | ghainn,  | ghann.   |
| Gheur, <i>acute</i> ,  | ghéir.   | ghéir,   | gheur.   |
| Ghorm, <i>blue</i> ,   | ghuirm,  | ghuirm,  | ghorm.   |
| Dhàn, <i>bold</i> ,    | dhàin,   | dhàin,   | dhan.    |
| Ghorm, <i>blue</i>     | ghuirm   | ghuirm,  | ghorm.   |
| Dhonn, <i>dun</i> ,    | dhuinn,  | dhuinn,  | dhonn.   |

**PLURAL NUMBER** of *Adjectives* of one syllable, adds *a* to the nominative singular *masculine*; and then follows the general rule for the rest of the cases. See examples, last page; as, fear mòr, *a great man*; fir mhòra, *great men*; bean mhor, *a great woman*; mnathan mòra, *great women*; eun mòr, eoin mhòra, geàdh mòr, geoidh mhòra, *a great GOOSE, great GESE*.

The **SECOND DECLENSION** of *Adjectives*, like that of nouns, is characterised by *i*, and observes the same rules through all their variations, which, in both declensions, consist chiefly in changes of the initial form and terminations, depending on the circumstance, whether used with, or without, the article, and of what gender.

#### EXAMPLES.

| Singular.                                   | Plural.                                      |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Fear marbh, <i>a dead man</i> .             | Fir mharbha, <i>dead men</i> .               |
| Fhir mhairbh, <i>of a dead man</i> .        | Feara, -aibh marbh, <i>of dead men</i> .     |
| Fhear marbh, <i>to a dead man</i> .         | Fearaibh marbha, <i>to dead men</i> .        |
| O fhir mhairbh, <i>O dead man</i> .         | Fhearbhaibh -a marbha, <i>O dead men</i> .   |
| Am fear marbh, <i>the dead man</i> .        | Na fir mharbha, <i>the dead men</i> .        |
| An fhir mhairbh, <i>of the dead man</i> .   | Nam feara marbha, <i>of the dead men</i> .   |
| An'n fhear mharbh, <i>to the dead man</i> . | Na fearaibh marbha, <i>to the dead men</i> . |

|                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bean mhath, <i>a good woman</i> .       | Mnathan matha, <i>good women</i> .   |
| Mna maith, <i>of a good woman</i> .     | Ban matha, <i>of good women</i> .    |
| Mnai mhaith, <i>to the good woman</i> . | Mnàibh matha, <i>to good women</i> . |
| Bhean mhath, <i>O good woman</i> .      | Mnathan matha, <i>O good women</i> . |

A' bhean mhath, *the good woman*. G. Na mna maith, *of the good woman*. D. An'n mna mhaith, *to the good woman*. V. A' bhean mhath, *O the good woman*.

**PLURAL.** Na mnathan matha, *the good women*. Nam ban matha, *of the good women*. Na mnathaibh or mnàibh matha, *to the good women*. O mnà mnatha matha, *O the good women*.

#### EUN BINN, *a melodious bird*.

|                                           |                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Eun binn, <i>a melodious bird</i> .       | Eoin bhinne, <i>the melodious birds</i> .       |
| Eoin bhinn, <i>of a melodious bird</i> .  | Eun binne, <i>of melodious birds</i> .          |
| Eun bhinn, <i>to the melodious bird</i> . | Eoin eunaibh binne, <i>to melodious birds</i> . |
| Eoin bhinn, <i>O melodious bird</i> .     | Eoin or eunaibh binne, <i>O, &amp;c</i> .       |

A t-eun binn, *the melodious bird*. An eoin bhinn, *of the melodious bird*. An'n eun bhinn, *to the melodious bird*. An t-eun binn, *O the melodious bird*!

#### BAD BEAG, *a little tuft*. Masc.

|                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bad beag, <i>a little tuft</i> . | Badan beaga, <i>little tufts</i> . |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

|                                        |                                          |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Bhaid bhig, <i>of the little tuft.</i> | Badan beaga, <i>of little tufts.</i>     |
| Bhad beag, <i>to a little tuft.</i>    | Bhadaibh beaga, <i>to little tufts.</i>  |
| Bhaid bhig, <i>O little tuft.</i>      | Bhadaibh-a beaga, <i>O little tufts.</i> |

Instead of changing a into ui, according to rule—bad, gad, slad, cab, stad, samh, damh, ramh, form their *gen.* baid, goid or gaid, slaid, caib, slaid, saimh, daimh, raimh.

|                                              |                           |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GAISGEACH MOR, <i>a great or brave hero.</i> |                           |
| Gaisgeach mòr.                               | Gaisgich mhòra.           |
| Ghaisgich mhòir.                             | Gaisgeach mhòra.          |
| Gaisgeach mòr.                               | Gaisgich mhòra.           |
| Ghaisgich mhòir.                             | Ghaisgichibh-can-e mhòra. |

An gaisgeach mòr, *the great hero; a' ghaisgich mhòir, of the great hero; an 'n ('n before a vowel) ghaisgeach mhòr, to the great hero; O ghaisgich mhòir, O great hero! Plural.* Na gaisgich mhòra, *the great heroes; nan gaisgeach mòra, of the great heroes; na gaisgich mhòra, to the great heroes; na gaisgich mhòra, O the great heroes!*

|                                                     |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| CATH FUASACH, <i>a terrible battle or struggle.</i> |                     |
| <i>Singular.</i>                                    | <i>Plural.</i>      |
| N. Cath fuasach.                                    | Cathan fuasach.     |
| G. Catha fhuaaich.                                  | Cath fuasach.       |
| D. Chath fuasach.                                   | Cathaibh fuasach.   |
| V. Chath fhuaaich.                                  | Chathanan fhuaaich. |

NOTE. When the adjective precedes the noun qualified, it undergoes no change save the *aspiration*; as, *daor-shlaightire, a thorough-paced villain; Gen.* daor-shlaightire; *Voc.* dhaor-shlaightire;—also, *sàr-ghaisgeach, a complete hero; a shàr-ghaisgich, ye complete hero; saor-thobhàrtas, a free offering; a shaor-thobhàrtas, ye free offering.*

COMPARISONS. There are only two comparisons in the Gaelic, known to ordinary scholars—in the vocabularies of extraordinary ones there are THREE, the third being *a secret*, they have failed to communicate to their less gifted brethren. The positive expresses the simple state, the comparative enlarges or diminishes *that* state. The superlative is made up by some adjunct to the comparative. There are two ways of forming the comparative; thus, teith, hot, teoithe, hotter, a's teoithe *air fad, uile-gu leir, na dhuith uile, is hottest of all—*with the article, is teoitheide *e so, it is the hotter of this.—*Few only admit of the last mode.

RULE 1. The comparatives of monosyllables are commonly the genitive singular feminine; as, bà, *pale, baine, paler, a's baine air fad, which is palest of any;—*so buan, *lasting, buaine, more lasting, &c.* gann, *scarce, gainne, scarcer; borb, turbulent, buirbe, more turbulent; cam, crooked, caime, more crooked; dall, blind, doille, blinder; caomh, mild, caoimhe, milder; dàn, presumptuous, na's dàine, more presumptuous; crom, bent, cruime, neo na's cruime, more bent; daor, dear in price, daoire, dearer; crlon, puny, very little in size, na's crine, more trifling in size; dearg, red, deirge, redder; deas, prepared, deise, more prepared; donn, brown, duinne, browner; lag, faint, laige, fainter, &c. with dubh, fann, geal, gorm, liath, lom, trom, mall, marbhl duibhe, fanna, gile, guirme, léidh, léidhe, &c.*

RULE 2. If the positive ends in *ach, each, or eil, idh, it is formed by adding e final to the gen. sing.; as, cealgach, deceitful, cealgaiche, more deceitful; cinnteach, certain, cinnliche, more certain; also, banail, feminine, banaile, more feminine; càirdeil, càirdeile, more friendly; diadhaidh, diadhaidhe, more pious.*

RULE 3. Adjectives of more than one syllable ending in *ta* and *da*, form the comparative by adding *-iche* or *cha*; as, curanta, *curantacha, more heroic; bunanta, bunantacha, more firm set; ceanalta, ceanaltaacha, more tractable; curanta, amiable, carantache, more amiable; farasda, farasdateiche; stòlda, stòldacha, more sedate; malla ta, malltacha; also, adjectives ending in aidh, add either e final or iche; as, diadhaidh, diadhaidhe or diadhaidhe; eusgaidh, eusgaidhe or eusgaiche, more ready, as a lazy person.*

RULE 4. Adjectives ending *ar, or, na, da*, change into *aire, oire, uine, and aide*; as, gradhar, gràdhaire; cedghar, cedghaire, pro. kyô-ghury'-â, in some places perhaps, cedmhoire; tana, thin, taine, thinner; fada, long, faide, longer; also fagasg, has faisge, nearer, and fagaisge; falamh, has falaimhe, and failmhe, emptier, fiar, fiare, clear, èire, siar, siaire, grod, groide, more rotten.

ANOMALIES. Bodhar has buidhre, *deaf, odhar, uidhre, more dun; doreha, duirche, boidheach, boidheche, prettier; do-hainn, doimhne, deeper; if the positive ends in iudhe the comparative is like it;—bed, live ly, has beothaidh, or beoithe, more lively.*

Beag, little, lùgha, less.

Duilich, sorry, duileacha, dorra, more sorry difficult.

Fagasg, near, faisge, fhaigse, nearer.

Furas, asda, *easy*, fasa, fhusa, fhasa, *easier*.  
 Gearr, goirrid, *short*, giorra, *shorter*.  
 ionmhainn, } annsa, *more dear*, or be-  
 Tagh, toigh, } *loved*.  
 Dogh, doigh, dòcha, dàcha, *more probable*.  
 Math, fearr-a, fhearra, *good, better*.  
 Mòr, *great*, momha, mò, *great, greater*.  
 Olc, uilce, miosa, *bad, worse*.  
 Teith, teoithe, *hot, hotter*.

All these variations and other deviations from general or particular rules, are found in their respective places in the Dictionary.

PRONOUNS are words used to avoid the too frequent repetitions of nouns; as, leig Iosa a slos a bheatha air ar son-ne, laidhe e 'san uagh; dh'èirich e bho na mairbh, agus thig e a rithisd a thoirt breith, 'sè sin,

leig Iosa a slos—laidh Iosa—dh'èirich Iosa—thig Iosa, that is, *Jesus laid down, Jesus lay, Jesus rose, Jesus shall come*.

There are six kinds of pronouns; personal, relative, interrogative, adjective, indefinite and compound, admitting of gender, number and case; also of a simple, emphatic and aspirate form.

| Singular.                                                                   | Plural                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mi, mhi, <i>I</i> .                                                      | sinn, <i>we</i> .                  |
| 2. Tu, thu, <i>thou</i> .                                                   | sibh, <i>ye or you</i> .           |
| 3. E, sè, <i>he</i> —i, si, <i>she</i> , iad, siad, eud seud, <i>they</i> . |                                    |
| EMPHATIC.                                                                   |                                    |
| Mise, mhise,                                                                | sinn, sinn-ne.                     |
| Tusa, thusa.                                                                | sibh, sibhse.                      |
| Esan, ise, <i>he, she</i> .                                                 | iadsan, siadsan, eud san, seudsan. |

The forms of the personal pronouns governed by a transitive verb are,—

## SIMPLE FORM.

## EMPHATIC FORM.

|       | Singular.                    | Plural.                       |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mi,   | mise, <i>me</i> ,            | sinn, <i>we</i> .             |
| Thu,  | thusa, <i>thee</i> ,         | sibhse, <i>you</i> .          |
| E, i, | esan, ise, <i>him, her</i> , | eudsan, iadsan, <i>them</i> . |

NOTE. That *féin* is equivalent to the Latin syllabic adjective *met*, Greek *αὐτός* conjunctive, English *self*, or *selves*; *mi féin*, *mi fhéin*, *myself*; *mise fein*, *I, my own self*; *thu féin*, *thyself*; *e féin*, *himself*; *i féin*, *herself*; *sinne fhéin*, *ourselves*; *we ourselves*, *sibh fhéin* or *féin*, *yourselves*; *eud fhéin*. The common way in Argyle, and I think the proper mode, is, *mi phéin*, 'sibh péin, eud phéin.—We have heard some say *sibh pin*. Pronouns of the first and second persons singular and all the plurals, are common gender; e, *esan*, *masc.* i, *ise*, *feminine*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS are three: *who*, *which*, *that*, gen. and dat.

## Sing. and Plur.

N. A, *who, which, that*.

G. An, *of whom, of which, of that*.

D. An, *to whom, to which, to that*.

Nach, (indeclinable) *who not, which not, that not*; an ti nach d' thig, *the one that will not come (plural) all that, those that*; na, *singular, that, which, what*; na ni, *that which will do,—plural, all that, those who or which, every one that, all those whom*; na chì mi, *all those whom I may see*. See *na, nach*, at great length exemplified in the Dictionary.

\* *Eud, seud*, is the Argyle form of the pronoun, pronounced e' dd' shè'dd—eu in the North and a part of Perthshire, sounds *ěä*.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS are *mo* or *mu*, *my*; *do* or *du*, *thy*; *a*, *her* or *his*; *plural*, *ar*, *our*; *bhur'* or *ar*, *your* or *yours*; *an*, *their* or *theirs* used before vowels and consonants, except *b, f, m, p*, which take *am*.

NOTE. These Pronouns never have the emphatic form of the personal pronouns, but are expressed with names in the following manner.

| Singular.   | Plural.              |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Mo lamh-sa, | ar lamh-ne.          |
| Do lamh-sa, | bhur or 'ar lamh-sa. |
| A lamh-sa,  | an lamh-sa.          |

If the noun be followed by an adjective, the emphatic form is annexed to the adjective or the last of two adjectives; as,

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Mo chù luath-sa, | Mo chù luath, geal-sa. |
| Do chù luath-sa, | Do chù luath, geal-sa. |
| A chù luath-sa,  | A chù luath, geal-sa.  |

\* In some parts *sibh*, or as they mispronounce it, *shùsh-äo*, is used to old and young, but in the islands it is never used but as a mark of respect, answering to *sir* and *madam* in English, and thus applied to superiors, instructors, and seniors. Thou, *thu* *thusa*, is used to address equals and inferiors,—the inhabitants of Kintyre, *thou* and *thee*, even his MAJESTY. In three farms in Islay, the same is done to their parents, even contending that the Almighty is always so addressed, and that it is impious to pretend *hig'her* honours to *meu*.



Before a vowel or *f* aspirated, *mo* and *do*, are written *m' d'*; as, *m'athair*, *m'fhiolair*, *m' fhàine* or *m' fhàithne*, *my father*, *my eagle*, *my ring*; *d' ordugh*, *thy order*; *d' fhàithne*, *thy ring or mandate*, changed often to, *t' fhàithne*, *t' ordugh*.

DEMONSTRATIVE Pronouns are three, so, *sinn*, *sìod*, *ad*; so, *this*; *sìod*, *yon*, *yonder*; *sinn*, *that*; (*sud*, *nonsense*); *gach*, *each*, *every*; *gach uile*, *every*, contracted *chuile* and *na h-uile*, a *chéile*, *each other*, are by some styled Distributive Pronouns. For a

particular exemplification of all these, see Dictionary.

INTERROGATIVE Pronouns are, *Dé*, *what*? (in some cases *cìod*); *deile*, *what else*? *cò*, *who*? *cia*, or *cè*, *which*? and *nach*, used negatively; as, *nach robh ean sìod*, *was he now yonder*? *càch*, *the rest*; *euid*, *some*; *cuid eile*, *some other*; *eile*, *other*; *ce b' e*, *who-soever*; *ce b' e air bith*, *dè air bith*, *whoever*, *whatsoever*, *whatever*, are termed INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS are made up of prepositions; as, *ann mi*, *anamsa*, *in me*, *agamsa*, *at me*; (*aig* and *mi*) *in my possession*; *riumasa*, *to me*, *against me*, &c.

| Singular.                                                                    | Plural.                            | Singular.                                                                   | Plural.                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Agamsa</i> , <i>at me</i> ,                                            | <i>againn-ne</i> , <i>at us</i> .  | <i>Orm-sa</i> , <i>on me</i> ,                                              | <i>oimn-ne</i> , <i>on us</i> .    |
| 2. <i>Agadsa</i> , <i>at the</i> ,                                           | <i>agaibh-se</i> , <i>at you</i> . | <i>Ort-sa</i> , <i>on thee</i> ,                                            | <i>oirbh-se</i> , <i>on you</i> .  |
| 3. { <i>Aige-san</i> , <i>at him</i> ,<br><i>Aice-se</i> , <i>at her</i> , } | <i>aca-sa</i> , <i>at them</i> .   | <i>Airsan</i> , <i>on him</i> ,<br><i>Ur-ra-urra-se</i> , <i>on her</i> , } | <i>orra-san</i> , <i>on them</i> . |

ANN, *in*.

|                                                                          |                                     |                                                                              |                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Annam</i> , <i>in me</i> ,                                         | <i>annainn-ne</i> , <i>in us</i> .  | <i>Asam</i> , <i>out of me</i> ,                                             | <i>asainne-ne</i> , <i>out of us</i> . |
| 2. <i>Annad</i> , <i>in thee</i> ,                                       | <i>annaibh-se</i> , <i>in you</i> . | <i>Asad-sa</i> , <i>out of thee</i> ,                                        | <i>asaibh</i> , <i>out of you</i> .    |
| 3. { <i>Annsan</i> , <i>in him</i> ,<br><i>Innte</i> , <i>in her</i> , } | <i>annta-sa</i> , <i>in them</i> .  | <i>Asan</i> , <i>out of him</i> ,<br><i>Aisde-se</i> , <i>out of her</i> . } | <i>asda-san</i> , <i>out of them</i> . |

AS, *out of*.

D' E' I', *out of him, her*.

DO, *to*.

|                                                                                         |                                     |                                                                               |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dhiom-sa</i> , <i>off me</i> ,                                                    | <i>dhinne</i> , <i>off us</i> .     | <i>Dhomh-sa</i> , <i>to me</i> ,                                              | <i>dhuinne</i> , <i>to us</i> .     |
| 2. <i>Dhiot-sa</i> , <i>off thee</i> ,                                                  | <i>dhibh-se</i> , <i>of you</i> .   | <i>Dhuit-se</i> , <i>to you</i> ,                                             | <i>dhuibh-se</i> , <i>to you</i> .  |
| 3. { <i>Dheth-sa</i> , <i>off, to him</i> ,<br><i>Dhith-se</i> , <i>off, to her</i> , } | <i>dhiuth-sa</i> , <i>of them</i> . | <i>Dhaibh-san</i> , <i>to him</i> ,<br><i>Dhi-se</i> , <i>off, to her</i> , } | <i>dhaibh-sa</i> , <i>to them</i> . |

EADAR, *between*.

FODHA, *under*.

| Plural.                                       | Singular.                                                                      | Plural.                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Eadaruin</i> , <i>between us</i> .      | <i>Fodham-sa</i> , <i>under me</i> ,                                           | <i>foidhinne</i> , <i>under us</i> .                                             |
| 2. <i>Eadaruibh</i> , <i>between you</i> .    | <i>Fodhad-sa</i> , <i>under you</i> ,                                          | <i>foidhibh-se</i> , <i>under you</i> .                                          |
| 3. <i>Eatorra-san</i> , <i>between them</i> . | <i>Fodha-san</i> , <i>under him</i> ,<br><i>Foithe-se</i> , <i>under her</i> , | <i>fodha-san</i> , <i>under them</i> .<br><i>fotha-san</i> , <i>under them</i> . |

NOTE. The folly and absurdity of writing *fuidhe* for *foidhe*, is obvious from the compound of *foidh*, *i*, *e*, *fodham-sa*, *fodhad-sa*. It is only a mispronunciation, as *griobhach* is mispronounced, *gruach*, *sìod* (*sud*) and if *fuidh* be continued *fudham-sa*, *fudhad-sa* must be adopted, to be consistent.

GU, *to*. \*

|                                                                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Thugam-sa</i> , <i>to me</i> ,                                             | <i>thugainne</i> , <i>to us</i> .    |
| 2. <i>Thugad-sa</i> , <i>to thee</i> ,                                           | <i>thugaibh-se</i> , <i>to you</i> . |
| 3. { <i>Thuige-san</i> , <i>to him</i> ,<br><i>Thuice-se</i> , <i>to her</i> , } | <i>thuca-san</i> , <i>to them</i> .  |

LE, *with*.

|                                                                                    |                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Leam-sa</i> , <i>with me</i> ,                                               | <i>leinn-ne</i> , or <i>leinne</i> , <i>with us</i> .                   |
| 2. <i>Leat-sa</i> , <i>with thee</i> ,                                             | <i>leibh-se</i> , or <i>leibhse</i> , <i>with you</i> .                 |
| 3. { <i>Leis-san</i> , <i>with him</i> ,<br><i>Leithe-se</i> , <i>with her</i> , } | <i>leotha</i> , ( <i>lòch-cha</i> ) <i>leo-san</i> , <i>with them</i> . |

\* *Thugad*, *thugaibh*, &c. are often used in the sense of, *here is at you*, *beware*, *take care!* *leave the way!*

BHO, O, *from*.

|    |                                                   |                                        |                                                              |                                     |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | { Iomam-sa,<br>Umam-sa, }                         | <i>about us.</i>                       | Bhuam-sa, }                                                  | <i>from me.</i>                     |
| 2. | { Iomad-sa,<br>Umad-sa, }                         | <i>about thee.</i>                     | Bh uai-te-s, }                                               | <i>from thee.</i>                   |
| 3. | { Ioma-san,<br>Uime-se,<br>Uimp-se,<br>Impe-se, } | <i>about him.</i><br><i>about her.</i> | Bhuaithe-se,<br>Bhuaipe-se,<br>Bhuaithe-san,<br>uaith-san, } | <i>from her</i><br><i>from him.</i> |

ROMH, ROIMH, *before*.

|    |                                |                                 |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Romham-sa, <i>before me.</i>   | Romhainn-ne, <i>before us.</i>  |
| 2. | Romhad-sa, <i>before thee.</i> | Romhaibh-se, <i>before you.</i> |
| 3. | Roi-the-se, <i>before her.</i> | Rompa-san, <i>before them.</i>  |

THROIMH, OR TROIMH, *through and through*.

|    |                                   |                                    |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Thromham-sa, <i>through me.</i>   | Thromhainne-ne, <i>through us.</i> |
| 2. | Thromhad-sa, <i>through thee.</i> | Thromhaibh-se, <i>through you.</i> |
| 3. | Throimhe-san, <i>through him.</i> | Thrompa-san, <i>through them.</i>  |

## CARDINAL NUMBERS.

|                                |                                        |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 Aon, a h-aon.                | 45 Tri's da fhichead.                  |
| 2 Dhà, a dhà.                  | 44 Ceithir is da fhichead.             |
| 3 Tri.                         | 45 Coig is da fhichead.                |
| 4 Ceithir.                     | 46 Sè's da fhichead.                   |
| 5 Còig.                        | 47 Seachd is da fhichead.              |
| 6 Sè, sia.                     | 48 Ochd is da fhichead.                |
| 7 Seachd.                      | 49 Naoidh is da fhichead.              |
| 8 Ochd.                        | 50 Leithehiad.                         |
| 9 Naoidh.                      | 51 Aon deug is da fhichead.            |
| 10 Deich.                      | &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.                |
| 11 Aon deug.                   | 60 Tri fichead.                        |
| 12 Dha-dheug.                  | 70 Deich is tri fichead.               |
| 13 Tri-deug.                   | 80 Ceithir fichead.                    |
| 14 Ceithir-deug.               | 90 Deich is ceithir fichead.           |
| 15 Còig deug.                  | 100 Ciad, ceud.                        |
| 16 Se deug.                    | 200 Dà chiad.                          |
| 17 Seachd deug.                | 500 Tri chiad.                         |
| 18 Ochd deug.                  | 400 Ceithir chiad.                     |
| 19 Naoidh deug.                | 500 Coig ciad.                         |
| 20 Fichead.                    | 600 Sè ciad.                           |
| 21 Aon 'ar or air 'f fhichead. | 700 Seachd ciad.                       |
| 22 Dha air 'fhichead.          | 800 Ochd ciad.                         |
| 23 Tri air 'fhichead.          | 900 Naoidh ciad.                       |
| 24 Ceithir air 'fhichead.      | 1,000 Mile, sè sin 10 ciad.            |
| 25 Còig air 'fhichead.         | 2,000 Da mhile.                        |
| 26 Se air 'fhichead.           | 3,000 Tri mile.                        |
| 27 Seachd air 'fhichead.       | 4,000 Ceithir mille.                   |
| 28 Ochd air 'fhichead.         | 5,000 Coig mille.                      |
| 29 Naoidh air 'fhichead.       | 6,000 Se mille.                        |
| 30 Deich air 'fhichead.        | 7,000 Seachd mille.                    |
| 31 Aoin deug air 'fhichead.    | 8,000 Ochd mille.                      |
| 32 Dha dheug air 'fhichead.    | 9,000 Naoidh mille.                    |
| 33 Tri deug air 'fhichead.     | 10,000 Deich mille.                    |
| 34 Ceithir deug air 'fhichead. | 20,000 Fichead mille.                  |
| 35 Còig deug air 'fhichead.    | 30,000 Deich mille fichead.            |
| 36 Se deug air 'fhichead.      | 40,000 Da fhichead mille.              |
| 37 Seachd deug air 'fhichead.  | 50,000 Leithechiad mille.              |
| 38 Ochd deug air 'fhichead.    | 60,000 Tri fichead mille.              |
| 39 Naoidh deug air 'fhichead.  | 70,000 Deich is tri fichead mille.     |
| 40 Da fhichead.                | 80,000 Ceithir fichead mille.          |
| 41 Aon is da fhichead.         | 90,000 Deich is ceithir fichead mille. |
| 42 Dha's da fhichead.          | 100,000 Ciad mile                      |

**DUAL NUMBER.**—There is, to all intents and purposes, a dual number in the Gaelic as well as the Greek; thus, we say, *aon fhear, one man*; *da fhear, two men*, literally, *TWO MAN*; but when we arrive at the number three, *tri fir, three men*—with every thing else, *aon each, one horse*; *da each, two horses*; but *tri eich, ceithir eich, three horses, four horses*.

**Cardinals** are formed by placing the article *an* before the numeral, and prefixing *-amh*, or *-eamh*; thus, *an coigeamh salm thar an fhichead*; *an ochdamh salm thar an fhichead*; *an naoidheamh salm thar an fhichead*, the twenty-fifth psalm, the twenty-eighth psalm, the twenty-ninth psalm, &c.—but the twentieth psalm, *am ficheadamh salm*, an *deicheamh salm thar an fhichead*, an *da fhicheadamh salm*, an *tri ficheadamh salm*, an *ceithir ficheadamh salm*, an *ciadamh salm*; *the thirtieth, the fortieth, sixtieth, eightieth, the hundredth psalm*, &c. then, an *deicheamh salm thar a' chiad*, an *ficheadamh thar a' chiad*, &c. *the hundred and tenth, and hundred and twentieth, psalms*.

**VERB** is a word signifying to be, to do, or to suffer. In Gaelic there are two conjugations, the first comprehending all the verbs beginning with consonants except *f*; the second all beginning with *f*, or a vowel. 2. There are two voices, active and passive. 3. There are in Gaelic only, in common with the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, two TENSES, the PAST and the FUTURE; however, by a stroke of Gaelic generalship unknown in modern tactics, our Gaelic grammarians have discovered a present tense, but very wisely kept it a secret in their own bosoms.\*

\* Since the author is not in possession of this philosopher's stone, he will endeavour to shew the substitute, used by unextraordinary mortals for this tense,—want of attention to which, he conceives to be the great cause of all our English-Gaelic Dictionaries not answering their legitimate purposes, no more than an Esquimaux Almanack would.

THE PRESENT TENSE is formed by means of adjectives and nouns, and the verb *to be*. 2. By means of participles and the verb *to be* particularly the negative mood. 3. Often by means of the compound pronouns, with the negative particles, without the aid of any verb.

1st, *Is toigh leam, I like, I love*; *ma 's toigh leat, if you like, if you love*; *is fuath le Dia, God hates*; *cha 'n fhuath le Dia, God does not hate*, or, *is fuathach le Dia, God hates*, &c. *Is fiosrach mi, I know*, am

**FIRST CONJUGATION.**—**VERB, Paisg.**—

**PAST TENSE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Paisg mi, *I did wrap, or wrapped.*
2. Paisg thu, *thou didst wrap, or wrapped.*
3. Paisg e, i, *he or she did wrap, or wrapped*
1. Paisg sinn, *we did wrap, or wrapped.*
2. Paisg sibh, *ye or you did wrap, or*
5. Paisg iad, *they did wrap, or wrapped.*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Paisgidh mi, *I shall or will wrap.*
2. Paisgidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt wrap.*
3. Paisgidh e, i, *he or she shall or will wrap.*
1. Paisgidh sinn, *we shall or will wrap.*
2. Paisgidh sibh, *ye or you shall or will*
3. Paisgidh iad, *they shall or will wrap.*

**INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Cha do phaisg mi, *I did not wrap.*
2. Cha do phaisg thu, *thou didst not wrap.*
3. Cha do phaisg e, i, *he or she did not*
1. Cha do phaisg sinn, *we did not wrap.*
2. Cha do phaisg sibh, *ye did not wrap.*
3. Cha do phaisg iad, *they did not wrap.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Nach do phaisg mi, *did I not wrap?*
2. Nach do phaisg thu, *didst thou not wrap?*
3. Nach do phaisg e, i, *did he not wrap?*
1. Nach do phaisg sinn, *did we not wrap?*
2. Nach do phaisg sibh, *did ye not wrap?*
3. Nach do phaisg iad, *did they not wrap?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Mar do phaisg mi, *if I did not wrap.*
2. Mar do phaisg thu, *if thou didst not wrap*
3. Mar do phaisg e, i, *if he did not wrap.*
1. Mar do phaisg sinn, *if we did not wrap.*
2. Mar do phaisg sibh, *if ye did not wrap.*
3. Mar do phaisg iad, *if they did not wrap.*

**FUTURE TENSE.**—**INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE MOOD.**

*Singular.*

1. Cha phaisg mi, *I shall or will not wrap*
2. Cha phaisg thu, *thou shalt or wilt not*
3. Cha phaisg e, i, *he shall or will not wrap*

*fiosrach thu, do you know? are you aware?*  
*cha 'n fhios domhsa ni sam bith ma dhéibhinn, I know nothing about him.* 2d, *Tha e a' fiosrachadh, he inquires*; *am bheil e a' fuicinn, does he perceive?* *tha e a' grádh, or, ag rádh, he says.* 3d, *Am math leat mise a dh' fholbh, do you wish me to go?*  
*cha mhath leam, I do not wish*, *cha 'n aithne dhomh I do not know, I do not recognise*; literally, no good along with me, no knowledge to me. The limits of these outlines of grammar do not admit of shewing how the HEBREW and other languages form their PRESENT TENSES.

*Plural.*

1. Cha phaisg sinn, *we shall or will not wrap*
2. Cha phaisg sibh, *ye shall or will not wrap*
3. Cha phaisg iad, *they shall or will not wrap*

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Nach paisg mi, *shall or will I not wrap.*
2. Nach paisg thu, *shalt or wilt thou not*
3. Nach paisg e, i, *shall or will he not wrap*
1. Nach paisg sinn, *shall or will we not wrap*
2. Nach paisg sibh, *shall or will you not wrap*
3. Nach paisg e, i, *shall or will they not wrap*

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Mar paisg mi, *if I shall or will not wrap.*
2. Mar paisg thu, *if thou shalt or wilt not*
3. Mar paisg e, i, *if he shall or will not wrap*
1. Mar paisg sinn, *if we shall or will not wrap*
2. Mar paisg sibh, *if ye shall or will not wrap*
3. Mar paisg iad, *if they shall or will not*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST TENSE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Phaisginn, *I might, could or should wrap*
2. Phaisgeadh tu, *thou mightst, couldst or shouldst wrap.*
3. Phaisgeadh e, i, *he might, could or should*
1. Phaisgeadh sinn, or } *we might, could or*
1. Phaisgeamaid, } *should wrap or have*
2. Phaisgeadh sibh, *ye might, could or should*
3. Phaisgeadh iad, *they might, could or should wrap, or have wrapped.*

## FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Ma phaisgeas mi, *if I shall or will wrap.*
2. Ma phaisgeas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt*
3. Ma phaisgeas e, i, *if he shall or will wrap*
1. Ma phaisgeas sinn, *if we shall or will &c.*
2. Ma phaisgeas sibh, *if ye shall or will &c.*
3. Ma phaisgeas iad, *if they shall or will &c.*

Or,

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Nam paisginn, *if I might or were to wrap.*
2. Nam paisgeadh tu, *if thou mightst or*
3. Nam paisgeadh e, i, *if he might or were*
1. Nam paisgeadh sinn, *if we might or were*
2. Nam paisgeadh sibh, *if ye might or were*
3. Nam paisgeadh iad, *if they might or*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Paisgeam-sa, *let me wrap.*
2. Paisg, or paisg thusa, *wrap thou.*
3. Paisgeadh e, i, *let him, her, or it wrap.*
1. Pasg- or paisgeamaid, *let us wrap.*
2. Paisgibh, *wrap ye or you.*
3. Paisgeadh iad, *let them wrap.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

A phasgadh, *to wrap.*

## PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

A' pasgadh, *wrapping.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

Paisgte, *wrapped.**Sing. and Plur.*

1. Phaisgeadh mi, *I was wrapped or folded.*
2. Phaisgeadh thu, *thou wert wrapped or*
3. Phaisgeadh e, i, *he or she was wrapped*
1. Phaisgeadh sinn, *we were wrapped or folded.*
2. Phaisgeadh sibh, *ye were wrapped or*
3. Phaisgeadh iad, *they were wrapped or*

## FUTURE TENSE.—PASSIVE VOICE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Paisgear mi, *I shall or will be wrapped.*
2. Paisgear thu, *thou shalt or wilt be wrapped*
3. Paisgear e, i, *he, she or it shall or will be*
1. Paisgear sinn, *we shall or will be wrapped.*
2. Paisgear sibh, *ye or you shall or will be*
3. Paisgear iad, *they shall or will be wrapped*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.—

PAST TENSE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. An do phaisgeadh, or phasgadh mi, *was I wrapped?*
2. An do phasgadh thu, *wert thou wrapped?*
3. An do phasgadh e, i, *was he, she or it*
1. An do phaisgeadh sinn, *were we wrapped.*
2. An do phaisgeadh thu, *wert thou wrapped*
3. An do phaisgeadh e, i, *was he, she or it*

Also,

- Cha do phaisgeadh mi, *I was not wrapped.*  
 Cha do phaisgeadh sinn, *we were not &c.*  
 Nach do phaisgeadh mi, *was I not wrapped?*  
 Mar do phaisgeadh mi, *if I was not wrapped*  
 Mar do phaisgeadh sinn, *if we were not &c.*

## FUTURE.—INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Am paisgear mi, *shall I be wrapped?*
2. Am paisgear thu, *shalt thou be wrapped?*
3. Am paisgear e, i, *shall he, she or it be*
1. A paisgear sinn, *shall we be wrapped?*
2. Am paisgear sibh, *shall you be wrapped?*
5. Am paisgear iad, *shall they be wrapped?*

Also,

- Cha paisgear mi, *I shall not be wrapped.*  
 Cha paisgear sinn, *we shall not be wrapped.*  
 Nach paisgear mi, *shall I not be wrapped.*  
 Nach paisgear sinn, *shall we not be*  
 Mar paisgear mi, *if I am not wrapped.*  
 Mar paisgear sinn, *if we are not wrapped.*  
 Nam paisgte mi, *if I were wrapped.*  
 Nam paisgte sinn, *if we were wrapped.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST TENSE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Phaisgteadh mi, *I might, could, would or should be wrapped.*

5. Phaisgteadh thu, *thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst, be wrapped.*
3. Phaisgteadh e, i, *he or she might, could, would or should, be wrapped.*
1. Phaisgteadh sinn, *we might, could, would or should be wrapped.*
2. Phaisgteadh sibh, *you might, could, would or should be wrapped.*
3. Phaisgteadh iad, *they might, could, would or should be wrapped.*

**FUTURE TENSE.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

Ma phaisgear mi, *if I be wrapped.*  
Ma phaisgear sinn, *if we be wrapped.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

1. Paisgtear or pasgar mise, *let me be wrapped.*
2. Paisgtear sinn, *let us be wrapped.*

**PARTICIPLES.**—Paisgte, *wrapped*; or, air a phasgadh, *he being wrapped*; or, air a phasgadh, *she being wrapped*; air do phasgadh, *you being wrapped.*

The same verb may be declined with the verb *to be*, for the **PRESENT TENSE**; thus,

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Tha mi pasgadh, *I am wrapping, &c.*
2. Tha thu pasgadh, *thou art, &c.*
3. Tha e, i, pasgadh, *he wraps or is, &c.*
1. Tha sinn a' pasgadh, *we are wrapping.*
2. Tha sibh a' pasgadh, *ye are wrapping.*
3. Tha iad a' pasgadh, *they are wrapping.*

**NOTE.**—The *a'* for *ag* is left out after vowels.—All the rest of the tenses and moods may be thus gone through.

**PRESENT TENSE.**

*Sing. and Plur.—a' pasgadh.*

1. Tha mi, &c. *I am wrapping.*
2. Tha thu, *thou art wrapping.*
3. Tha e, i, *he, she, or it is wrapping.*
1. Tha sinn, *we are wrapping.*
2. Tha sibh, *ye are wrapping.*
3. Tha iad, *they are wrapping.*

**\* PAST TENSE.**

*Sing. and Plur.—a' pasgadh.*

1. Bha mi, &c. *I was wrapping.*
2. Bha thu, *thou wert wrapping.*
3. Bha e, i, *he was wrapping.*
1. Bha sinn, *we were wrapping.*
2. Bha sibh, *ye were wrapping.*
3. Bha iad, *they were wrapping.*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.—a' pasgadh.*

1. Bithidh mi, &c. *I shall be wrapping.*
2. Bithidh thu, *thou shalt be wrapping.*
3. Bithidh e, i, *he shall be wrapping.*
1. Bithidh sinn, *we shall be wrapping.*
2. Bithidh sibh, *ye shall be wrapping.*
3. Bithidh iad, *they shall be wrapping.*

**INTERROGATIVE.**

*Sing. and Plur.—a' pasgadh.*

1. Am bheil mi, &c. *am I wrapping?*
2. Am bheil thu, *art thou wrapping?*
3. Am bheil e, i, *is he or she wrapping?*
1. Am bheil sinn, *are we wrapping?*
2. Am bheil sibh, *are ye or you wrapping?*
3. Am bheil iad, *are they wrapping?*

**NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE.**

**PRESENT.—a' pasgadh.**

Am bheil mi, &c. *am I wrapping?*  
Am bheil thu, *art thou wrapping?*  
Am bheil e, i, *is he or she wrapping?*  
Am bheil sinn, *are we wrapping?*  
Am bheil sibh, *are you wrapping?*  
Am bheil iad, *are they wrapping?*

**PAST.—a' pasgadh.**

An robh mi, &c. *was I wrapping?*  
An robh thu, *wast thou wrapping?*  
An robh e, i, *was he or she wrapping?*  
An robh sinn, *were we wrapping?*  
An robh sibh, *were ye wrapping?*  
An robh iad, *were they wrapping?*

**FUTURE TENSE.—INTERROGATIVE and**

**NEGATIVE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am bi mi a' pasgadh, *shall I be wrapping?*  
Am bi thu a' pasgadh, *shalt thou be*  
Am bi e, i, a' pasgadh, *shall he be*  
Am bi sinn a' pasgadh, *shall we be*  
Am bi sibh a' pasgadh, *shall ye be*  
Am bi iad a' pasgadh, *shall they be*

**PRESENT.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha'n 'eil mi a' pasgadh, *I am not wrapping.*  
Cha'n 'eil thu a' pasgadh, *thou art not*  
Cha'n 'eil e, i, a' pasgadh, *he is not*  
Cha'n 'eil sinn a' pasgadh, *we are not*  
Cha'n 'eil sibh a' pasgadh, *you are not*  
Cha'n 'eil iad a' pasgadh, *they are not*

**PAST.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha robh sinn a' pasgadh, *I was not wrapping.*  
Cha robh thu a' pasgadh, *thou wert not*  
Cha robh e a' pasgadh, *he was not*  
Cha robh sinn a' pasgadh, *we were not*  
Cha robh sibh a' pasgadh, *you were not*  
Cha robh iad a' pasgadh, *they were not*

\* This verb and faic, *see*, have a **PRESENT TENSE**; thus, chi mi, *I see or shall see*; chi thu dithidh, *thou seest two*; chi mi iad a' tighinn, *I see them coming*.



## FUTURE NEGATIVE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha bhi mi pasgadh, *I shall not be wrapping.*  
 Cha bhi thu pasgadh, *thou shalt not be*  
 Cha bhi e, i, pasgadh, *he shall not be*  
 Cha bhi sinn a' pasgadh, *we shall not be*  
 Cha bhi sibh a' pasgadh, *you shall not be*  
 Cha bhi iad a' pasgadh, *they shall not be*

## PRESENT.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach 'eil mi pasgadh, *am I not wrapping?*  
 Nach 'eil thu pasgadh, *art thou not*  
 Nach 'eil e, i, pasgadh, *is he or she not*  
 Nach 'eil sinn a' pasgadh, *are we not*  
 Nach 'eil sibh a' pasgadh, *are you not*  
 Nach 'eil iad a' pasgadh, *are they not*

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach robh mi pasgadh, *was I not wrapping?*  
 Nach robh thu pasgadh, *wert thou not*  
 Nach robh e pasgadh, *was he not*  
 Nach robh sinn a' pasgadh, *were we not*  
 Nach robh sibh a' pasgadh, *were you not*  
 Nach robh iad a' pasgadh, *were they not*

## FUTURE INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach bi mi pasgadh, *shall I not be wrapping?*  
 Nach bi thu pasgadh, *shalt thou not be*  
 Nach bi e, i, pasgadh, *shall he or she not be*  
 Nach bi sinn a' pasgadh, *shall we not be*  
 Nach bi sibh a' pasgadh, *shall you not be*  
 Nach bi iad a' pasgadh, *shall they not be*

## PRESENT.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Mar bheil mi pasgadh, *if I am not wrapping.*  
 Mar bheil thu pasgadh, *if thou art not*  
 Mar bheil e, i, pasgadh, *if he is not*  
 Mar bheil sinn a' pasgadh, *if we were not*  
 Mar bheil sibh a' pasgadh, *if you are not*  
 Mar bheil iad a' pasgadh, *if they are not*

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Mar robh mi pasgadh, *if I was not wrapping.*  
 Mar robh thu pasgadh, *if thou wert not*  
 Mar robh e, i, pasgadh, *if he was not*  
 Mar robh sinn a' pasgadh, *if we were not*  
 Mar robh sibh a' pasgadh, *if you were not*  
 Mar robh iad a' pasgadh, *if they were not*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Mar bi mi pasgadh, *if I shall not be wrapping.*  
 Mar bi thu pasgadh, *if thou shalt not be*  
 Mar bi e, i, pasgadh, *if he shall not be*  
 Mar bi sinn a' pasgadh, *if we shall not be*  
 Mar bi sibh a' pasgadh, *if you shall not be*  
 Mar bi iad a' pasgadh, *if they shall not be*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bhithinn a' pasgadh, *I would be wrapping*  
 Bhithheadh tu pasgadh, *thou wouldst be*  
 Bhithheadh e pasgadh, *he would be*  
 Bhithheadh sinn a' pasgadh, *we would be*  
 Bhithheadh sibh a' pasgadh, *you would be*  
 Bhithheadh iad a' pasgadh, *they would be*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma bhitheas mi pasgadh, *if I shall be wrapping.*  
 Ma bhitheas thu pasgadh, *if thou shalt be*  
 Ma bhitheas e pasgadh, *if he shall be*  
 Ma bhitheas sinn a' pasgadh, *if we shall be*  
 Ma bhitheas sibh a' pasgadh, *if you shall be*  
 Ma bhitheas iad a' pasgadh, *if they shall be*  
 Am bithinn would I be wrapping; am  
 bithenmaid, would we be wrapping.  
 Cha bhithinn, I would not be wrapping;  
 eha bhitheamaid, we would not be wrapping.  
 Mar bithinn, if I were not wrapping; mar  
 bithenmaid, if we were not wrapping.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bitheam-sa pasgadh, *let me be wrapping.*  
 Bith 'bi thusa a' pasgadh, *be thou*  
 Bitheadh e pasgadh, *let him be wrapping.*  
 Bitheamaid a' pasgadh, *let us be wrapping.*  
 Bithibh bi a' pasgadh, *be ye or you*  
 Bitheadh iad a' pasgadh, *let them be*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.—A bhith, bhith, to be.

## THE PASSIVE VOICE of pasg with bi.

*Pres.* Tha mi paisgte, *I am wrapped;*  
 tha thu paisgte, *thou art wrapped, &c;*  
*Past. Tense.* Bha mi paisgte, *I was wrapped, &c.* *Future.* Bithidh mi paisgte, *I shall be wrapped.*

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Aom, *incline, prevail upon.*

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Dh'aom mi, *I inclined, or did incline.*  
 Dh'aom thu, *thou inclinedst.*  
 Dh'aom e, *he inclined.*  
 Dh'aom sinn, *we inclined.*  
 Dh'aom sibh, *you inclined.*  
 Dh'aom iad, *they inclined.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Aomaidh mi, *I shall or will incline.*  
 Aomaidh tu, *thou shalt or will incline.*  
 Aomaidh e, *he shall or will incline.*  
 Aomaidh sinn, *we shall or will incline.*  
 Aomaidh sibh, *you shall or will incline.*  
 Aomaidh iad, *they shall or will incline.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

An d'-chad, &c.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d'aom mi, *did I incline?*  
An d'aom thu, *didst thou incline?*  
An d'aom e, i, *did he incline?*  
An d'aom sinn, *did we incline?*  
An d'aom sibh, *did you incline?*  
An d'aom iad, *did they incline?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d'aom mi, *I did not incline.*  
Cha d'aom thu, *thou didst not incline.*  
Cha d'aom e, i, *he or she did not incline.*  
Cha d'aom sinn, *we did not incline.*  
Cha d'aom sibh, *ye did not incline.*  
Cha d'aom iad, *they did not incline.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d'aom mi, *did I not incline?*  
Nach d'aom thu, *didst thou not incline?*  
Nach d'aom e, i, *did he or she not incline?*  
Nach d'aom sinn, *did we not incline?*  
Nach d'aom sibh, *did ye not incline?*  
Nach d'aom iad, *did they not incline?*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An aom mi, *shall I incline?*  
An aom thu, *shalt thou incline?*  
An aom e, *shall he incline?*  
An aom sinn, *shall we incline?*  
An aom sibh, *shall ye incline?*  
An aom iad, *shall they incline?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha'n aom mi, *I shall not incline.*  
Cha'n aom thu, *thou shalt not incline.*  
Cha'n aom e, *he shall not incline.*  
Cha'n aom sinn, *we shall not incline.*  
Cha'n aom sibh, *ye shall not incline.*  
Cha'n aom iad, *they shall not incline.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach aom mi, *shall I not incline?*  
Nach aom thu, *shalt thou not incline?*  
Nach aom e, i, *shall he not incline?*  
Nach aom sinn, *shall we not incline?*  
Nach aom sibh, *shall ye not incline?*  
Nach aom iad, *shall they not incline?*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Dh' aomain, *I would or could incline.*  
Dh' aomadh tu, *thou wouldst incline.*  
Dh' aomadh e, *he would incline.*  
Dh' aomadh sinn, *we would incline.*  
Dh' aomadh sibh, *you would incline.*  
Dh' aomadh iad, *they would incline.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma dh'aomas mi, *if I incline.*  
Ma dh'aomas tu, *if thou inclinest.*  
Ma dh'aomas e, *if he inclines.*  
Ma dh'aomas sinn, *if we incline.*  
Ma dh'aomas sibh, *if you incline.*  
Ma dh'aomas iad, *if they incline.*

IMP. MOOD. Aomam, *let me incline;*  
aom, aom thusa, *incline thou;* aomadh e,  
*let him incline;* aomamaid, *let us incline;*  
aomaibh, *incline ye or you—*aomadh iad,  
*let them incline.*

INFIN. A dh' aomadh, *to incline;* Part  
aomadh ag aomadh, *inclining.*

PASSIVE VOICE.—INDICATIVE MOOD.  
*Past Tense.* Dh' aomadh mi, *I was pre-*  
*vailed upon;* dh'aomadh thu, *you were*  
*prevailed upon;* dh'aomadh e, *he was pre-*  
*vailed upon, &c.*

NEG. OR INTER. MOOD. Cha d' aomadh  
e, *he was not prevailed upon;* cha d' aom-  
adh iad, *they were not prevailed upon.*

Nach D' aomadh e, *was he not prevailed*  
*upon;* nach d' aomadh iad, *were we not pre-*  
*vailed upon.*

FUTURE. Cha'n aomar mi, *thou, e, i, thou,*  
*he, or she shall not be prevailed upon;* nach  
aomar iad, *shall they not be prevailed upon.*

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Irregular Verbs are reckoned ten;  
seven of the first conjugation, *viz. dean, cluinn, beir, rach, ruig, thig or thaill, thoir, or Thobhair;* and three of the second, *viz. faic, fuigh, abair.*

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

DEAN, *make.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDI-  
CATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

1. Rinn mi, *I made or did.*
2. Rinn thu, *thou madest or didst.*
3. Rinn e, *he made or did.*
1. Rinn sinn, *we made or did.*
2. Rinn sibh, *ye made or did.*
3. Rinn iad, *they made or did.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ni mi, *I shall or will make or do.*  
Ni thu, *thou shalt or wilt make or do.*  
Ni e, *he shall or will make or do.*  
Ni sinn, *we shall or will make or do.*  
Ni sibh, *ye shall or will make or do.*  
Ni iad, *they shall or will make or do.*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An do rinn mi, *did I make or do?*  
 An do rinn thu, *didst thou make or do?*  
 An do rinn e, *did he make or do?*  
 An do rinn sinn, *did we make or do?*  
 An do rinn sibh, *did ye make or do?*  
 An do rinn iad, *did they make or do?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach do rinn mi, *did I not make?*  
 Nach do rinn thu, *didst thou not make?*  
 Nach do rinn e, *did he not make?*  
 Nach do rinn sinn, *did we not make?*  
 Nach do rinn sibh, *did ye not make?*  
 Nach do rinn iad, *did they not make?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha do rinn mi, *I did not make or do.*  
 Cha do rinn thu, *thou didst not make.*  
 Cha do rinn e, *he did not make or do.*  
 Cha do rinn sinn, *we did not make or do.*  
 Cha do rinn sibh, *ye did not make or do.*  
 Cha do rinn iad, *they did not make or do.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An dean mi, *shall or will I make?*  
 An dean thu, *shalt or wilt thou make?*  
 An dean e, *shall or will he make?*  
 An dean sinn, *shall or will we make?*  
 An dean sibh, *shall or will ye make?*  
 An dean iad, *shall or will they make?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach dean mi, *shall or will I not make?*  
 Nach dean thu, *shalt or wilt thou not make?*  
 Nach dean e, *shall or will he not make?*  
 Nach dean sinn, *shall or will we not make?*  
 Nach dean sibh, *shall or will ye not make?*  
 Nach dean iad, *shall or will they not make?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha dean mi, *I shall or will not make.*  
 Cha dean thu, *thou shalt or wilt not make.*  
 Cha dean e, *he shall or will not make.*  
 Cha dean sinn, *we shall or will not make.*  
 Cha dean sibh, *ye shall or will not make.*  
 Cha dean iad, *they shall or will not make.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Dheanainn, *I would or could make or do.*  
 Dheauadh tu, *thou wouldst or couldst make*  
 Dheanadh e, *he would or could make.*  
 Dheanamaid, *we would or could make.*  
 Dheanadh sibh, *ye would or could make.*  
 Dheanadh iad, *they would or could make.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nan deanainn, *if I would or could make.*  
 Nan deanadh tu, *if thou wouldst or couldst*  
 Nan deanadh e, *if he would or could make.*  
 Nan deanamaid, *if we would or could make.*  
 Nan deanadh sibh, *if ye would or could*  
 Nan deanadh iad, *if they would or could*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma ni mi, *if I shall or will make.*  
 Ma ni thu, *if thou shalt or wilt make.*  
 Ma ni e, *if he shall or will make.*  
 Ma ni sinn, *if we shall or will make.*  
 Ma ni sibh, *if ye shall or will make.*  
 Ma ni iad, *if they shall or will make.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Mar dean mi, *if I shall or will not make.*  
 Mar dean thu, *if thou shalt or wilt not make*  
 Mar dean e, *if he shall or will not make.*  
 Mar dean sinn, *if we shall or will not make*  
 Mar dean sibh, *if ye shall or will not make.*  
 Mar dean iad, *if they shall or will not make*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Deanam, *let me make or do.*  
 Dean, *make thou or do thou make.*  
 Deanadh e, *let him make.*  
 Deanamaid, *let us make.*  
 Deanaibh, *make ye or you.*  
 Deanadh iad, *let them make.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

A dheanamh, a dheanadh, *to do or make.*

## PARTICIPLE.

A' (for ag) deanamh, *doing or making.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur*

Rinneadh mi, *I was made.*  
 Rinneadh thu, *thou wert made.*  
 Rinneadh e, *he was made.*  
 Rinneadh sinn, *we were made.*  
 Rinneadh sibh, *ye were made.*  
 Rinneadh iad, *they were made.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nithear mi, *I shall or will be made.*  
 Nithear thu, *thou shalt or wilt be made.*  
 Nithear e, *he shall or will be made.*  
 Nithear sinn, *we shall or will be made.*  
 Nithear sibh, *ye shall or will be made.*  
 Nithear iad, *they shall or will be made.*



INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An do rinneadh mi, *was I made?*  
 An do rinneadh thu, *wert thou made?*  
 An do rinneadh e, *was he made?*  
 An do rinneadh sinn, *were we made?*  
 An do rinneadh sibh, *were ye made?*  
 An do rinneadh iad, *were they made?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach do rinneadh mi, *was I not made?*  
 Nach do rinneadh thu, *wert thou not made?*  
 Nach do rinneadh e, *was he not made?*  
 Nach do rinneadh sinn, *were we not made?*  
 Nach do rinneadh sibh, *were ye not made?*  
 Nach do rinneadh iad, *were they not made?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha do rinneadh mi, *I was not made.*  
 Cha do rinneadh thu, *thou wert not made.*  
 Cha do rinneadh e, *he was not made.*  
 Cha do rinneadh sinn, *we were not made.*  
 Cha do rinneadh sibh, *ye were not made.*  
 Cha do rinneadh iad, *they were not made.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An deanar mi, *shall or will I be made?*  
 An deanar thu, *shalt or wilt thou be made?*  
 An deanar e, *shall or will he be made?*  
 An deanar sinn, *shall or will we be made?*  
 An deanar sibh, *shall or will ye be made?*  
 An deanar iad, *shall or will they be made?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach deanar mi, *shall or will I not be made?*  
 Nach deanar thu, *shalt or wilt thou not be made?*  
 Nach deanar e, *shall or will he not be made?*  
 Nach deanar sinn, *shall or will we not be made?*  
 Nach deanar sibh, *shall or will ye not be made?*  
 Nach deanar iad, *shall or will they not be made?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha deanar mi, *I shall or will not be made.*  
 Cha deanar thu, *thou shalt or wilt not be made.*  
 Cha deanar e, *he shall or will not be made.*  
 Cha deanar sinn, *we shall or will not be made.*  
 Cha deanar sibh, *ye shall or will not be made.*  
 Cha deanar iad, *they shall or will not be made.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Dheantadh mi, *I would or could be made.*  
 Dheantadh thu, *thou wouldst or couldst be made.*  
 Dheantadh e, *he would or could be made.*  
 Dheantadh sinn, *we would or could be made.*  
 Dheantadh sibh, *ye would or could be made.*  
 Dheantadh iad, *they would or could be made.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nan deantadh mi, *if I would or could be made.*  
 Nan deantadh thu, *if thou wouldst or couldst be made.*  
 Nan deantadh e, *if he would or could be made.*  
 Nan deantadh sinn, *if we would or could be made.*  
 Nan deantadh sibh, *if ye would or could be made.*  
 Nan deantadh iad, *if they would or could be made.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma nithear mi, *if I shall or will be made.*  
 Ma nithear thu, *if thou shalt or wilt be made.*  
 Ma nithear e, *if he shall or will be made.*  
 Ma nithear sinn, *if we shall or will be made.*  
 Ma nithear sibh, *if ye shall or will be made.*  
 Ma nithear iad, *if they shall or will be made.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nan deanar mi, *if I shall or will be made.*  
 Nan deanar thu, *if thou shalt or wilt be made.*  
 Nan deanar e, *if he shall or will be made.*  
 Nan deanar sinn, *if we shall or will be made.*  
 Nan deanar sibh, *if ye shall or will be made.*  
 Nan deanar iad, *if they shall or will be made.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Deantar mi, *let me be made.*  
 Deantar thu, *be thou made.*  
 Deantar e, i, *let him or her be made.*  
 Deantar sinn, *let us be made.*  
 Deantar sibh, *be ye made.*  
 Deantar iad, *let them be made.*

PARTICIPLE.

Deanta, deante, *done.*

CLUINN, *hear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chuala mi, *I heard or did hear.*  
 Chuala thu, *thou heardst or didst hear.*  
 Chual' e, *he heard or did hear.*  
 Chuala sinn, *we heard or did hear.*  
 Chuala sibh, *ye heard or did hear.*  
 Chual' iad, *they heard or did hear.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cluinnidh mi, *I shall or will hear.*  
 Cluinnidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt hear.*  
 Cluinnidh se, *he shall or will hear.*  
 Cluinnidh sinn, *we shall or will hear.*  
 Cluinnidh sibh, *ye shall or will hear.*  
 Cluinnidh iad, *they shall or will hear.*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An euala mi, *did I hear?*  
 An euala thu, *didst thou hear?*  
 An eual' e, *did he hear?*  
 An euala sinn, *did we hear?*  
 An euala sibh, *did ye hear?*  
 An eual' iad, *did they hear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach euala mi, *did I not hear?*  
 Nach euala thu, *didst thou not hear?*  
 Nach eual' e, *did he not hear?*  
 Nach euala sinn, *did we not hear?*  
 Nach euala sibh, *did ye not hear?*  
 Nach eual' iad, *did they not hear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha chuala mi, *I did not hear.*  
 Cha chuala thu, *thou didst not hear.*  
 Cha chual' e, *he did not hear.*  
 Cha chuala sinn, *we did not hear.*  
 Cha chuala sibh, *ye did not hear.*  
 Cha chual' iad, *they did not hear.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An cluinn mi, *shall or will I hear?*  
 An cluinn thu, *shalt or wilt thou hear?*  
 An cluinn e, *shall or will he hear?*  
 An cluinn sinn, *shall or will we hear?*  
 An cluinn sibh, *shall or will ye hear?*  
 An cluinn iad, *shall or will they hear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach cluinn mi, *shall or will I not hear?*  
 Nach cluinn thu, *shalt or wilt thou not hear?*  
 Nach cluinn e, *shall or will he not hear?*  
 Nach cluinn sinn, *shall or will we not hear?*  
 Nach cluinn sibh, *shall or will ye not hear?*  
 Nach cluinn iad, *shall or will they not hear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha chluinn mi, *I shall or will not hear.*  
 Cha chluinn thu, *thou shalt or wilt not hear.*  
 Cha chluinn e, *he shall or will not hear.*  
 Cha chluinn sinn, *we shall or will not hear.*  
 Cha chluinn sibh, *ye shall or will not hear.*  
 Cha chluinn iad, *they shall or will not hear.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chluinnin, *I could or would hear.*  
 Chluinneadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldst hear.*  
 Chluinneadh e, *he could or would hear.*  
 Chluinneamaid, *we could or would hear.*  
 Chluinneadh sibh, *ye could or would hear.*  
 Chluinneadh iad, *they could or would hear.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma chluinneas mi, *if I shall or will hear.*  
 Ma chluinneas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt hear.*  
 Ma chluinneas e, *if he shall or will hear.*  
 Ma chluinneas sinn, *if we shall or will hear.*  
 Ma chluinneas sibh, *if you shall or will hear.*  
 Ma chluinneas iad, *if they shall or will hear.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cluinneam, *let me hear.*  
 Cluinn, *hear thou or do thou hear.*  
 Cluinneadh e, *let him hear.*  
 Cluinneamaid, *let us hear.*  
 Cluinnibh, *hear ye or you.*  
 Cluinnead iad, *let them hear.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

A chluinntinn, *to hear.*

## PARTICIPLE.

A' cluinntinn, *hearing.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chualadh mi, *I was heard.*  
 Chualadh thu, *thou wert heard.*  
 Chualadh e, *he was heard.*  
 Chualadh sinn, *we were heard.*  
 Chualadh sibh, *ye were heard.*  
 Chualadh iad, *they were heard.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cluinnear mi, *I shall or will be heard.*  
 Cluinnear thu, *thou shalt or wilt be heard.*  
 Cluinnear e, *he shall or will be heard.*  
 Cluinnear sinn, *we shall or will be heard.*  
 Cluinnear sibh, *ye shall or will be heard.*  
 Cluinnear iad, *they shall or will be heard.*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An eualadh mi, *was I heard?*  
 An eualadh thu, *wert thou heard?*  
 An eualadh e, *was he heard?*  
 An eualadh sinn, *were we heard?*  
 An eualadh sibh, *were ye heard?*  
 An eualadh iad, *were they heard?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach eualadh mi, *was I not heard?*  
 Nach eualadh thu, *wert thou not heard?*  
 Nach eualadh e, *was he not heard?*  
 Nach eualadh sinn, *were we not heard?*  
 Nach eualadh sibh, *were ye not heard?*  
 Nach eualadh iad, *were they not heard?*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An cluinnear mi, *shall or will I be heard?*  
 An cluinnear thu, *shalt or wilt thou be*  
 An cluinnear e, *shall or will he be heard?*  
 An cluinnear sinn, *shall or will we be heard?*  
 An cluinnear sibh, *shall or will ye be heard?*  
 An cluinnear iad, *shall or will they be heard?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach cluinnear mi, *shall or will I not be heard?*  
 Nach cluinnear thu, *shalt thou not be*  
 Nach cluinnear e, *shall or will he not be*  
 Nach cluinnear sinn, *shall or will we not be*  
 Nach cluinnear sibh, *shall or will ye not be*  
 Nach cluinnear iad, *shall or will they not be*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chluinnteadh mi, *I could or would be heard.*  
 Chluinnteadh thu, *thou couldst or wouldst*  
 Chluinnteadh iad, *they could or would be*  
 Chluinnteadh sinn, *we could or would be*  
 Chluinnteadh sibh, *ye could or would be*  
 Chluinnteadh iad, *they could or would be*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma chluinnear mi, *if I shall or will be heard.*  
 Ma chluinnear thu, *if thou shalt or wilt be*  
 Ma chluinnear e, *if he shall or will be heard.*  
 Ma chluinnear sinn, *if we shall or will be*  
 Ma chluinnear sibh, *if ye shall or will be*  
 Ma chluinnear iad, *if they shall or will be*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cluinn-tear mi, *let me be heard.*  
 Cluinn-tear thu, *be thou heard.*  
 Cluinn-tear e, *let him be heard.*  
 Cluinn-tear sinn, *let us be heard.*  
 Cluinn-tear sibh, *be ye heard.*  
 Cluinn-tear iad, *let them be heard.*

THIG, NEO THALLA, *come.*

ACTITE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thàinig mi, *I came or did come.*  
 Thàinig thu, *thou camest or did come.*  
 Thàinig e, *he came or did come.*  
 Thàinig sinn, *we came or did come.*  
 Thàinig sibh, *ye came or did come.*  
 Thàinig iad, *they came or did come.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thig mi, *I shall or will come.*  
 Thig thu, *thou shalt or will come.*  
 Thig e, *he shall or will come.*  
 Thig sinn, *we shall or will come.*  
 Thig sibh, *ye shall or will come.*  
 Thig iad, *they shall or will come.*

INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' thàinig mi, *did I come?*  
 An d' thàinig thu, *didst thou come?*  
 An d' thàinig e, *did he come?*  
 An d' thàinig sinn, *did we come?*  
 An d' thàinig sibh, *did ye come?*  
 An d' thàinig iad, *did they come?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' thàinig mi, *did I not come?*  
 Nach d' thàinig thu, *didst thou not come?*  
 Nach d' thàinig e, *did he not come?*  
 Nach d' thàinig sinn, *did we not come?*  
 Nach d' thàinig sibh, *did ye not come?*  
 Nach d' thàinig iad, *did they not come?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thàinig mi, *I came not or did not come.*  
 Cha d' thàinig thu, *thou camest not or*  
 Cha d' thàinig e, *he came not or did not*  
 Cha d' thàinig sinn, *we came not or did not*  
 Cha d' thàinig sibh, *ye came not or did not*  
 Cha d' thàinig iad, *they came not or did*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' thig mi, *shall or will I come?*  
 An d' thig thu, *shalt or wilt thou come?*  
 An d' thig e, *shall or will he come?*  
 An d' thig sinn, *shall or will we come?*  
 An d' thig sibh, *shall or will ye come?*  
 An d' thig iad, *shall or will they come?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' thig mi, *shall or will I not come?*  
 Nach d' thig thu, *shalt or wilt thou not*  
 Nach d' thig e, *shall or will he not come?*  
 Nach d' thig sinn, *shall or will we not come?*  
 Nach d' thig sibh, *shall or will ye not come?*  
 Nach d' thig iad, *shall or will they not*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thig mi, *I shall or will not come.*  
 Cha d' thig thu, *thou shalt or wilt not come.*  
 Cha d' thig e, *he shall or will not come.*  
 Cha d' thig sinn, *we shall or will not come.*  
 Cha d' thig sibh, *ye shall or will not come.*  
 Cha d' thig iad, *they shall or will not come.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thiginn, *I would come.*  
Thigeadh tu, *thou wouldst come.*  
Thigeadh e, *he would come.*  
Thigearmaid, *we would come.*  
Thigeadh sibh, *ye would come.*  
Thigeadh iad, *they would come.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nan d' thiginn, *if I had or would come.*  
Nan d' thigeadh thu, *if thou hadst or*  
Nan d' thigeadh e, *if he had or would come.*  
Nan d' thigearmaid, *if we had or would come.*  
Nan d' thigeadh sibh, *if ye had or would*  
Nan d' thigeadh iad, *if they had or would*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma thig mi, *if I shall or will come.*  
Ma thig thu, *if thou shalt or wilt come.*  
Ma thig e, *if he shall or will come.*  
Ma thig sinn, *if we shall or will come.*  
Ma thig sibh, *if ye shall or will come.*  
Ma thig iad, *if they shall or will come.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Mar d' thiginn, *if I had or would not come.*  
Mar d' thigeadh thu, *if thou hadst or*  
Mar d' thigeadh e, *if he had or would not*  
Mar d' thigearmaid, *or Mar d' thigeadh sinn,*  
*if we had or would not come.*  
Mar d' thigeadh sibh, *if ye had or would not*  
Mar d' thigeadh iad, *if they had or would*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thigean, neo thallam, *let me come.*  
Thig, neo thalla, *come thou.*  
Thigeadh, neo thalladh e, *let him come.*  
Thigearmaid, neo thallamaid, *let us come.*  
Thigibh, neo thallaibh, *come ye.*  
Thigeadh, neo thalladh iad, *let them come.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A thighinn, A theachd, *to come.*

PARTICIPLE.

A' tighinn, A teachd, *coming.*

BEIR, *bear, bring forth.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Rug mi, *I bore.*  
Rug thu, *thou borest.*  
Rug i, *she bore.*  
Rug sinn, *we bore.*  
Rug sibh, *ye bore.*  
Rug iad, *they bore.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Beiridh mi, *I shall or will bear.*  
Beiridh thu, *thou shalt or wilt bear.*  
Beiridh si, *she shall or will bear.*  
Beiridh sinn, *we shall or will bear.*  
Beiridh sibh, *ye shall or will bear.*  
Beiridh iad, *they shall or will bear.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An do rug mi, *did I bear?*  
An do rug thu, *didst thou bear?*  
An do rug i, *did she bear?*  
An do rug sinn, *did we bear?*  
An do rug sibh, *did ye bear?*  
An do rug iad, *did they bear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha do rug mi, *I bore not or did not bear.*  
Cha do rug thu, *thou borest not or didst*  
Cha do rug i, *she bore not or did not bear.*  
Cha do rug sinn, *we bore not or did not*  
Cha do rug sibh, *ye bore not or did not*  
Cha do rug iad, *they bore not or did not*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach do rug mi, *did I not bear?*  
Nach do rug thu, *didst thou not bear?*  
Nach do rug i, *did she not bear?*  
Nach do rug sinn, *did we not bear?*  
Nach do rug sibh, *did ye not bear?*  
Nach do rug iad, *did they not bear?*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am beir mi, *shall or will I bear?*  
Am beir thu, *shalt or wilt thou bear?*  
Am beir i, *shall or will she bear?*  
Am beir sinn, *shall or will we bear?*  
Am beir sibh, *shall or will ye bear?*  
Am beir iad, *shall or will they bear?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha bheir mi, *I shall or will not bear.*  
Cha bheir thu, *thou shalt or wilt not bear.*  
Cha bheir i, *she shall or will not bear.*  
Cha bheir sinn, *we shall or will not bear.*  
Cha bheir sibh, *ye shall or will not bear.*  
Cha bheir iad, *they shall or will not bear.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach beir mi, *shall or will I not bear?*  
Nach beir thu, *shalt or wilt thou not bear?*  
Nach beir i, *shall or will she not bear?*  
Nach beir sinn, *shall or will we not bear?*  
Nach beir sibh, *shall or will ye not bear?*  
Nach beir iad, *shall or will they not bear?*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheirinn, *I could or would bear.*  
Beireadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldst bear.*  
Bheireadh i, *she would or could bear.*  
Bheireamaid, *we could or would bear.*  
Bheireadh sibh, *ye could or would bear.*  
Bheireadh iad, *they could or would bear.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma bheireas mi, *if I shall or will bear.*  
Ma bheireas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt bear.*  
Ma bheireas i, *if she shall or will bear.*  
Ma bheireas sinn, *if we shall or will bear.*  
Ma bheireas sibh, *if ye shall or will bear.*  
Ma bheireas iad, *if they shall or will bear.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Beiream, *let me bear.*  
Beir, *bear thou.*  
Beireadh i, *let her bear.*  
Beireamaid, *let us bear.*  
Beiribh, *bear ye.*  
Beireadh iad, *let them bear.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A bheirsinn, A bhreith, *to bear.*

PARTICIPLE.

A bheirsinn, A breith, *bearing.*

PASSIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INFINITIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Rugadh mi, *I was born.*  
Rugadh tu, *thou wast born.*  
Rugadh e, *he was born.*  
Rugadh sinn, *we were born.*  
Rugadh sibh, *ye were born.*  
Rugadh iad, *they were born.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Beirear mi, *I shall be born.*  
Beirear thu, *thou shalt be born.*  
Beirear e, *he shall be born.*  
Beirear sinn, *we shall be born.*  
Beirear sibh, *ye shall be born.*  
Beirear iad, *they shall be born.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Singular.*

An do rugadh mi, *was I born?*  
An do rugadh thu, *wert thou born?*  
An do rugadh e, *was he born?*

*Plural.*

An do rugadh sinn, *were we born?*  
An do rugadh sibh, *were ye born?*  
An do rugadh iad, *were they born?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha do rugadh mi, *I was not born.*  
Cha do rugadh thu, *thou wert not born.*  
Cha do rugadh e, *he was not born.*  
Cha do rugadh sinn, *we were not born.*  
Cha do rugadh sibh, *ye were not born.*  
Cha do rugadh iad, *they were not born.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am beirear mi, *shall I be born?*  
Am beirear thu, *shalt thou be born?*  
Am beirear e, *shall he be born?*  
Am beirear sinn, *shall we be born?*  
Am beirear sibh, *shall ye be born?*  
Am beirear iad, *shall they be born?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha bheirear mi, *I shall not be born.*  
Cha bheirear thu, *thou shalt not be born.*  
Cha bheirear e, *he shall not be born.*  
Cha bheirear sinn, *we shall not be born.*  
Cha bheirear sibh, *ye shall not be born.*  
Cha bheirear iad, *they shall not be born.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheirtheadh mi, *I could or would be born.*  
Bheirtheadh thu, *thou couldst or wouldst be born.*  
Bheirtheadh e, *he could or would be born.*  
Bheirtheadh sinn, *we could or would be born.*  
Bheirtheadh sibh, *ye could or would be born.*  
Bheirtheadh iad, *they could or would be born.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nam beirtheadh mi, *if I could or would be born.*  
Nam beirtheadh thu, *if thou couldst or*  
Nam beirtheadh e, *if he could or would be*  
Nam beirtheadh sinn, *if we could or would*  
Nam beirtheadh sibh, *if ye could or would*  
Nam beirtheadh iad, *if they could or would*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma bheirtear mi, *if I shall be born.*  
Ma bheirtear thu, *if thou shalt be born.*  
Ma bheirtear e, *if he shall be born.*  
Ma bheirtear sinn, *if we shall be born.*  
Ma bheirtear sibh, *if ye shall be born.*  
Ma bheirtear iad, *if they shall be born.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.*

Beirtear, Beirtear mi, *let me be born.*  
Beirtear, Beirtear thu, *be thou born.*  
Beirtear, Beirtear e, *let him be born.*



*Plural.*

Beirtheair, Beirteair sinn, *let us be born.*  
 Beirtheair, Beirteair sibh, *be ye born.*  
 Beirtheair, Beirteair iad, *let them be born.*

**PARTICIPLE.**

Air breith, *born.*

**RACH OR THEIRIG, go.**

**ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**PAST.***Sing. and Plur.*

Chaidh mi, *I went or did go.*  
 Chaidh thu, *thou wentest or didst go.*  
 Chaidh e, *he went or did go.*  
 Chaidh sinn, *we went or did go.*  
 Chaidh sibh, *ye went or did go.*  
 Chaidh iad, *they went or did go.*

**FUTURE.***Sing. and Plur.*

Théid mi, *I shall go.*  
 'Théid thu, *thou shalt go.*  
 'Théid e, *he shall go.*  
 Théid sinn, *we shall go.*  
 Théid sibh, *ye shall go.*  
 Théid iad, *they shall go.*

**NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.****PAST.***Sing. and Plur.*

An deachaidh mi, *did I go?*  
 An deachaidh thu, *didst thou go?*  
 An deachaidh e, *did he go?*  
 An deachaidh sinn, *did we go?*  
 An deachaidh sibh, *did ye go?*  
 An deachaidh iad, *did they go?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach deachaidh mi, *did I not go?*  
 Nach deachaidh thu, *didst thou not go?*  
 Nach deachaidh e, *did he not go?*  
 Nach deachaidh sinn, *did we not go?*  
 Nach deachaidh sibh, *did ye not go?*  
 Nach deachaidh iad, *did they not go?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha deachaidh mi, *I did not go.*  
 Cha deachaidh thu, *thou didst not go.*  
 Cha deachaidh e, *he did not go.*  
 Cha deachaidh sinn, *we did not go.*  
 Cha deachaidh sibh, *ye did not go.*  
 Cha deachaidh iad, *they did not go.*

**FUTURE.***Sing. and Plur.*

An d' théid mi, *shall or will I go?*  
 An d' théid thu, *shalt or wilt thou go?*  
 An d' théid e, *shall or will he go?*  
 An d' théid sinn, *shall or will we go?*  
 An d' théid sibh, *shall or will ye go?*  
 An d' théid iad, *shall or will they go?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' théid mi, *shall or will I not go?*  
 Nach d' théid thu, *shalt or wilt thou not go?*  
 Nach d' théid e, *shall or will he not go?*  
 Nach d' théid sinn, *shall or will we not go?*  
 Nach d' théid sibh, *shall or will ye not go?*  
 Nach d' théid iad, *shall or will they not go?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' théid mi, *I shall or will not go.*  
 Cha d' théid thu, *thou shalt or wilt not go.*  
 Cha d' théid e, *he shall or will not go.*  
 Cha d' théid sinn, *we shall or will not go.*  
 Cha d' théid sibh, *ye shall or will not go.*  
 Cha d' théid iad, *they shall or will not go.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.****PAST.***Sing. and Plur.*

Rachaimn, *I would or could go.*  
 Rachadh thu, *thou wouldst or couldst go.*  
 Rachadh e, *he would or could go.*  
 Rachamaid, *we would or could go.*  
 Rachadh sibh, *ye would or could go.*  
 Rachadh iad, *they would or could go.*

**FUTURE.***Sing. and Plur.*

Ma théid mi, *if I shall or will go.*  
 Ma théid thu, *if thou shalt or wilt go.*  
 Ma théid e, *if he shall or will go.*  
 Ma théid sinn, *if we shall or will go.*  
 Ma théid sibh, *if ye shall or will go.*  
 Ma théid iad, *if they shall or will go.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.***Sing. and Plur.*

Racham, neo theirigam-sa, *let me go.*  
 Rach, neo theirig thusa, *go thou.*  
 Rachadh, neo theirigeadh e, *let him go.*  
 Rachamaid, neo theirigeamaid, *let us go.*  
 Rachaibh, neo theirigibh, *go ye.*  
 Rachadh, neo theirigeadh iad, *let them go.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

A' dhol, *to go.*

**PARTICIPLE.**

A' dol, *going.*

**RUIO, OR RUIOGHAIG, reach or arrive at**

**ACTIVE VOICE.****AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.****PAST.***Sing. and Plur.*

Ràinig mi, *I reached.*  
 Ràinig thu, *thou reachedst.*  
 Ràinig e, *he reached.*  
 Ràinig sinn, *we reached.*  
 Ràinig sibh, *ye reached.*  
 Ràinig iad, *they reached.*



FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ruigidh mi, *I shall or will reach.*  
 Ruigidh thu, *thou shalt or wilt reach.*  
 Ruigidh e, *he shall or will reach.*  
 Ruigidh sinn, *we shall or will reach.*  
 Ruigidh sibh, *ye shall or will reach.*  
 Ruigidh iad, *they shall or will reach.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An do ràinig mi, *did I reach?*  
 An do ràinig thu, *didst thou reach?*  
 An do ràinig e, *did he reach?*  
 An do ràinig sinn, *did we reach?*  
 An do ràinig sibh, *did ye reach?*  
 An do ràinig iad, *did they reach?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach do ràinig mi, *did I not reach?*  
 Nach do ràinig thu, *didst thou not reach?*  
 Nach do ràinig e, *did he not reach?*  
 Nach do ràinig sinn, *did we not reach?*  
 Nach do ràinig sibh, *did ye not reach?*  
 Nach do ràinig iad, *did they not reach?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha do ràinig mi, *I reached not or did not reach.*  
 Cha do ràinig thu, *thou reachedst not or*  
*Cha do ràinig e, he reached not or did not*  
*Cha do ràinig sinn, we reached not or did*  
*Cha do ràinig sibh, ye reached not or did*  
*Cha do ràinig iad, they reached not or did*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An ruig mi, *shall I reach?*  
 An ruig thu, *shalt thou reach?*  
 An ruig e, *shall he reach?*  
 An ruig sinn, *shall we reach?*  
 An ruig sibh, *shall ye reach?*  
 An ruig iad, *shall they reach?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach ruig mi, *shall I not reach?*  
 Nach ruig thu, *shalt thou not reach?*  
 Nach ruig e, *shall he not reach?*  
 Nach ruig sinn, *shall we not reach?*  
 Nach ruig sibh, *shall ye not reach?*  
 Nach ruig iad, *shall they not reach?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha ruig mi, *I shall or will not reach.*  
 Cha ruig thu, *thou shalt or wilt not reach.*  
 Cha ruig e, *he shall or will not reach.*  
 Cha ruig sinn, *we shall or will not reach.*  
 Cha ruig sibh, *ye shall or will not reach.*  
 Cha ruig iad, *they shall or will not reach.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ruiginn, *I would reach.*  
 Ruigeadh tu, *thou wouldst reach.*  
 Ruigeadh e, *he would reach.*  
 Ruigeamaid, *we would reach.*  
 Ruigibh, *ye would reach.*  
 Ruigeadh iad, *they would reach.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma ruigeas mi, *if I shall or will reach.*  
 Ma ruigeas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt reach*  
 Ma ruigeas e, *if he shall or will reach.*  
 Ma ruigeas sinn, *if we shall or will reach.*  
 Ma ruigeas sibh, *if ye shall or will reach.*  
 Ma ruigeas iad, *if they shall or will reach*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ruigeam, *let me reach.*  
 Ruig, *reach thou.*  
 Ruigeadh e, *let him reach.*  
 Ruigeamaid, *let us reach.*  
 Ruigibh, *reach ye.*  
 Ruigeadh iad, *let them reach.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A ruigsinn, A ruigeadh, *to reach.*

PARTICIPLE.

A ruigsinn, A' rioghachd, *reaching.*

THOIR OR THOBHAIR,\* *give.*

AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thug mi, *I gave or did give.*  
 Thug thu, *thou gavest or didst give.*  
 Thug e, *he gave or did give.*  
 Thug sinn, *we gave or did give.*  
 Thug sibh, *ye gave or did give.*  
 Thug iad, *they gave or did give.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheir mi, *I shall or will give.*  
 Bheir thu, *thou shalt or will give.*  
 Bheir e, *he shall or will give.*  
 Bheir sinn, *we shall or will give.*  
 Bheir sibh, *ye shall or will give.*  
 Bheir iad, *they shall or will give.*

\* Thobhair is also written tobhair

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An a thug mi, *did I give?*  
 An a thug thu, *didst thou give?*  
 An d'thug e, *did he give?*  
 An d' thug sinn, *did we give?*  
 An d' thug sibh, *did ye give?*  
 An d' thug iad, *did they give?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d thug mi, *did I not give?*  
 Nach d' thug thu, *didst thou not give?*  
 Nach d' thug e, *did he not give?*  
 Nach d' thug sinn, *did we not give?*  
 Nach d' thug sibh, *did ye not give?*  
 Nach d' thug iad, *did they not give?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' thug mi, *did I not give?*  
 Nach d' thug thu, *didst thou not give?*  
 Nach d' thug e, *did he not give?*  
 Nach d' thug sinn, *did we not give?*  
 Nach d' thug sibh, *did ye not give?*  
 Nach d' thug iad, *did they not give?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thug mi, *I did not give.*  
 Cha d' thug thu, *thou didst not give.*  
 Cha d' thug e, *he did not give.*  
 Cha d' thug sinn, *we did not give.*  
 Cha d' thug sibh, *ye did not give.*  
 Cha d' thug iad, *they did not give.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheir mi, *I shall or will give.*  
 Bheir thu, *thou shalt or wilt give.*  
 Bheir e, *he shall or will give.*  
 Bheir sinn, *we shall or will give.*  
 Bheir sibh, *ye shall or will give.*  
 Bheir iad, *they shall or will give.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' thoir mi, *shall or will I give.*  
 An d' thoir thu, *shalt or wilt thou give?*  
 An d' thoir e, *shall or will he give?*  
 An d' thoir sinn, *shall or will we give?*  
 An d' thoir sibh, *shall or will ye give?*  
 An d' thoir iad, *shall or will they give?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' thoir mi, *shall or will I not give?*  
 Nach d' thoir thu, *shalt or wilt thou not*  
 Nach d' thoir e, *shall or will he not give?*  
 Nach d' thoir sinn, *shall or will we not give?*  
 Nach d' thoir sibh, *shall or will ye not give?*  
 Nach d' thoir iad, *shall or will they not give?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thoir mi, *I shall or will not give.*  
 Cha d' thoir thu, *thou shalt or wilt not*  
 Cha d' thoir e, *he shall or will not give.*  
 Cha d' thoir sinn, *we shall or will not give.*  
 Cha d' thoir sibh, *ye shall or will not give.*  
 Cha d' thoir iad, *they shall or will not give.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheirinn, *I could or would give.*  
 Bheireadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldst give.*  
 Bheireadh e, *he could or would give.*  
 Bheireamaid, *we could or would give.*  
 Bheireadh sibh, *ye could or would give.*  
 Bheireadh iad, *they could or would give.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thugainn, *I would not give.*  
 Cha d' thugadh tu, *thou wouldst not give.*  
 Cha d' thugadh e, *he would not give.*  
 Cha d' thugamaid, *we would not give.*  
 Cha d' thugadh sibh, *ye would not give.*  
 Cha d' thugadh iad, *they would not give.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thoirinn, *I would not give.*  
 Cha d' thoireadh tu, *thou wouldst not give.*  
 Cha d' thoireadh e, *he would not give.*  
 Cha d' thoireamaid, *we would not give.*  
 Cha d' thoireadh sibh, *ye would not give.*  
 Cha d' thoireadh iad, *they would not give.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma bheir mi, *if I shall or will give.*  
 Ma bheir thu, *if thou shalt or wilt give.*  
 Ma bheir e, *if he shall or will give.*  
 Ma bheir sinn, *if we shall or will give.*  
 Ma bheir sibh, *if ye shall or will give.*  
 Ma bheir iad, *if they shall or will give.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thoiream, thugan, *let me give.*  
 'Thoir, thug, *give thou.*  
 Thoireadh e, thugadh e, *let him give.*  
 'Thoireamaid, thugamaid, *let us give.*  
 Thoiribh, thugaibh, *give ye.*  
 'Thoireadh iad, thugadh iad, *let them give.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

A' thoirt, A' thobhairt, *to give.*

## PARTICIPLE.

A' toirt, A' tobhairt, *giving.*

\* *D' Thug* is also written *Tug* by some of our best writers.

PASSIVE VOICE.

AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thugadh mi, *I was given.*  
Thugadh thu, *thou wast given.*  
Thugadh e, *he was given.*

Thugadh sinn, *we were given.*  
Thugadh sibh, *ye were given.*  
Thugadh iad, *they were given.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' thugadh mi, *was I given?*  
An d' thugadh thu, *wert thou given?*  
An d' thugadh e, *was he given?*  
An d' thugadh sinn, *were we given?*  
An d' thugadh sibh, *were ye given?*  
An d' thugadh iad, *were they given?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thugadh mi, *I was not given.*  
Cha d' thugadh thu, *thou wert not given.*  
Cha d' thugadh e, *he was not given.*  
Cha d' thugadh sinn, *we were not given.*  
Cha d' thugadh sibh, *ye were not given.*  
Cha d' thugadh iad, *they were not given.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheirear mi, *I shall be given.*  
Bheirear thu, *thou shalt be given.*  
Bheirear e, *he shall be given.*  
Bheirear sinn, *we shall be given.*  
Bheirear sibh, *ye shall be given.*  
Bheirear iad, *they shall be given.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' thoirear mi, *shall I be given?*  
An d' thoirear thu, *shalt thou be given?*  
An d' thoirear e, *shall he be given?*  
An d' thoirear sinn, *shall we be given?*  
An d' thoirear sibh, *shall ye be given?*  
An d' thoirear iad, *shall they be given?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thoirear mi, *I shall not be given.*  
Cha d' thoirear thu, *thou shalt not be given.*  
Cha d' thoirear e, *he shall not be given.*  
Cha d' thoirear sinn, *we shall not be given.*  
Cha d' thoirear sibh, *ye shall not be given.*  
Cha d' thoirear iad, *they shall not be given.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Bheirtheadh mi, *I would be given.*  
Bheirtheadh thu, *thou wouldst be given.*  
Bheirtheadh e, *he would be given.*  
Bheirtheadh sinn, *we would be given.*  
Bheirtheadh sibh, *ye would be given.*  
Bheirtheadh iad, *they would be given.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' thugtheadh mi, *I would not be given.*  
Cha d' thugtheadh thu, *thou wouldst not be given.*  
Cha d' thugtheadh e, *he would not be given.*  
Cha d' thugtheadh sinn, *we would not be given.*  
Cha d' thugtheadh sibh, *ye would not be given.*  
Cha d' thugtheadh iad, *they would not be given.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma bheirear mi, *if I shall be given.*  
Ma bheirear thu, *if thou shalt be given.*  
Ma bheirear e, *if he shall be given.*  
Ma bheirear sinn, *if we shall be given.*  
Ma bheirear sibh, *if ye shall be given.*  
Ma bheirear iad, *if they shall be given.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thugthar mi, *let me be given.*  
Thugthar thu, *be thou given.*  
Thugthar e, *let him be given.*  
Thugthar sinn, *let us be given.*  
Thugthar sibh, *be ye given.*  
Thugthar iad, *let them be given.*

FAIC, *see.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chunna or Chonnaic mi, *I saw or did see.*  
Chunna or Chonnaic thu, *thou sawest or did see.*  
Chunna or Chonnaic e, *he saw or did see.*  
Chunna or Chonnaic sinn, *we saw or did see.*  
Chunna or Chonnaic sibh, *ye saw or did see.*  
Chunna or Chonnaic iad, *they saw or did see.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chf mi, *I shall or will see.*  
Chi thu, *thou shalt or wilt see.*  
Chi e, *he shall or will see.*  
Chi sinn, *we shall or will see.*  
Chi sibh, *ye shall or will see.*  
Chi iad, *they shall or will see.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am fac mi, *did I see?*  
Am fac thu, *didst thou see?*  
Am fac e, *did he see?*  
Am fac sinn, *did we see?*  
Am fac sibh, *did ye see?*  
Am fac iad, *did they see?*

Singular.

Nach fhac mi, *did I not see?*  
Nach fhac thu, *didst thou not see?*  
Nach fhac e, *did he not see?*

*Plural.*

Nach fhac sinn, *did we not see?*  
Nach fhac sibh, *did ye not see?*  
Nach fhac iad, *did they not see?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n fhac mi, *I did not see.*  
Cha 'n fhac sinn, *we did not see.*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am faic mi, *shall I see?*  
Am faic thu, *shalt thou see?*  
Am faic e, *shall he see?*

Am faic sinn, *shall we see?*  
Am faic sibh, *shall ye see?*  
Am faic iad, *shall they see?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach fhaic mi, *shall I not see?*  
Nach fhaic thu, *shalt thou not see?*  
Nach fhaic e, *shall he not see?*  
Nach fhaic sinn, *shall we not see?*  
Nach fhaic sibh, *shall ye not see?*  
Nach fhaic iad, *shall they not see?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n fhaic mi, *I shall not see.*  
Cha 'n fhaic sinn, *we shall not see.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

**PAST.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chithinn, *I would see?*  
Chitheadh thu, *thou wouldst see?*  
Chitheadh e, *he would see?*  
Chitheamaid, *we would see.*  
Chitheadh sibh, *ye would see.*  
Chitheadh iad, *they would see.*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma chi mi, *if I shall see.*  
Ma chi thu, *if thou shalt see.*  
Ma chi e, *if he shall see.*  
Ma chi sinn, *if we shall see.*  
Ma chi sibh, *if ye shall see.*  
Ma chi iad, *if they shall see.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nam faicinn, *if I would or could see.*  
Nam faiceadh thu, *if thou wouldst or couldst*  
Nam faiceadh e, *if he would or could see.*  
Nam faiceamaid, *or faiceadh sinn, if we*  
*would or could see.*  
Nam faiceadh sibh, *if ye would or could see.*  
Nam faiceadh iad, *if they would or could*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Faiceam, *let me see.*  
Faic, *see thou.*  
Faiceadh e, *let him see.*  
Faiceamaid, *let us see.*  
Faicibh, *see ye.*  
Faiceadh iad, *let them see.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

A' dh' fhaicinn, Dh' fhaicsinn, *to see.*

**PARTICIPLE.**

A' faicinn, A' faicsinn, *seeing.*

**PASSIVE VOICE.**

**AFFIRMATIVE OF INDICATIVE MOOD**

**PAST.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chonnacadh mi, *I was seen.*  
Chonnacadh thu, *thou wert seen.*  
Chonnacadh e, *he was seen.*  
Chonnacadh sinn, *we were seen.*  
Chonnacadh sibh, *ye were seen.*  
Chonnacadh iad, *they were seen.*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chithear mi, *I shall be seen.*  
Chithear thu, *thou shalt be seen.*  
Chithear e, *he shall be seen.*  
Chithear sinn, *we shall be seen.*  
Chithear sibh, *ye shall be seen.*  
Chithear iad, *they shall be seen.*

**NEGATIVE OF INTERROGATIVE MOOD.**

**PAST.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am facadh mi, *was I seen?*  
Am facadh thu, *wert thou seen?*  
Am facadh e, *was he seen?*  
Am facadh sinn, *were we seen?*  
Am facadh sibh, *were ye seen?*  
Am facadh iad, *were they seen?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach facadh mi, *was I not seen?*  
Nach facadh sinn, *were we not seen?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n fhacadh mi, *I was not seen.*  
Cha 'n fhacadh sinn, *we were not seen.*

**FUTURE.**

*Singular.*

Am faicear mi, *shall I e seen?*  
Am faicear thu, *shalt thou be seen?*  
Am faicear e, *shall he be seen?*

*Plural.*

Am faicear sinn, *shall we be seen?*  
Am faicear sibh, *shall ye be seen?*  
Am faicear iad, *shall they be seen?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach fhaicear mi, *shall I not be seen?*  
Nach fhaicear sinn, *shall we not be seen?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n fhaicear mi, *I shall not be seen.*  
Cha 'n fhaicear sinn, *we shall not be seen.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Chiteadh mi, *I would seen.*  
Chiteadh thu, *thou wouldst be seen.*  
Chiteadh e, *he would be seen.*  
Chiteadh sinn, *we would be seen.*  
Chiteadh sibh, *ye would be seen.*  
Chiteadh iad, *they would be seen.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nam faicteadh mi, *if I would be seen.*  
Nam faicteadh thu, *if thou wouldst be seen.*  
Nam faicteadh e, *if he would be seen.*  
Nam faicteadh sinn, *if we would be seen.*  
Nam faicteadh sibh, *if ye would be seen.*  
Nam faicteadh iad, *if they would be seen.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma chithear mi, *if I shall be seen.*  
Ma chithear thu, *if thou shalt be seen.*  
Ma chithear e, *if he shall be seen.*  
Ma chithear sinn, *if we shall be seen.*  
Ma chithear sibh, *if ye shall be seen.*  
Ma chithear iad, *if they shall be seen.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faichtear, faicear e, *let it be seen.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Dh' fhaicinn, dh' fhaicsinn, *to see.*

FAIGH, *get.*

ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Fhuair mi, *I got or did get.*  
Fhuair sinn, *we got or did get.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Gheibh mi, *I shall or will get.*  
Gheibh sinn, *we shall or will get.*

NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' fhuair mi, *did I get?*  
An d' fhuair sinn, *did we get?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' fhuair mi, *did I not get?*  
Nach d' fhuair sinn, *did we not get?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha d' fhuair mi, *I did not get.*  
Cha d' fhuair sinn, *we did not get.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am faigh mi, *shall I get?*  
Am faigh sinn, *shall we get?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach faigh mi, *shall I not get?*  
Nach faigh sinn, *shall we not get?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n fhaigh mi, *I shall not get.*  
Cha 'n fhaigh sinn, *we shall not get.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Gheibhinn, *I would or could get.*  
Gheibheadh tu, *thou wouldst or couldst get.*  
Gheibheadh e, *he would or could get.*  
Gheibheadh e, or gheibheadh sinn, *we would or could get.*  
Gheibheadh sibh, *ye would or could get.*  
Gheibheadh iad, *they would or could get.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nam faighinn, *if I would or could get.*  
Nam faigheadh tu, *if thou wouldst or couldst get.*  
Nam faigheadh e, *if he would or could get.*  
Nam faigheadh e, or nam faigheadh sinn, *if we would or could get.*  
Nam faigheadh sibh, *if ye would or could get.*  
Nam faigheadh iad, *if they would or could get.*

FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma gheibh mi, *if I shall get.*  
Ma gheibh thu, *if thou shall get.*  
Ma gheibh e, *if he shall get.*  
Ma gheibh sinn, *if we shall get.*  
Ma gheibh sibh, *if ye shall get.*  
Ma gheibh iad, *if they shall get.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Faigheam, *let me get.*  
Faigh, *get thou or do thou get.*  
Faigheadh e, *let him get.*  
Faigheamaid, *let us get.*  
Faighibh, *get ye or do you get.*  
Faigheadh iad, *let them get.*



## INFINITIVE MOOD.

A dh' fhaotuin, A' dh' faghail, *to get.*

## PARTICIPLE.

A' faotainn, A' faghail, *getting.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OF INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Fhuaradh mi, *I was found.*  
Fhuaradh thu, *thou wert found.*  
Fhuaradh e, *he was found.*  
Fhuaradh sinn, *we were found.*  
Fhuaradh sibh, *ye were found.*  
Fhuaradh iad, *they were found.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Gheibhear mi, *I shall be got.*  
Gheibhear thu, *thou shalt be got.*  
Gheibhear e, *he shall be got.*  
Gheibhear sinn, *we shall be got.*  
Gheibhear sibh, *ye shall be got.*  
Gheibhear iad, *they shall be got.*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An d' fhuaradh mi, *was I found?*  
An d' fhuaradh thu, *wert thou found?*  
An d' fhuaradh e, *was he found?*  
An d' fhuaradh sinn, *were we found?*  
An d' fhuaradh sibh, *were ye found?*  
An d' fhuaradh iad, *were they found?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach d' fhuaradh mi, *was I not got?*  
Nach d' fhuaradh sinn, *were we not got?*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Am faighear mi, *shall I be got?*  
Am faighear thu, *shalt thou be got?*  
Am faighear e, *shall he be got?*  
Am faighear sinn, *shall we be got?*  
Am faighear sibh, *shall ye be got?*  
Am faighear iad, *shall they be got?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach faighear mi, *shall I not be got?*  
Nach faighear sinn, *shall we not be got?*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Singular.*

Gheibhteadh mi, *I would be got.*  
Gheibhteadh thu, *thou wouldst be got.*  
Gheibhteadh e, *he would be got.*

*Plural.*

Gheibhteadh sinn, *we would be got.*  
Gheibhteadh sibh, *ye would be got.*  
Gheibhteadh iad, *they would be got.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nam faighteadh mi, *if I would be got.*  
Nam faighteadh sinn, *if we would be got.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma gheibhear mi, *if I shall be got.*  
Ma gheibhear thu, *if thou shalt be got.*  
Ma gheibhear e, *if he shall be got.*  
Ma gheibhear sinn, *if we shall be got.*  
Ma gheibhear sibh, *if ye shall be got.*  
Ma gheibhear iad, *if they shall be got.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faightear, faighear e, *let it be got.*

ABAIR, *say.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.—AFFIRMATIVE OF INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Thubhairt mi, *I said or did say.*  
Thubhairt thu, *thou saidst or didst say.*  
Thubhairt e, *he said or did say.*  
Thubhairt sinn, *we said or did say.*  
Thubhairt sibh, *ye said or did say.*  
Thubhairt iad, *they said or did say.*

## FUTURE.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Their mi, *I shall or will say.*  
Their thu, *thou shalt or wilt say.*  
Their e, *he shall or will say.*  
Their sinn, *we shall or will say.*  
Their sibh, *ye shall or will say.*  
Their iad, *they shall or will say.*

## NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

## PAST.

*Sing. and Plur.*

An dubhairt or d' thuirt mi, *did I say?*  
An dubhairt thu, *didst thou say?*  
An dubhairt e, *did he say?*  
An dubhairt sinn, *did we say?*  
An dubhairt sibh, *did ye say?*  
An dubhairt iad, *did they say?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach dubhairt mi, *did I not say?*  
Nach dubhairt thu, *didst thou not say?*  
Nach dubhairt e, *did he not say?*  
Nach dubhairt sinn, *did we not say?*  
Nach dubhairt sibh, *did ye not say?*  
Nach dubhairt iad, *did they not say?*



*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha dubhairt mi, *I said not or did not say.*  
 Cha dubhairt thu, *thou saidst not or didst*  
 Cha dubhairt e, *he said not or did not say.*  
 Cha dubhairt sinn, *we said not or did not*  
 Cha dubhairt sibh, *ye said not or did not*  
 Cha dubhairt iad, *they said not or did not*

**FUTURE.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

An abair mi, *shall or will I say?*  
 An abair thu, *shalt or wilt thou say?*  
 An abair e, *shall or will he say?*  
 An abair sinn, *shall or will we say?*  
 An abair sibh, *shall or will ye say?*  
 An abair iad, *shall or will they say?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach abair mi, *shall or will I not say?*  
 Nach abair thu, *shalt or wilt thou not say?*  
 Nach abair e, *shall or will he not say?*  
 Nach abair sinn, *shall or will we not say?*  
 Nach abair sibh, *shall or will ye not say?*  
 Nach abair iad, *shall or will they not say?*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Cha 'n abair mi, *I shall or will not say.*  
 Cha 'n abair thu, *thou shalt or wilt not say.*  
 Cha 'n abair e, *he shall or will not say.*  
 Cha 'n abair sinn, *we shall or will not say.*  
 Cha 'n abair sibh, *ye shall or will not say.*  
 Cha 'n abair iad, *they shall or will not say.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

**PAST.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Theirinn, *I would say.*  
 Theireadh tu, *thou wouldst say.*  
 Theireadh e, *he would say.*  
 Theireamaid, *we would say.*  
 Theireadh sibh, *ye would say.*  
 Theireadh iad, *they would say.*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nach abairinn, abairinn, *would I not say?*  
 Nach abaireadh, abradh tu, *wouldst thou*  
 Nach abaireadh, abradh e, *would he not*  
 Nach abaireamaid, abramaid, *would we not*  
 Nach abaireadh, abradh sibh, *would ye not*  
 Nach abaireadh, abradh iad, *would they not*

*Sing. and Plur.*

Nan abairinn, abairinn, *if I would say.*  
 Nan abaireadh, abradh tu, *if thou wouldst*  
 Nan abaireadh, abradh e, *if he would*  
 Nan abaireamaid, abramaid, *if we would say*  
 Nan abaireadh, abradh sibh, *if ye would say*  
 Nan abaireadh, abradh iad, *if they would say*

**FUTURE**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Ma their mi, *if I shall or will say.*  
 Ma their tu, *if thou shalt or wilt say.*  
 Ma their e, *if he shall or will say.*  
 Ma their sinn, *if we shall or will say.*  
 Ma their sibh, *if ye shall or will say.*  
 Ma their iad, *if they shall or will say.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

*Sing. and Plur.*

Abaiream, abram, *let me say.*  
 Abair, *say thou.*  
 Abaireadh, abradh e, *let him say.*  
 Abaireamaid, abramaid, *let us say.*  
 Abairibh, abraibh, *say ye.*  
 Abaireadh, abradh iad, *let them say.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

A radh or a ghradh, *to say.*

**PARTICIPLE.**

Ag radh or a' gradh, *saying.*

**PASSIVE VOICE.**

**AFFIRMATIVE OR INDICATIVE MOOD**

**PAST.**

Thuirteadh e, *it was said.*

**FUTURE.**

Theirear e, *it shall be said.*

**NEGATIVE OR INTERROGATIVE MOOD**

**PAST.**

An d' thuirteadh e, *was it said?*  
 Nach d' thuirteadh e, *was it not said?*  
 Cha d' thuirteadh e, *it was not said.*

**FUTURE.**

An abairear, abrar e, *shall it be said?*  
 Nach abairear, abrar e, *shall it not be said?*  
 Cha 'n abairear, abrar e, *it shall not be said*

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

**PAST.**

Theirteadh e, *it would be said.*  
 Nan abairteadh e, *if it would be said.*

**FUTURE.**

Ma their ear e, *if it shall be said.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

Abairear, abrar e, *let it be said.*

**DEFECTIVE VERBS.**

*Defective Verbs* are, orsa (orsus Latin and arsa is a cousin to àigeach) diugainn, *come along*; theabh, *had almost*; faodaidh, *I may*; imridh, feum, feumaidh, is fheadar, *to be obliged, must, it behoves*, are rather impersonal verbs.

*Sing. and Plur.*

Orsa mise, *said I.*  
 Orsa thusa, *saidst thou.*  
 Orsa esan, *said he.*  
 Orsa sinn-ne, *said we.*  
 Orsa sibhse, *said you.*  
 Orsa iadsan, *said they*  
 ( )

## RUDIMENTS OF GAELIC GRAMMAR.

### Sing. and Plur.

Faodaidh mi, *I may.*  
 Faodaidh thu, *you may.*  
 Faodaidh e, *he may.*  
 Faodaidh sinn, *we may.*  
 Faodaidh sibh, *you may.*  
 Faodaidh iad, *they may.*

### INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

#### FUTURE.

#### Sing. and Plur.

Am faod mi, *may I?*  
 Am faod thu, *mayest thou?*  
 Am faod e, *may he?*  
 Am faod sinn, *may we?*  
 Am faod sibh, *may ye?*  
 Am faod iad, *may they?*

#### Sing. and Plur.

Cha 'n fhaod mi, *I may not.*  
 Cha 'n fhaod thu, *thou mayest not.*  
 Cha 'n fhaod e, *he may not.*  
 Cha 'n fhaod sinn, *we may not.*  
 Cha 'n fhaod sibh, *ye may not.*  
 Cha 'n fhaod iad, *they may not.*

#### Sing. and Plur.

Am feum mi, iomair mi, *must I?*  
 Am feum thu, or am iomair thu, *are you obliged, must thou?*  
 Am feum e, or am iomair e, *must he?*  
 Am feum sinn, or am iomair sinn, *must we?*  
 Am feum sibh, or am iomair sibh, *must you?*  
 Am feum iad, or am iomair iad, *must they?*

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PAST.

Dh fhaodainn, dh' fheumainn, dh imrinn, folbh, *I might, could, &c. or I was obliged to go, or to have gone, or it behoved me to go, or to have gone.*  
 Ma dh' fheumas mi, neo ma dh' imreas mi folbh, *if I be obliged, or if it behoves me to go.*

THEAB TUITEAM, *had almost fallen.*

#### INDICATIVE.

#### Sing. and Plur.

Theab mi tuiteam, *I had almost fallen.*  
 Theab thu teateam, *thou hadst almost fallen.*  
 Theab e, i tuiteam, *he or she had almost fallen.*  
 Theab sinn tuiteam, *we had almost fallen.*  
 Theab sibh tuiteam, *ye had almost fallen.*  
 Theab iad tuiteam, *they had almost fallen.*

### INTERROGATIVE and NEGATIVE MOOD.

#### Sing. and Plur.

An do theab mi òl, *had I almost drunk?*  
 An do theab thu òl, *hadst thou almost drunk?*  
 An do theab e, òl, *had he almost drunk?*  
 An do theab sinn òl, *had we almost drunk?*  
 An do theab sibh òl, *had ye almost drunk?*  
 An do theab iad òl, *had they almost drunk?*

### Sing. and Plur.

Cha do theab mi òl, *I had not almost drunk.*  
 Cha do theab thu òl, *thou hadst not almost*  
 Cha do theab e òl, *he had not almost drunk*  
 Cha do theab sinn òl, *we had not almost*  
 Cha do theab sibh òl, *ye had not almost*  
 Cha do theab iad òl, *they had not almost*

Nach do theab mi' òl, *had or did I not almost drink.*

Nach do theab sinn òl, *had we not almost*  
 Mar an do theab sibh òl, *ye had not almost*  
 Ma do theab mi òl, *if I had not almost*  
 Ma theab sinn òl, *if we had not almost*  
 Theabadh a chall, *he had been almost lost*  
 —literally, *his loss had been almost accomplished, he staked his life.*

DIUGAINN, *come thou along; diugainnibh come ye along.*

#### IS FHEUDAR, *it behoves.*

Is fheudar dhomh, *I must, or it behoves me*  
 Is fheudar dhuit, *you must, or it behoves*  
 Is fheudar dha, *he must, or it behoves him.*  
 Is fheudhar dhith, *she must, or it behoves her*  
 Is fheudhar dhuinn, *we must, or it behoves us*  
 Is fheudar dhuibh, *ye must, or it behoves you*  
 Is fheudar dhaibh, *they must, or it behoves them.*

THEIR LEAM, *I should suppose. (air leam, nonsense.)*

Their leam, *I should suppose or think.*  
 Their leat, *you should suppose or think.*  
 Their leiscan, *he should suppose or think.*  
 Their leinn, *we should suppose or think.*  
 Their leibh, *ye should suppose or think.*  
 Their leotha, *they should suppose.*  
 Their le neach, *one should suppose.*  
 Their le duine, *a man should suppose.*  
 Their le neach, *a person should suppose.*  
 Their leath-ise, *she should suppose.*

#### IS COIR, *it ought.*

Is coir dhomh folbh, *I ought to go.*  
 Is coir dhuit folbh, *thou oughtest to go.*  
 Is coir dha, dhith folbh, *he or she ought to go.*  
 Is coir dhuinn folbh, *we ought to go.*  
 Is coir dhuibh folbh, *ye ought to go.*  
 Is coir dhaibh folbh, *they ought to go*

Many verbs, particularly in the PRESENT TENSE, are made up of Nouns, Adjectives, and Compound Pronouns.—Is fhearr leam, *I prefer*; is fhearr leat, *you prefer*; is fhearr leatha, *she prefers*; is fhearr leinn, *we prefer*; is fhearr leibh, *you prefer*; is fhearr leotha, *they prefer*; but used impersonally, is fhearr dhomh, *I had better, &c.*; tha dùil 'am, *I suppose*; tha dùil aige, *he supposes or expects*; nach 'eil dùil againn, *do we not expect or suppose?* ma tha dùil agad, *if you suppose:*

tha sùil againn ris, *we expect him or it.*—  
These are the proper methods of expressing  
such ideas, and not the new-fangled manner  
which modern Lexicographers invent

Th' agam air, *he owes me.*  
Th' agad air, *he owes you.*  
Th' aige orm, *I owe him.*  
Th' againn air, *he owes us.*  
Th' agaibhse air, *he owes you.*  
Th' aca air, *he owes them.*  
Th' agam orra, *they owe me.*  
Th' agam urra, *she owes me.*  
Th' agam o'rbh, *you owe me.*  
Th' agam air Seumas, *James owes me.*  
Th' aig Seumas orm, *I owe James.*

Tha mi ad chomain, *I am obliged to you.*  
Tha thu nan comain, *you are obliged to*  
*them.*  
Tha c ad chomain, *he is obliged to you.*  
Nach 'eil i ad chomain, *is she not obliged*  
*to you?*

Is math leam thu thighinn, *I wish you to*  
*come.*  
Am math leat &c. mi, *do you wish me, &c.*  
Nach math leat mi, *do you not wish me, &c.*  
Mas math leat mi, *if you wish me, &c.*

Is math an airidh e air, *he well deserves it.*  
Nach math an airidh e air, *does he not rich-*  
*ly deserve.*  
Mas math an airidh e air, *if he richly de-*  
*serves.*

An airidh e air dithist, *does he deserve two?*  
Am fiach leis, *can he condescend?*  
Nach fiach leam, *will I not condescend?*  
Tha 'mhiann orm, *I mean, I intend.*  
Am bheil a mhiann ort, *do you mean or*  
*intend?*  
Ma tha mhiann ort, *if you mean or intend.*

Is éiginn domh, *I am under the necessity.*  
Is éiginn duit, *thou art under the necessity.*  
Is éiginn da, dith, *he or she is under the ne-*  
*cessity.*  
Is éiginn duinn, *we are under the necessity.*  
Is éiginn duibh, *ye are under the necessity.*  
Is éiginn daibh, *they are under the necessity.*

INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE TENSES.

Nach éiginn domh, *am I not under the ne-*  
*cessity.*  
Cha 'n éiginn domh, *I am not under, &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Ma 's éiginn, dhomh, *if I am under the ne-*  
*cessity.*

ADVERBS.

Gu is the sign,—*gu math, well.*  
A bhàin, *downwards.*  
A bhos, *on this side*

A mach, mach, *outwards*  
Air astar, *afar.*  
Air deireadh, *last, hindermost.*  
Air toiseach, *first, foremost.*  
Air thoiseach, *first, foremost.*  
Am fad, *afar.*  
Am fagasg, *near, at hand.*  
An laimh, *in custody.*  
An so, *here, in this place.*  
An sìod, *yonder.*  
An taic, *close by.*  
An steach, *within.*  
A stigh, stigh, *within.*  
Barrachd, barr, *moreover*  
C'aite, *where.*  
Fagasg, -us, *near at hand.*  
Fail, far, *where, in which.*  
Muigh, out, *outside.*  
Ris, *exposed, bare.*  
Shios, down, *below.*  
Shuas, up, *upwards.*  
Tarsuinn, *obliquely, down.*  
Thall, *on the other side.*  
Thar, over, *moreover.*  
Thairis, abroad, *across.*  
A leith-taobh, *aside.*  
An air, *upwards.*  
An nall, *to this side.*  
An nunn, *to the other side.*  
An slos, *downwards.*  
A suas, *upwards.*  
Dè 'n taobh, *whither*  
Near, *eastwards.*  
Niar, *westwards.*  
Deas, *southwards.*  
Tuath, *northwards.*  
Ri bruthach, *upwards.*  
Ri leathad, *downwards*  
Cheana, *already.*  
Theana, *already.*  
Chlisge, *instantaneously.*  
Chòidhehe, *ever.*  
Riamh, *never.*  
Gnàth, *always*  
Nis, *now.*  
Air ball, *immediately.*  
Air a mhionaid, *immediately*  
A latha, *by day.*  
A dh' òidhehe, *by night.*  
Am fad 's, *whilst.*  
Am feadh, *whilst.*  
Am feasd, *ever, never.*  
Am màireach, *to-morrow.*  
Air uairibh, *sometimes.*  
An ceartair, *just now.*  
An dè, *yesterday.*  
An athghoirrid, *shortly.*  
An déigh làimhe, *afterwards*  
An diugh, *to-day.*  
An dràs, *for some time.*  
An earar.—See Dictionary.



An la roimhe, *the other day.*  
 An nochd, *to-night.*  
 An rair, *last night.*  
 An sin, *then, thereupon.*  
 An so, *hereupon.*  
 'Nuair, *when.*  
 An ùiridh, *last year.*  
 Aon uair, *once.*  
 Dà uair, *twice.*  
 'Tri uairean, *thrice.*  
 A so suas, *henceforward.*  
 As-ur, *anew.*  
 Cuin, c'uine, *when.*  
 'Thathast f'athast, *yet.*  
 Idir, *at all.*  
 Ma 'dheireadh, *at last.*  
 Thal, *at long last.*  
 O cheann fada, *long ago.*  
 O cheann ghoirrid, *late'y.*  
 O thoiseach, *from first.*  
 Roimhe, *beforehand.*  
 Seach, *rather than.*  
 Seachad, *past.*  
 Uair, *once on a time.*  
 Uair eile, *once more.*  
 Uaireiginn, *sometime.*  
 Uair sam bith, *any time.*  
 Ainmig, *seldom.*  
 Annamh, *seldom.*  
 Am bheanntas, *often, generally.*  
 An comhnaidh, *habitually.*  
 An cumhnantas, *common'y.*  
 Cia fhad, *how long, far.*  
 Cia minig, *how often.*  
 Cia tric, *how often.*  
 Cia goirrid, *how short.*  
 Fada, *long, tediously.*  
 Fhadsa, *as long as.*  
 Gu bràth, *for ever.*  
 Gu la bhràth, *ever.*  
 Gu dilinn, *to the close of time.*  
 Gu slorruith, *for evermore.*  
 Gu suthainn, *for evermore.*  
 Gu tric, *frequently.*  
 O so suas, *henceforward.*  
 Ach beag, *almost.*  
 Air alt, *so that.*  
 Air boil, *stark mad.*  
 Air a chuthach, *stark mad.*  
 Air eall, *out of sight.*  
 Air clìor, *in a manner.*  
 Air choraiginn, *somehow or other.*  
 A dh aon obair, *purposely.*  
 A dh aindheoin, *in spite of.*  
 Air ghleus, *in trim, tuned.*  
 Air faotrath, *adrift.*  
 Air iomroll, *astray.*  
 Air iondrann, *amissing.*  
 Air seachran, *astray.*  
 Air mhisg, *drunk.*  
 Air sgeul, *forthcoming.*  
 Air bhrath, *forthcoming.*

A mhàinn, *only.*  
 Amhuil, *like as.*  
 An coinneamh cinn, *headlong.*  
 An comhair cinn, *headlong.*  
 An coinneamh cuil, *backwards.*  
 An comhair cuil, *backwards.*  
 An dèidh, an geall, *very much addicted to.*  
 An nasgaidh, *gratis.*  
 As an aghaidh, *outright.*  
 Car air char, *topsy-turvy.*  
 Deamar, *how.*  
 Carson, *why.*  
 Cha, *not.*  
 Comhla, *together.*  
 Cuideachd, *also.*  
 Cia tuige, *wherefore.*  
 D'ar righribh, *seriously, really, actually.*  
 Mar leith, air leith, *severally, individually.*  
 Gle, *very, enough.*  
 Gu beachdaidh, *assuredly.*  
 Gu buileach, *thoroughly.*  
 Gu dearbh, *truly, indeed.*  
 Gu deimhinn, *verily.*  
 Gu fìor, *in truth.*  
 Gu léir, *thoroughly.*  
 Gu math, *in health.*  
 Gu bochd, *sickly.*  
 Gu leoir, *enough.*  
 Gun chàird, *impartially.*  
 Leith mar leith, *equally.*  
 Mar gu, *as if.*  
 Mar chomhla, *together.*  
 Ma seach, *alternately.*  
 Na, *not, let not.*  
 An ceannacheile, *on an average, promiscuously.*  
 Seadh, *yes, just so.*  
 Thar a chéile, *at variance.*  
 Thar cheann, *on an average.*  
 Thiotamh, *momently.*  
 Theagamh, *perhaps.*  
 Thuilidh thuille, *moreover.*  
 Uidh air n-uidh, *by degrees.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

A, *out of, out.*  
 Aig, *at.*  
 Air, *on, after.*  
 An, ann, *in.*  
 Bharr, *off.*  
 Car, *for.*  
 Do, of, *to.*  
 Eadar, *between.*  
 Fo, fodha, *under.*  
 Gu, gus, *to, into.*  
 Le, *by, with.*  
 Ma, *about.*  
 O, bho, *from.*  
 Rè, *during.*  
 Rì, ris, *to.*  
 Roimhe, *before.*

Seach, *past, to.*  
 Thar, *thairis, above.*  
 Thun, *to, towards.*  
 Throimh, *through.*  
 Troimh, *through.*  
 Frid, *through.*  
 Trid, *through.*  
 Bhua, ua, *from.*

COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

Air beulthaobh, *in front.*  
 Air eulthaobh, *behind.*  
 Air fad, *throughout.*  
 Air feadh, *throughout.*  
 Air son, *on account.*  
 Am measg, *among.*  
 An aghaidh, *against.*  
 An dàil, *to meet.*  
 An dèigh, *after.*  
 An dèis, *after.*  
 An lorg, *in consequence.*  
 An tdir, *in consequence.*  
 As leith, *in behalf of.*  
 A bhrìgh, *because of.*  
 A chum, *to, towards.*  
 A dhìth, *without.*  
 A rèir, *according to.*  
 A thaobh, *on account of.*  
 A choir, *near to.*  
 Do réir, *in proportion to.*  
 Dh' ionnsuidh, *to, towards.*  
 Ma choinneamh, *opposite to.*  
 Ma thimchioll, *about.*  
 As eann, *above.*  
 Rè, *during.*  
 Timchioll, *about.*

INTERJECTIONS.

A bab, fie! *Pshaw! shame! abomination*  
*ordure!*  
 A mach, out! *go about your business!*  
 WONDER, òbh! òbh! ùbh, ùbh! *O dear! ay!*  
 AVERSION, tut! fuich! *a bab! fie! pshaw!*  
 DISGUST, àh! àh! horrid! *abominable!*  
 SHAME, mo nàire is mo leàghadh! *my con-*  
*fusion!*  
 LAUGHTER, hà, hà, hà! *ah!*  
 DEMONSTRATION, feuch! faie! *scall! be-*  
*hold! see! look!*  
 CALLING, tho-lò, thòidh, *stop! avast! also,*  
*stad, athaiseach! gu rèidh! na dean!*  
 TERROR, Thugad, thugad, *leave off!*

PART. III.

SYNTAX OR CONSTRUCTION is the right arrangement of the words of a language into sentences, or phrases; its parts are two, *Concord and Government.*

CONCORN is the agreement one word has with another, in gender, number and person.

RULE I.—The article is placed immediately before its noun, unless the adjective precede

the noun, in which case the noun is always aspirated; as, *am ball, the rope; na fir, the men; but an droch dhuine, the bad man.*

RULE II.—An adjective and an article agree with their nouns in gender, number and case; as, *na daoine mòra, matha, the great, good men; do na nigheanan matha, O an duine maith, to the good young women, O the good man.*

RULE III.—The possessive pronouns, which before vowels are contracted, always precede the nouns, and the adjectives for the most part follow it; as, *m' athair, my father; do mhàthair, your mother; again, lann gheur, duine glic; a sharp blade; a wise man; but the adjectives generally precede the noun, if it be the verb beginning the sentence; as, is math an duine e, how good a man he is! is meanrachd te a gheibh e, happy is the woman that gets him.*

RULE IV.—The possessive *a*, in the feminine, before a vowel requires *h*; as, *a h-cach, her horse; a h-anam, her soul; but in the masculine, the a is apostrophised before a vowel and fh; as, 'aghaidh, his face; 'thaire 'fhalt, his attention, his head of hair. See first page of Dictionary.*

RULE V. Numerals are placed before the nouns qualified; as, *tri mìosan, three months; naoidh fir, nine men; but the following are excepted: Rìgh Seumas a h-aon, Rìgh Uilleam a Ceithir, King James the First, King William the Fourth.*

RULE VI. When the possessive pronouns *ar, our, bhuir, or, ur, your*, precede a noun, beginning with a vowel *n*- is inserted between them, but the possessive *do* contracted is changed into *t'* before a vowel or *fh*; as, *t' aghaidh, thy countenance; t' fhaire, thy attention; as, ar n-athraichean, our fathers; bhuir n-aghaidhean, your countenances.*

RULE VII.—The nominative, which is often understood with the poets, is when expressed generally placed after the verb. as, *tha sinn, we are; chroch iad an duine, they hanged the man; dh' éirich iad, they rose; but the relatives a, na, nach, before it; as, na fir a thuit, the men that said; na chunnaic sinn-ne, all those whom we saw; fear nach teich, a man that will not flinch.*

GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I.—A noun signifying a different thing governs another in the genitive; as, *inneal mairbh, an instrument of death; seol teichidh, a way of escape.*

RULE II.—if a second noun follow the genitive that second noun may be either in the nominative, or accusative, or genitive, or dative, but more often in the former; *tigh fear na bainne, or tigh fhir na bainne the bridegroom's house, ainm na h-ann rìgh.*



or ainm mhìcan rìgh, *the name of the king's son.*

RULE III.—The article is placed before the noun governed in Gaelic, but in English before the one governing; as, tigh an rìgh, *the king's house*; solus na gealaich, *the light of the moon*; airid' a chinn, *the height of his head.*

RULE IV.—Nouns without the article governing the genitive aspirate *mutables*; as, Mac Dhòmhuaill, tigh Sheumais, nighean Phàrrraig, neo Gàdhlaig Dhùbh, dhona Phàrrraig, *Donald's son, James's house, Peter's daughter, or Peter's melancholy, disastrous Gaelic.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE I.—Adjectives of plenty and satiety are followed by *do* or *du* (and by way of surprising people *de*) either simple or compounded; as, làn sìl, *full of oats*; buidheach do bhiadh, *satisfied with food*; sgìth do chàis, *tired of cheese*; but, gràinnaichte le Gadhlaig Phàrrraig, *quite disgusted with Peter's abominable Gaelic.*

RULE II.—Adjectives of merit or dispraise, remembrance, distance, acquaintance, and other affections of the mind, are generally followed by *air* simple or compounded; as, airidh air peanas, *deserving punishment*; dèidheil air fìon, *addicted to wine*; eolach air Ian, *acquainted with John*; fad air folbh, *far off.*

RULE III.—Adjectives of likeness or unlikeness, similarity, habits, duration, compassion, &c. require *ri*; as, cosail ri Seumas, *ri Parraig, like James, like Peter*; r'a chosnadh, *habituated to earning*; ri bliadhna, *for a year*; truacanta rithe, *compassionate to her.*

RULE IV.—Adjectives of profit or disprofit, proximity, relationship, necessity or use, require *do*; math dhuit, *good for you*; dona dhith, *bad for her*; fagasg dhuinn, *near us*; dlùth dhaibh, *nearly connected with them*; càirdeach dhomh, *nearly connected with me*, &c.;—but adjectives of measure qualified by the particle *ni* or *na*, require *na*, *than*; as, na's mìlse na mìl, *sweeter than honey*; na's luaithe na earb, *swifter than a roe*; na's fhearr na an t-òr, *better than the gold.*

RULE V.—Superlatives require *do* or its compounds. An tè's fhearr do'n triuir, *the best of the three*; an t-aon is naomhe dhiutha uile, *the most holy of the whole*; am fear is mìosa's an t-saoghal, *the worst fellow in the universe.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

RULE I.—An active verb governs the *recusative*, which is always the same as the

nominative; as, las an solus, *kindle the light*; caomhainn do shaothair, *spare yourself the trouble*; buail e, *strike him*; cha bhuail e mi, *he shall not strike me.*

RULE II.—Neuter verbs require prepositions which govern the noun or pronoun following, according to their respective classes; as, leig dhà, *let him alone*; gabh da, *belabour him*; tog ris a' bhruthach, *ascend the acclivity*; buail air, *fall to*; cum ris, *keep up to him.*

RULE III.—Impersonal verbs require *le*; as, seallar leinn, *we beheld, we looked*; and *bu* aspirates the following word; as, b'fhearr leam, *I would prefer*; bu mhise a rinn e, *it was I that did it*; bu thuiteamas a bh'ann, *it was an accident*; bu dorchà, or bu dhorchà an oidheche, *how dark the night was.*

RULE IV.—The infinitives, which are always nouns, govern the genitive; as, a thearbadh cruaidh, *to separate cattle*; a dh'innseadh bhreug, *to tell lies*; a chumail feill, *to observe holydays*; a dh'innseadh sgeoil, *to report proceedings*; a shéinn ciuil, *to play on an instrument*; verbs beginning with a vowel or *f* require *d* aspirated; as, a dh'òl fìon, *to drink wine*; a dh'fholbh, *to go.*

RULE V.—Present participles of active verbs govern the genitive or ablative; as, a' coinneachadh fìr, *meeting a person*; ag òl fìona, *drinking wine*; a' mathadh peacaidh, *pardoning sin*; a' ruith ciadtarruinn, *distilling low-wines.*

RULE VI.—Past participles require *le* or its compounds, signifying *by means of*, *by the agency of*; as, seòlte, or, air a sheoladh le Seumas, *directed by James*; paisgte le sreing, *wrapped up with a cord*; ceanna-saichte leis a' chlàidhimh, *subdued by the sword.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF AOVERAS AND PREPOSITIONS.

RULE I.—*Ra* or *ro*, *fìor*, *sàr* làr, aspirate the words beginning with a consonant, to which they are prefixed; *ramhath, very well*; *gle-mhòr, large enough*; *sàr-ghaisgeach, a complete hero*; *làr-bhuraidh, a complete numskull.*

RULE II.—The negative *cha*, which inserts *n* before a vowel or *f* aspirated, always aspirates *b*, *m*, *p*, *c*, *g*, and sometimes *d*, *t*, *s*; as, cha bhuail mi, *I will not strike*; cha n-fhan e, *he will not stay*; cha mhair e, *it will not last*; cha n-ann idir, *not so at all*; cha phaisg iad, *they will not wrap*; cha chaith e, *it will not wear out or exhaust*; cha ghuil e, *he shall not weep*; but, cha dean or dhean mi, *I will not do*; cha seas or cha sheas e, *he will not stand*; cha teich e, or cha theich e, *he will not decamp.*



**RULE III.**—The prepositions air, &c. signifying *place* or *position*; aig, &c. signifying *contact*, like the Latin, govern the ablative, which is the same as the dative; as, air chluais, *by the ear*; air laimh, *by the hand*; air tràigh, *on the strand*; air uairibh, *at times*; aig làimh, *at hand*; aig na dorsaibh, *at the doors*; aig saothir, *toiling, at the trouble*.

**RULE IV.**—But when signifying possession or property, they govern the accusative, which is uniformly like the nominative; as, aige air Seumas, *owed to him by James*; aig bàrd air, *owed by him to a poet*.

**RULE V.**—The prepositions do, le, foidh, (fuidh is out of fashion) gu, gun, mar, ma, thromh, or tre, generally aspirate mutables; as, m'a cheann, *about his head*; but m a ceann, *about her head*; gun fhios, *not knowing, unawares*; fo bhròn, *under trouble, mourning*; mar thonn, *like a wave*; thromh chruadal, *through hardship*; frid, or trid a' ghlinn, *through the glen*.

**RULE VI.**—Eadar, *between*, governs the accusative, sometimes aspirate, and sometimes the simple form; as, eadar talamh or thalamh is athar, *between the earth and the sky*; eadar bheag is mhòr, *or eadar am beag agus am mòr, both great and small*.

**RULE VII.**—Gu, gun and mar, govern the ablative (or dative); m'ar chraoibh, *gun cheann, like to a tree, without a head*; but with the article the accusative (or nominative); as, gun an ceann, *without the head*; mar a' chraobh, *like unto the tree*; however, if the article be not immediately in contact with the noun, the dative or ablative is governed; as, gu crìch na talmhainn, *to the extremity of the earth*.

**RULE VIII.**—Compound prepositions govern, generally, the genitive; as, air feadh na dùthcha, *throughout the country*; air deireadh nan feachd, *in the rear of the battle*; a dh' ionnsaidh na h-aibhne, *towards the river*.

#### INTERJECTIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

**RULE I.**—Sometimes interjections, which always govern the vocative, are followed by the possessives mo, do, and prepositions air and do expressed or understood; as, Och! mo thruaigh, *O! woe's me*. mo chreach, *alas!* is an-èibhinn duibh, *woe unto you!* mo nàire (ort) *shame (on thee)*.

**RULE II.**—The conjunctions agus, is and na, couplelike cases and moods; as, a' nigh-eadh a làmh is a chas, *washing his hands and his feet*; thog iad sin ortsa is ormsa, *they raise that report of you and me*; thig neo cha d' thig iad, *they shall come or stay, (or not come)*; thainig sinn is dh' fhuirich sinn, *we came and staid*.

**RULE III.**—The particles cho and co, may have the aspirated form or not after them; as, cho chinnteach or cinnteach ris a bhàs, *or co chinnteach, &c. as sure as death*; cho fhoirbhidh, or cho foirbhidh, *as perfect, or manly, or womanly*; cho or co shoirbh or soirbh, *as tractable*.

**RULE IV.**—Mar, gar, and gu, gum, before b, f, m, p,—gun before all other letters, precede the interrogative; as, mar d' thig iad, *unless they come*; gu bheil sibh, *that you are*; gum faic sinn, *that we shall see*; gun d' thoir sinn, *that we will bring*; but nam before b, f, m, p, or nan before all other letters, has after it that part of the verb ending in -inn; nam faighinn, *were I to get or to have got*; nan d' thugainn, *were I to give or to have given*.

#### EXERCISES.—VERB.

Bi ANN, *to be with, in existence, being.*  
Co th' ann, *who is it? or there?*  
Co bh' ann, *who was it? or there?*  
Tha mi ann, *I am there.*  
Tha thu ann, *thou art there.*  
Tha e, i ann, *he or she is there.*  
Tha sinn ann, *we are there.*  
Théid mi ann, *I will go there.*  
Is urrainn domh, *I am able.*  
Is urrainn duitse, *thou art able.*  
An uilear domh, *must I or will I require?*  
Am b' uilear domh, *would I not require?*  
Mas uilear daibh, *if they require.*  
Cha b' uilear domh, *I would require, or it is expedient.*  
Ma's uilear domh, *If I would require.*  
Cha ruig thu leas, *you need not, or require.*  
Ma ruigeas mi leas, *if I require.*  
Mar an ruig e leas, *if he will not require.*  
An ruig e leas, *does it behove him?*  
Nach ruig e leas, *need he not?*  
Nach ruig thu leas, *needst thou not?*  
Cha 'n urrainn domh, *I am not able.*  
Ma's urrainn domh, *if I am able.*  
Mar an urrainn duinn, *if we are not able.*  
Co 's urrainn, *who is able?*  
'S ann domh is urrainn, *I am the man that is able.*  
Am bheil e 'na urrainn, *is he able?*  
An uilear dhomh fichead, *will I require twenty?*

#### SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verb beginning with f.

Dh' fhair mi, *I watched or kept watch.*  
Dh' fhair thu, *thou watched or kept watch.*  
Dh' fhair e, i, *he or she watched or kept*  
Dh' fhair sinn, *we watched or kept watch.*  
Dh' fhair sibh, *you watched or kept watch.*  
Dh' fhair iad, *they watched or kept watch.*

Fairidh mi, *I will or shall watch.*

Fairidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt watch.*

Fairidhe, i, *he or she shall or will watch.*

Fairidh sinn, *we shall or will watch.*

Fairidh sibh, *ye shall or will watch.*

Fairidh iad, *they shall or will watch.*

An d' fhair mi, *did I watch or keep watch?*

An d' fhair thu, *didst thou watch or keep*

*An d' fhair e, did he watch or keep watch?*

An d' fhair sinn, *did we watch or keep watch*

*An d' fhair sibh, did you watch or keep*

*An d' fhair iad, did they watch or keep watch*

Cha 'n fhair mi, *I shall or will not keep watch*

Cha 'n fhair thu, *thou shalt or will not watch*

Cha 'n fhair e, i, *thou or he shall or will not*

Cha 'n fhair iad, *they shall or will not watch*

Am fair mi, *shall I watch or keep watch.*

Am fair thu, *shalt thou watch or keep watch*

Am fair e, i, *shall he or she watch or keep*

Am fair sinn, *shall we watch or keep watch.*

Am fair sibh, *shall ye watch or keep watch.*

Am fair iad, *shall they watch or keep watch*

Nach fair mi, *shall or will I not watch.*

Nach fair thu, *shalt or wilt thou not watch.*

Nach fair e, i, *shall or will not he or she*

Nach fair sinn, *shall or will we not watch.*

Nach fair sibh, *shall or will you not watch.*

Nach fair iad, *shall or will they not watch.*

Ma dh' fhair mi, *if I watched or kept watch*

Ma dh' fhair thu, *if thou watched or kept*

Ma dh' fhair e, *if he watched or kept watch.*

Ma dh' fhair sinn, *if we watched or kept*

Ma dh' fhair sibh, *if you watched or kept*

Ma dh' fhair iad, *if they watched or kept*

Mar fair mi, *unless I watch or keep watch*

Mar fair thu, *unless thou watch or keep*

Mar fair e, i, *unless he or she watch or keep*

Mar fair sinn, *unless we watch or keep watch*

Mar fair sibh, *unless you watch or keep*

Mar fair iad, *unless they watch or keep watch*

Dh' fhairinn, *I would, could or should watch*

Dh' fhaireadh tu, *thou wouldst or shouldst*

Dh' fhaireadh e, i, *he or she would or could*

Dh' fhaireamaid, *we would watch or keep*

Dh' fhaireadh sibh, *you would watch or*

Dh' fhaireadh iad, *they would watch or keep*

Nach fairinn, *would or should I not watch?*

Nach fhaireadh tu, *wouldst thou not watch?*

Nach fhaireadh e, *would he not watch?*

Nach fhaireamaid, *would we not watch?*

Nach fhaireadh sibh, *would you not watch?*

Nach fhaireadh iad, *would they not watch?*

Am fairinn, *would I watch or keep watch?*

Am fhaireadh tu, *wouldst thou watch or keep*

Am fhaireadh e, i, *would he or she watch or*

Am fhaireamaid, *would we watch or keep*

Am fhaireadh sibh, *would you watch or keep*

Am fhaireadh iad, *would they watch or keep*

Cha 'n fhairinn, *I would not watch or keep*

Cha 'n fhaireadh tu, *thou wouldst not watch*

Cha 'n fhaireadh e, *he would not watch or*

Cha 'n fhaireamaid, *we would not watch or*

Cha 'n fhaireadh sibh, *you would not watch*

Cha 'n fhaireadh iad, *they would not watch*

Ma dh' fhaireas mi, *if I shall or will watch.*

Ma dh' fhaireas tu, *if thou shalt or wilt*

Ma dh' fhaireas e, i, *if he or she shall or wilt*

Ma dh' fhaireas sinn, *if we shall or will*

Ma dh' fhaireas sibh, *if you shall or will*

Ma dh' fhaireas iad, *if they shall or will*

A dh' fhaireadh, *to watch.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD. Fhaiream-sa, *let me*

*watch; fair, fair thusa, watch, watch thou;*

*fhaireadh e, let him watch; fhaireamaid, let*

*us watch; fhaireadh sibh, watch ye or you;*

*fhaireadh iad, let them watch.*

Dh' fhaireadh mi, *I was watched or dogged*

Dh' fhaireadh tu, *thou wast watched.*

Dh' fhaireadh e, i, *he or she was watched.*

Dh' fhaireadh sinn, *we were watched.*

Dh' fhaireadh sibh, *you or ye were watched*

Dh' fhaireadh iad, *they were watched.*

Fairear mi, *I shall or will be watched.*

Fairear thu, or tu, *thou shalt or wilt be*

Fairear e, i, *he or she shall be watched.*

Fairear sinn, *we shall or will be watched.*

Fairear sibh, *ye or you shall or will be*

Fairear iad, *they shall or will be watched.*

An d' fhaireadh mi, *was I watched or dogged?*

An d' fhaireadh tu, *wert thou watched?*

An d' fhaireadh e, i, *was he or she watched?*

VERB TO HAVE OR POSSESS.

Bh' agam, *I had or possessed.*

Bh' agad, *you had or possessed.*

Bh' aige, *he had or possessed.*

Bh' aice, *she had or possessed.*

Bh' againn, *we had or possessed.*

Bh' agaibh, *you had or possessed.*

Bh' aca, *they had or possessed.*

Bithidh agam, *I will or shall have.*

Bithidh agad, *thou wilt or shalt have.*

Bithidh aige, *he will or shall have.*

Bithidh aice, *she shall or will have.*

Bithidh againn, *we shall or will have.*

Bithidh agaibh, *you shall or will have.*

Bithidh aca, *they shall or will have.*

INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE MOOD.

An robh agam, *had I or did I possess?*

An robh againn, *had we or did we possess?*

Nach robh agad, *had ye not or did ye not*

Nach robh agaibh, *had ye or you not*

Nach robh aige, *had he not*

Tuit or tachair do, *happen to.*

Thuit domh, *it has, or happened to me.*

Thachair domh, *it has, or happened to me.*

Thuit daibh, *it has, or happened to them.*

Thuit duit, *it has, or happened to you.*

Thuit duinn, *it has happened to us.*

Thuit duibh, *it has happened to you.*

Thuit daibh, *it has happened to them.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Eirich do, *happen to.*

Dh' eirich dhomh or domh, *it has happened to me.*

Dh' èirich dhuit, *it has happened to thee.*  
 Dh' èirich dha, *it has happened to him, &c.*  
 Dh' èirich dhuinn, *it has happened to us.*  
 Dh' èirich dhi, *it has happened to her.*  
 Dh' èirich dhuibh, *it has happened to you.*  
 Dh' èirich dhaibh, *it has happened to them.*  
 Ma'n èirich dhomh, *lest it should happen*  
 Ma'n èirich dhuit, *lest it should happen to*  
 Ma'n èirich dha, *lest it should happen to him*  
 Ma'n èirich dhuinn, *lest it should happen to*  
 Ma'n èirich dhuibh, *lest it should happen*  
 Ma'n èirich dhaibh, *lest it should happen to*  
 Eiridh dhomh, *it shall happen to me*  
 Eiridh dhuit, *it shall or will happen to thee.*  
 Eiridh dha, dhi, *it shall happen to him, &c.*  
 Eiridh dhuinn, *it shall happen to us.*  
 Eiridh dhaibh, *it shall happen to them.*  
 An d' èiridh dhomh, *has it happened to me?*  
 An d' èirich dhuit, *has it happened to thee?*  
 An d' èirich dha, *has it happened to him?*  
 An d' èirich, dhuinn, *has it happened to us?*  
 An d' èirich dhuinn, *has it happened to you?*  
 An d' èirich dhaibh, *has it happened to them?*  
 Ma dh'èirich dhomh, *if it happened to me.*  
 Ma dh'èirich dhuit, *if it happened to thee.*  
 Ma dh'èirich dha, *if it happened to him.*  
 Ma dh'èirich dhuinn, *if it happened to us.*  
 Ma dh'èirich dhuibh, *if it happened to you.*  
 Ma dh'èirich dhaibh, *if it happened to them.*  
 Nach d'èirich domh, *has it not happened*  
 Nach d'èirich duit, *has it not happened to*  
 Nach d'èirich dha, *has it not happened to*  
 Nach d'èirich dhuinn, *has it not happened to*  
 Nach d'èirich dhuibh, *has it not happened to*  
 Nach d'èirich dhaibh, *has it not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich domh, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich duit, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich dha, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich dhuinn, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich dhuibh, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha d'èirich dhaibh, *it has not happened to*  
 Cha'n èiridh dhomh, *it shall not happen to*  
 Cha'n èiridh duit, *it shall not happen to*  
 Cha'n èiridh dha, *it shall not happen to him*  
 Cha'n èiridh dhuinn, *it shall not happen to*  
 Cha'n èiridh dhuibh, *it shall not happen to*  
 Cha'n èiridh dhaibh, *it shall not happen to*  
 Is aithreach leam, *I regret, it repents me.*  
 Is aithreach leat, *thou regrettest, it repents*  
 Is aithreach leis, *he regrets, it repents him.*  
 Is aithreach leinn, *we regret, it repents us.*  
 Is aithreach leibh, *you regret, it repents ye*  
 Is aithreach leatha, *they regret, it repents*  
 Ma's aithreach leam, *if I regret or if I be*  
 Ma's aithreach leat, *if I regret or be sorry.*  
 Ma's aithreach leinn, *if we regret or be sor*  
 Ma's aithreach leibh, *if ye regret or be sor*  
 Ma's aithreach leis, *if he regret or be sorry.*  
 Ma's aithreach leatha, *if they regret or be*  
 An aithreach leam, *do I regret or am sorry?*  
 An aithreach leat, *do you regret or art*  
 An aithreach leis, *does he regret or is he sor*

An aithreach leinn, *do we regret or are we*  
 An aithreach leatha, *do they regret or are*  
 Cha b' aithreach leam, *I would not regret.*  
 Cha b' aithreach leat, *thou wouldst not re*  
 Cha b' aithreach leis, *he would not regret.*  
 Cha b' aithreach leinn, *we would not regret*  
 Cha b' aithreach leibh, *ye or you would not*  
 Cha b' aithreach leatha, *they would not re*  
 Cha b' aithreach dhomh, *I had no reason*  
 Cha b' aithreach dhuit, *thou hadst not, &c.*  
 An leir dhomh, *can I see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhuit, *canst thou see or perceive?*  
 An leir dha, *can he see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhuinn, *can we see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhuibh, *can you see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhaibh, *can they see or perceive?*  
 Cha leir dhomh, *I cannot see or perceive.*  
 Cha leir dhuit, *thou canst not see or per*  
 Cha leir dha, dhi, *he or she cannot see, &c.*  
 Cha leir dhuinn, *we cannot see or perceive.*  
 Cha leir dhuibh, *you cannot see or perceive*  
 Cha leir dhaibh, *they cannot see or perceive*  
 Ma's leir dhomh, *if I see or perceive*  
 Ma's leir dhuit, *if thou see or perceive.*  
 Ma's leir dha na dhi, *if he or she see, &c.*  
 Ma's leir dhuinn, *if we see or perceive.*  
 Ma's leir dhuibh, *if ye see or perceive*  
 Ma's leir dhaibh, *if they see or perceive.*  
 Mar an leir dhomh, *unless I perceive.*  
 Mar an leir dhuit, *unless thou see or per*  
 Mar an leir dha, *unless he see or perceive.*  
 Mar an leir dhuinn, *unless we perceive or*  
 Mar an leir dhuibh, *unless you see or per*  
 Mar an leir dhaibh, *unless they see or per*  
 An leir dhomh, *can I see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhuit, *canst thou see or perceive?*  
 An leir dha, dhi, *can he or she perceive?*  
 An leir dhuinn, *can we see or perceive?*  
 An leir dhuibh, *can ye or you see or per*  
 An leir dhaibh, *can they see or perceive?*  
 Nach leir dhomh, *can I not see or perceive?*  
 Nach leir dhuit, *canst thou not see or per*  
 Nach leir dha, dhi, *can he or she not see or*  
 Nach leir dhuinn, *can we not see or per*  
 Nach leir dhuibh, *can ye not see or per*  
 Nach leir dhaibh, *can they not see or per*  
 An cuimhne leam, *do I recollect?*  
 An cuimhne leat, *dost thou recollect?*  
 An cuimhne leis, *leatha, does he recollect*  
 An cuimhne leinn, *do we recollect?*  
 An cuimhne leibh, *do ye recollect?*  
 An cuimhne leatha, *do they recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leam, *do I not recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leat, *dost thou not recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leinn, *do we not recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leibh, *do ye not recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leis, *does he not recollect?*  
 Nach cuimhne leatha, *do they not recollect?*  
 Ma's cuimhne leam, *if I recollect.*  
 Ma's cuimhne leis, *if he recollect.*  
 Ma's cuimhne leinn, *if we recollect.*  
 Ma's cuimhne leibh, *if ye recollect*

Ma's cuimhne leotha, *if they recollect.*

Is beag orm thu, *I hate you or you are disagreeable to me.*

Is beag ort e, *thou hatest him*

Is beag air e, *he hates him or is disagree*

Is beag oirnn iad, *we hate them*

Is beag oirbh iad, *ye or you hate them*

Is beag orr' iad, *they hate them*

Cha bheag orm thu, *I do not hate you.*

Cha bheag ort iad, *you do not hate them.*

Cha bheag air iad, *he does not hate them.*

Cha bheag urr' iad, *she does not hate them.*

Cha bheag oirnn iad, *we do not hate them.*

Cha bheag oirbh iad, *you do not hate them.*

Cha bheag orr' iad, *they do not hate them.*

Nach beag orm e, *do I not hate him?*

Nach beag ort e, *dost thou not hate him?*

Nach beag air e, *does he not hate him?*

Nach beag urr' e, *does she not hate him?*

Nach beag oirnn e, *do we not hate him?*

Nach beag oirbh e, *do ye not hate him?*

Mar am beag orm, *unless I hate him.*

Mar am beag ort e, *unless thou hate him.*

Mar am beag air e, *unless he hate him.*

Mar am beag urr' e, *unless she hate him.*

Mar am beag oirnn e, *unless we hate him.*

Mar am beag oirbh e, *unless you hate him.*

Mar am beag orr' e, *unless they hate him.*

Am beag orm e, *i, do I hate him or her?*

Am beag ort e na i, *dost thou hate him or*

Am beag air e na i, *does he hate him or her?*

Am beag oirnn e na i, *do we not hate him?*

Am beag oirbh e na i, *do ye hate him or*

Am beag air e na i, *does he hate him or her?*

Am beag urr' e na i, *does she hate him or*

Am beag oirnn e na i, *do we hate him or*

Am beag oirbh e na i, *do ye hate him or*

Am beag orr' e na i, *do they hate him or*

Is tagh leam e na i, *I love him or her, or he,*

*or she is an object of choice with me.*

Is tagh leat e na i, *thou lovest him or her*

Is tagh leis e na i, *he loves him or her*

Is tagh leinn e na i, *we love him or her*

Is tagh leibh e na i, *you love him or her*

Is tagh leotha e na i, *they love him or her*

An annsa leam e na i, *do I like him more*

*than her?*

An annsa leat e, *dost thou love him more?*

An annsa leis e, *does he like him better?*

An annsa leinn e, *do we like him better?*

An annsa leibh e, *do you like him better?*

An annsa leotha e, *do they like him better?*

Nach annsa leam e, *do I not like him better*

Nach annsa leat e, *dost thou not like him*

Nach annsa leis e, *does he not like him bet-*

*Nach annsa leath e, does she not like him*

*Nach annsa leinn e, do we not like him bet-*

*Nach annsa leibh e, do you not like him*

*Nach annsa leotha e, do they not like him*

*Cha tagh leam thu, I do not like you or thee*

*Cha 'n annsa leat e, thou dost not like him*

*Cha tagh leis e, i, he does not like him or*

*Cha 'n annsa leinn e, we do not like him*

*Cha tagh leibh e, you do not like him bet-*

*Cha 'n annsa leotha e, they do not like him*

*Is fuath le Dia, God hates or abhors.*

*Is fuath leam, I hate or abhor.*

*Is fuath leat, thou hatest or abhorrest.*

*Is fuath leis, he hates or abhors.*

*Is fuath leinn, we hate or abhor.*

*Is fuath leibh, you hate or abhor.*

*Is fuath leinn, we hate or abhor.*

*Is fuath leibh, you hate or abhor.*

*Is fuath leotha, they hate or abhor.*

*Cha 'n fhuath leam, I do not hate or abhor*

*Cha 'n fhuath leat, you do not hate or ab*

*Cha 'n fhuath leis, he does not hate or ab*

*Cha 'n fhuath leatha, she does not hate or*

*Cha 'n fhuath leinn, we do not hate or ab*

*Cha 'n fhuath leibh, you do not hate or ab*

*Cha 'n fhuath leotha, they do not hate or*

*Is aithne or is f haithne dhomh, I know.*

*Is f haithne dhuit, thou knowest or*

*Is f haithne dha na dhi, he or she knows.*

*Is f haithne dhuinn, we know.*

*Is f haithne dhuibh, ye or you know.*

*Is f haithne dhaibh, they know.*

*Nach f haithne dhomh, do I not know?*

*Nach f haithne dhuit, dost thou not know?*

*Noch f haithne dha na dhi, does he or she*

*Nach f haithne dhuinn, do we not know?*

*Nach f haithne dhuibh, do ye not know?*

*Nach f haithne dhaibh, do they not know?*

*Ma's f haithne dhomh, if I know.*

*Ma's f haithne dhuit, if thou knowest.*

*Ma's f haithne dha na dhi, if he or she*

*Ma's f haithne dhuinn, if we know.*

*Ma's f haithne dhuibh, if you know.*

*Ma's f haithne dhaibh, if they know.*

*Cha 'n f haithne dhomh, I do not know.*

*Cha 'n f haithne dhuit, thou dost not know.*

*Cha 'n f haithne dha, he does not know.*

*Cha'n f haithne dhuinn, we do not know.*

*Cha'n f haithne dhuibh, ye do not know.*

*Cha 'n f haithne dhaibh, they do not know.*

*An f haithne dhomh-sa, do I know?*

*An f haithne dhuit, dost thou know?*

*An f haithne dha, does he know?*

*An f haithne dhuinn, do we know?*

*An f haithne dhuibh, do ye know?*

*An f haithne dhaibh, do they know?*

*Mar an f haithne dhomh, unless I know.*

*Mar an f haithne dhuit, unless thou know.*

*Mar an f haithne dha, unless he know.*

*Mar an f haithne dhuinn, unless we know.*

*Mar an f haithne dhuibh, unless ye know.*

*Mar an f haithne dhaibh, unless they know.*

*Is aille leam, I would fain wish.*

*Is aille leat, thou would fain wish.*

*Is aille leis, leatha, he or she would fain*

*Is aille leinn, we would fain wish.*

*Note.*—Literally, unless it is knowledge to me. *f aithne* signifies circle—therefore, *cha 'n f haithne dhomh*, means, it is not within the circle of my knowledge.



Is àille leibh, *you would fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leam, *I would not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leat, *thou wouldst not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leis, *he would not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leatha, *she would not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leinn, *we would not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leibh, *you would not fain wish.*  
 Cha 'n àille leotha, *they would not fain*  
 Cha 'n fhiach leam, *I will not condescend*  
 or stoop.  
 Cha 'n fhiach leat, *thou wilt not condescend*  
 Cha 'n fhiach leis, *he will not condescend*  
 Cha 'n fhiach leinn, *we will not condescend*  
 Cha 'n fhiach leibh, *you wilt not condes-*  
 Cha 'n fhiach leotha, *they will not condes-*  
 Ma's fhiach leat, *if you condescend or stoop*  
 Nach fhiach leis, *will he not condescend or*  
 Nach fhiach leotha, *will they, &c.—See*  
*fhiach in the Dictionary.*  
 Cha mhomha orm thu, *I care as little for*  
*you.*  
 Cha mhomha urra mi, *she cares as little*  
 Cha mhomha ort i, *thou carest as little for*  
 Cha mhomha orra e, *they care as little for*  
 Cha mhomha air i, *he cares as little for her.*  
 Nach momha orm, *do I not care as little?*  
 Nach momha orra, *do they not care as little?*  
 Nach momha leat e, *dost thou not care as*  
 Nach momha leotha, *do they not care as*  
 Nach momha leinn iad, *do we not care as*  
 Nach momha leatha, *does she not care as*  
 Ma's momha leam, *if I care as much for*  
 Ma's momha leat e, *if thou care as much*  
 Ma's momha leinn, *if we care as much for*  
 Am momha leat, *do you care as much for?*  
 Am momha leinn, *do we care as much for?*  
 Am momha leatha, *does she care as much*  
 Am momha leibh, *do you care as much for?*  
 Is coma leam thu, *I hate or dislike you.*  
 Is coma leat e, *you hate him—never mind*  
*him.*  
 Is coma leis e, *he dislikes or hates him.*  
 Is coma leotha mi, *they dislike or hate me.*  
 Is coma leinn e, *we hate him or dislike him.*  
 Is coma leatha e, *she dislikes him.*  
 Is coma leibh iad, *you dislike them.*  
 Is coma leotha e, *they dislike him.*  
 An coma leam e, *do I dislike him?*  
 An coma leat mi, *dost thou dislike me?*  
 An coma leis i, *does he dislike her?*  
 An coma leinn i, *do we dislike her?*  
 An coma leibh iad, *do you dislike them?*  
 An coma leotha e, *do they dislike him?*  
 Is miann leam, *I wish or mean.*  
 Am miann leat, *dost thou wish or mean?*  
 Am miann leis, *does he mean or wish?*  
 Am miann leinn, *do we wish or mean.*  
 Am miann leibh, *do you wish or mean?*  
 Is miann leam, *I wish or mean.*  
 Th'a mhiann orm, *I mean or intend.*  
 Am bhe'l a mhiann ort, *do you wish or in-*

Am math leat, *do you wish, or is it your*  
 Is fuathach leis, *he hates or abhors.*  
 Is fuathach leinn, *we hate or abhor.*  
 Is fuathach leibh, *you hate or abhor.*  
 Am fuathach leam, *do I hate or abhor?*  
 Am fuathach leat, *do you hate or abhor?*  
 Am fuathach leotha, *do they hate or abhor?*  
 Is aighearach leam, *I am highly delighted.*  
 Is aighearach leat, *thou art highly delight-*  
 Is aighearach leinn, *we are highly delight-*  
 Is aighearach dhomh, *it is truly happy for*  
 Is aighearach duit, *it is truly happy for*  
 Is aighearach dha, *it is truly happy for him*  
 Is aighearach dhuinn, *it is truly happy for*  
 Is aighearach dhuibh, *it is truly happy for*  
 Is aighearach dhaibh, *it is truly happy for*  
 An aighearach dhomh, *is it happy for me?*  
 Is miosa leam, *I regret most, I think worse.*  
 Is miosa leat, *you regret most, you think*  
 Is miosa leis, *he regrets most, he thinks*  
 Is miosa leinn, *we regret most, we think*  
 Is miosa leibh, *ye regret most, he thinks*  
 Is miosa leotha, *they think worse or regret*  
 Nach miosa leam, *do I not regret most?*  
 Nach miosa leat, *dost thou not regret most?*  
 Nach miosa leis, *does he not regret most?*  
 Nach miosa leinn, *do we not regret most?*  
 Am miosa leam, *do I regret most or think*  
 Am miosa leinn, *do we regret most?*  
 Is leamh leam, *I think it galling, I am*  
*piqued.*  
 Is leamh leat, *you think it galling or pi-*  
 Is leamh leinn, *we think it galling or pi-*  
 Nach leamh dhomh, *is it not galling to me?*  
 Nach leamh duit, *is it not galling to you?*  
 Nach leamh dhuinn, *is it not galling to us?*  
 Nach aighearach dhomh, *is it not happy*  
*for me?*  
 Nach aighearach dhaibh, *is it not happy*  
 B' aighearach dhuit, *it were happy for you.*  
 B' aighearach dhith, *it were happy for her.*  
 B' aighearach dha, *it were happy for him.*  
 Nach b' aighearach dhomh, *were it not hap-*  
 Is ion domh a bhi, *I have great reason to be*  
 Is ion duit a bhi, *you have great reason to*  
 Is ion da, di, *he or she have great reason to*  
 Nach ion duinn, *have we not great reason*  
 Nach ion duibh, *have ye not great reason*  
 Nach ion daibh, *have they not great reason*  
 An ion domh, *have I great reason to be?*  
 An ion duit, *have you great reason to be?*  
 An ion duinn, *have we great reason to be?*  
 Nach bu leamh duit, *were it not galling.*  
 Is eagal leam, *I am afraid.*  
 Is eagal leat, *thou art afraid.*  
 Nach eagal leinn, *are we not afraid?*  
 Nach eagal leibh, *are you not afraid?*  
 Ni h-eagal leam, *I am not the least afraid.*  
 Ni h-eagal leis, *he is not the least afraid.*  
 Is mòr m' eagal, *I am very much afraid.*  
 Is mòr t' eagail, *you are very much afraid.*











