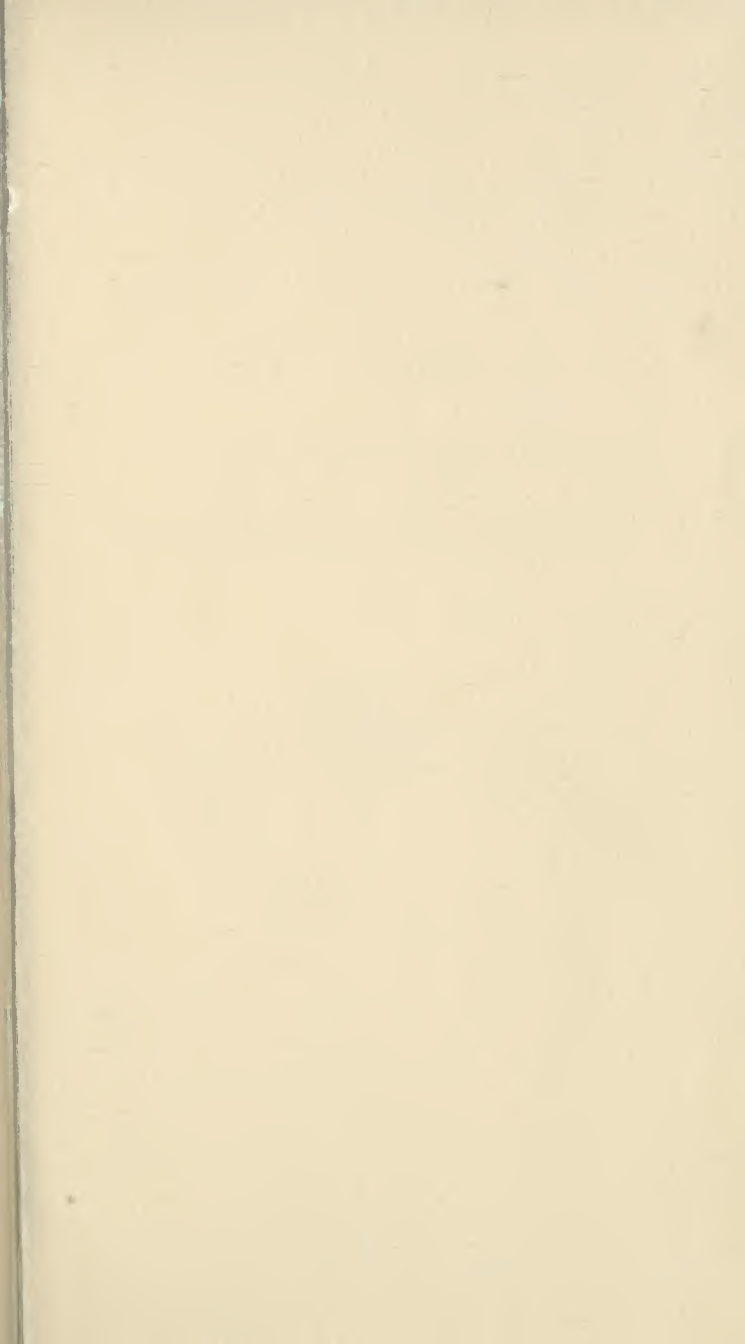


T. 89. i.





To Miss Fraser of
Ash Cottage with best
regards of J. Fraser





A
GAELIC PRIMER,

CONTAINING

R U L E S

FOR

PRONOUNCING THE LANGUAGE:

WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

ALSO,

A COPIOUS VOCABULARY, ARRANGED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS; A LIST OF PRIMITIVE AND DERIVATIVE PRONOUNS; THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "TO BE;" AND A SELECTION OF PHRASES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS: THE ORTHOEPY OF EACH WORD BEING DENOTED THROUGHOUT BY A FIGURED SPELLING.

By **JAMES MUNRO.**

GLASGOW:
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GABRILO PRIMER

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RULES



LAURISTON CASTLE
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J. STARKE, PRINTER, GLASGOW.

PREFACE,

A PERSON travelling in a strange land, and ignorant of the language of its inhabitants, is like a blind man at an exhibition of fine paintings: the beauty of the mind is lost to the former, that of the depicture to the latter.

It has been a just subject of complaint with strangers who make the tour of the Highlands, that no easy introduction exists to the language of the natives. The following little manual has been composed to obviate this complaint; and it is hoped that by means of it, and a very little study, the intelligent tourist may be enabled to enter into the feelings and sentiments of the "acute and amiable Highlanders,"* at the same time that he explores the sublime and romantic scenery of their unconquered country.

* After having made a tour of 1600 miles in their country, Principal Baird, in a letter to the author, characterises the Highlanders with these words.

THE AGRICULTURE

The first part of the report is a general survey of the agricultural resources of the country. It is followed by a detailed description of the various crops and animals raised, and the methods of cultivation and management. The report also contains a list of the principal agricultural implements and machinery used, and a description of the various agricultural societies and associations existing in the country.

The second part of the report is a statistical account of the agricultural products of the country. It contains a list of the principal crops and animals raised, and the quantity of each raised in each year. It also contains a list of the principal agricultural implements and machinery used, and the quantity of each used in each year.

Table
Year
Crops
Animals
Implements
Machinery

GAELIC PRIMER, &c.

THERE are eighteen letters in the Gaelic Alphabet:—

Powers.	Powers.
a â, a, à, ā	l l, l
b b	m m
c k, q, chk, or chc	n n, ng, n, r
d d, d, c	o ô, ô, ô, ô, ò, ó
e ê, ě, ē, é, è, è	p p
f f	r r, r
g g, g	s s, sh
h h	t t, t
i î, ĭ, ĭ	u û, ŭ, ù

Key to the sounds of the Vowels.

a.		
Long sounds	fâr	* ——— clānn
Kindred short	fat	womān, ———
e.		
Long sounds	glê	thēre
Kindred short	fěad	béd, dè-fend, hèr
i.		
Long sound	pîque	
Kindred short	pĭn	sĭr
o.		
Long sounds	fôr	nō, òld *
Kindred short	hôt	im-pòst, sòn

* ā and ò are diphthongal sounds. The first is composed of âû closely united, and the second of ôû closely united.

u.

Long sound rûle
Kindred short búsh, cút.

There are five vowels representing nine dissimilar simple sounds, viz.

7 Long,	â, ê, ē, î, ô, ō, û	} 7 sounds.
7 Kindred short,	a, ě, é, ĭ, ǒ, ǔ	

Each vowel occasionally represents the *same* sound.

â, è, ĭ, ó, ù,	1 sound.
----------------	----------

Two different characters represent the same sound, è, ĭ.

ao represent one simple sound,	1 sound.
--------------------------------	----------

9

ORTHOEPY.

Each of the five vowels admits of the grave accent ` , which indicates a *long* sound.

The acute accent ' is written over e and o only, and indicates a *particular long* sound of these vowels.

A, o, u are termed broad vowels; e, i slender or small.

There are no *silent* final vowels in Gaelic.

SOUNDS OF THE BROAD VOWELS.

1 a.

à Sounds like â in far.

EXAMPLES.

â = â

bà, cows

dà, two

là, *m.* a day

tà, am, is, &c.

brà, *f.* a quern or hand mill * àm, *m.* time, seasontrà, *m.* a meal, &c.

àrd, high

spàrr, to thrust

càrr, *f.* scabtàrr, *m.* a tailbàs, *m.* deathsàs, *m.* hold, custodybàrr, *m.* top, cropbárd, *m.* a poetdàn, *m.* a poemràn, *m.* a roarlàn, *m.* a tide

bàn, white, &c.

* A, preceded or followed by m, mh, or n, has a peculiar nasal sound, which can be acquired only by the ear. It is somewhat like *an* in the English words and, hand, &c.

2 a.

a Sounds like a in bat, fat.

a=a
 cap, }
 gab, } *m.* a mouth
 ad, *f.* a hat
 bad, *m.* a dud, &c.
 fad, *m.* length
 gad, *m.* a withe
 sad, *m.* dust
 dag, *m.* a pistol
 lag, weak, faint
 cas, *f.* a foot

Ex.

mag, to mock
 rag, stiff
 gal, *m.* weeping
 sal, *m.* dirt
 can, to sing, to say
 fan, to wait, to tarry
 car, *m.* a turn, a trick
 far, where
 mar, as

Note. Diminutives in ag and an, have this sound of a.

Ex.

ad'ag, <i>f.</i> a haddock, &c.	brad'an, <i>m.</i> a salmon
cam'an, <i>m.</i> a club	srad'ag, <i>f.</i> a spark
clam'an, <i>m.</i> a glede, or kite	ard'an, <i>m.</i> pride
brad'ag, <i>f.</i> a thievish woman	ban'ag, <i>f.</i> a grilse
cas'ag, <i>f.</i> a long coat	fras'ag, <i>f.</i> a slight shower
cas'an, <i>m.</i> a path	sgad'an, <i>m.</i> a herring

3 a.

â Sounds like a in woman, or u in but.
 This sound occurs in a few monosyllables.

Ex.

ân, } âm. } â, }	the	nâ, of the	mâ, if
		nâm, of the	sâ, (emphatic pronoun)

Generally before gh and dh.

Ex.

âgh, <i>m.</i> }	{ a heifer, or quey	drâgh, <i>m.</i> trouble
		stâgh, <i>m.</i> a stay
lâgh, <i>m.</i> a law		spâgh, <i>m.</i> a jerk, &c.
mâgh, <i>m.</i> a field		clâgh, <i>m.</i> a spawning
tâgh, to cull		* âdh'art, <i>m.</i> a pillow

* The letters printed in *Italics* are silent throughout this part of the book.

adh'arc, f. a horn
adh'rac, f. a horn
spagh'adh, m. a jerk, a tug
tagh'an, m. a marten
tagh'al, m. a call, a visit

fradh'arc, m. sight
fradh'rac, m. sight, view
fadh'ar, m. the noise of a blow
tagh'ar, m. will be chosen

Always in the plural termination a or an.

Ex.

ad'an, hats
gab'an, mouths
sdad'an, stops
ad'ag-an, haddocks
cas'ag-an, long coats
srad'ag-an, sparks
bàn'ag-an, grilses

bas'an, palms of the hands
fras'an, showers
gas'an, branches
dàn'à, poems
spàg'à, claws
làd'à, loads
gràs'à, graces, mercies

Mostly in all final unaccented syllables.

Ex.

ar'à, f. a kidney
bàn'à, white, (adj. plural)
càrà, dearer
làn'à, full
tan'à, thin
Ann'à, f. Anna
bar'ra, m. a barrow
cal'à, m. a harbour
ball'à, m. a wall
mar'à, f. of a sea

ann'ad, in you
as'ad, out of you
as'am, out of me
am'ar, a trough
an'am, a soul
an'art, m. linen
as'gart, m. tow
am'as, m. a finding
cab'ar, m. an antler
cad'al, m. sleep

EXCEPTIONS.

The following words have 2 a in their final syllables.

ann'as, m. a rarity
gal'ar, m. a disease
can'an, m. a cannon
Cann'a, m. Canna
Barr'a, m. Barra
Siùna, (pr. shoo'na) Shuna
Diùra, (pr. dew'ra) Jura
tann'as, m. an apparition

barr'an, m. a baron, &c.
Orrosa, (pr. or'ro-us-a) an
island so called.
Colosa (pr. col'lo-us-a) do.
Scarba, (pr. scar'a-ba) do.
Scalba, (pr. scal'la-ba) do.
Rathasa, (pr. rah'us-a) do.
Siona, (pr. shò'na) do.

4 a.

ā Sounds like âû before m, nn, ll, or l and another consonant.

Ex.

cām, crooked	cāll, <i>m.</i> a loss
drām, <i>m.</i> a dram	bāll, <i>m.</i> a member, &c.
bānn, <i>f.</i> a bond, &c.	dāll, blind
rānn, <i>m.</i> a poem, &c.	gāll, <i>m.</i> a foreigner
gānn, scarce	māll, slow
clānn, <i>f.</i> children	ālld, <i>m.</i> a brook
sānnt, <i>m.</i> covetousness	scāld, to scald
drānnd, <i>f.</i> a hum	fālt, <i>m.</i> a blemish

Note. These and similar words are in some districts pronounced otherwise than as here marked; some say cam, dram, &c.

l o.

ò Sounds like ô in for, lord.

ò=ô

Ex.

ôb, <i>m.</i> a bay or creek	* srôn, <i>f.</i> a nose
rôd, <i>m.</i> cast sea-ware	tôn, <i>f.</i> a bottom
ôg, young	rôn, <i>m.</i> a seal
ôl, to drink	lôn, <i>m.</i> a marsh
môr, great	sgôr, <i>f.</i> a jut or shelf
spôg, <i>f.</i> a paw	spôrs, <i>f.</i> pride, &c.
pôg, <i>f.</i> a kiss	môd, <i>m.</i> a meeting
dôrn, <i>f.</i> a fist	nôs, <i>m.</i> a custom
côrn, <i>m.</i> a cup	côrd, to agree
pôr, <i>m.</i> seed	pôs, to marry
môr'an, much	bôrd'an, <i>m.</i> a little board
sgôr'nan, <i>m.</i> the throat	ôr'an, <i>m.</i> a song
ôrd'ag, <i>f.</i> a thumb	spôg'ân, claws
sôlas, <i>m.</i> delight, joy	pôg'ân, kisses
crô'nan, <i>m.</i> a murmur	srôn'ân, noses
lôn'an, <i>m.</i> a small marsh	môr'â, great (adj. plural)
tôn'ân, bottoms	côt'à, <i>m.</i> a coat

* o, preceded or followed by m, mh, or n, has a peculiar nasal sound, acquirable only by the ear. See l a, note.

2 o.

ö Sounds like o in hot, got, lot.

Ex.

öb, to refuse	dög, <i>m.</i> a junk
böc, <i>m.</i> a buck	cöl, <i>m.</i> incest
stöc, <i>m.</i> a stock	möl, to praise
tröd, <i>m.</i> a scold	röl, to roll
dös, <i>m.</i> a bunch	söp, <i>m.</i> a straw
lös, <i>m.</i> quest	crön, <i>m.</i> harm, hurt
cör, <i>m.</i> state	lön, <i>m.</i> greediness
cörp, <i>m.</i> a body	löd, <i>m.</i> a pool
bröd, <i>m.</i> a lid	sön, <i>m.</i> a fancy, &c
gröd, rotten	spör, <i>f.</i> a flint, &c.

3 o.

ō Sounds like o in total, bold, foe.

ó=ō

Ex.

bō, <i>f.</i> a cow	mōr'an, <i>m.</i> a great deal
cōb, <i>m.</i> the total	Mōr'ag, <i>f.</i> Marion, Sarah
mōr, great, tall	dō'ran, <i>m.</i> an otter
dō'las, <i>m.</i> a mischief	cō'bál, <i>f.</i> a flat boat
bō'lá, <i>m.</i> a bowl	dō'ruinn, <i>f.</i> great pain, torture

These words and many others are in some districts pronounced with the first sound of o.

gōbh'lag, <i>f.</i> a forked stick	cōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> foam
gōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> a little goat	lōbh'ran, <i>m.</i> a leper
bōdh'ran, <i>m.</i> a deaf person	sōbh'rag, <i>f.</i> a primrose.

Note. bh and dh are silent in these words. They are retained in the spelling for etymological reasons.

4 o.

ó Sounds like o in impost, or o in the first syllable of pro-mote.

Ex.

gób, <i>m.</i> a bill or beak	dróm'an, <i>m.</i> a boretree
tóg, to lift	tób'ár, <i>m.</i> a spring
gób'ag, <i>f.</i> a dogfish	ób'air, <i>f.</i> work
sgób'ag, <i>f.</i> a nip	pöll'ag, <i>f.</i> a pit
tón'ag, <i>f.</i> a tunic	töll'an, <i>m.</i> a small hole

böll'á, *m.* a boll
 Cöll'á, *m.* Coll
 tòm'an, *m.* a small knoll
 tòm'uilt, *f.* bulk
 sòm'uilt, *f.* largeness, liberality

dönn'ag, *f.* a sort of fish
 cròm'ag, *f.* a hook or cleek
 drön'ag, *f.* the back
 còm'á, careless
 tròm'á, heavy (*adj.* plural)

5 o.

ò Sounds like ou in loud, or o as pronounced by the Irish
 in the words old, bold, cold, &c.

Ex.

còm, *m.* the body
 lòm, bare
 tòm, *m.* a knoll
 brønn, of the belly
 dröll, *m.* the rump
 tòll, *m.* a hole
 cònn, *m.* a regulator
 bònn, *m.* a base
 dònn, brown
 fònn, *m.* a melody, &c.

sgönn, *m.* a junk
 prönn, to pound
 sòn, *m.* a brave man
 pöll, *m.* a pool
 mòll, *m.* chaff
 Gòll, *m.* Gaul
 spöld, *f.* a steak, or piece
 tòll'tá, holed, bored
 tròm, heavy
 trömb, a trump, or Jew's harp

6 o.

In a few monosyllables ó sounds like o in love, son.

Ex.

mó, my }
 dó, thy } when unemphatic.

In final unaccented syllables.

Ex.

coth'róm, *m.* justice, fair play
 béul'óm, *m.* a scold, a taunt

cũd'róm, *m.* weight
 ao'tröm, light, giddy

1 u.

û Sounds like u in rule, or oo in food.

û = û

bû, *m.* a tent
 cû, *m.* a dog
 tû, *c.* thou, you
 ûp, to shove
 brû, *f.* a belly
 crû, *m.* a horseshoe
 lûb, to bend

Ex.

cûl, *m.* a back
 cûm, to hold, contain
 rûn, *m.* a mystery, &c.
 lûs, *m.* strength
 tûr, *m.* sense
 glûn, *c.* a knee
 mûr, *m.* a wall

2 u.

ũ Sounds like u in push, put, as pronounced in England.

u=ũ

Ex.

lūs, *m.* an herb

cūr, *m.* a sowing

būn, *m.* a root

sgūr, *m.* a ceasing, a stop

rūd, *m.* a thing

tūr, entire

cūs, *m.* superfluity

glūg, *m.* the noise of agitated liquor

rūg, did bear

cūsp, *m.* a chilblain

būs, *m.* a mouth

brūs, *m.* a morsel

mült, *m.* a wedder

3 u.

û Sounds like u in us, but, bunn.

u=û

Ex.

Call'um, *m.* Malcom

rūd, *m.* a thing (Argyle dial.)

fall'us, *m.* sweat

sōn'us, *m.* happiness, success

dōr'us, *m.* a door

cam'us, *m.* a bay

sōl'us, *m.* light

dōn'us, *m.* mischief, &c.

Note. These words and others are often spelt with a in their final syllable, because û and â have the same sound.

SOUNDS OF THE SLENDER VOWELS.

1 e.

é With an acute accent sounds like a in the English words pale, tale, sale; or like French e in été.

é=ê

Ex.

cê, *f.* the earth

rê, during

dê, *m.* yesterday

tê, *f.* one

glê, very

Spê, *f.* the river Spey

This is the sound of the improper diphthong eu.

Ex.

bêum, *m.* a taunt

cêud, *m.* a hundred

cêum, *m.* a step

bêur, sharp, keen

fêum, *m.* need, use

glêus, to tune

gêum, *m.* a low

bêus, *m.* conduct, habit

bêud, *m.* harm

fêur, *m.* grass, hay

In many places this diphthong is pronounced with the 3d sound of e, which see.

2 e.

ě Sounds like a in the Scotch name Kate, or like ea in treat, beat, defeat, as generally pronounced in Scotland.

ea=ě

cěad, *f.* leave

lě, with

ěs'an, he

ěas, *f.* a waterfall

těas, *m.* heat

clěas, *m.* a trick, &c.

děas, ready

běag, little

brěab, *f.* a kick

Ex.

fěad, *f.* a whistle, a whizz

trěasg, *m.* draff

ěab'ar, *m.* a puddle

grěad'an, *m.* a spell or turn

fěad'ag, *f.* a small whistle

crěag'an, *m.* a rocky place

fěas'gâr, *m.* an evening

děasg'nân, lees, dregs

pěas'an, *m.* a pert child

3 e.

ē Sounds like e in there, where, or like French e in frère.

è=ē

ē, he

mē, *m.* a baa

gnē, *m.* a kind or sort

Ex.

* { rē, during cē, *m.* cream

{ tē, *f.* one fē, *m.* a calm

{ glē, very

This is the sound of the improper diphthong ea.

ea=ē

cēarr, left, wrong

bēarr, to crop

fēarr, better

gēarr, to cut

Ex.

bēar'nâ, *f.* a breach

cēar'nâ, *f.* a corner

fēar'nâ, *m.* alder

ēar'las, *m.* earnest-money

4 e.

é Sounds like English e in bed, fled, ebb; or like a in the second syllable of vacate.

ea=é

és'an, *m.* he

de, of

féar, *m.* a man

méar, sportive

béan, *f.* a woman

léan, to follow

géan, *m.* glee, humour

Ex.

éarr'ann, *f.* a portion

féarr'an, *m.* land

céann'ard, *m.* a chief, a leader

péan'as, *m.* punishment

déann'al, *m.* a spell, or turn

féar'an, *m.* a manikin

béan'ag, *f.* a little woman

* These three words are so pronounced in some districts.

5 e.

è Sounds like e in before, rêly; or like i in is, it.

e=è

Ex.

bêô, alive
cêô, *m.* mist
dêô, *m.* breath
sglêô, *m.* a veil or shade
rêô'tà, frozen
lêô'mun, *m.* a moth
fêô'l'à, of flesh
êôr'nà, *m.* barley

brêô, to moulder
cêôl, *m.* music
gêôb, *m.* scoop
drêôs, *m.* a blaze
fêô'râg, *f.* a squirrel
têôm'à, expert, fond
gêô'l'à, a yawl
smêô'râg, *f.* a young thrush

6 e.

è Sounds like e in her, or like u in tub; e final has always this sound.

1 i.

î Sounds like i in pique or machine; or like e in me.

î=î

Ex.

î, *f.* she, her
mî, *c.* I, me
bî, to be
trî, three
îm, *m.* butter
grîm, grim
slîm, sleek

îsp, *f.* a file or rasp
cîb, *f.* a kind of wild grass
mîr, *m.* a part, a piece
tîr, *f.* land, a country
dîg, *f.* a ditch, a dyke
cîr, *f.* a comb
fîr, real, true

2 i.

ï Sounds like i in wig, pin, trig, live.

i=ï

Ex.

fîn'è, *m.* a clan, &c.
mîn'è, of meal
mîr'è, *m.* sporting
pînn'è, *m.* a pin of wood
bînn'îd, *f.* rennet
gîl'è, *f.* whiteness
gîll'è, *m.* a man-servant
îm'îr, *m.* a rig of land

rîb, *m.* a snare
mîl, *f.* honey
drîl, *m.* a globule of dew
smîd, *f.* a syllable
smîg, *f.* a chin
gîlc, wise
fîr, *m.* men, males
drîp, *f.* hurry, bustle.

3 i.

ī Sounds like i in sir, stir; like e in her, or u in slur.

i=ī

Ex.

is, am, is, &c. tigh-tùĭ, a house. tighean-taĭ'ùn, houses.

DIPHTHONGS.

There are twelve diphthongs, æ, ai; eo; ia, io, iu; ua; ea, ei, eu; oi; ui. Ao, which has been classed among the diphthongs, is a simple sound.

ao.

ao Sounds like à very much prolonged.

Ex.

aol, <i>m.</i> lime	aom, to bend, to incline
daol, <i>f.</i> a beetle	taom, to pour out
gaol, <i>m.</i> love	faob, a clumsy piece
maol, bald, blunt	laom, to lodge, as crop does
raon, <i>m.</i> a field	caog, to wink
braon, <i>m.</i> a drop	craos, a chasm, &c.
daor, dear, costly	taod, a halter
saor, cheap, free, &c.	raod, <i>m.</i> a thing (Argyllshire)
aod'ân, <i>m.</i> a face	saor'sâ, <i>f.</i> freedom
caor'ann, <i>m.</i> service fruit	ao'tróm, light, vain
caor'an, <i>m.</i> a bit of peat	mao'dâl, <i>f.</i> a paunch

Of the diphthongs, the seven first are proper; except ai and io which in some instances are also improper.

The other five are mostly improper; particularly such of them as have i for their postpositive.

The use of i in the improper diphthongs is merely to qualify the sound of the succeeding consonant.

I. aë Proper.

ae Sounds âë.

Ex.

Gàël, gà'ēl, *m.* a Highlander.

II. ai Proper.

1. ai Sounds âi, like i in twine, fine.

Ex.

câill, to lose

sâill, *f.* fatness, fat

stâing, *f.* to a shelf
Frâing, *f.* to France
tâing, *f.* thanks

snâim, *m.* a knot
câint, *f.* language, speech
sgrâing, *f.* a rueful look

2. ai Proper, short; same sound.

Ex.

taïc, *f.* support
glaïc, *f.* of a hollow
saidh, *m.* a stem or stern post
caïth, to spend

saïc, *m.* sacks
faïgh, to get
laïdh, to lie down.
maïth, good

3. ai Improper. ai Sounds â.

Ex.

sâil, *f.* a heel
dâil, *f.* delay
pâirc, *f.* a park
dâin, *m.* poems

mâil, *m.* rents
fâir, *f.* daybreak
trâill, *f.* a slave
câin, *f.* tribute

Note. ai in the end of a word very frequently sounds i. Sometimes the i alone sounds, and then in many places goes into é; see 4 e, p. 9.

Ex.

cam'ain, (pr. cam'éen) clubs
sgad'ain, (pr. sgat'éen) her-
rings

ach'lais, (pr. ach'llish) *f.* an
armpit
tannaig, (pr. tann'ishk) *m.*
spirits, sprites

4. ai Improper, short; same sound, equal to 2 a.

Ex.

saïl, *f.* a beam
daïl, *f.* a plain field
faïc, to see
fair, to give

maïr, to last
aïrc, *f.* poverty
caïlc, *f.* chalk
taïs, soft

III. eo Proper—see examples, p. 10, under 5 e.

IV. ia Proper.

ia Sounds îâ.

Ex.

Dîâ, *m.* God
rîâb, to tear

îâd, they, them
îâll, *f.* a thong

fîas'ag, *f.* a beard
 îân, *m.* a bird
 srîân, *f.* a bridle

diân, swift, speedy
 giâl, *m.* a jaw or cheekbone
 liâb'ag, *f.* a flounder

☞ In the greatest part of Inverness-shire, the postpositive of this diphthong is pronounced â.

V. io Improper.

1. io sounds î.

Ex.

*dîon, to protect
 fion, *m.* wine
 lion, to fill

dîol, to distribute
 mîol, *f.* a louse
 piob, *f.* a bagpipe

* In Inverness-shire, these words are pronounced dian, fian, &c.

Fionn, *m.* Fingal, sounds fîunn.
 Sìona, *f.* Jane, sounds Shî'nù.

2. io sounds ĩ short.

Ex.

fïos, *m.* knowledge
 lios, *m.* a garden
 smïor, *m.* marrow

bïor, *m.* a goad, &c.
 brïosg, to start
 cïon, *m.* need, desire, love.

VI. iu Proper, long.

1. iu sounds îû, like u in fume, tune, &c.

Ex.

dîû, *m.* refuse
 fiû, worthy
 riû, to them
 diûm, displeasure

cîûrr, to hurt
 stiûr, to steer, guide
 liûnn, *m.* ale, beer
 clîû, *m.* praise

2. iu sounds iŭ, like u in duenna.

Ex.

diŭgh, to-day
 fiŭch, wet
 diŭg, *f.* a chuck
 fiŭg, *m.* a flap &c.

giŭbh'às, *m.* fir
 triŭbh'às, *m.* trews, hose
 giŭl'an, *m.* a boy
 liŭgh'à, so many, how many

VII. ua Proper, long.

1. ua sounds ûâ.

Ex.

cûâl, <i>f.</i> a burden	dûân, <i>m.</i> a poem, a rhyme
dûâl, <i>m.</i> a plait, a fold	fûâr, cold
fûâl, <i>m.</i> urine	crûâs, hardness
gûâl, <i>m.</i> coal	nûâs, down

Note. In some districts this diphthong is sounded ûâ.

VIII. ea Improper.

ea sounds ē long, and é short. See examples, page 9th, under 3 e, and 4 e.

Note. In Argyleshire, this diphthong is pronounced as a proper diphthong, with the principal stress on the postpositive; thus,

Long, cearr = kïâr	Short, ceart = kïarst
tearr = tïâr	feart = fïersht
&c.	&c.

IX. ei Improper, long.

1. éi sounds ê, like a in pale, or é in French bonté.

Ex.

drêin, <i>f.</i> a grimace	clêir, <i>f.</i> clergy
fêin, self	cêir, <i>f.</i> wax
gêig, <i>f.</i> to a branch	êisd, to listen
fêisd, <i>f.</i> a banquet	fêill, <i>f.</i> a fair, a holiday

2. ei, Improper, short, like e in beat, retreat, as generally pronounced in Scotland.

Ex.

bêir, to seize on	êil'è, other
gêir, <i>f.</i> tallow, fat	dêil'è, <i>f.</i> of a spindle
sgêir, <i>f.</i> a rock (in the sea.)	têin'è, <i>m.</i> a fire
cêist, <i>f.</i> a question, love	Eig'è, <i>m.</i> the island Eigg.

X. eu Improper, long.

éu sounds ê. See page 8, under 1 e.

XI. oi Proper, long.

1. oi sounds óí, both vowels equally long.

Ex.

óill, <i>f.</i> a wood	óillt, <i>f.</i> dread, horror
lóill, <i>m.</i> blind men	sgóim, <i>f.</i> a fright, a panic
óill, <i>f.</i> deceit	lóim, <i>f.</i> a shift, a baring
óill, to merit	róinn, <i>f.</i> a share

2. oi Improper, short. oi sounds ó.

Ex.

óill'è, <i>f.</i> of a wood.	dóir'è, <i>m.</i> a grove
óil'l'è, <i>f.</i> of blindness.	móil'l'è, <i>f.</i> delay

3. oi Improper, long. oi sounds ô, as in côm.

Ex.

ôir, <i>f.</i> a right	fôir, <i>f.</i> help
ôin, <i>m.</i> of a marsh	grôig, <i>f.</i> a botcher
ôid, <i>f.</i> greatness	stôil, <i>m.</i> of a stool
ôl, <i>m.</i> of drinking	glôir, <i>f.</i> speech, glory
ôig, <i>f.</i> to a paw	frôig, <i>f.</i> to a hole

4. oi Improper, short.—oi sounds ǒ as in lot, got.

Ex.

ǒin, <i>m.</i> dogs	fǒil, to wallow
ǒr, <i>f.</i> a border	sgǒil, <i>f.</i> a school, &c.
ǒir, to give	tǒit, <i>f.</i> steam
ǒil, <i>f.</i> will	pǒit, <i>f.</i> a pot

5. ói Improper, long.

óí sounds ô as in bôld, bôlt.

Ex.

ôid, } <i>f.</i> a vow	côig, five
ôid, }	ôisg, <i>f.</i> a hog sheep
ôid, <i>m.</i> a turf	fôin, to suffice

6. oi Improper, short. oi sounds ô as in revolt.

Ex.

ôis, <i>f.</i> to a foot	lôisg, to burn
ôis, <i>f.</i> rest, repose	Môir'è, <i>f.</i> Mary

XII. ùi Improper, long. ùi sounds û, as in true.

Ex.

cûil, *f.* a corner

smûid, *f.* smoke

dûil, *f.* expectation

cûig, *f.* five, (*provin.*)

2. ui Improper, short. ui Sounds ŭ, as in put.

Ex.

fŭil, *f.* blood

tŭil, *f.* a flood

sgŭir, to desist

cŭir, to put, plant, sow

fŭin, to bake

spŭir, *f.* a spur, spurs

TRIPHTHONGS.

In Gaelic there are only four Triphthongs.* They are made up of the proper Dipthongs èò, ia, iù, ua, with the addition of i. The i serves merely to qualify a succeeding consonant.

I. Eoi.

èoi sounds êô.

Ex.

bêôi, mouths

êôi, birds

fêôi, *f.* flesh

mêôi, fingers

II. iai.

iai Sounds îâ.

Ex.

fîâil'è, more liberal

cîâir'è, duskier

In the greatest part of Inverness-shire this combination sounds îâ, both vowels equally long.

* aoi is usually added to the list of Triphthongs, but with no good reason. Ao represents a simple sound, and when i is added to them, the i itself has no distinct sound, but is used merely as a servile to attenuate the sound of the consonant which follows it.

Ex.

aoil, *m.* of lime

saoir, *m.* workers in wood

saoil, to suppose

maoim, *f.* a fright

raoim, *m.* of a field

laoich, heroes

daoine, *m.* men

laoigh, calves

III. iui.

iui Sounds iû.

Ex.

stîûir, *f.* a rudder
cîûil, *m.* of music

cîûin; mild
sîûil, sails

IV. uai.

uai Sounds ûâi.

Ex.

ûâip, *f.* an exchange
gûâil, *m.* of coal

ûâigh, *f.* a grave
bûâil, to strike

This is the only real Triphthong in the language; for the last vowel is distinctly pronounced. In Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, however, the *a* in this, as well as in every combination wherein it occurs, slides into *â*.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.*

They are divided into

Plain,	<i>b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t.</i>
Aspirated,	<i>bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, mh, ph, sh, th.</i>
Sharp,	<i>p, c, t, f, ch.</i>
Kindred Flat,	<i>b, g, d, bh, mh, gh, dh.</i>
Labials,	<i>b, f, m, p, bh, mh.</i>
Linguals,	<i>c, d, g, l, n, r, s, t.</i>
Liquids,	<i>l, m, n, r, s, t.</i>

The labials, in whatever connection with other letters, have one uniform sound.

B.

1. B sounds somewhat like *b* in the French words, obtint, absolu.

Examples.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
bâr, <i>m.</i>	bâr,	crop, top
b'è,	bē,	it was he.
bî,	bî,	to be.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
bó, <i>f</i> .	bō,	a cow.
bù, <i>m</i> .	bû,	a tent, a shop.
ab'air.	ab'ïr,	to say.
gab, <i>m</i> .	gab,	a mouth.

2. B, preceded by any liquid, except s and m, is sounded in some districts of the Highlands, as if the vowel preceding the liquid were repeated after it to form a syllable along with b; so that words of this combination, which have only one syllable to the eye, have two to the ear.

Ex.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
gilb, <i>f</i> .	gïl'ïp,	a chisel.
εgealb, <i>f</i> .	skïal'ap,	a splinter.
earb,	er'ab,	to trust, to entrust.
cainbe, <i>f</i> .	can'ï-bè,	of canvass.

Bh generally sounds like v in English.

1. Always when initial.

bhà,	vâ,	was
bhean, <i>f</i> .	ven,	the woman
bhig,	vïk,	of little
bhos,	vôs,	on this side
bhus,	vÿs,	his mouth.

2. Sometimes when final.

sàbh, <i>m</i> .	sâv,	a saw
trèubh, <i>f</i> .	trêv,	a tribe
sïbh, <i>c</i> .	shïv,	ye, you
baobh, <i>f</i> .	baov,	averywicked person

3. Sometimes it is pronounced in the middle of a word.

aoibhneas, <i>m</i> .	óïv'nùs,	joy
cabhag, <i>f</i> .	cav'ak,	hurry
àbhachd, <i>f</i> .	âv'ùchk,	sport, passtime
taobhan, <i>m</i> .	teav'an,	a side rafter
cliabhan, <i>m</i> .	cliäv'an,	a small basket, &c.

4. Sometimes it is quiescent in the middle of a word.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
dubhan, <i>m.</i>	dŭ'an,	a hook
tubhadh, <i>m.</i>	tŭ'ugh,	thatch
luibhean, <i>f.</i>	llŭ'ùn,	herbs
gobhar, <i>f.</i>	gô'úr,	a goat

5. Sometimes the h only is sounded.

dubh,	dŭh,	black
subh, <i>m.</i>	sŭh,	a wild strawberry
siubhal, <i>m.</i>	shŭh'ull,	way, speed

6. Sometimes it slides into the sound of ŭ.

abhras, <i>m.</i>	âŭ'rás,	material for spinning
abhlan, <i>m.</i>	âŭ'llan,	a wafer
cabhsair, <i>m.</i>	câŭs'er,	a road, a causeway
leabhar, <i>m.</i> sounds	liô'úr,	a book

7. Preceded by a liquid, it is in many places pronounced like b 2.

marbh,	mar'av,	dead
dealbh, <i>m.</i>	dŭall'av,	an image
meanbh,	men'ev,	small, puny

M.

M sounds as in English.

Ex.

màs, <i>m.</i>	mâs,	a bottom
mèur, <i>f.</i>	mēr,	a finger
mìr, <i>m.</i>	mîr,	a piece
mór,	mōr,	great
mùr, <i>m.</i>	mŭr,	a wall
tromb, <i>f.</i>	tròmb,	a jews Harp
camp, <i>m.</i>	câûmp,	a camp
cam,	{ câûm,	crooked
	{ cam,	
céum,	kêm,	a step

m, preceded by a liquid is often pronounced like b 2.

ainm, <i>m.</i>	en'em,	a name
-----------------	--------	--------

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	English.
alm, <i>m.</i>	al'am,	alum
gairm, <i>f.</i>	gù'rim,	a call

mh generally sounds like v in English.

1. Always when initial.

mhàn,	vân,	of boils
mhac,	vak, } vachk, }	of sons
mhàin,	vâin,	down
mhol,	völl,*	I praised, &c.
mhil,	vîl,	the honey
mhùr,	vûr,	of walls

2. Sometimes when final.

ràmh, <i>m.</i>	râv,	an oar
naomh,	naov,	holy
làmh, <i>f.</i>	*llâv,	a hand

3. It is sometimes silent when final.

cnuimh, <i>f.</i>	krŭ,	a worm
uaimh, <i>f.</i>	ûâi,	a cave
goimh, <i>f.</i>	gŏi,	virulence
cloimh, <i>f.</i>	clŏi,	scabbiness

4. Sometimes it is pronounced in the middle of a word.

neamhaidh,	* nnĭēv'ī,	heavenly
talmhaidh,	tall'av-ĭ,	earthly

5. Sometimes it is silent when medial.

coimheach,	cŏř'uch,	cross, unkind
cloimheach,	clŏř'uch,	scabby
geamhlag,	gĭēl'ak,	a crow bar

6. Sometimes it slides into the sound of ū.

damb, <i>m.</i>	daŭ,	an ox
reamhar,	* reŭ'ūr,	fat
amhach, <i>f.</i>	aŭ'uch,	a neck

* The double letters in the pronunciation column, denotes a broad sound.

Spel.	Pron.	Eng.
sambradb, <i>m.</i>	saũ'rũ,	summer
camhlach, <i>m.</i>	caũ'lũch,	a navy

F.

F sounds as in English.

fàs, <i>m.</i>	fàs,	growth
féur, <i>m.</i>	fēr,	grass, hay
fìr,	fìr,	real
fòrlach, <i>m.</i>	fòr'llũch,	a furlough
cuifen, <i>m.</i>	cũifen,	a wad

Fh is always silent.

fhàs,	às,	his growth
fhios,	ĩss,	his knowledge
fhòir,	òir,	his assistance
fhuar,	ũar,	cold
<i>Except fhuair,</i>	hũair,	did get

P.

P sounds as in English.

pàg, <i>f.</i>	pàk,	a kiss
pìos, <i>m.</i>	pìss,	a silver cup
péur, <i>m.</i>	pêr,	a pear
pòs,	pôs,	to marry

P, preceded by a short vowel sounds as if an h were written before it.

sop, <i>m.</i>	sõhp,	a straw
copan, <i>m.</i>	cõhp'an,	a cup
tapaidh,	tah'pĩ,	smart, active
cipein, <i>m.</i>	kĩhp'en,	a tether-pin

Ph always sounds like f.

phàg,	fàk,	of kisses
phios,	fìss,	of silver cups
phéur,	fêr,	of pears
phòs,	fôs,	did marry

LINGUALS.

Each of the linguals has two sounds, a broad, and a slender sound. A lingual has its broad sound when preceded or followed by a broad vowel in the same syllable; and its slender sound, when preceded or followed by a slender vowel in the same syllable.

C.

1. C is always hard. Before or after a broad vowel, as explained above, c sounds like French q in que.

c=q

Ex.

Spel. Pron.

caog, qaoq, to wink

cù, *m.* qû, a dogcò, *c.* qō, who?

Spel. Pron.

craobh, *f.* qraov, a treeclais, *f.* qlash, a furrowcruth, *m.* qrũh, a shape

2. C, before or after a slender vowel, sounds like k in king, kiss.

c=k

Ex.

cìr, *f.* kîr, a combcill, *f.* kîll, a burying-place

céus, kês, to crucify

ceist, *f.* kesht, a question

C final in a few words sounds chk or chq.

cac, *m.* cachk, excrementsac, *m.* sachk, a sackmac, *m.* machk, a sonbric, *m.* brichk, pars, trouts

But in Ross-shire and some other parts of the Highlands, these and similar words are pronounced regularly cak, sak, &c.

Ch.

Ch has a strong guttural sound. There is none similar to it in English. It is common to the lowland Scotch language with the Gaelic. Those who can pronounce the words *burroch*, *lerroch*, and *brogh* or *broch*, may with equal ease pronounce the Gaelic words *bûâr'ách*, *lâr'ách*, and *bröch*, or any other words in which ch occurs. Englishmen will find no difficulty in this sound, if they can pronounce ch in the Irish exclamation *och*.

1. Ch, in connection with a broad vowel, sounds like gh in the Scotch word *saugh*, (willow), or like ch in the Irish word *och*.

cha, not	moch, early	} asp. form
chù, dog	chraobh, the tree	
lùch, <i>f.</i> a mouse	chlais, the furrow	

2. Ch, in connection with a slender vowel, sounds like Greek χ as pronounced in Scotland; or like ch in the Scotch interjection *fich!*

ch= χ	Ex.
chì, will see	chéud, the first
chìp, of the last	chlisg, did start
chéir, the wax	chìr, the comb, &c.
deich, ten	òich, oh!

G.

G is the flat sound of c; and, like it, is always hard. There is no sound in English exactly like it.

1. G initial sounds somewhat like g in dog, hug, but stronger.

Pronunciation.	Ex.	Pronunciation.
gabh, gav, to take	gòrach, gò'ràchl, foolish	
glas, <i>f.</i> glass, a lock	gùg, gùq, the cuckoo's note	
grad, grat, quick	glag, glaq, <i>m.</i> a loud laugh	

2. G final sounds like French q in que.

g=q	Pron.	Ex.	Pron.
gùg, gùq, the cuckoo's note	glag, glaq, a loud laugh		
gàg, gàq, a gash, or fissure	glug, glùq, a rumble		
gog, gōq, the cry of a cock or hen	crag, kraq, a knock		

3. G, before or after a slender vowel, sounds nearly like g in give.

Pron.	Ex.	Pron.
gille, gillè, <i>m.</i> a lad	stìg, shtìk, <i>f.</i> a dwarf	
gile, gil'è, <i>f.</i> whiteness	big, bìk, little ones	
geola, giò'là, <i>f.</i> a yawl	bìg, bìk, <i>f.</i> a chirp	

Gh.

Gh is the flat sound of ch. It is formed in the same manner, but is less harsh. There is no sound like it in English.

1. Gh initial, broad, in connection with a broad vowel.

Pron.	Ex.	Pron.
ghabh, ghav, did take	ghon,	ghön, did pierce
ghrod, ghröt, did rot	ghlas,	ghlas, the lock
ghlùn, ghlûn, his knee	ghràin,	ghràin, the hate

2. Gh final, broad, in the same syllable with a broad vowel.

Ex.

dràgh, <i>m.</i> trouble	àgh, <i>m.</i> felicity
làgh, <i>m.</i> law	slògh, of hosts
màgh, <i>m.</i> a field	sògh, <i>m.</i> luxury
blàgh, <i>m.</i> sense	sùgh, <i>m.</i> substance

3. Gh, before or after a slender vowel, sounds nearly like y in ye, yes.

gh=y

Ex.

Pron.	Pron.
ghin, yin, begot	ghéug, <i>f.</i> yêg, the branch
gheir, <i>f.</i> yeir, the tallow	ghéur, yêr, sharp
laoigh, llaoiy, calves	geòigh, gïôï-y, geese
traigh, <i>f.</i> trâ-y, the shore	luaigh, llûâï-y, mention

4. Gh is sometimes sounded in the middle of a word.

Ex.

tàgh'an, <i>m.</i> a martin	trûâgh'an, <i>m.</i> an object of pity
fràgh'an, <i>m.</i> a bristle	slûâgh'or, populous
bâgh'an, <i>m.</i> a creek	bûâgh'âch, victorious

5. Sometimes it is silent in the middle and end of a word.

Ex.

saogh'âl, <i>m.</i> a world	tâgh, to choose
baogh'âl, <i>m.</i> harm	pûgh, pugh, tut
laogh'âch, affable, &c.	sûgh, of wild strawberries
tigh'inn, coming	nîgh, to wash
lûgh'âd, <i>m.</i> smallness	fîgh, to weave

T.

1. T, preceded or followed by a broad vowel, sounds stronger than in English, somewhat like Italian t, in tempo, trio.

tà, tâ, am	at, <i>f.</i> at, a hat
tòn, <i>f.</i> tôn, a bottom	còta, <i>m.</i> cô'tà, a coat
tùm, tùm, to dip	trì, trî, three
tut tût, tut	tlà, tlâ, soft, mild

2. T, preceded or followed by a slender vowel, sounds somewhat like ch in cheese, chip.

Ex.

till, chîll, to return	ite, <i>f.</i> îh'châ, a feather
tîm, <i>f.</i> chîm, time	lite, <i>f.</i> lih'châ, porridge
tîr, <i>f.</i> chîr, land	gibht, <i>f.</i> gîh'tsh, a gift
tè, <i>f.</i> chê, one	tî, <i>f.</i> chî, a being

* T in tî, tea, sounds broad.;

3. T sometimes sounds as if h were written before it.

Ex.

cat, caht, <i>m.</i> a cat	pait, païht, <i>f.</i> a bump
slat, slaht, <i>f.</i> a rod	cait, caïht, cats
cuta, cûh'tà, <i>f.</i> a cut of yarn	coit, coïht, <i>f.</i> a small boat
putag, pûh'tak, <i>f.</i> a thole-pin	tuit, tûiht, to fall

Th.

Th, initial and final, sounds like h in hand.

tha, hâ, am	thall, hâu'll, on the otherside
thug, hûk, gave	thill, hîll, did return
thog, hòk, lifted	thîm, hîm, his time
thig, hîk, will come	théum, hêm, did bite
théid, hêit, will go	thé, hê, to one

srath, srah, <i>m.</i> a valley	sgîth, skîh, tired
gath, gah, <i>m.</i> a sting	roth, röh, <i>m.</i> a wheel
bâth, bâh, to drown	gruth, grûh, <i>m.</i> curd

Th, in the middle of a word sounds h, but generally very faintly.

bathar, bah'ar, *m.* goods suthan, sũthán, strawberries
 màthar, màh'ar, *f.* of a mother laitheam, llàĩ'àn, days
 athar, ah'ar, *m.* of a father snaithin, snàĩ'ín, *m.* a thread

D.

D is the flat sound of t, and approaches very close to it.

1. Broad ; no sound like it in English.

dà,	dâ, two	dlùth,	dlũth, close
dath,	dah, <i>m.</i> a colour	drùigh,	drũĩy, to penetrate
dòrn,	dòrn, <i>f.</i> a fist	drong,	drông, people, &c.
dùn,	dùn, <i>m.</i> a heap	dàn,	dân, <i>m.</i> a poem.

2. final, broad like t.

gad,	gat, <i>m.</i> a withe	cadal,	cat'tál, <i>m.</i> sleep
grod,	gròt, rotten	udal,	ũt'tál, <i>m.</i> a rocking
rud,	rũt, <i>m.</i> a thing	grad,	grat, quick

3. slender, somewhat like j in jibe, Jess, or ch in chin.

dith,	jih, <i>f.</i> want	déud,	jêt, <i>f.</i> a gum
dig,	jik, <i>f.</i> a ditch	idir,	itsh'ír, at all
dé,	jê, yesterday	lite,	lit'shá, a syllable

4. d in a final syllable after ch, sounds nearly like k,
 or French q.

bochd, böchq, poor,	barrachd, barr'áchq, <i>f.</i> superiority
sachd, sachq, <i>m.</i> a sack	currachd, curr'äckq, <i>m.</i> a cap
leachd, lliéchq, <i>f.</i> a flag	danachd, dân'áchq, <i>f.</i> boldness

dh.

Dh sounds like gh in the same situation.

S.

S broad, sounds like s sharp in English.

1. initial and final.

sàs,	sàs, hold, custody	fras,	frass, <i>f.</i> a shower
bàs,	bàs, <i>m.</i> death	gràs,	gràs, <i>m.</i> grace
slios,	slliss, <i>f.</i> a side	bus,	bũss, <i>m.</i> a mouth

2. slender, like sh in she, shop.

sil,	shíl, of seed	ceis,	keish, <i>f.</i> a wicker basket
séid,	shêit, to blow	prìs,	prìsh, <i>f.</i> a price
sioda,	sh'itá, <i>m.</i> silk	pròis,	pròsh, <i>f.</i> pride

sh.

sh sounds h. Sh is always initial.

shròn,	hròn, his nose	shlat,	hlaht, his rod
shil,	hìl, did drop	shùgh,	hùgh, his, its substance
shàth,	hâ, his fill	shon,	hõn, his, its sake

s, after t with a hyphen, is silent.

an t-snithe,	un trìh'á, the dropping
an t-saoghail,	un tao'ìl, of the world
an t-samhraidh,	un tâù'ri, of the summer
an t-sìl,	un tìl, of the seed

L, N, R.

All the linguals, except these three, admit of an h after them. L, n, r, have on this account been termed immutables. They are not immutable, however, with regard to sound. They are affected by the broad and small vowels like the rest of the linguals. Each of them therefore has a broad and a slender sound; and they are the only letters which have the privilege of being doubled in Gaelic.

L.

1. l broad, sounds like l in Italian *molto*.

las,	llas, to kindle	dalta,	dall'tà, m. a fosterchild
los,	llos, quest	molta,	moll'tà, praiseworthy
lus,	llüs, m. an herb	sult	süllt, f. fat
lan,	llân, full	dealt	diallt, f. dew

2. slender, liquid; nearly like ll in million, or liquid l in French.

leath,	lih, f. colour	léigh,	lègh, m. a physician
leum,	lêm, to jump	linn,	lîn, f. a generation
gill,	gill, of a wager	pill,	pìll, to return
feill,	fèll, f. a feast	slim,	slìm, sleek

3. plain, like l in the English words live, link.

dàil,	dâil, f. delay	sùil,	sûil, f. an eye
òil,	òil, of drinking	sròil,	sròil, of silk
tòil,	tòil, f. will	fail,	faìl, to mue

N.

1. n broad, sounds as n in no, nigh.

nàr,	nâr,	shameful	làn,	llân,	full
nòs,	nôs	<i>m.</i> a custom	tòn,	tôn,	<i>f.</i> a bottom
nuas,	nûâs,	down	dùn,	dûn,	<i>m.</i> a heap.

2. slender, liquid like French liquid n in vignoble, champagne.

nì,	nnî,	<i>m.</i> a thing	néul,	nnéll,	<i>m.</i> a cloud
nighean,	nniân,	<i>f.</i> a daughter	nios,	nniïss,	<i>f.</i> a weasel
nead,	nniët,	<i>f.</i> a nest	niar,	nniâr,	<i>f.</i> the west
Nial,	nniâl,	<i>m.</i> Neil	nionag,	nnin'ak,	<i>f.</i> a little girl

Exception.

N preceding or following a slender vowel has its first broad sound in many words.

ni,	nî,	shall do	min,	mñn,	<i>f.</i> meal
nios,	nïss,	up	gin,	gñn,	<i>m.</i> an offspring
Nëill,	Nëiïl,	of Neil	Sine,	Shi'nà,	<i>f.</i> Jane

n following c, g, or t, sounds like r in crank.

cnò,	crò,	<i>f.</i> a nut	cneas,	cress,	<i>f.</i> the bosom
cnag,	crak,	<i>f.</i> a knock	cneap,	crehp,	<i>f.</i> a button
cnaimh,	crâiv,	<i>m.</i> a bone	cnap,	crabp,	<i>m.</i> a knob, &c.
gnàth,	grâh,	<i>m.</i> a custom	gnos,	gröss,	<i>m.</i> a snout
gnùth,	grùh,	grim,	gnuis,	grùsh,	<i>f.</i> a countenance

an t-snàth,	un trâh,	of the yarn
an t-snas,	un trass,	the security
an t-snàmh,	un trâv,	of the swimming

ng sounds like ng. in hang, and sometimes like ng in linger.

mang,	<i>f.</i> a hind	fang,	<i>m.</i> an enclosure
pōng,	<i>m.</i> a point	cūng,	<i>f.</i> a yoke

n, in an accented syllable immediately followed by c or g sounds like ng.

ionga,	ĩong'gà,	<i>f.</i> a nail
longadh,	llong'gà,	<i>m.</i> a meal

Francach,	Frang'ciuch, a Frenchman
teanga,	tïeng'gá, <i>f.</i> a tongue
cingein,	king'gen, <i>m.</i> a wooden dish
seangan,	sheng'gan, <i>m.</i> an ant
langan,	llang'gan, <i>m.</i> a bellow
drìongan	drìng'gan, <i>m.</i> a scraper

nn.

nn final, broad and nasal.

bann,	bâunn, <i>f.</i> a band	srann,	srâunn, <i>f.</i> a snore
lann,	lâunn, <i>f.</i> a blade	donn,	dōunn, brown

nn slender, nasal.

binn,	bïnn, melodious	seinn,	sheïnn, <i>f.</i> singing
cinn,	kïnn, heads	beinn,	beïnn, <i>f.</i> a mountain

R.

1. R sounds broad like r in more, roar.

ramh,	râv, <i>m.</i> an oar	làr,	llâr, <i>m.</i> the ground
rag,	rak, stiff	cor,	cōr, <i>m.</i> condition
rùsg,	rùsk, <i>m.</i> a fleece	cur,	cūr, <i>m.</i> sowing

2. rr harsh like r in cur, jar.

bàrr, <i>m.</i> crop	càrr, <i>f.</i> scab.
tàrr, to catch	spàrr, to stow, &c.
còrr, <i>m.</i> a remainder	mùr, a wall

3. r slender sounds like r in read, reward.

mir	mîr, <i>m.</i> a piece	fair,	faïr, to give
céir,	kêr, <i>f.</i> wax	toir,	tōir, give thou
their,	hêr, will say,	spuir,	spūir, spurs
beir,	bêir, to bear	cuir,	cūir, to put

rt in the same syllable sound like rst in first.

mart,	marst, <i>m.</i> a cow	goirt,	gōrsht, sour, sore
murt,	mūrst, <i>m.</i> murder	Irt,	irsht, St. Kilda
sgairt,	sgarsht, <i>f.</i> activity	Peairt,	persht, Perth
puirt,	pūrsht, tunes	cairt,	carsht, <i>f.</i> a cart, &c.

THE ALPHABET.

Names.	Letters.	Powers.	Corresponding English powers.	
à,	A,	a,	a, à,	=a in fat, far
bé,	B,	b,	b,	no exact standard
ké,	C,	c,	always hard,	=k, q, and c hard
dé,	D,	d,	d, q,	no exact standard
é,	E,	e,	é, è, e,	=a in pate, e in there, e in her
ef,	F,	f,	f,	=f, ph
ghé,	G,	g,	always hard,	no exact standard
huh,	H,	h,	aspirate,	=h in him
ì,	I,	i,	i, ì,	=i in pin, field
el,	L,	l,	l, l,	=l in line & seraglio
em,	M,	m,	m,	=m in me and hum
en,	N,	n,	n, n,	=n in men
ò,	O,	o,	ò, ó, o,	=o in or, cold, hot
pé,	P,	p,	p,	=p in pole, pin
er,	R,	r,	r, r,	=r in rill and roar
ess,	S,	s,	s, sh,	=s in us, sh in she
té,	T,	t,	t, t,	=t in tall, ch in chin
ù,	U,	u,	u, ù, u,	=u in push, ruin & us
Bh bh	}			=v and oo
Mh mh				
Ch ch	}			no standard
Gh gh				
Dh dh	}			=y in ye
Gh gh				
Th th	}			=h in ham.
Sh sh				
Fh fh		Silent *		=f
Ph ph				

* Fh is silent in all words except fhuair, got, pronounced hüärr.

KEY

To the sounds represented by the marks used in the pronouncing columns of the following pages.

Vowels.	Gaelic standard.	Corresponding English standard.
1	a, fan, wait,	=fat
2	â, nâr, shameful,	=fâr
1	e, cleas, a trick,	=bet; or Scotch a in Kate
2	è, fèar, a man,	=fèrvid
3	é, céum, a step,	=a in tale, French é in été
4	ê, è, he,	=whêre
1	i, min, meal,	=mint
2	î, mîr, a piece,	=ee in tree, or i in field
1	o, son, sake,	=sot
2	ô, ôr, gold,	=fôr
3	ò, bhòs, on this side	=bòlt
4	ō, mōr, great,	=bōld
1	ü, grüth, curd,	=büll, püsh
2	ū, būth, a tent,	=trūe, rū-in
3	u, caolus, a strait,	=us
4	û, caol, small,	=û in French jeûne, nearly
	ÿ, —	=any

c never sounds like s; but always hard like k or q.

g never sounds like j; but always hard like q or k.

ch before or after a, o, u, in the same syllable, sounds as in the Irish word *och*; or like gh in the Scotch word *saugh*, (willow.)

ch in the same syllable with e or i, sounds as in the Scotch word *fich*, or as Greek χ is pronounced in Scotland.

gh in the same syllable with a, o, or u, sounds a little more obtuse than ch in the same situation.

gh in the same syllable with e, i, sounds like y in the English words *ye*, *yield*.

g. Italic *g* before *l* and *n* is silent. It is used to denote a liquid sound of these letters.

gl sounds like liquid *gl* in French.

gn sounds like liquid *gn* in French.

k sounds as in king, kiss.

ll } denote a broad liquid sound of these letters, like l
 nn } and n in Italian *multo*, *nuovo*, and r in English
 rr } roar.

nh are silent: they denote that the vowel preceding them has a nasal sound.

ng denotes a sound like that of ng in the English words hang, strong, sing, sung.

q sounds as in French *que*.

' The arch denotes a short vowel, and that the syllable over or beneath which it is placed contains a diphthong or triphthong.

' The accent placed after a syllable shows that the stress rests on the vowel or consonant preceding it.

y at the beginning of a syllable in the pronunciation column, sounds as in *ye*, *you*.

VOCABULARY &c.

OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mu'n Chruitheachd.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
God, <i>m.</i>	Dia,	dĭa ; dĭu
The Creator, <i>m.</i>	an cruthadair,	ung crŭh'ud-ĕr
The Godhead, <i>f.</i>	an diadhachd	un dĭu'yuchq
The Trinity, <i>f.</i>	an trianaid	un trĭ'ān-ĕtsh
The Father, <i>m.</i>	an t'athair,	un tah'ĕr
The son, <i>m.</i>	am mac,	um-achq'
Jesus Christ, <i>m.</i>	Josa Criosta,	ĭu'su crĭŭs-tu
The holy Spirit, <i>m.</i>	an Spiorad naomh,	un spirr'ut nŭv
The creation, <i>m.</i>	} an cruthach, an cruthachadh,	ung crŭh'uch
		ung crŭh'uch-ugh
A creature, <i>m.</i>	crĕutair,	crĕ'tĕr
The world, <i>m.</i>	an saoghal,	un sĭr'ull
Heaven <i>m.</i>	neamh,	gnŷĕ'v
Hell, <i>f.</i>	ifrinn,	if'rign
A spirit, <i>m.</i>	spiorad,	spirr'ut
An angel, <i>m.</i>	aingeal,	āing'gŷull
The Devil, <i>m.</i>	an diabhol,	un dĭu'ŭll
The fairies <i>m.</i>	na sithchean,	nu shĭ'chŷun

OF THE ELEMENTS.

Mu na Dùilean.

The earth, <i>m.</i>	an talamh,	un tall'uv
Water, <i>m.</i>	uisge,	ŭish'kŷu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Fire, <i>m.</i>	teine,	tÿen'u- ; tshen'u
Air, <i>m.</i>	an t-àile,	un tâ'liu
Wind, <i>f.</i>	gaoth,	gû
A storm, <i>f.</i>	stoirm,	stèr-m ; sto-rim
The North wind, <i>f.</i>	a ghaoth tuadh,	u ghû tüä
— South — <i>f.</i>	— deas,	u ghû dÿess
— East — <i>f.</i>	— 'n ear,	u ghû gnÿèr (liq)
— West — <i>f.</i>	— 'n iar,	u ghû gnîur (liq)
Thunder, <i>m.</i>	{ torunn,	torr'unn
	{ tàirneanach,	târr'gnÿèn-uch (liq)
Lightning, <i>m.</i>	dealan,	dÿall'an
Fog, <i>m.</i>	ceò,	kyô
A cloud, <i>m.</i>	néul,	gnÿéll (liq)
Rain, <i>m.</i>	uisge,	uïsh'kyu
A shower, <i>f.</i>	fras,	frass
Hail, <i>f.</i>	clach mheallain,	klach vïèll'én
Snow, <i>m.</i>	sneachda,	shgnïèch'qu (liq)
Frost, <i>m.</i>	reodhadh,	rèò'ughl ; ro'ugh
Ice, <i>f.</i>	eigh ; deigh,	eï ; dïèi
Thaw, <i>m.</i>	aiteamh	äiht'uv

OF COLOURS.

Mu Dhaithean.

A rainbow, <i>m.</i>	bodha froise,	böü frosh'u
A colour, <i>m.</i>	dath,	dah
White, <i>m.</i>	geal,	gïal
Black, <i>m.</i>	dubh,	düh
Blue, <i>m.</i>	gorm,	gor'om
Green, <i>m.</i>	uaine,	üain'u
Grey, <i>m.</i>	glas,	glass
Red, <i>m.</i>	dearg,	dïar'aq
Yellow, <i>m.</i>	buidhe,	bü-i
Brown, <i>m.</i>	down,	döunn
Purple, <i>m.</i>	purpi ; purpur,	pur'pi ; pur'pur
Scarlet, <i>f.</i>	sgàrlaid,	skâr'llait

OF TIME.

Mu ùine.

English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

A year, <i>f.</i>	bliadhna,	blīu'nnu
A month, <i>c.</i>	mios,	mī's ; mīas
A week, <i>f.</i>	seachdain	shéchg'én
A day, <i>m.</i>	là ; latha,	llâ ; llah'u
An hour, <i>f.</i>	uair,	üüir ; üair
A minute, <i>f.</i>	mineid,	min'ëit
The morning, <i>f.</i>	a mhadin,	u vat'ign (liq)
Noon, <i>m.</i>	meadhoin latha,	mi-én llah'u
Evening, <i>m.</i>	feasgar,	fess'cur
Twilight(morning) <i>f.</i>	fa chamhanaich,	u chav'an-ich
—— (evening) <i>m.</i>	an dù-thra,	un dū'bra ; dū'ra
To-day, <i>m.</i>	an diugh,	un dīüh ; jüh
To-morrow, <i>m.</i>	am màireach,	um mânhr'ryuch
The day after to-morrow, <i>m.</i>	} an earair,	un gnÿér'ir (liq)
Yesterday, <i>m.</i>	an dé,	un dÿé ; or jé

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Làithean na seachdaine.

Monday, <i>m.</i>	diluain,	di-lüaïn
Tuesday, <i>m.</i>	dimairt,	di-mârsh
Wednesday, <i>m.</i>	diciadain,	di-kīa'duïn
Thursday, <i>m.</i>	dirdain,	dir-dūïn
Friday, <i>m.</i>	dihaoine,	di-hūïn'u,
Saturday, <i>m.</i>	disathurna,	di-sah'ur-nu
Sunday, <i>m.</i>	didòmhlich,	di-dònh'-nich

DIVISIONS OF THE YEAR.

Ràithean na bliadhna.

Spring, <i>m.</i>	an t-earrach,	un tÿar'ruch
Summer, <i>m.</i>	an samhradh,	un säünh'rugh.
Autumn, <i>m.</i>	} am foghar,	um fu-ur,
	} am fogh'radh,	um fû'rugh
Winter, <i>m.</i>	an geamhradh,	ung gÿëü'rugh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A quarter of a year,	ràidh, <i>m.</i>	rrà-i
Half a year, <i>f.</i>	leth bhliathna,	gleh'vliu-nnu (liq
Three quarters of a year,	trì ràidhean,	trî râi'un

OTHER TERMS, AND HOLIDAYS.

Ràithean agus féillean eile.

Christmas, <i>f.</i>	nolluig,	nnoll'ik
The new year, <i>f.</i>	a bhliadhn' ùr,	u vliunn ùr,
Martinmas, <i>f.</i>	an fhéill màrtain,	un éigl mars'tuign (liq
March, <i>m.</i>	am màrt,	um màrst
May, <i>m.</i>	am màgh,	um màgh
June, <i>m.</i>	an céitein,	ung k'yé'tyén
The worm month, <i>m.</i>	an t-iuchar,	un tyüch'ur
Lammas, <i>f.</i>	an liúnasdail,	un glyün'us-duil (liq
Lent, <i>m.</i>	an carmhus,	ung car'a-us
A holiday, <i>m.</i>	latha féille,	llah'u féigl-u (liq
A fast day, <i>m.</i>	latha traisg,	llah'u trashk

OF MANKIND.

Mu'n Chinne daoine.

A man, <i>m.</i>	duine,	düin'u
A woman, <i>m.</i>	boireanach,	böir'un-uch
Infancy, <i>f.</i>	leanabachd,	glyén'ub-uchq (liq
A child, <i>m.</i>	leanabh,	glyén'uv (liq
A boy, <i>m.</i>	giulan,	gyüll'an
A girl, <i>f.</i>	cailag,	cail'ak
A little girl, <i>f.</i>	niag,	gni-ak (liq
Age, <i>f.</i>	aois,	ú'sh
Youth, <i>f.</i>	òige,	òik'u ; ó'kyü
A youth, <i>m.</i>	òganach,	ò'gan-uch
A lad, <i>m.</i>	gille,	gigl'liu (liq
A lass, <i>f.</i>	nìonag,	gnì'nak (liq
An old fellow, <i>m.</i>	bodach,	bot'uch
An old hag, <i>f.</i>	cailleach,	kaigl'uch (liq
A husband, <i>m.</i>	fear ; céile,	fèr ; ké'lu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A wife, <i>f.</i>	bean ; céile,	bèn ; ké'lu
A widow, <i>f.</i>	bantrach,	bäünn'truch
A bachelor, <i>m.</i>	fleasgach,	fless'cuch
A maid, <i>f.</i>	maidean,	mu'dýunn
A father, <i>m.</i>	athair,	ah'ér
A mother, <i>f.</i>	màthair,	mân'h'ér ; mê'ér
A brother, <i>m.</i>	bràthair,	brâ'ér
A sister, <i>f.</i>	piuthar,	pïü'ur

OF KINDRED.

Mu Luchd dàimh.

Ancestors, <i>m.</i>	sinnsreadh,	shînh'shrugh
Relations,	càirdean,	câr'dýun
A grandfather, <i>m.</i>	seannair,	shýèn'ér
A grandmother, <i>f.</i>	seanmhair,	shýèn'a-vèr
A great grandfather,	sinnseannair, <i>m.</i>	shînh'shýèn-èr
A great grand- mother, <i>f.</i>	sinnseanmhair,	shînh'shýèn-a-vèr
Children,	clann, (f. sing.)	klläünn
Offspring, <i>m.</i>	sliochd,	sllyuchq
son, <i>m.</i>	mac ; machd,	mak ; machq
daughter, <i>f.</i>	nighean ; nion,	gni-an (liq.)
grand-son or grand-daughter,	ōdha, <i>m.</i>	ó'u

INDIRECT KINDRED.

Luchd cleamhnais.

father-in-law, <i>m.</i>	athair céile,	ah'ér ké'lu
mother-in-law, <i>f.</i>	mathair chéile,	mân'h'ér ché'lu
son-in-law, <i>m.</i>	cliamhuin,	kliu'ign (liq.)
daughter-in-law,	banachliamhuin, <i>f.</i>	ban'a chliu'ign (liq.)
brother-in-law, <i>m.</i>	bràthair céile,	brâ'ér ké'lu
sister-in-law, <i>f.</i>	piuthar chéile,	pïü'ur ché'lu
foster mother, <i>f.</i>	muime,	müim'u
foster father, <i>m.</i>	oide,	uítsh'u
foster child, <i>m.</i>	dalta,	dall'tu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A nurse, <i>f.</i>	banaltrum,	ban'all-trum
A god-father, <i>m.</i>	oide,	uítsh'u
A god-mother, <i>f.</i>	muime,	müim'u
A god-son or daughter, <i>f.</i>	} dalta,	dall'tu
A sponsor, <i>m.</i>	goisti,	gosh'tshi; gosht'i

OF THE BODY.

Mu'n chorp.

The body, <i>m.</i>	an corp,	ung corp
The members,	na buill,	nu büigl (liq.)
A member, <i>m.</i>	ball,	bäüll
The head, <i>m.</i>	an ceann,	ung kyëünn
The hair, <i>m.</i>	am falt,	um fallt
The face, <i>m.</i>	an t-aodun,	un tû'dn
The front, <i>f.</i>	an aghaidh,	un ugh'i
The visage, <i>f.</i>	{ a ghuàis,	u ghrü'sh
	{ an ùrla,	un ùr'llu
The eyebrows,	na maildbean,	nu mè'lè-un
The eyes,	na sùilean,	nu sù'lÿun
The eyelids,	na fàbhran,	nu fà'v-run
The eyelashes,	na ruisg,	nu rüshk
The nose, <i>f.</i>	an t-sròn,	un trôn
The nostril, <i>m.</i>	an cuinnen,	ung cuign'én (liq.)
The cheek, <i>f.</i>	a ghruaidh,	u ghrüaí
The jaw, <i>m.</i>	am peirceal,	um per'kyull (liq.)
The slope of the cheek, <i>f.</i>	{ an leachd,	un gly'échq
The chin, <i>f.</i>	an smig,	un smik
The mouth, <i>m.</i>	am béul,	um bé'll ; bíall
The lips,	na bilean,	nu bil'un
The teeth,	na fiacnan,	nu fiuch'ellun
The tongue, <i>f.</i>	an teanga,	un tyëng'gu
The ears,	na cluasan,	uu kllüäs'un
The neck, <i>f.</i>	an amhach,	un äüch
The shoulder, <i>f.</i>	a ghualain,	u ghüüll'ign (liq.)
The arm, <i>m.</i>	an gàirden,	ung gàr'dyén

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
The elbow, <i>f.</i>	an uilean,	un üil'unn
The hand, <i>f.</i>	an làmh,	un llânhv
The fingers,	na meòir,	nu mÿôir
The thumb, <i>f.</i>	an òrdag,	un ô'r-daç
The first finger, <i>f.</i>	a chorag,	u chor'aç
The little finger, <i>f.</i>	an lùdag,	un llù'daç
The fist, <i>f.</i>	an dòrn,	un dòrn
A joint, <i>m.</i>	alt,	allt
A nail, <i>f.</i>	ionga,	iüng'gu
The knuckles,	na rùdain,	nu rù'd-èn
A palm, <i>f.</i>	bas,	bass
The breast, <i>m.</i>	an t-uchd,	un tüchq
The chest, <i>m.</i>	an cliabh,	ung klivv
The belly, <i>f.</i>	a bhrù,	u vrù
The thighs,	na sléisnean,	nu shglé'sh-nÿun
The knee, <i>c.</i>	an glùn,	ung gllün
The kneepan, <i>m.</i>	failmen,	fèl'èm-èn
The calf, <i>m.</i>	an calpa,	ung call'a-puh
The foot, <i>m.</i>	an troidh,	un trüih
The heel, <i>f.</i>	an t-sàil,	un tàil
The skull, <i>m.</i>	an claigean,	ung kllaik'unn
The brain, <i>m.</i>	an t-eanachuin,	un tÿèn'uch-ign (liq)
The heart, <i>m.</i>	an cridhe,	ung cri-u
The lungs, <i>m.</i>	an sgamhan,	un sganhv'an
The liver, <i>m.</i>	an grùdhan,	ung grù'an
The kidneys,	na h-àirnean,	nu hâr'gnÿun (liq.)
The stomach, <i>c.</i>	an goile,	ung guil'ÿu
Blood, <i>f.</i>	fuil,	füil
Flesh, <i>f.</i>	feòil,	fïòil
Skin, <i>m.</i>	craicean,	kraich'kÿunn
A bone, <i>m.</i>	cnàimh,	kraiv ; krâigh
A vein, <i>f.</i>	cuisle,	cüsh'glÿu (liq.)

FACULTIES OF THE BODY.

Céud-fathan a chuirp.

The sight, <i>m.</i>	am fradharc,	um fru'urq
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English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Smelling, <i>m.</i>	fàileadh,	fâil'ugh
Hearing, <i>f.</i>	claisteachd,	kllaish'tÿuchq
Taste, <i>m.</i>	blas,	blass
Feeling, <i>m.</i>	mothachadh,	moh'uch-ugh
Health, <i>f.</i>	slàinte,	sllâin'tÿu
The constitution, <i>f.</i>	a chàileachd,	u châil'uchq
Beauty, <i>f.</i>	àille,	âigl'glÿu (liq.)
Ugliness, <i>f.</i>	gnàidead,	grâinhd'ud
The voice, <i>m.</i>	an guth,	ung gÿh
A smile, <i>m.</i>	foghaire,	fò-ghâir-u
A laugh, <i>m.</i>	gàire,	gâir-u
Weeping, <i>m.</i>	gal ; gul,	gall ; gÿll
Sorrow, <i>m.</i>	mulad ; bròn,	mÿll'at ; brô'u
A sigh, <i>f.</i>	osna ; asunn,	os'nnu ; os'unn
Sleep, <i>m.</i>	cadal ; codal,	cat'tull ; cot'tull
Pleasure, <i>m.</i>	toileachas,	toil'uch-us
Joy, <i>m.</i>	aoibhneas,	ûÿv'nus
Pain, <i>m.</i>	cràdh,	krâ'gh
Hunger, <i>m.</i>	acras,	ach'qrus
Thirst, <i>m.</i>	pathadh,	pah'ugh

DISEASES OF THE BODY.

Easlaintean a chuirp.

A disease, <i>f.</i>	easlaint	ess'sllâignt (liq.)
An illness, <i>m.</i>	tinneas,	tign'us (liq.)
A disorder, <i>f.</i>	éucail,	é'q-èl
The toothache, <i>m.</i>	an dèudiogh,	un déit-ugh
A swoon, <i>m.</i>	néul,	gné'll (liq.)
A fainting, <i>f.</i>	{ laigsinn, or { fâillinn,	llaik'shign (liq.) fâigl'ign (liq.)
An itching, <i>m.</i>	tachus,	tach'us
Deafness, <i>f.</i>	buidhre,	bÿir'u
Madness, <i>m.</i>	cuthach,	qu'uch
Rheumatism, <i>f.</i>	lòini,	llô-ni
A fever, <i>m.</i>	fiabhrus,	fÿu'rus
A fit, <i>m.</i>	téum,	tshÿ'é'm

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A shivering, <i>f.</i>	grìs; crith,	grí'sh; crih'
Delirium, <i>f.</i>	bàini,	bâ'nh-ni

ACCIDENTS, REMEDIES.

Tuiteamais, Leigheis.

An accident, <i>m.</i>	tuiteamas,	tüh'tÿum-us,
A scratch, <i>f.</i>	sgriob,	scrí'p
An excoriation, <i>m.</i>	rùsgadh,	rūs'qugh
A wrest, <i>m.</i>	sniomh,	sgníáv (liq.)
A sprain, <i>m.</i>	caisleachadh,	cash'glÿuch-ugh (liq)
A swelling, <i>m.</i>	at,	ah't
A tumour, <i>m.</i>	màn,	mân'h'n
A boil, <i>f.</i>	neasgaid,	gnÿsk'ëit, (liq.)
A bruise, <i>m.</i>	bruthadh,	brü'ugh
A squeeze, <i>m.</i>	fàsgadh,	fâ's-cugh
A wound, <i>m.</i>	leòn,	glÿô'n (liq.)
A hurt, <i>m.</i>	dochun,	doch'unn
A burning, <i>m.</i>	losgadh,	llòs'cugh
A scar, <i>f.</i>	athailt,	ah'iglt, (liq.)
A cold, <i>m.</i>	cnatan,	kranh'tan
A cough, <i>m.</i>	casad,	kas'ut
A medicine, <i>f.</i>	cungaidh,	küng'i
A purge, <i>f.</i>	burgaid,	bür'ug-ëit
A plaster, <i>m.</i>	plàs'd,	pllá'st

OF THE MIND.

Mu'n Inntinn.

The soul, <i>m.</i>	an t-anum,	un tan'um
Reason, <i>f.</i>	tuigse,	tuik'shu
Common sense, <i>f.</i>	toinnisg,	toin'ishk
Understanding, <i>f.</i>	tùrsuinn,	türs'ign, (liq.)
Sense, <i>m.</i>	ciall,	kÿull
Thought, <i>f.</i>	smuain,	smüäin
Judgment, <i>m.</i>	breathnachadh,	brén'uch-ugh
Imagination, <i>m.</i>	beachd,	béchq
Fancy, <i>f.</i>	meanmna,	mén'ëm-nu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Will, <i>f.</i>	toil,	toil
Desire, <i>m.</i>	iarrtus; togradh,	ĩurr'tus; tòq'ru
Knowledge, <i>m.</i>	eòlas,	ĩò'llus
Memory, <i>f.</i>	meoghair,	mỹ'ò'ir
Recollection, <i>f.</i>	cuimhne,	cu'nu
Hope, <i>m.</i>	dòchus,	dò'chus
Fear, <i>m.</i>	eagal,	eq'u'll
Shame, <i>f.</i>	nàire,	nnânhr'ỹu
Dread, <i>m.</i>	uamhas,	ũânhr'vass
Grief, <i>m.</i>	bròn,	brôn
Despair, <i>m.</i>	éu-dòchas,	é-dò'chus
Terror, <i>f.</i>	oillt,	uĩgl't, (liq.)

VIRTUES OF THE MIND.

Subhailcean na h-inntinn.

Virtue, <i>f.</i>	subhailc,	sũh'aĩlk
Charity, <i>m.</i>	oirchios,	oĩr'i-chỹus
Justice, <i>m.</i>	ceartas	kỹars'tus
Temperance, <i>f.</i>	stuamachd,	stũãm'uchq
Modesty, <i>f.</i>	malltachd,	mânhl'tuchq
Bashfulness, <i>f.</i>	nàrachd,	nnânhr'uchq
Politeness, <i>m.</i>	suairceas,	sũũir'kỹus
Honesty, <i>m.</i>	ionracas,	ĩũnh'r'ru-cus
Sweetness, <i>m.</i>	grinneas,	grign'us, (liq.)
Goodness, <i>m.</i>	mathas,	mah'us
Patience, <i>f.</i>	foighidinn,	fu'ĩ-dign, (liq.)
Prudence, <i>f.</i>	criondachd,	crĩun'duchq
Industry, <i>m.</i>	dĩcheall,	dĩ'chỹull
Honour, <i>f.</i>	onoir,	on'ér
Economy, <i>f.</i>	caontachd,	kũ'n-tuchq
Wisdom, <i>m.</i>	gliocas,	glỹuch'cus
Courage, <i>f.</i>	misneach,	mish'gnỹuch, (liq.)
Innocence, <i>m.</i>	neochiontas,	gnỹo'chỹun-tus (liq.)
Generosity, <i>f.</i>	féill,	fé'gl, (liq.)
Boldness, <i>f.</i>	dànachd,	dânhr'uchq
Emulation, <i>f.</i>	farpais,	farp'esh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Pity, <i>m.</i>	truas,	trü'üs
Penitence, <i>m.</i>	aithreachas,	air'uch-us
Hardihood, <i>m.</i>	cruadal,	crüü'dall
Gratitude, <i>f.</i>	-taingalachd,	taing'gýall-uchq

VICES OF THE MIND.

Dubhailcean na h-iuntinn.

Vice, <i>f.</i>	dubhailc,	duh'äilk
Avarice, <i>m.</i>	an gionach,	ung gýun'uch
Pride, <i>f.</i>	spòrs; pròis,	spòr's; prò'sh
Envy, <i>m.</i>	farmad,	far'am-ut
Ignorance, <i>m.</i>	aineolas,	ain'íoll-us
Idleness, <i>m.</i>	diamhanas,	diä'van-us
Gluttony, <i>f.</i>	geòcaireachd,	gýò'chq-ir-èchd
Calumny, <i>f.</i>	cùl-chainnt,	cùll'chaignt, (liq.)
Impudence, <i>m.</i>	ladarnas,	llat'arr-nnus
Cowardice, <i>f.</i>	gealtachd,	gýall'tuchq
Cruelty, <i>f.</i>	cruadala,	crüä'dall-us
Ambition, <i>f.</i>	meud-mhór,	mèt-vör'
Hatred, <i>m.</i>	fuath,	füäh
Anger, <i>f.</i>	fearg,	fèr'aq
Revenge, <i>m.</i>	diùbhaltas,	diü'ull-tus
Theft, <i>f.</i>	mèirle,	mèr-glýu, (liq.)
Perfidy, <i>f.</i>	foill,	fuìgl, (liq.)
A lie, <i>f.</i>	bréug,	bré'q
Drunkenness, <i>f.</i>	misg,	mishk
Haughtiness, <i>m.</i>	àrdan,	âr'tan
Prodigality, <i>m.</i>	anacaitheamh,	an'a-kaìh'uv
A grudge, <i>m.</i>	diùm,	diüm'

FOOD AND DRINK.

Biadh 'us Deoch.

Nourishment, } <i>f.</i>	beatha, or teachd-	bèh'u
	antir,	týèchq-un-tshir'
A meal, } <i>m.</i>	lòn bidh, or	llón bí'gh
	longadh,	llóng'gu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Food, <i>m.</i>	biadh,	bîŭgh
Bread, <i>m.</i>	aran,	ar'an
Oatmeal cake,	aran coirce,	ar'an koïr'kÿu
Barley bread,	— eòrna,	— iò'r-nnu
Wheat bread,	— cruinneachd,	— cruin'nÿuchq
Rye bread,	— seacail,	— shÿòq'cuïgl (liq)
A bit, <i>m.</i>	criman,	krim'an
A slice, <i>f.</i>	snaois,	sunû'sh
Fish, <i>m.</i>	iasg,	iÿsq
Flesh, <i>f.</i>	feòil,	fÿô'íl
Boiled meat, <i>f.</i>	feòil bhruich,	fÿô'íl vrüich
Roast meat, <i>f.</i>	feòil ròiste,	fÿô'íl rrô'sh-tÿu
Venison, <i>f.</i>	sithean,	shih'unn
An egg, <i>m.</i>	ubh,	ÿgh
Cheese, <i>m.</i>	càise,	kâ'shu
Beef, <i>f.</i>	mairt-fheoil,	marsht'él
Mutton, <i>f.</i>	muilt-fheoil,	müïgl't'él, (liq.)
Lamb, <i>f.</i>	uain-fheoil,	üain'él
Veal, <i>f.</i>	laoigh-fheoil,	llüigh'él
Pork, <i>f.</i>	muic-fheoil,	müichk'él
Goat's flesh,	gaidhr'-fheoil,	güir'él
Tripe, <i>f.</i>	maodal,	mûnl'dll
Ablood pudding <i>m.</i>	crétheachan,	cré'uch-an
A stuffed pudding,	marag, <i>f.</i>	mar'ak
Minced meat, <i>f.</i>	biadh pronn,	biÿgh pröunn
A haggis, <i>f.</i>	taigeis,	taïk'esh
Porridge, <i>m.</i>	lite, or brochan,	g'lih'tÿu, (liq.)
Sowins, <i>f.</i>	cà'bhrigh,	broch'an
Brose, <i>m.</i>	bruthaiste,	cäü'rich
Meal, <i>f.</i>	min,	brü'esh-tÿu
Pease, <i>f.</i>	peasair,	mîn
Beans, <i>f.</i>	pònair,	peas'ir
Wine, <i>m.</i>	fion,	pôn'ir
Beer, <i>m.</i>	leann,	fïan, or fïn
Black beer, <i>f.</i>	beòir,	glÿëunn, (liq.)
Whisky, <i>m.</i>	uisge beatha,	bÿöir
		uïsh'kÿu bèh'u

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Milk, <i>m.</i>	bainne,	baign'gnÿu, (liq.)
Cream, <i>m.</i>	cè; ciath,	kê; kia
Whey, <i>m.</i>	méug,	mëöq; mé'q

SEASONINGS, &c.

Blasrachd, &c.

Salt, <i>m.</i>	salun,	sall'un
Spices, <i>m.</i>	spisreadh,	spî'sh-rugh
Vinegar, <i>m.</i>	fion géur,	fî'n gÿ'é'r
Oil, <i>f.</i>	ola,	oll'llu
Butter, <i>m.</i>	ìm,	î'm, or imm
Gravy, <i>m.</i>	sùgh,	sùgh
Sauce, <i>f.</i>	brìgh,	brî

MEN'S APPAREL.

Uigheam fhirionach.

Cloth, <i>m.</i>	aodach,	û'duch
Home made cloth, <i>m.</i> clò,		klô
Clothes, <i>f.</i>	uigheam,	ÿ-um
A suit, <i>f.</i>	deise,	dÿesh'u
A cap, <i>m.</i>	currachd,	cÿrr'uchq
A hat, <i>f.</i>	ad,	att
A coat, <i>m.</i>	còta,	côh'tu
A vest, <i>f.</i>	peitag,	pel'tÿak,
Trowsers, <i>f.</i>	briogais,	brîq'ish
Drawers, <i>f.</i>	dradhais,	drah'ish
Hose,	osain,	oss'èn
Shoes,	brògan,	brô'q-un
A plaid, <i>m.</i>	breacan,	brèch'kan
A kilt, <i>m.</i>	feile beag,	fel'u-beq'
A belted plaid,	breacan an fhéili'	brech'can un é-li
A belt, <i>m.</i>	crios,	kriiss
A pin, <i>m.</i>	dealg,	dÿall'ak
A shirt, <i>f.</i>	léine,	glé'nu (liq)
Sleeves,	muilichinean,	müil'ich-ign-un (liq)

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Buttons,	cnaip,	kraïhp
A handkerchief, <i>f.</i>	neapacin,	gné'pi-kin
A watch, <i>f.</i>	uaireadair,	ūăir'ut-èr,
Boots,	bòtainean,	bô'h-tugn-ïun (liq.)
Spurs,	spuir,	spüir

WOMEN'S APPAREL.

Uigheam Bhoireanach.

A petticoat, <i>m.</i>	cota bàn,	coh-tu-bân
A gown, <i>m.</i>	gùn,	gū'nhn
Corsets, <i>m.</i>	cliabhan,	cliu'van
A ribbon, <i>m.</i>	sùm,	shtím
A knot, <i>m.</i>	dos,	doss
Tags, tassels,	babagan,	bap'a-gun
Curls,	caisreagan,	cash'ra-gun
Trinkets,	aigleanan,	aïk'lén-un
Gloves,	làmhainean,	llânh'ign-un (liq.)
A mantle, <i>f.</i>	tonnag,	tôn'aq
A matron's cap, <i>f.</i>	sùbag,	sū'p-aq

OF A HOUSE.

Mu thigh.

The wall, <i>m.</i>	am balla,	um ball'lu
Buildings, <i>f.</i>	treothair,	trÿo'ïr
A building, <i>f.</i>	aitreamh,	aïht'riv
A beam, <i>f.</i>	sail,	saïl
A post, <i>m.</i>	gobhal,	gô'ull
A side-beam, <i>m.</i>	taobhan,	tû'v-an
Side standards,	aitnean,	aïht'nÿugn (liq.)
The roof, <i>f.</i>	an druim,	un druim
The roof-tree,	am maide droma,	um maïtsh'u drô-mu
The thatch, <i>m.</i>	an tuthadh,	un tûh'ugh
A door, <i>m.</i>	dorus,	dor'us
A window, <i>f.</i>	uineag,	uïgn'aq (liq.)
A vent, <i>m.</i>	luidheir,	luï'èr

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A hearth, <i>m.</i>	teintein,	těign'tyén (liq.)
The floor, <i>m.</i>	an t-ùrlar,	un tūr'-llar
A partition, <i>f.</i>	clàiridh,	cllà'ri
A room, <i>m.</i>	seòmar,	shyô'm-ur
A stair, <i>f.</i>	staidhir,	stai'ir
A ladder, <i>m.</i>	fàradh,	fâ'rugh

HOUSE-FURNITURE.

Earnajs tìghe.

A table, <i>m.</i>	bòrd,	bô'rt
A chair, <i>f.</i>	cathair,	kah'ér
A stool, <i>m.</i>	furm,	für'um
A chest, <i>f.</i>	ciste,	kish'tyù
A pot, <i>f.</i>	poit,	poiht
A pan, <i>f.</i>	aghain,	u'ign (liq.)
A tub, <i>f.</i>	cùdain ; tuba,	cū't-ign ; tūp'u (liq.)
A beaker or bicker, <i>m.</i>	meadar,	mét'tur
A cogue or cog, <i>f.</i>	cuach ; cuman,	cū'uch ; cūm'an
A ladle, <i>m.</i>	ladar ; liadh,	llat'tur ; llugh
A spoon, <i>f.</i>	spàin,	spâ'in, or spén
A knife, <i>f.</i>	sgian,	skiän
A fork, <i>m.</i>	gramaiche,	gram'ich'u
A plate, <i>m.</i>	truinnseir,	truinhsh'ér
A cup, <i>m. f.</i>	corn ; cuach,	côrn ; cūuch
A bed, <i>f.</i>	leaba,	glyép'u (liq.)
A bed-cover, <i>m.</i>	brat,	braht
A blanket, <i>f.</i>	plaidè,	pllaï'tu
Sheets,	plaithean lìn,	pllaïh'un glí'n (liq.)
Curtains,	sgàilean,	skâil'un
A pair of bellows, <i>m.</i>	balg séididh,	ball'aq shê'tshi
— of tongs, <i>m.</i>	clòdha,	clló'u
— of snuffers, <i>m.</i>	smàladair,	smanhll'ut-ér
An oven, <i>f.</i>	àmhuin,	ânh'üign (liq.)
A pail, <i>f.</i>	cuineag,	cuign'aq (liq.)
A lamp, <i>m.</i>	crùisgein,	crūsh'kyén
A candle, <i>f.</i>	coinneal,	cuign'n'yull (liq.)

Eng lish.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A candlestick, <i>m.</i>	coinnleir,	cuí'glÿér (liq.)
A looking-glass, <i>m.</i>	sgàthan,	skâ'an
A bottle, <i>f.</i>	serrag,	shÿar'aq
A glass, <i>f.</i>	glaine,	glluín'u

OF A TOWN.

Mu Bhaile.

A town, <i>m.</i>	baile,	baíl'u
A city, <i>f.</i>	caithir,	cab'ir
A church, <i>f.</i>	eaglais,	eq'lluïsh
An inn, <i>m.</i>	tigh òsda,	tuí ó's-tu
A tavern, <i>m.</i>	tigh tàirne,	tuí tâir'gnÿu (liq.)
A shop, <i>m.</i>	bùth,	bū'h
A house, <i>m.</i>	tigh,	tuìh
A street, <i>f.</i>	sràid ; stràid,	sràit ; strâit
A passage, <i>m.</i>	rathad,	rrah'ut
A bridge, <i>f.</i>	drochaid,	droch'it
A school-house <i>m.</i>	tigh sgoile,	tuìh scoil'u
A school, <i>f.</i>	sgoil,	scoil
A college, <i>f.</i>	àrd-sgoil,	ârt-scoil
An infirmary, <i>m.</i>	tigh-eiridin,	tuìh eir'it-ign (liq.)
A court house, <i>m.</i>	tigh mòid,	tuìh mòit
A market-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh margaidh,	tuìh mar'ak-i
A bake-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh fuinidh,	tuìh fùign'i (liq.)
A slaughter house, <i>m.</i>	tigh slachdraidh,	tuìh sllachq'ri
A market, <i>m.</i>	margadh,	mar'ak-ugh
The corn-market <i>m.</i>	margadh a ghràin,	mar'ak-ugh-u-ghràin
The flesh — <i>m.</i>	— na feòla,	— nu fyö'll-u
The fish — <i>m.</i>	— an éisg	— un é'shk
The poultry — <i>m.</i>	— nan éun,	— nun é'n
A brew-house, <i>m.</i>	tigh togalach,	tuìh tók'all-uch
A foundery, <i>f.</i>	fùrnais,	fù'r-nèsh
A tanyard, <i>f.</i>	lann chairtidh,	lläunn charst'i
A stable, <i>m.</i>	stàbul,	stâh'pull
A cart, <i>f.</i>	cairt,	karsht
A wheel, <i>m.</i>	rotha,	rol'u

OF A CHURCH.

Mu Eaglais.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
The altar, <i>f.</i>	an altair,	un allt'ir
The pulpit, <i>f.</i>	a chrannag,	u chrann'ak
A bell, <i>m.</i>	clag,	kllaq
The churchyard, <i>m.</i>	an cladh,	ung kllugh
A grave, <i>f.</i>	uaigh,	üäigh
A coffin, <i>f.</i>	ciste mhairbh,	kish'tÿu ver'iv

CEREMONIES OF THE CHURCH.

Deasghnathan na h-eaglais.

A burial, <i>m.</i>	tiodhlacadh,	tÿull'u-cugh
A sermon, <i>f.</i>	searmoin,	shÿer'um-ën
The text, <i>m.</i>	an teagasg,	un tÿeq'usk
A psalm, <i>f.</i>	salm,	sal'am
A prayer, <i>f.</i>	ùrnuigh,	ür'gni (liq.)
Singing, <i>f.</i>	seinn,	sheign (liq.)
A sacrament, <i>f.</i>	sàcramaid,	sâch'cru-mëit
Baptism, <i>m.</i>	am baisteadh,	um bash'tÿugh
Marriage, <i>m.</i>	pòsadh,	pò's-ugh
A session, <i>m.</i>	seisein,	sheish'ën
A fine, <i>m.</i>	ùmhladh,	ünh'llugh

OF COMMERCE AND TRADES.

Mu mharsandachd agus mu chéirdean.

A merchant, <i>m.</i>	{ ceannaiche, or marsanda,	kÿënn'ich-u mar'sn-du
A shopkeeper, <i>m.</i>	fear bùth,	fër bÿh
A trade, <i>f.</i>	ceaird,	kÿäirt, or këirt
A printer, <i>m.</i>	clòthadear,	klló'h-ut-ër
A dyer, <i>m.</i>	dathadear,	dah'ut-ër
A mason, <i>m.</i>	clachair,	kllach'ër
A joiner, <i>m.</i>	saor,	sûr
A cooper, <i>m.</i>	cùbair,	cû'p-ër
A smith, <i>m.</i>	gobha,	gòh'u

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A baker, <i>m.</i>	fuinneadair,	fūign'ut-ēr (liq.)
A butcher, <i>m.</i>	feòladair,	fýò'll-ut-ēr
A tanner, <i>m.</i>	cairtear,	carsht'ēr
A shoemaker, <i>m.</i>	gréusaiche,	{ grias'ich-u ; grês'ich-u
A tailor, <i>m.</i>	tàillear,	tâigl'ēr (liq.)
A saddler, <i>m.</i>	diollaidear,	dýull'ut-ēr
A weaver, <i>m.</i>	figheadair,	fih'ut-ēr
A maltster, <i>m.</i>	brachadair,	brach'ut-ēr
A gardener,	gàradear,	gâ'r-ut-ēr
A brewer, <i>m.</i>	grùdaire,	grūd'i-ru
A fletcher, <i>m.</i>	leisdear,	glÿesh'tÿèr (liq.)
A turner, <i>m.</i>	tuairnear,	tūair'gnÿèr (liq.)
A foxhunter, <i>m.</i>	brochdear,	brochq'ēr
A mariner, <i>m.</i>	maraiche,	mar'-ich-u

IMPLEMENTS OF TRADE.

Buill oibre.

A hammer, <i>m.</i>	òrd,	ò'rt
A plane, <i>m.</i>	locair,	llochq'ir
A saw, <i>m.</i>	tuireasg ; sàbh,	tūir'usq ; sâ'v
An adze, <i>f.</i>	tàl,	tâll
An axe, <i>f.</i>	tuadh,	tūāgh
An auger, <i>m.</i>	toradh,	tor'r'u
A vise, <i>m.</i>	gramaiche,	gram'ich-u
A chisel, <i>f.</i>	gilb,	gil'ip
A last, <i>m.</i>	ceap,	kêhp
An awl, <i>m.</i>	minidh,	min'i
Pincers, <i>f.</i>	durcais,	dūr'cash
A needle, <i>f.</i>	snàthad,	snnân'h'ut
Scissors, <i>m.</i>	siosar,	shiss'ar
Shears, <i>f.</i>	deambais,	dÿèh'ish ; or dènh'ish
A loom, <i>f.</i>	beairt,	bèrsht
A shuttle, <i>m.</i>	spàl,	spâ'll
A reed, <i>f.</i>	slinn,	sqli'gn (liq.)
A spade, <i>m.</i>	coibe,	cuip'u

English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

A knife, <i>f.</i>	sgian,	skiän
A crow-bar, <i>f.</i>	geamhlag,	gÿë'nh-lÿaq
A wedge, <i>m.</i>	geinn,	géign (liq.)
Compasses, <i>m.</i>	gobhal-ruinn,	gò'ull ruign (liq.)
A mall, <i>m.</i>	farachan,	far'a-chan

RURAL AFFAIRS.

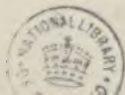
Nithean dùchail.

The country, <i>f.</i>	an dùthaich,	un dū'ich
A hill, <i>m.</i>	monadh,	mon'ugh
A mountain, <i>f.</i>	beinn,	béign (liq.)
A valley, <i>m.</i>	srath; strath,	srah; strah
A river, <i>f.</i>	amhuin,	äü'ign (liq.)
A bank, <i>f.</i>	bruach,	brüäch
A field, <i>m.</i>	raon; achadh,	rrû'n; ach'u
A flock, <i>f.</i>	tréud,	trét
Black cattle, <i>m.</i>	crodh,	cròh
Sheep,	caoirich,	cû'rich
Goats,	gabhair,	gò'ir
A cot, <i>m.</i>	bothan,	boh'an
A fold,	crò; <i>m.</i> mainnir, <i>f.</i>	crò; maing'gir
A fank, <i>m.</i>	fanng,	fang'q
Wood, <i>f.</i>	coille,	cui'gl'glÿu (liq.)
Heath, <i>m.</i>	fraoch,	frû'ch
Grass, <i>m.</i>	féur,	fé'r; fè'r; fïar

AGRICULTURE.

Tuathanas.

Peasantry, <i>f.</i>	tuath,	tüä
A farm, <i>f.</i>	gabhail,	gah'él
A lease, <i>f.</i>	aonta,	û'n-tu
Cattle, <i>f.</i>	féudail,	fé'daïl
A horse, <i>m.</i>	each,	èch (ch as in loch)
An ox, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav; däüh
A plough, <i>m.</i>	crann,	cräünn
A furrow, <i>f.</i>	clais,	cllash



English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A yoke, <i>f.</i>	cuinng,	cũing'k, or cũi
A withe, <i>m.</i>	gad,	gatt
A chain, <i>f.</i>	slabhruidh,	sllăũ'ri
A halter, <i>m.</i>	taod,	tũ't
Manure, <i>m.</i>	mathach,	mah'uch
Ploughing, <i>m.</i>	treabhadh,	trỹo'ugh
A harrow, <i>f.</i>	cliath,	clia
A ditch, <i>f.</i>	stanng,	stang'q
A trench, <i>f.</i>	dig,	dĩ'k
Land, <i>m.</i>	fearann,	fēr'unn
Ground, <i>m.</i>	talamh,	tall'uv
Lime, <i>m.</i>	aol,	ũ'll
Clay, <i>f.</i>	crè; criadh,	crê; cĩa
Wreck, sea-weed, <i>f.</i>	feamuin,	fêm'ign (liq.)
Cast-ware, <i>m.</i>	ròd,	rrò't
A dung-hill, <i>m.</i>	dùn,	dũ'n
A garden, <i>m.</i>	lios,	gliss (liq.)
A rake, <i>m.</i>	ràsdal; ràchdan,	rà's-tull; rà'ch-can
A dibble, <i>f.</i>	pleadhag,	plèh'ak
Reaping, <i>f.</i>	buain,	bũain
A sickle, <i>m.</i>	corran,	corr'rran
A scythe,	speal; <i>f.</i> fal, <i>m.</i>	spỹèll; fằll
A sheaf, <i>f.</i>	sguab,	scũap
A shock, <i>f.</i>	adag,	at'ak
A hay-cock, <i>m.</i>	turadan,	tũrr'ut-an
A stack, <i>f.</i>	cruach,	crũach
Grain, <i>m.</i>	siol,	shĩũll
A barn, <i>m.</i>	sabhul,	săũ'-ull
Stubble, <i>f.</i>	fasbhuan,	fass'ign (liq.)
Chaff, <i>m.</i>	moll,	mũüll
Crop, <i>m.</i>	bàrr,	bằrr
Straw, <i>m.</i>	fodar,	fot'tur
A straw or hay rope, <i>m.</i>	siaman, <i>m.</i>	shĩa'man
A flail, <i>m.</i>	bualten,	bũain'gl'tỹèn (liq.)

FRUITS.

Measan.

English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

An apple, <i>m.</i>	ubhal,	ü'ull
A pear, <i>m.</i>	péur,	pé'rr
A cherry, <i>f.</i>	siris,	shir'ish
Geans, <i>m.</i>	gingis,	ging'g-ish
Plums, <i>m.</i>	plùmbais,	pllũ'm-bish
Strawberries, <i>m.</i>	suth làir,	süb-llâir'
Gooseberries, <i>f.</i>	gròiseadain,	grô'sh-ëit-un
Berries (in general)	dearcán, <i>f.</i>	dÿark'un
A whortleberry, <i>f.</i>	braoileag,	brũil'ak
Raspberries, <i>f.</i>	suitheagan,	suil'ak-un
Brambleberries, <i>f.</i>	sméuran,	smé'run; smiã'run
Hips, <i>f.</i>	mucagan,	müch'k'aq-un
Haws, <i>f.</i>	sgeachagan,	skÿëch'aq-un
Sloes, <i>f.</i>	àirneagan,	âr'gnÿak'un (liq.)
Service berries, } (rowans) <i>m.</i>	caoran,	cũ'rr-unn

VEGETABLES.

Lusan.

Greens, <i>m.</i>	càl gorm,	càll gor'um
Cabbage, <i>m.</i>	càl ceairtleach,	{ càll kèrsh'glÿuch (liq.)
A turnip, <i>f.</i>	nèp,	gnÿèhp (liq.)
A carrot, <i>m.</i>	curran,	cũr'rran
Potatoes, <i>m.</i>	buntàta,	bũn-tãh'tu

WILD PLANTS.

Luibhean fiadhaich.

Nettles, <i>f.</i>	deanntag,	dÿëün n'tak
Hemlock, <i>f.</i>	iteotha,	i-tÿo'u
Dock, <i>f.</i>	copag,	coh'pak
Sorrel, <i>f.</i>	sealbhadh,	shÿall'u-vak
Bugloss, <i>m.</i>	am bog-lus,	um bøk'-lluss
Chicken-weed, <i>m.</i>	fiodh,	fiügh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Moss, <i>f.</i>	còineach,	cōign'uch (liq.)
Fern, <i>m.</i>	raineach,	rrain'uch
Lichen, <i>m.</i>	cnotul,	cronh'tull

TREES.

Craobhan.

A tree, <i>f.</i>	craobh,	crû'v
An ash tree, <i>f.</i>	— uinnsinn,	— uinh'shign (liq.)
A fir tree, <i>f.</i>	— ghiubhais,	— yïü'ish
An elm tree, <i>f.</i>	— leabhain,	— glyév'én (liq.)
A willow tree, <i>f.</i>	— sheilich,	— hel'ich
A service tree, <i>f.</i>	— chaoirion,	— chû'r-ign (liq.)
A thorn tree, <i>f.</i>	— sgithich,	— skih'ich
An aspen tree, <i>f.</i>	— chrithinn,	— chrilh'ign (liq.)
A yew tree, <i>f.</i>	— iubhair,	— iü'ir
A vine tree, <i>m.</i>	fionan,	fî'n-an; fïan'an
The bark, <i>f.</i>	cairt,	carsht
A branch, <i>f.</i>	géug,	gy'é'q, gÿaq
The root, <i>m.</i>	am bun,	um bühn
The top, <i>m.</i>	am bàr,	um bâ'r
The roots, <i>m.</i>	am frèumh,	um frènhv

VEGETATION.

Fàs.

The sap, <i>m.</i>	an snothach,	{ un snnouh'uch, o- sno'uch
Blossom, <i>m.</i>	blàth,	bllâ'h
A leaf, <i>f.</i>	duilleag,	düig'lak (liq.)
Foliage, <i>m.</i>	duilleach,	düig'l'uch (liq.)
A shoot, <i>m.</i>	meangan,	meng'gan
A twig, <i>f.</i>	bunnsag,	bünh'sak
A sapling, <i>m.</i>	ògan,	ô'can
The pitch, <i>m.</i>	an glaodhan,	ung gllû'gh-an
Rosin, <i>f.</i>	bìdh	bî
The seed, <i>f.</i>	an fhras,	un rass
The kernel, <i>f.</i>	an éitne,	un ê'ht-nu
A bud, <i>f.</i>	gucag,	güch'cak

METALS.

Meatailtean.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Gold, <i>m.</i>	òr,	ô'rr
Silver, <i>m.</i>	airget,	èr'èk-ut
Iron, <i>m.</i>	iarunn,	îurr'un
Pewter, <i>m.</i>	feòdar; fleòdar	fÿô'tur; flÿô'tur
Lead, <i>f.</i>	luaidhe,	llüü'í
Tin, <i>f.</i>	stàin,	stâinhn

ASTRONOMY.

Réull-eolas.

The sky, <i>f.</i>	an spéur,	un spé'rr
The east, <i>f.</i>	an ear,	un gnÿer (liq.)
The west, <i>f.</i>	an iar,	un gnÿar (liq.)
The north, <i>f.</i>	an àirde tuadh,	un àir'tÿu tüä
The south, <i>f.</i>	an àirde deas,	un àir'tÿu dÿess
A star, <i>f.</i>	runnag; réul	rrünn'ak; rré'll
The sun, .	a ghrian,	u ghriän
The moon, <i>f.</i>	a ghealach,	u yiall'uch
The pleiades, <i>m.</i>	an grioglachan	ung griq'lluch-an
Charles's wain, <i>m.</i>	an crann,	ung cräünn
The aurora borealis,	na fir chlis,	na fir-chlish'
An eclipse, <i>m.</i>	duabhar,	düä'ur
A meteor, <i>f.</i>	caoir,	cûir

GEOGRAPHY.

Cruinneolas.

The globe, <i>m.</i>	an cruinne,	ung cruign'u (liq.)
A continent, <i>m.</i>	tir mòr,	tshir-môr
Asia, <i>f.</i>	an Aisi,	un â'shi
Africa, <i>f.</i>	an Afric,	nn â'frik
America, <i>m.</i>	America,	a-mer'i-cal
Europe, <i>f.</i>	an roinn eorpa,	un ruign iôr'pu
An empire, <i>f.</i>	ìmpireachd,	í'm-pir-uchk
A kingdom, <i>f.</i>	righeachd,	rrí'uchk

OF MUSIC.
Mu Cheòl.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Music, <i>m.</i>	ceòl,	kÿò'll
Melody, <i>m.</i>	binneas,	bign'us (liq.)
A tune, <i>m.</i>	port,	porst
An air or melody,	fonn; <i>m. séis, f.</i>	föünn; shé'sh
A song, <i>m.</i>	òran,	ò'ran
A note, <i>m.</i>	ponng,	pöüng
Tune, temperament,	gleus, <i>m.</i>	glé'ss
A shake, <i>m.</i>	gearradh,	gÿarr'ugh
Taste, <i>m.</i>	blas,	blass
Execution, <i>f.</i>	fileantachd,	fil'ann-tuchq
A performer, <i>m.</i>	fear ciùil,	fèr kÿüil

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Abhaidhean Ciùil.

A harp, <i>f.</i>	clàrsach,	cllà'r-such
A pipe, <i>f.</i>	piob,	pí'p
A bagpipe, <i>f.</i>	piob mhòr,	pip-vör'
The chanter, <i>m.</i>	am feadan,	um fet'tan
The reed, <i>f.</i>	an rifeid,	rrif'éit
The large drone, <i>m.</i>	an dos mòr,	un doss mör
The less drones, <i>m.</i>	na duis bheaga,	nu düish vec'cu
A drone reed, <i>m.</i>	goth,	goh
The mouth piece,	an gaothaire, <i>m.</i>	ung gù'h-ir-u
The valve, <i>m.</i>	an siunnach,	un shünn'uch
The bag, <i>m.</i>	am màla,	um mánh'llu
A violin, <i>f.</i>	fidheall,	fí'ull
A string, <i>f.</i>	téud,	tshé't
A peg, <i>m.</i>	cnagan,	crak'an
A jews harp, <i>f.</i>	tromb,	tröüm
A flageolet, <i>f.</i>	fideag,	fít'yak
A whistle, <i>f.</i>	feadag,	fet'tak

OF THE EARTH.

Mu'n Talamh.

An island,	eilen; <i>m. i f.</i>	eil'èn; î
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English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A promontory,	rughd,	rrü'u
A cape, <i>f.</i>	maol,	mû'll
An isthmus, <i>m.</i>	tairbeart,	tér'up-arst
A desert, <i>f.</i>	fàsach,	fâ's-uch
A rock, (on land) <i>f.</i>	creag,	kreg
A rock, (in the sea) <i>f.</i>	sgeir,	skeir
A road, <i>m.</i>	rathad,	rrah'ut

OF THE WATER.

Mu'n uisge.

The ocean, <i>m.</i>	an cuan,	ung cüän
The sea, <i>f.</i>	a mhuir,	u vüir
An arm of the sea,	loch, <i>m.</i>	lloch
A bay, <i>m.</i>	camus; òban,	kam'us ó'p-an
A creek, <i>m.</i>	sàilen,	sâil-èn
The tide, <i>m.</i>	{ an seòl mara,	un shÿò'll mar'u
	{ an sruth,	un srüh
A lake, <i>m.</i>	loch uisge,	lloch üish'kÿu
A current, <i>m.</i>	sruth,	srüh
A brook, <i>m.</i>	allt,	ällt
A pond, <i>m.</i>	lochan,	lloch'an
A fountain, <i>f.</i>	mathair uisge,	mânli'èr üish'kÿu
A marsh, <i>f.</i>	boglach,	bók'lluch
A quagmire, <i>f.</i>	suil chritheach,	süil chrih'uch
A spring, <i>m.</i>	fuaran,	füär'an

OF THE FIRE.

Mu'n teine.

A kindling, <i>m.</i>	fadadh,	fat'aglı
Flame, <i>f.</i>	lasair,	lass'ir
Smoke, <i>f.</i>	smùid,	smüitsh
A blaze, <i>m.</i>	dreòs,	drÿó'ss
A spark, <i>f.</i>	srad,	srat
Heat, <i>m.</i>	teas,	tÿess
A burning coal, <i>f.</i>	éubhal,	é'ull
A brand, <i>f.</i>	àithinn,	â'ign, (liq.)
Firewood, <i>m.</i>	connadh,	conn'ugh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Coals, <i>m.</i>	gual,	gũll
Peats, <i>f.</i>	mòine,	môin'u
Wood, <i>m.</i>	fiodh,	figh, (gh broad.)
A fire, <i>m.</i>	gealbhan,	gy'all'a-van
Soot, <i>f.</i>	suidh,	suï
Ashes, <i>f.</i>	luatha,	llüü'u

WILD ANIMALS.

Beathaichean fiata.

A lion, <i>m.</i>	leòmhan,	glÿō'un, (liq.)
A bear, <i>m.</i>	mathan,	manh'un,
A wolf, <i>m.</i>	madadh alluidh,	mat'ugh all'i
A wild boar, <i>m.</i>	torc nimhe,	tork gnih'u, (liq.)
A fox, <i>m.</i>	sionnach,	shünn'uch
A pole cat, <i>f.</i>	neas,	gniss, (liq.)
A badger, <i>m.</i>	brochlid,	brochq
A deer, <i>m.</i>	fiadh,	fiügh
A stag, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav, or däu
A hind, <i>f.</i>	eilid,	el'it
A roe, <i>f.</i>	earba,	ér'up-u
A hare, <i>f.</i>	gearr,	gyêrr
A squirrel, <i>f.</i>	feòrag,	fyô'r-ak

TAME ANIMALS.

Beathaichean Callda.

A horse, <i>m.</i>	each,	écli
A foal, <i>m.</i>	searrach,	shÿèrr'uch
A cow,	bó; <i>f.</i> mart, <i>m.</i>	bō; marst
A calf, <i>m.</i>	laogh,	llú'gh
A bull, <i>m.</i>	tarbh,	tar'av, or tar'ü
An ox, <i>m.</i>	damh,	dav, or däu
A dog, <i>m.</i>	cù,	cū
A sheep, <i>f.</i>	caora,	cū'ru
A lamb, <i>f.</i>	uan,	üän

WILD BIRDS.

Eoin fhiadhaich.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
An eagle, <i>f.</i>	iolair; fìrein,	ĩull'ir; fĩr'ÿen
A hawk, <i>f.</i>	} seobhag, speirag,	sh'ÿoh'uk
A glede, <i>m.</i>		clamhan,
A partridge, <i>f.</i>	péurtag,	kllav'an; kllam'an
A plover, <i>f.</i>	feadag,	péurs'tak
A moor hen, <i>f.</i>	cearc fhraoich,	fet'tak
A black cock, <i>m.</i>	coileach dubh,	kÿark rrũich
A wild duck, <i>f.</i>	lach,	cuil'uch dùh
A solan goose, <i>m.</i>	sùlaire,	llach
A gull, <i>f.</i>	faoilean,	sũ'll-ir-u
A tern, <i>m.</i>	stearnain,	fũil'unn
A swan, <i>f.</i>	eala,	stÿê'rr-gnÿen, (liq.)
A cuckoo, <i>f.</i>	cuäg; cuach,	èll'u
A thrush, <i>f.</i>	smedrach,	cũ-aq; cũuch
A black bird, <i>m.</i>	lon dubh,	smÿó'ruch
A lark, <i>f.</i>	uiseag,	llon dùh
		ũsh'ak

TAME BIRDS.

Eoin shoirbh.

A cock, <i>m.</i>	coileach,	cuil'uch
A hen, <i>f.</i>	cearc,	kÿark
A chicken, <i>f.</i>	eireag,	eĩr'ak
A goose, <i>m.</i>	geadh; giadh,	gÿê'gh; gĩagh
A gander, <i>m.</i>	gànradh,	gãnh'rra
A gosling, <i>m.</i>	isean,	ish'èn
A duck, <i>f.</i>	tunnag,	tũnn'ak
A pigeon, <i>m.</i>	calman,	call'a-man

SEA FISHES.

Iasg Sàile.

A whale, <i>f.</i>	muc mhara,	mũchk var'u
A pelloch, <i>m.</i>	canach,	can'uch
A cod, <i>m.</i>	trosg,	trosg
A ling, <i>f.</i>	langa,	llang'gu

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A gurnet, <i>m.</i>	cnòdan,	crònh'tan
A skate, <i>m.</i>	sòrn,	sò'rnn
A flounder, <i>f.</i>	leòbag,	glÿō'b-ak, (liq.)
A haddock, <i>f.</i>	adag,	at'ak
A lithe, <i>f.</i>	liùbh,	glÿū, (liq.)
A dog-fish, <i>f.</i>	gobag,	gòp'ak
A herring, <i>m.</i>	sgadan,	scat'tan
A seath, <i>f.</i>	cudain,	cüt'ign, (liq.)
A lobster, <i>m.</i>	giumach,	gÿüm' uch

SHELL FISH.

Maorach.

An oyster, <i>f.</i>	eisir,	esh'ir
A mussel, <i>m.</i>	fiasgan,	fiäs'can
A periwinkle, <i>f.</i>	faochag,	fû'ch-ak
A cockle, <i>f.</i>	coilleag,	cui'gl' glÿak, (liq.)
A lampit, <i>m.</i>	bàirneach,	bàir'gnÿuch, (liq.)
Spout-fish, <i>m.</i>	mùsgain,	mū'sk-èn
Razor-fish, <i>m.</i>	mursgii,	mürs'kign, (liq.)

FRESH WATER FISHES.

Iasg uisge.

A trout, <i>m.</i>	breachd; breac,	brèchq
A pike, <i>m.</i>	geadas,	gÿet'tus
A par, <i>m.</i>	bricen,	brich'kèn
An eel, <i>f.</i>	easgun,	ess'cunn
A salmon, <i>m.</i>	bradan,	brat'tan
A grilse, <i>f.</i>	bàrag,	bàhn'ak

REPTILES.

Biasdan snàgach.

A serpent, <i>f.</i>	nathair,	nnanb'ir
A toad, <i>f.</i>	maol mhàgain,	mû'll vânbq'èn
A frog, <i>f.</i>	crâigean, <i>m.</i>	krâ'kÿèn
A leech, <i>f.</i>	losgan,	llòs'qunn
A snail, <i>f.</i>	deala,	dÿall'u
	seilcheag,	shel'ich-ak

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
A caterpillar,	} burus, <i>m.</i> } buruis, <i>f.</i>	bürr'us
An earth-worm,		biadhinn,
A slug, <i>f.</i>	luguis,	bü'ign (liq.) llük'ish

INSECTS.

Péisteagan.

A moth, <i>f.</i>	leòmunn,	glyö'm-unn
A louse, <i>f.</i>	miol,	míall
A flea, <i>f.</i>	deargan,	dýar'uq-unn
A spider, <i>m.</i>	damhan alluidh,	danliv'an all'i
A grasshopper, <i>m.</i>	fionan feòir,	fýūgn-an fýô'ir
A fly, <i>f.</i>	cuilag,	cüil'ag
A butterfly, <i>m.</i>	dearabadan dé	dýar'a-bu-dan jé
A bee, <i>m.</i>	seillein,	shýegl'ièn (liq.)
A wasp, <i>f.</i>	speach,	spèch (ch broad)

NORTHERN STATES OF EUROPE.

Dùchanan tuath na h-Eòrpa.

Russia, <i>f.</i>	Rusia,	rüsh'sli-a
Sweden, <i>f.</i>	an t-Suain,	un tüäin
Denmark, <i>f.</i>	Lochluin,	lloch'llüign (liq.)
Russia, <i>f.</i>	Prusia,	prüsh'-shi-a
Holland, <i>f.</i>	an Olaind,	un ô'll-aint
England, <i>f.</i>	Sasgunn,	sass'unn
Scotland, <i>f.</i>	Albinn,	all'up-ign (liq.)
Ireland, <i>f.</i>	Eirinn,	é'ir-ign (liq.)

SOUTHERN STATES OF EUROPE.

Dùchanan deas na h-Eòrpa.

France, <i>f.</i>	an Fhraing,	un rräingk
Germany, <i>f.</i>	a Ghearmailt,	u yïer'am èglt (liq.)
Turkey, <i>f.</i>	an Tuirc,	un tüürk
Italy, <i>f.</i>	an Eadailt,	un ett'äillt
Spain, <i>f.</i>	an Spàinnt,	un spàinh't
Greece, <i>f.</i>	a Ghréig,	u ghrék

English. Gaelic. Orthoepy.

TOWNS IN EUROPE.

Bailtean 's an roinn Eòrpa.

London, <i>m.</i>	Lunnuinn,	lunn'ign	(liq.)
Edinburgh, <i>m.</i>	Dun-éidinn,	dün-étsh'un	(liq.)
Dublin, <i>m.</i>	Bail o Cliar,	bail-o-cliür	
Rome, <i>f.</i>	an Ròimh,	un rônhí	

NATIONAL NAMES.

Ainmean Tìreil.

A European, <i>m.</i>	*Eòrpach,	ïòr'puch	
A Russian, <i>m.</i>	Ruiseanach,	rrüsh'éñ-uch	
A Swede, <i>m.</i>	Suaineach,	süäin'uch	
A Dane, <i>m.</i>	Lochluinneach,	lloch'lluinn-uch	
An Englishman, <i>m.</i>	Sassunach,	sass'unñ-uch	
A Scotchman, <i>m.</i>	Albanach,	all'up-unñ-uch	
An Irishman, <i>m.</i>	Earunnuch,	érr'-unñ-uch	
A Dutchman, <i>m.</i>	Dùitseach,	dùit'shÿuch	
A German, <i>m.</i>	Gearmailteach,	gÿar'am-ègl-tÿuch	[(liq.)]
A Frenchman, <i>m.</i>	Frangach,	frang'guch	
A Spaniard, <i>m.</i>	Spàinteach,	späign'tÿuch	(liq.)
An Italian, <i>m.</i>	Edailteach,	ett'aigl'tÿuch	(liq.)
A Greek, <i>m.</i>	Gréugach,	gré'q-uch	
A Turk, <i>m.</i>	Turcach,	türk'uch	
A Jew, <i>m.</i>	Jùdhach,	ïü'uch	
An Egyptian, <i>m.</i>	Eiphideach,	é'fit-uch	
An American, <i>m.</i>	Americanach,	a-mer'i-can-uch	
An Indian, <i>m.</i>	Innseanach,	înh'-shÿèn-uch	

* The feminine of these names is formed by prefixing the word *bann* (female) to each of them; thus *bann Eorpach*, a female European, &c.

English. Gaelic. Orthoepy.

HEREDITARY TITLES.

Ainmean oighreil.

A king, <i>m.</i>	rìgh; rìogh,	rrî,
An emperor, <i>m.</i>	ìmpire,	îm'-pir-u
A prince, <i>m.</i>	priunnsa,	přũnh-su
A duke, <i>m.</i>	diùc,	dũchq
A marquis, <i>m.</i>	marcus,	mar'-cuss
An earl, <i>m.</i>	iarla,	îur'llu
A knight, <i>m.</i>	ridire,	rritsh'ir-u
A baron, <i>m.</i>	baran,	bar'-an

MISCELLANEOUS TITLES.

Ainmean éugsamhuil.

The pope, <i>m.</i>	am pàpa,	um pàh'pu
An archbishop, <i>m.</i>	àrd easbuig,	ârt ess'pik
A bishop, <i>m.</i>	easbuig,	ess'pik
A priest, <i>m.</i>	sagart,	saq'urst
A preacher, <i>m.</i>	searmoiniche,	shÿar'am-èn-ich-u
A catechist, <i>m.</i>	ceistear,	kÿesht'ér
A judge, <i>m.</i>	breitheamh,	breh'uv
A writer, <i>m.</i>	sgribheadair,	scri'ut-ér
A notary, <i>m.</i>	nòtair,	nònh'tér
A sheriff, <i>m.</i>	siorram,	shÿurr'am
A messenger, <i>m.</i>	maor,	mûr
A bailie, <i>m.</i>	bàilidh,	bâ'gli (liq.)

OF MEASURES.

Mu Thomhaisean.

An inch, <i>f.</i>	òirleach,	òr'glÿuch (liq.)
A span, <i>f.</i>	réis,	rré'sh
A foot, <i>m.</i>	troidh,	truĩ
A yard, <i>f.</i>	slat,	sllaht
A mile, <i>m.</i>	mìle,	mì'lu
A quarter of a yard, <i>m.</i>	càrt, <i>m.</i>	càrst
A fathom, <i>m.</i>	aitheamh,	aĩnh'uv

OF WEIGHTS.

Mu chothroman.

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
An ounce, <i>m.</i>	ùnnsa,	ūnh'su
A quarter, <i>m.</i>	cairteal,	karsh'tshy'all
A pound, <i>m.</i>	pūnnd,	pū'nt
A stone, <i>f.</i>	clach,	klach
A ton, <i>m.</i>	tunna,	tūnn'u

LIQUID MEASURES.

Cuimseirean dibhe.

A glass, <i>f.</i>	gloine,	glluīn'u
A gill, <i>m.</i>	siola,	shyull'u
A mutchkin, <i>m.</i>	bodach,	bot'uch
A pint, <i>m.</i>	pinnt,	pī'nt
A chopin, <i>m.</i>	seipein,	shehp'én
A gallon, <i>m.</i>	galan,	gall'an
A cask, <i>m.</i>	buideal,	būit'yall
A barrel, <i>m.</i>	tunna,	tūnn'u
A hogshead, <i>f.</i>	togsaid,	tōq'ētsh

OF COINS.

Mu chùineadh.

A farthing, <i>m.</i>	fedrling,	fýó'r-gling	(liq.)
A halfpenny, <i>m.</i>	bonn sè,	böunn-u shê,	or shĩa
A penny, <i>f.</i>	sgilling,	skigl'ign	(liq.)
Sixpence, <i>f.</i>	sè sgilling,	sê skigl'ign	(liq.)
A shilling, <i>m.</i>	{ tastan,	tass'tan,	[uch
	{ sgilling shassunach,	skigl'ign	hass'unn-
A crown, <i>m.</i>	crùn,	crū'u	(liq.)
A half crown, <i>m.</i>	leth chrun,	glech'rūn	(liq.)
A guinea, <i>m.</i>	gini,	gin'i	
A half guinea, <i>m.</i>	leth ghini,	gleh yin'i	
A pound, <i>m.</i>	punnd sassunach,	pūntt sass'unn-uch	

OF NAMES OF MEN.

Mu ainmeau fhirionach.

Allan,	Ailein,	ail'én
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English.

Gaelic.

Orthoepy.

Alexander,	Allastair,	all'us-tir
Andrew,	Anndra,	ăunn'dra
Angus,	Aonghas,	un'u-us
Archibald,	Gilleasbnig,	gigl-ess'pik (liq.)
Arthur,	Art,	arst
Charles,	Tearlach,	tÿâr'lluch
Colin,	Cailein,	caill'ën
Donald,	Dònull,	dònh-null
Ewen,	Eóbhan,	ïõ'un
Francis,	Frangan,	frang'can
George,	Deòrsa; Sèdrus,	dÿôr'su; shÿô'rus
Gilbert,	Gileabart,	gil'u-barst
Hector,	Eachunn,	éch'un (ch broad)
Henry,	Eanruig,	ênh'rrik
Hugh,	Uistein,	ũsh'tshën
James,	Séumas,	shé'mus
John,	Iain, Eòin,	i-ën; iõin
Kenneth,	Coinneach,	cuign'yuch (liq.)
Louis,	Ludhais,	llü'ësh
Malcom,	Callum,	call'um
Martin,	Màrtin,	mârst'ign (liq.)
Michael,	Mìcheil,	mî'chèl
Murdoch,	Murchadh,	mür'uch-ù
Neil,	Nial,	gníall (liq.)
Norman,	Tormaid,	tor'om-étsh
Paul,	Pàl,	pâll
Robert,	Rob,	rop
Samuel,	Somhairle,	sonh'ur-glÿu (liq.)
Thomas,	Tómas,	tõ'mass

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ainmean Bhoireanach.

Anna,	Anna,	ann'u
Beatrice,	Beatarais,	beh'turr-ësh
Christian,	Caristiona,	car'ish-tiän-u
Elizabeth,	Ealasaid,	èll'us-étsh

English.	Gaelic.	Orthoepy.
Euphemia,	Aoirig,	û'rik
Grissel,	Gaorsal,	gur'sall
Helen,	Eilidh,	e'li
Jane,	Sine,	shí'nu
Janet,	Seònaid,	shyô'n-étsh
Isabella,	Iseabal,	ish'u-ball
Katherine,	Catriona,	ka-triän-u
Lucy,	Liùsi,	lyü'si
Margaret,	Mairireid,	mér'ir-étsh
Mary,	Màiri,	mân'h'ri ; mē'ri
Rachel,	Raodhailt,	rû'iglt (liq.)
Rebecca,	Beathag,	bêh'ak
Sybilla,	Sibili,	ship'i-li
Susan,	Siùsaidh,	shyü'si

NUMBER.

	Aireamh.	Literal Translation.
1 a h-aon,	u hû'n	a 1
2 a dha,	u ghâ	a 2 (integrally)
3 a tri,	u trî	a 3 "
4 a ceithir,	u keh'ir	a 4 "
5 a cóig,	u cōik	a 5 "
6 a sè, or sia,	u shê, or shĩa	a 6 "
7 a seachd,	u shêchq	a 7 "
8 a h-ochd	u hochq	an 8 "
9 a naoidh,	u nuí	a 9 "
10 a deich,	u dýech	a 10 "
11 a h-aon déug,	u hû'n dýé'q	an 11 "
12 a dha dhéug,	u ghâ yíé'q	a 2 and 10 "
13 a tri déug,	u trî dýé'q	a 3 and 10 "
14 a ceithir déug,	u keh'ir dýé'q	a 4 and 10 "
15 a cóig déug,	u cōik dýé'q	a 5 and 10 "
16 a sè, or sia déug,	u shê, or shĩa dýé'q	a 6 and 10 "
17 a seachd déug,	u shêchq dýé'q	a 7 and 10 "
18 a h-ochd déug,	u hochq dýé'q	an 8 and 10 "

	Orth.	Lit. tran.
19 a naoidb déug,	u nuĩ dýé'q	a 9 and 10 "
20 a fichead,	u fich'ut	a 20 "
21 a h-aon thar fhic- head,	u hũn har ich'ut	a 1 over 20 "
22 a dha, &c.	u gha, &c.	a 2 &c. "
30 a deich, &c.	u dýech, &c.	a 10 over, &c.
31 a h-aon déug, &c.	u hũ'n dýé'q, &c.	an 11 over 20, &c.
40 da fhichead, dā	ich'ut	2 twenties
60 tri, &c.		3 &c.
100 céud,	kýé't, or kiũt	a 100
200 da chéud, dā	chýét	2 hundreds
300 tri, &c.		3 &c.
1000 mìle,	mí'lu	a 1000
2000 da mhìle, da	ví'lu	2 thousands
3000 tri, &c.		3 &c.
1000000 muillein,	mügl-ièn (liq.)	a million
da mhuillein, dā	vügl'ièn (liq.)	2 millions
tri, &c.		3 &c.

No higher denomination than million is used.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

	Orth.
The 1st an céud,	ung kýé't
" 2d an dara,	un dar'u
" 3d an treas,	un tress
" 4th an ceathramh,	ung kýér'uv
" 5th an cóigeamh,	ung cōik'uv
" 6th an sèathamh,	un shê'uv, or shĩa'uv
" 7th an seachdamh,	un shèchq'uv
" 8th an t-ochdamh,	un tochq'uv
" 9th an naoidheamh,	un nuĩ'uv
" 10th an deicheamh,	un dýech'uv
" 11th an t-aon fhear déug,	un tũ'n èr dýé'q
" 12th an dara fear deug,	un dar'u fèr dýé'q
" 13th an treas, fear &c.	un tress fèr dýé'q, &c.
20th {	am ficheadamh, m. um fich'ut-uv
	{ an fhicheadamh, f. un ich'ut-uv

The 21st, an céud fhear*thar fhlichead—ung kyé't ér har ich'ut—the 1st one over 20; an céud té† tharfhichead—ung kyé't tshé har ich'ut.

22d an dara fear,	} thar fhlichead	un dara fêr har ich'ut
an dara té,		_____ tshé &c.
23d an treas fear,	} thar fhlichead	un tress fêr &c.
an treas té, &c.		_____ tshé &c.
31 an t-aon fhear déug	} thar fhlichead	an tû'n ér dÿé'q &c.
an t-aon té déug		_____ tshé díé'q &c.
32 an dara fear déug		un dar'u fêr dÿé'q &c.
an dara té déug	} thar fhlichead	_____ tshé díé'q &c.
33 an treas fear déug		un tress fêr dÿé'q &c.
an treas té déug		_____ tshé dÿé'q &c.
&c.		&c.
40th an da fhicheadamh,		un da ich'ut-uv
60th an tri ficheadamh,		un trí fícl'ut-uv
80th an ceithir &c.		un keh'ir &c.
100th an cóig, &c.		ung cōik &c.
100th an céudamh,		ung kyé't-uv
200th an da chéudamh,		un dà chÿé't-uv
300th an treas céudamh, &c.		un tress kyé't-uv
1000th am míle,		um mí'l-u
2000th an dara míle		un dar'u mí'l-u
3000th an treas míle, &c.		un tress mí'lu

ADVERBIAL NUMBERS.

1ly 's a chéud àite,	su chÿé't â'tshu	In the 1st place
2dly 's an dara h-àite,	sun dar'u hâ'tshu	2d
3dly 's an treas àite,	sun tress â'tshu	3d
4thly 's a cheathramh àite,	su chÿér'uv â'tshu	4th
5thly 's &c.		5th &c.

MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

once,	aon uair,	û'n üäir,	one time.
twice,	da uair,	dâ üäir,	two times

* Fear, one; mas.

† té, one; fem.

thrice,	tri uairean,	trî üäir'un,	three, &c.
four times,	ceithir uairean,	keh'ir üäir'un,	four, &c.
five, &c.	cóig, &c.	cōik, &c.	five, &c.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Simple.

Sing.	Orth.	Plur.	Orth.
I—mi,	mî,	we,—sinn,	shîgn, (liq.)
thou,—tu,thu,	tû, û,	you,—sibh,	shí'v
he,—e,	ê,	they,—iad,	iät, or êt
she,—i,	î,		

Emphatic.

Sing.		Plur.	
I—mise,	mish'u,	we,—sinne,	shign'u (liq.)
thou,—tusa, thusa,	tüs'u, üs'u,	you,—sibhse,	shí'shu
he,—esan,	ess'un,	they,—iadsan,	iät'sun
she,—ise	ish'u,		

Compound.


I myself,—mi-féin,	mise féin,	&c. add féin, self, to
tu, thu-féin,	thusa féin	each of the above.
e-féin	esan féin	
i-féin,	ise féin	

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and	Plur.	Orthoepy.
my,	mo,	mu
thy,	do,	du
his, its,	a,	u
her, its,	a,	u
our,	ar,	er
your,	'ur, bhur,	er
their,	an, am,	un, um

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and	Plur.	Orthoepy.
who,	a,	u
which, that,	an, am,	un, um

 These pronouns are all of the com. gender.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

who ?	có,	cō
what ?	ciod, créud,	cut, cré't
what ?	'dé,	dýé
which, <i>m.</i>	co è,	cò-ê
which, <i>f.</i>	co i,	cò-î

THE NEUTER VERB *BI*, TO BE.

The root of a Gaelic verb is the 2d pers. sing. imper.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. TENSE.

Pers.	Orthoepy.		
2. sing.	{ bi,	bî,	be
	{ bi thusa,	bî üs'u,	be thou
3d	bitheadh e,	bi'ugh ê,	let him be
	———— i,	———— î,	let her be,
1st plur.	bitheamaid,	bïu'mit,	let us be
2d	bithibh,	bi-iv,	be you
3d	bitheadh iad,	bi-ugh iät,	let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, (affirmatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
1,	2,	3,		1,	2,	3.
mi,	thu,	e, i,		sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb *Tha,					I am.	
orthoepy, hâ.						

PRESENT TENSE, (interrogatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
1,	2,	3,		1,	2,	3.
mi,	thu,	e, i,		sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, am Beil?					Am I?	
orth. um bel'.						

* Tha is repeated before each of the personal pronouns.

PRESENT TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cha-n Eil,				I am not.		
orth. chan iel'.						

PAST TENSE, (affirmatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, Bha,				I was, I have been.		
orth. vâ.						

PAST TENSE, (interrogatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, an Robh?				Was I? have I been?		
orth. un rôh'.						

PAST TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cha Robh,				I was not, I have not been.		
orth. cha rôh'.						

FUTURE TENSE, (affirmatively.)

mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, Bithidh,				I shall or will be.		
orth. bi-i.						

FUTURE TENSE, (interrogatively.)

mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, am Bi?				Shall or will I be?		
orth. um bì.						

FUTURE TENSE, (negatively.)

Singular.				Plural.		
mi,	thu,	e,	i.	sinn,	sibh,	iad
verb, cba Bhi,				I shall or will not be.		
orth. cha vî.						

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

PAST TENSE (affirmatively.)

Orthoepy.

Sing.1.	Bhithinn,	vi-ign,	I could or would be
	2. Bhitheadh tu,	vi-u tū,	
	3. Bhitheadh e,	vi-ugh ê,	
	———— i	———— î	

Plur.1	{	Bhitheadh sinn,	vi-u shîgn,
		Bhitheadhmaid,	vi-u-mîtsh,
	2.	Bhitheadh sibh,	vi-u-shîv,
	3.	Bhitheadh iad,	vi-ugh îât,

PAST TENSE (interrogatively.)

Sing.1.	am Bithinn,	um bi-ign,	Could or would I be?
	2. am Bhitheadh tu,	um bi-u tū,	
	3. am bhitheadh e,	um bi-ugh ê,	
	———— i	———— î	

Plur.1	{	am Bhitheadhsinn,	um bi-u shîgn,
		am Bhitheadhmaid,	um bi-u-mîtsh,
	2. am Bhitheadh sibh,	um bi-u shîv,	
	3. am Bhitheadh iad,	um bi-ugh îât,	

PAST TENSE (negatively.)

Sing.1.	cha Bhithinn,	cha vi-ign,	I could or would not be.
	2. cha Bhitheadh tu,	cha vi-u tū,	
	3. cha Bhitheadh e	cha vi-ugh ê	
	————î,	———— i,	

Plur.1	{	cha Bhitheadhsinn,	cha vi-u shîgn,
		cha Bhitheadhmaid,	cha vi-u-mîtsh,
	2. cha Bhitheadh sibh,	cha vi-u shîv,	
	3. cha Bhitheadh iad,	cha vi-ugh îât,	

* This tense admits of various conjunctions before it, which materially affect its signification; thus,
 nam bhithinn, If I were, If I had been, &c.
 ged bhithinn, Though I were, though I should be, &c.
 nach bhithinn, That I would or could not be,
 gum bhithinn, That I would be, that I were.
 mar bhithinn, Were I not, had I not been

FUTURE TENSE (conditionally.)

Orthoepy.

Sing.	1. ma Bhitheas mi,	mu vi-us mî,	If I be,
	2. ma Bhitheas tu,	mu vi-us tū,	
	ma Bhitheas e,	mu vi-us ê,	
	3. ————— i,	————— î,	
Plur.	1. ma bhitheas sinn,	mu vi-us shînn,	
	2. ma bhitheas sibh,	mu vi-us shîv,	
	3. ma bhitheas iad,	mu vi-us îăt.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

a bhi,	u vih,	to be
do bhi,	do vih,	to be
je bbi,	le vih,	by being
ri bhi,	ri vih,	to be; by being
gun bhi,	gun vih,	without being
seach a bhi,	shÿëch u vih,	rather than be
ach a bbi,	ach u vih,	only to be [to be
los a bhi,	llos u vih,	about to be; going
gus a bhi,	güss u vih,	going to be; to be
gu bhi,	gu vih,	to be; for being
&c.		

PARTICIPLES.

Past.		
iar bhith,	er vih,	being; having been
an deigh bhith,	un jeï vih,	{ after being; after { having been

PHRASEOLOGY.

THE ARTICLES.

a, an, am, the.

A is used before feminine nouns beginning with b, c, g, m, p; and requires these letters to be aspirated.

* Ged bhitheas mi, &c. Though I be, &c.

Mar bhitheas mi, &c. How I may be; as I shall be how I shall be.

THE ARTICLES.

Examples.

Orthoepy.

A bhean;	u vèn,	The woman
A bhriogais,	u vriq'ish,	The trowsers
A bhòid,	u vòtsh,	The vow
A bhàrag,	u vahn'ak,	The grilse
A bhainis,	u van'ish,	The wedding
A chaile,	u chaigl'in,	The lass
A chailc,	u chaìlk,	The chalk
A chreach,	u chrèch,	The spoil
A chlais,	u chllash,	The furrow
A ghaoth,	u ghù,	The wind
A ghlaine,	u ghllu'n'u,	The glass
A ghlàs,	u ghlass,	The lock
A ghaid,	u ghùsht,	The flaw
A ghrian,	u ghriän,	The sun
A ghéug,	u ghÿ'é'q,	The branch
A mhuir,	u vüir,	The sea
A mharag,	u var'ak,	The pudding
A mhuc,	u vüchq,	The sow
A mhin,	u vin,	The meal
A phòg,	u hò'q,	The kiss
A phrat,	u fraht,	The trick
A phiseag,	u fish'ak,	The kitten
A phutag,	u fùh'tak,	The thole pin

An is used before mas. nouns beginning with a, c, d, e, g, i, o, r, s, t, u; and before feminine nouns beginning with a, d, f, i, l, o, n, r, s, t, u.

Examples.

An ad, <i>f.</i>	un att,	The hat
An cuan, <i>m.</i>	ung cüän,	The ocean
An dag, <i>m.</i>	un dak,	The pistol
An éibhleag, <i>f.</i>	un ie'lÿak,	The coal
An gunna, <i>m.</i>	ung günn'u,	The gun
An isp, <i>f.</i>	un ÿsp,	The rasp
An òrdag, <i>f.</i>	un òr'dak,	The thumb

PHRASEOLOGY.

The Articles.

An réis, <i>f.</i>	un ré'sh,	The race
An solus, <i>m.</i>	un soll'us,	The light
An treasg, <i>m.</i>	un tresq,	The draff
An urras, <i>f.</i>	un ürr'rras,	The surety

Between the article, and masculine nouns beginning with a vowel, or feminines beginning with s,—a t,—with a hyphen is inserted.

Examples.

An t-àm,	ug tâhm,	The time
An t-éud,	un tshé't,	The jealousy
An t-ìm,	un tî'm,	The butter
An t-òr,	un tôr,	The gold
An t-ùth,	un tū,	The udder
An t-sùil,	un tūil,	The eye
An t-srad,	un trat,	The spark

And between the article and the genitive of masculines in s.

Examples.

An t-sìoda,	un tshî'du,	of the silk
An t-snàth,	un tránh,	of the yarn
An t-seilich,	un teil'ich,	of the willow
An t-sùigh,	un tūigh,	of the juice

Am is used before masculine nouns beginning with b, f, m, p.

Examples.

Am baile,	um bail'u,	The town
Am preas,	um press,	The bush
Am fleasgach,	um fles'cuch,	The bachelor
Am fèur,	um fé'rr,	The grass
Am measan,	um miss'an,	The lapdog
Am méirleach,	um mèrr'glÿuch,	The thief

PHRASEOLOGY.

NOUNS QUALIFIED BY ADJECTIVES.

A Gaelic adjective has only two forms; therefore there are but two genders, the masculine and feminine.

Duine math, <i>m.</i>	dü-nÿu mah,	a good man
Bean mhath, <i>f.</i>	bén vah,	a good woman
Allt cas, <i>m.</i>	äüllt cass	a rapid brook
Ambuin chas, <i>f.</i>	äü'ign chass,	a rapid river
Giulan bàn, <i>m.</i>	gÿüll'an bânhn,	a fair headed boy
Cailag, <i>f.</i> bhan	cäigl'ak vâhn	a fair headed girl

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Orthoepy.

Còta donn, <i>m.</i>	còh'ta döünn,	A brown coat
Peiteag dhonn, <i>f.</i>	peh'tÿak ghöünn,	A brown vest
Latha fuar, <i>m.</i>	lla'u fû-ur,	A cold day
Gaoth fhuar, <i>f.</i>	gû ü-ur,	A cold wind
Cù glas, <i>m.</i>	cû gllass,	A grey dog
Cearc ghlas, <i>f.</i>	kÿark ghllass,	A grey hen
Fear mòr, <i>m.</i>	fèr mör,	A tall man
Té mhór, <i>f.</i>	tshé vör,	A tall woman
Gnothach nàr, <i>m.</i>	grò'-uch nâr,	A shameful affair
Saothach làn, <i>m.</i>	su'uch llân,	A full dish
Aodach ròmach, <i>m.</i>	û'duch rrô'much,	Shaggy cloth
Mìr slàn, <i>m.</i>	mìr sllânhn,	An entire piece
Slige shlàn, <i>f.</i>	shlik'u hllânhn,	An entire shell
Sgéula truagh, <i>m.</i>	skÿé'llu trü-ugh,	A sad tale
Bean thruagh, <i>f.</i>	bén hrü-ugh,	A wretched woman
Cnoc àrd, <i>m.</i>	krochk â'rt,	A high knoll
Eaghluis àrd, <i>f.</i>	eq'llish â'rt,	A lofty church
Fiamh éitidh, <i>m.</i>	fîäv éh'tshi,	A grim appearance
Tìgh iosal, <i>m.</i>	tuìh í'sh-ull,	A low house
Damh òg, <i>m.</i>	danhv ôk,	A young ox
Bròg ùr, <i>f.</i>	brô'k ùr,	A new shoe
Daoine matha, <i>m.</i>	dû-nÿu mah'u,	Good men
Mnathan matha, <i>f.</i>	mrah'-un mah'u,	Good women

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Uillt chasa,	ũĩgt chass'u,	Rapid brooks
Aibhnichean casa,	ũĩn'ich-un cass'u,	Rapid rivers
Giulain bhàna,	gỹüll'èn vânhn'u,	Fair haired boys
Caileagan bàna,	cãigl'ak-un bãnhn'u,	Fair haired girls
Coin ghlasa,	cõin ghlass'u,	Grey dogs

MEETING.

Cia mar tha thu?	kẽm'ur hã ù	How are you?
Co so?	cõ shoh	Who is this?
Co tha'n so?	cõ han shoh	Who is here?
An tus' a tli'ann?	un tũss'u hãũnn	Is it you? [you?
Co tha leat?	cõ ha lèht	Who is along with
Am beil thu beo?	um bel'ũ bãỹô	Are you alive?
Tha mi,	hã mĩ	Yes I am
'Smath leam sin,	smãil'um shin	I am glad of that
Gun robh math agad	gun'-ro mah'ak-ut	I thank you [you?
Cia mar tha iad } agaibh?	kẽm'ur ha iãt'ak'-iv	How are they with
Tha iad slàn,	ha iãt slãnhn	They are in health
'Smath sin,	smah shin	That's good

PARTING.

Slàn leat,	slãnhn lèht,	} Farewell
Beannachd leat,	bẽnn'uchq lèht,	
Soruìdh uam gu d' } phiuthair,	sori ù-um gũt, fỹũ'ir,	My respects to your sister
'Se bheatha sin,	shẽ vèh'u shin,	{ That will be wel- come
Cuin' a thig thu } rithist,	cũĩn'u hik ù rih'- isht,	When will you come again?
Gu goirid,	gũ gur-rit,	Soon
'Séudar dhomh bhi } falbh,	shẽ-tur ghoh vi fall'av,	I must be going
Tha cabhag orm,	ha cav'ak or-m,	I am in a hurry
Greas ort, ma ta,	gress orst mu tâ,	Haste you, then

PHRASEOLOGY.

THE HOUR.

Orthoepy.

Cia méud uair tha e?
Tha e aon uair,
Tha e dà uair,
Tha e tri uairean,
Tha e meadhoin latha,
Tha e meadhoin oiche,
Tha e goirid o'n latha,
Tha briseadh na fàir ann,
'Se'n lath' e,
Bhuail an clag,
Tha e anmoch,
Tha e moch,

cu mèt ü-uïr ha è
ha è ûn ü-uïr,
ha è dâ ü-uïr,
ha è trî ü-uïr-un,
ha è mÿèn lla-u,
ha è mÿèn û'chÿu,
ha è gu-rit òn lla-u,
ha brish'u nu fâir äünn,
shèn lla-è,
vü-uïl ung kllak,
ha è an'um-uch,
ha è moch,

What o'clock is it?
It is one o'clock
It is two o'clock
It is three o'clock
It is mid-day
It is midnight
It is near daylight
It is daybreak
It is daylight
The bell has rung
It is late,
It is early

THE AGE.

'De'n aois a tha thu?
Cia méud bliathn' a tha thu?
'Dé d'aois?
'Dé i aois d' athar?
Da fhichead bliadhna,

dÿé'n ûsh u ha ü
kè mèt blÿunn'u ha ü
dÿé tû'sh
dÿé î û'sh tah'ur
dâ ich'ut blÿunn'u

What age are you?
How many years are you?
What's your age?
What is your father's age?
Two score years?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

An sine do bhràthair na thusa?
 Cha-n eadh: is sine mise,
 'Sesan a's òige,
 Cha-n eil thusa sean,
 Tha mi aois mbath,

un shin'u du vrâ'èr na üss'su
 chan egh: us shin'-u mish'u
 shess'unnn us ôik'u
 chan iel üss'su shèn
 ha mi û'sh vah

Is your brother older than you?
 No: I am older.
 He is younger
 You are not old
 I am a good age

THE WEATHER.

Ciod an uair a th'ann?
 Tha'n t-uisg' ann,
 Tha gaoth mhór ann,
 Tha'n t-uisge trom ann,
 'Sdonan latha th'ann,
 Nach fuar an t-side so?
 'Solc an aimsir so,
 'Smusach an uair a th'ann,
 Tha'n latha'n diugh fliuch,
 Tha e blàth,

cut un ü-uïr-u häünn
 han tuïshk äünn
 ha gû vör äünn
 han tuïshk'u tröüm äünn
 sdon'un lla-u häünn
 nach fü-ür un tÿi-tÿü sho
 sollchq un em'ishir sho
 smüss'uch un ü-uïr-u häünn
 han lla-un dÿü flyüch
 ha é blâ

What kind of weather is it?
 It rains
 It blows hard
 It rains heavily
 It is a bad day
 Is not this cold weather?
 This is bad weather
 It is dirty weather
 This is a wet day
 It is warm

RISING.

Erich,
 An d'érich thu?
 Nach d'érich thu fhathast?

érich
 un dÿ'érich ü
 nach dÿ'érich-ü ha-ust

Arise
 Have you got up?
 Are you not up yet?

Am beil thu dol a dh'éridh?
So, so, cuir umad,
Bi ealamb,
Dean cabhag,
Tiucain a shràideamachd,

Thoir h-ugam uisge,
—— ——— siabunn,
—— ——— searadair,
—— ——— cir,
—— ——— sgàthan,
—— ——— spong,

Ith so,
Siuthad,
Fair an t-aran,
Fair dhomh ubh,
Fair an càise,
An gabh thu iasg?
An gabh thu tuille?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

um bel'ü doll'u yí'ri
sho, sho, cüir üm'ut
bi ell'uv
dÿan cav'aq
tÿüq'ign u hrâit-um-uchq

WASHING.

hoir hüq'um uïshk'u
—— ——— shÿu'punn
—— ——— shÿar'u-tër
—— ——— kí'rr
—— ——— scâ-an
—— ——— spöngq

EATING.

ich sho,
shÿü'ut,
fair'-un tar'an,
fair' ghoh üh,
fair'-ung câ'-shu,
ung ga-ü iÿsq,
ung ga-ü tügl'i,

Are you going to get up?
Come, come, dress yourself
Be quick
Make haste
Come to take a walk

Fetch me water
—— — soap
—— — a towel
—— — a comb
—— — a looking-glass
—— — a sponge

Eat this
Say away
Hand me the bread,
Hand me an egg
Hand me the cheese
Will you have some fish?
Will you have more?

Ciod tha dhith ort?
Thoir dhomh spàin,
Thoir dhomh sgian,
Thoir dhomh criman,

Thoir dhuinn dram,
Thoir h-ugainn siola,
Thoir h-ugainn leth bhodach,
So e,
Lion do ghlaine,
Air do shlàinte,
Sid ort,
Slàinte dhuitse,
Slàint' agadsa,
Tapadh leat,
Ol as e,
Sgob as e,

Tiucain a dh'iasgach,
Thoir leat do shlat,

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

cut'ha yî orst,
hoir ghoh spàin,
hoir ghoh skî-an,
hoir ghoh crim'an,

DRINKING.

hoir ghuign dräum,
hoir hüq'ign shÿull'u,
hoir hüq'ign,gleh'vot-uch,
sho è,
glyan-du ghlluin'u,
er-du hllâign-tÿu,
shitt orst,
sllâign'tÿu ghüht'su,
sllâignt aq'ut-su,
tah'pü léht,
ôll ass'-è,
scöp ass'-è,

FISHING.

tÿüq'ign-u yîüs-cuch,
hoir leht-du hlläht,

What do you want?
Give me a spoon
Give me a knife
Give me a bit

Give us a dram
Fetch us a gill
Fetch us a half mutchkin
Here it is
Fill your glass
Your health
Here's to you
Health to you
May you have health
Thank you (success to you)
Drink it off
Cap it off

Come and fish
Take your rod

Orthoepy.

Fair cuileag,
 Sodubhan,
 Iasgaich an so,
 An d'fhuair thu dad?
 An d'fhuair thu sgobadh?
 Bheil iad a gabhail?
 An do ghlac thu gin?
 Ghlac mi bàrag,
 Ghlac mise trì bric,
 Cuir 'sa chliabh iad,
 Feuch am biadhinn,

fäir cügl'ak,
 sho dü-an,
 füsq'ichun sho,
 un dü-äir-ü dat,
 un dü-äir-ü scöp'ugh,
 vel iät-u ga-ël,
 un du ghllachq'-ü gin,
 ghllachq'mi bânhn'aq,
 ghllachq mish'u trî brichq,
 cüirs'u chlÿav iät,
 fê'ch-um byu'ign,

SHOOTING.

Rach a shealg,
 Fair mo ghunna,
 Sid lach,
 Tilg oirre,
 Thoir dhomb fras,
 Féuch peileir,
 Tilg urchair,
 Tha 'm fùdar fliuch,

rèch'u hÿèll'uq,
 fäir-mu ghünn'u,
 shitt lach,
 til'ik oir'u,
 hoir ghoh frass,
 fê'ch peil'er,
 til'ik ür'uch-ir,
 ham fû'tur flÿüch,

Give me a fly
 Here is a hook
 Fish in this part
 Got you any thing?
 Did you get a nibble?
 Are they taking?
 Did you take any?
 I took a grilse
 I have taken three trouts
 Put them into the basket
 Try the bait

Go to shoot
 Give me my gun
 Yonder is a wild duck
 Fire at it
 Give me some shot
 Try a ball
 Fire a shot
 The powder is wet

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

An tilg mi?
Cuir air lugh i,
Thuit an spor,
Tha 'ghlas dona,
So an t-slat,

un til'ik mi,
cũir'-er llagh'i,
hũit'un spor,
ha ghlass don'u,
sho-un tllaht,

Shall I fire?
Cock it
The flint has fallen
The lock is bad
Here is the ram-rod

SAILING.

Iomair,
Fair an ràmh,
Tarruing an sgòd,
Suidh air an stiùir,
Cùm ris i,
Thoir astar dhi,
Leig leis i,
Cùm air do laimh,
Lasaich an sgòd,
Mancuairt i,
Nuas an seòl,
Mach na raimh,
Gu tir,
Leig as an achdair,

ĩum'ir, or im'ir
fair'un rànhr,
tar'riun un scòt,
su'èr-un styũir,
cũm rish'i,
ho'ir ass'tur yih,
lleik leish'i,
cũm er'du llànhr,
lass'ich-un scòt,
mung cũ-airsht-i,
nũ-ass-un shy'òll,
mach'nu rànhr,
gũ tsh'ir,
gleik-ass' un achq'ir,

Row, pull
Give me the oar
Haul the sheet,
Take the helm
Keep her to windward
Give her way
Let her go before the wind
Keep steady
Slack the sheet
About
Lower the sail
Set the oars
Ashore
Let go the anchor

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Léum gu tir,
Fair am ball,

glÿém gu tshîr,
fair'um bãüll,

Jump ashore
Throw me the painter

QUESTIONS.

C'ainm a h'ort?
Co leis thu?
Co leis so?
Co leis sud?
Co leis an tigh ud?
Co leis am fearran so?
Co leis an t-àite so?
Co dha thug thu e?
Co dha bhuineas e?
Co bheinn tha'n sud?
Co'n loch tha'n so?
Co e'm baile so?
Co e'm fear ud?
Co i'n té ud?
Ciamar their mi?
Ciamar theid mi?
Co as dhuit?

qèn'ém-u horst,
cò lesh'ü,
cò-lesh' sho,
cò-lesh' shüt,
cò-lesh'un tuìh at,
cò-lesh'um ferr'unn sho,
cò-lesh'un tâih'tshu sho,
cò-ghâ' hüq'-ü-è
cò-ghâ' vüin'us-è
cò vé-ign han shüt
côn lloch han sho
cò-ém baill'u sho
cò-ém fèr ut
cò-i'n tÿé-ut
kem'ur hein' mi,
kem'ur héit mi,
còass' ghüht,

What is your name?
To whom do you belong?
Whose is this?
Whose is yon?
Whose house is yon?
Whose land is this?
Whose place is this?
To whom did you give it?
To whom does it belong?
What hill is yon?
What lake is this?
What town is this?
What man is yon?
What woman is yon?
How shall I say?
How shall I go?
Whence came you?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Cait' a bheil thu dol?
 Càite ruigeas tu?
 An d'fhuair i e?
 An gabh sinn e?
 Nach gabh sibh e?
 Am feum iad?
 Nach feum mi?
 Am mi?
 An tu?
 An i?
 An e?
 An sinn?
 An sibh?
 An iad?

câ-tÿu vel'u doll,
 câ-tÿruik'us tü,
 un dü-äir'i è,
 ung gav'shign-è,
 nach gav'shiv è,
 um fé'm iat,
 nach fé'm-mi,
 um-mî,
 un-tü,
 un-gnî
 un gnÿè,
 un-shîgn,
 un-shiv,
 un-iät,

Whither are you going?
 How far do you go?
 Did she get it?
 Shall we take it?
 Will you not take it?
 Must they?
 Must I not?
 Is it I?
 Is it thou?
 Is it she?
 Is it he?
 Is it we?
 Is it you?
 Is it they?

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.

Coma leat,
 Leig leis,
 Bitheamaid a falbh,
 Tiucain amach,
 Thig astigh,

cóm'u léht
 glÿek leish
 bim'it-u fall'uv
 tÿüq'ign-u mach
 hik'us tuih'

Never heed
 Let him or it alone
 Let us go
 Come away out
 Come (thou) in

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Thigibh astigh,
 Faigh dhomh bata,
 Am faigh mi deoch?
 Dean suidhe,
 Na cairich,
 Cha ruig i leas,
 Bi falbh,
 Thoir ort,
 Trus amach,
 Am beir sinn air?
 An reic thu so?
 Cha-n eil fhios a'm,
 Seol dhom 'n rathad,
 'Ne so an rathad?
 'Ne so an tigh?
 'Ne so an t-aiseag?
 'Ni so an àth?
 'Ne so an duine?
 'Ni so a bhean?
 Trothad an so,

hik'uv-us tuìh'
 faìh ghoh bah'tu
 um faìh'mi dÿoch
 dÿan suì-u
 na cairìch
 cha'uìk-i lèss
 bi-fall'av
 hoìr-orst
 trüs'um ach'
 um beìr'shìgn-er
 un rÿechk'ü sho
 cha gnÿel iss'um
 shÿòll ghon ra-ut
 gnÿè-sho'un ra-ut
 gnÿè-sho' un tuìh
 gnÿè- sho'un tash'uq
 gni-sho' un-âh
 gnÿè-sho un dü'nÿu
 gni sho-u ven
 trò-ut-un shoh',

Come (ye) in
 Get me a staff
 Shall I get a drink?
 Sit down
 Do not stir
 She needs not
 Go
 Away with you
 Get out, (used to a dog)
 Shall we overtake him?
 Will you sell this?
 I do not know
 Show me the road
 Is this the road?
 Is this the house?
 Is this the ferry?
 Is this the ford?
 Is this the man?
 Is this the woman?
 Come hither

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Thig an so,
 An cluinn thu?
 Haoï,
 Bi clis,
 An stad mi?
 Gabh romhad,
 Gabh a null,
 Thig a nall,
 Rach thairis,
 Gabh air,
 Na gabh air,
 An gabh mi air?
 Na bi ris,
 Dean deas,
 Dean deas thu fein,
 Na h-abair smid,
 Na h-éirich,
 Na h-innis e,
 Na h-òl deur,
 Na h-ùp i,

hik'un shoh',
 ung cluïgn-ü,
 hû-i,
 bi-clish',
 un stat'mi,
 gav ronh'ut,
 gav'u nüll,
 hik'u näüll,
 rach hair'ish,
 gav-er',
 ua gav-er',
 ung gav mi er,
 na-bi-rish'
 dÿan dÿess,
 dÿan dÿess ü fén,
 na hap'ir smitsh,
 na hé'rich,
 na hign'ish-é,
 na hôil dÿar,
 na hûhp'-i,

Come hither
 Do you hear?
 Ho!
 Be quick
 Shall I stop?
 Go on
 Go across
 Come over
 Go across
 Beat him
 Do not beat him
 Shall I beat him?
 Do not meddle with him
 Make ready
 Make yourself ready
 Don't say a word
 Do not rise
 Do not tell it
 Do not drink a drop
 Do not push her

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Na bac sinn,
 Na cumaibh e,
 Na deanaibh sin,
 Na fagar sinn,
 Na goid e,
 Na leum air,
 Na mill e,
 Na nàraich mi,
 Na pillibh,
 Na leig leatha,
 Na riaraich e,
 Na saoil sin,
 Na tairg air,
 Farraid dheth,
 Farraid dhi,
 Farraid dhiubh,
 Am farraid mi?
 Nach farraid thu,
 Iarr air,
 An d'iarr thu air?

na bachq shign,
 na cüm'iv è,
 na dÿê'n-uv shin,
 na fâ'g-ur-shign,
 na guit'è,
 na glÿé'm-er,
 na mìgl-è,
 na nâr'ich mi,
 na pigl'iv,
 na gleik lé-u,
 na rÿur'ich-è,
 na sùil shin,
 na tèr'ik er,
 farr'it yèh,
 farr'it yih,
 farr'it yïü,
 um farr'it mi,
 nach farr'it ü,
 ïurr'-er,
 un dÿurr'ü-er,

Do not hinder us
 Do not keep him, or it
 Don't (ye) do that
 Let us not be left
 Do not steal it
 Do not fight him
 Don't spoil it
 Do not disgrace me
 Do not return
 Do not permit her
 Do not distribute it
 Do not think so
 Do not offer for it
 Enquire at him
 Enquire at her
 Enquire at them
 Shall I enquire?
 Wilt thou not enquire?
 Ask him; bid him
 Did you bid him?

INTERROGATIVES AND RESPONSES.

There is in Gaelic no affirmative word corresponding to the English 'yes,' or negative corresponding to the English 'no.' A question is put by the interrogative form of the verb, and the answer must be made by the affirmative or negative form of the verb correspondent in tense to the form used in putting the question.

EXAMPLES.

Orthoepy.

Am beil e beo ?
 Cha-neil e,
 An do phòs e ?
 Cha do phòs,
 An gabh thu so ?
 Cha ghabh mi,
 'Ne so Seumas ?
 'Sè
 'An ise bh'ann ?
 'Si,
 An d'fhthàg e i ?

um beil'è bÿô,
 cha nÿel ê,
 un du fòs è,
 chat'tu fòs,
 ung gav'ũ sho,
 cha ghav mì,
 gnÿè sho shé'mus,
 shê,
 un ish'u vǎunn,
 shî,
 un dâq'è-i,

Is he alive ?
 (No) he is not
 Did he marry ?
 (No) he did not
 Will you take this ?
 (No) I will not
 Is this James ?
 (Yes) it is
 Was it she ?
 (Yes) it was
 Did he leave her ?

PHRASEOLOGY.
Orthoepy.

Dh'fhàg,
Nach faodadh e ?
Dh'fhaodadh,
Cha-n fhaodadh,
An do thog thu e ?
Thog,
Cha do thog,
An leig sinn as e ?
Leigidh,
Cha leig,
Am pòs thu mi ?
Pòsaidh,
Cha phòs,
An leat so ?
Cha leam,
Is leam,
An tu so ?
'Smi,
Cha mhi,
Co tha so ?

ghàq,
nach fùt'ugh è,
ghùt'ugh,
cha nùt'ugh,
un'du hòq'ù-è,
hòq,
chat'tu hòq,
un gleik'shign ass'è,
gleik'i,
cha-gleik',
um pòs-ù mi,
pòs-i,
cha fòs,
un léht sho,
cha lèüm,
shlèüm,
un tū sho,
smi,
chav-vi,
cō ha so,

(Yes) he did
Might he not ?
(Yes) he might
(No) he might not
Did you lift him, it ?
(Yes) I did
(No) I did not
Shall we let him go ?
(Yes) we will
(No) we will not
Will you marry me ?
(Yes) I will
(No) I will not
Is this yours ?
(No) it is not
(Yes) it is
Is this you ?
(Yes) it is
(No) it is not
Who is here ? Who is this ?

PHRASEOLOGY.

Orthoepy.

Tha mise,
Am beil thu sgith?
Tha mi,
An òl thu so?
Olaidh,
Cha-n òl,
An d'òl thu e?
Dh'òl,
Cha d'òl,

hâ mish'u,
um bel'ü skî,
hâ mî,
un ôll'ü sho,
ôll'i,
chan ôll,
un dôll'ü è,
ghôll,
chat ôll,

(I am) it is I
Are you tired
(Yes) I am
Will you drink this?
(Yes) I will drink
(No) I will not drink
Did you drink it?
(Yes) I did drink it
(No) I did not drink it.

ERRATA.

- Page 4, line 8 from bottom, for *barran*, read *baran*.
 — 6, last line, for *Siona*, read *Siòna*.
 — ... — 5 from bottom, dele a before boretree.
 — 10, — 6, insert *a* before scoop.
 — 12, — 6, for *of a*, read *to a hollow*.
 — 16, note, for *represents*, read *represent*.
 — 18, — 2 from bottom, for *teavan*, read *taov'an*,
 — 20, note, for *denotes*, read *denotes*.
 — 26, — 2, for *laitheam*, read *làithean*.
 — ... — 7, for *dlùth*, read *dlùh*.
 — ... — 21, for *curr'äckq*, read *curr'ächq*.
 — 32, — 11, dele the words or beneath.
 — 33, — 10, for *Josa*, read *Iosa*.
 — 34, — 9, for *gnùir*, read *gnùr*.
 — 37, — 22, for *òdha*, read *odha*.
 — 40, — 15, for *asunn*, read *osuun*.
 — 57, — 1, for *rughd*, read *rugha*:
 — 64, — 19, for *toq'etsh*, read *toqs'etsh*.
 — 72, — 5, for ———î, ———i, read ———i, ———i,



To George Ever

To Capt. J. H. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

To Mr. ...

2 Oliver & Boyd London

2 Constable & Co. do

2 Wm. B. Spence London

2 Pending Ac^{ts} to J. Fraser & Co. to J. McArthur 20

Dr. Geo. Mathewson

2 J. B. Williams & Co. London

2 Wright to W. S. S. & Co. do

2 Bond Campbells Pass for Geo. Mathewson

2 J. Young & Co. London

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