

Elementary
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Gaelic. = = =



By Duncan Reid,

Author of
'A Course of Gaelic Grammar.'

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ELEMENTARY COURSE OF GAELIC

BY

DUNCAN REID,

AUTHOR OF "A COURSE OF GAELIC GRAMMAR," ETC.

Issued by

An Comunn Gaidhealach

for use in Schools and Gaelic Classes.

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P R E F A C E .

THE increased interest in the Gaelic language for the past few years has created a necessity to provide suitable books for its study, and especially for school use. By request and under the auspices of An Comunn Gaidhealach the author has prepared this book, the main object of which is to place before teacher and pupil a simple and systematic course of Gaelic study specially adapted to *viva voce* practice. The pupil is introduced to lists of words which should, at the very commencement, be repeatedly pronounced until thoroughness in pronunciation be acquired; and these should forthwith be applied in the construction of simple sentences and conversation. The proverbs should be committed to memory after careful practice in pronunciation. The rules are simply expressed; and the reading and conversational exercises carefully graded, and kept, as far as possible, within scope of the rules. Towards the end, the irregular verbs are fully treated, a list of idiomatic phrases are given, and a full vocabulary of all the words used, except some whose meanings are given throughout the book. It is adapted to the adult acquirer of the language as well as to the young pupil. The rules may be passed over by those too young to understand them.

It is hoped that the book will make the work of teacher and pupil easier, and that it will be helpful to all learners of Gaelic. The author is greatly indebted to his friend and former pupil, Mr. John Maclean, for his valuable assistance in revising proof sheets.

DUNCAN REID.

GLASGOW, May, 1908.

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ELEMENTARY COURSE OF GAELIC.

LETTERS.

1. There are eighteen letters in the Gaelic Alphabet, viz :
Five Vowels, a, o, u ; e, i.
Thirteen Consonants, b, p, f, m ; c, g ; l, n, r, t, d, s ; h.

The vowels are divided into two classes :

BROAD, a, o, u ; SMALL, e, i.

They have a long and short sound. The long-sound vowels have a duration mark over them ; the short-sound vowels have no such mark, thus :

Short-sound Vowels, a, o, u, e, i.

Long-sound Vowels, à, ò, ó, ù, è, é, ì.

Two and three vowels coming together, with the sound of the one passing into the other, are called Diphthongs and Triphthongs ; as, *uan, uaigh*.

Some have but one simple sound ; as, *gaol, ceum*.

H is called the aspirate letter, and when used after the consonants, b, p, f, m, c, g, d, t, s, it forms the aspirates, bh, ph, fh, mh, ch, gh, dh, th, sh.

When used at the beginning of a word it is written thus, h- ; as, *a h-uan* ; and has a strong breathing sound.

The letters, sg, sm, sp, st, have no aspirated form.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

2.

Short Sounds.	Gaelic Example.	English Equivalent.	Long Sounds.	Gaelic Example.	English Equivalent
a	bas	cat	à	bàs	far
a	lagh	—	à	làdhran	—
a	bata	but	—	—	—
o	mòl	hot	ò	òl	lord
o	bog	home	ó	mór	more
u	cur	put	ù	cù	moor
u	solus	but	—	—	—
e	fear	net	è	nèamh	where
e	fead	rate	é	féin	rain
e	gile	run	—	—	—
i	niùl	meet	ì	trì	tree

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

3. B, sounds almost as sharp as *p* in English.

Bh, is like *v*; sometimes the sound of *bh* in the middle and at the end of certain words is like *u*, and sometimes it is silent.

F, is like *f* in English.

Fh, is silent, except in the three words, *fhéin*, *fhuair*, *fhathast*, when it has the sound of *h*.

M, is like *m* in English.

Mh, is like *v*, and more nasal than *bh*. It is silent in the middle and end of some words, and gives a nasal sound to the vowel. In some districts it has the sound of *u*; as, *samhradh*, pronounced *sauradh*.

P, is like *p* in English.

Ph, is like *f* in English.

C, is always hard ; before a, o, u, it has the sound of *c* in *can* ; after a, o, u, it has the same sound in some districts ; as, *cnoc*, like *ck* in *lock* ; but more generally the sound of *chk* ; before e, i, and after i, like *c* in *came*.

Ch, preceded or followed by a, o, u, has a guttural sound like *ch* in *loch* ; in contact with e, i, it has a more slender sound.

Chd, has the sound of *chk* ; as, *luchd*, pronounced *luchk*.

G, has a flatter sound than *c*, before and after a, o, u, it is like *g* in *got* ; in contact with e, i, it sounds nearly like *g* in *get*.

Gh, is flatter than *ch* ; before and after e, i, it has the sound of *y* in English ; in contact with a, o, u, it has a broader sound. In the middle and end of certain words it is silent.

T, has a flatter sound than *t* in English ; when preceded or followed by a, o, u, the sound is like *th* in *than*, but stronger, and is produced by putting the point of the tongue against or between the teeth ; in contact with e, i, it has the sound of *ch* in *chin*.

Th, beginning a word has the sound of *h* ; silent in the pronoun *thu*, and in certain tenses of irregular verbs when preceded by *d'*. In the middle of some words it has a slight aspiration, in others it is silent.

D, is the flat sound of *t* ; in the same position it has almost the same sound as *t*, but softer.

Dh, is equal to *gh* in the same position.

S, in contact with a, o, u, is like *s* in English ; before or after e, i, like *sh* ; after t- (with hyphen) it is silent.

Sh, has the sound of *h*.

L, before or after a, o, u, and *ll* after a, o, u, have a flatter sound than *l* in English, and is produced by pressing the point of the tongue against the teeth as in the word *that* ; in contact with e, i, the sound is like *ll* in *million*. It has also a simple sound after i, and when aspirated it is like *l* in English.

N, in conjunction with a, o, u, is like *n* in English ; *nn* has a flatter sound ; with e, i, it has a slender sound like *n* in *pinion* ; *n* aspirated has the sound of *n* in English ; after c, g, m, t, it resembles the sound of *r*.

R, rr, like *r* in English.

Monosyllables ending in *lb, lbh, lg, lm, nm, rg, rb, rbh, rm*, are sounded as two syllables ; thus, *fearg* (fearug), *dealbh* (dealuv), *marbh* (maruv).

The letters *l, n*, have an aspirated sound, though the aspirate letter is not used, so also has *r* though much slighter. They are the only three letters that may be doubled in spelling.

DIVISIONS OF SPEECH.

4. Article, Noun, Adjective, Verb, Pronoun, Preposition, Prepositional-pronoun, Adverb, Conjunction.

CASE.

A noun or pronoun is in the Nominative case when it is the Subject-word, such as the person or thing mentioned as the subject; as, *bhuail each e*; *each* is the subject-word; and in the Accusative case when it is the object word; as, *bhuail e each*; *each* is the object word. The Accusative takes the same form as the Nominative.

The Genitive case denotes possession, and is governed (1) by nouns; as, *ceann eich*; *eich* is in the Genitive case after the noun *ceann*: (2) by compound prepositions; as, *air muin eich*; *eich* is in the Genitive case after the compound preposition *air muin*: (3) by verbal nouns; as, *a' bualadh an eich*; *eich* is in the Genitive case after the verbal noun *a' bualadh* (commonly called the participle of the verb).

The Dative case follows a simple preposition; as, *air craoibh*; *craoibh* is in the Dative case after the preposition *air*.

The Vocative case is used in addressing persons or things directly; as, *a dhuine*.

THE ARTICLE **AN**, *the*.

5. The Article changes its forms according to the Gender, Number, Case, and Initial Letter of the noun which follows it. The following rules show the changes which the noun undergoes when preceded by the Article.

(1) Masculine nouns beginning with *b, p, c, g, f, m*, are aspirated in the Genitive and Dative singular; feminine nouns beginning with the same consonants are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative singular.

(2) To nouns beginning with *s* followed by *l, n, r*, or by a vowel, *t-* (with hyphen) is prefixed in the Genitive and Dative singular masculine, and in the Nominative and Dative singular feminine; the *s* is entirely silent.

(3) To nouns beginning with a vowel, *t-* is prefixed in the Nominative singular masculine; and *h-* in the Genitive singular feminine, and in the Nominative and Dative plural of both genders.

6.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	BOTH GENDERS.
NOM. } ACC. }	An, am (ant- before a vowel) = <i>the</i> .	An, a' (ant- before <i>s</i> followed by a vowel or by <i>l, n, r</i>) = <i>the</i> .	Na (na h- before vowels) = <i>the</i> .
GEN.	An, a' (ant- before <i>s</i> followed by a vowel, or by <i>l, n, r</i>) = <i>of the</i> .	Na (na h- before a vowel) = <i>of the</i> .	Nan, nam = <i>of the</i> .
DAT.	An, a', 'n (ant- before <i>s</i> followed by a vowel, or by <i>l, n, r</i>) = <i>to, from, etc.</i>	Same as Masculine.	Same as Nominative.

The pupil should be thoroughly exercised in the pronunciation and spelling of the words in the following lists.

NOUN WITH THE ARTICLE *AN*;

plural *na*.

7.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Cù.	An cù.	Coin	Na coin.
Cat.	An cat.	Cait.	Na cait.
Ceann.	An ceann.	Cinn.	Na cinn.
Cnoc.	An cnoc.	Cnuic.	Na cnuic.
Ceum.	An ceum.	Ceuman.	Na ceuman.
Càrn.	An càrn.	{ Cùirn.	Na cùirn.
		{ Càrnan.	Na càrnan.
Dùn.	An dùn.	Dùin.	Na dùin.
Duine.	An duine.	Daoine.	Na daoine.
Dorus.	An dorus.	Dorsan.	Na dorsan.
Dreas.	An dreas.	Dreasan.	Na dreasan.
Dearc.	An dearc.	Dearcan.	Na dearcan.
Damh.	An damh.	Daimh.	Na daimh.
Eun.	An t-eun.	Eòin.	Na h-eòin.
Earb.	An earb.	Earban.	Na h-earban.
Uan.	An t-uain.	Uain.	Na h-uain.
Each.	An t-each.	Eich.	Na h-eich.
Ord.	An t-òrd.	Uird.	Na h-ùird.
Fang.	An fhang.	Fangan.	Na fangan.
Fóid.	An fhóid.	Fóidean.	Na fóidean.
Fras.	An fhras.	Frasan.	Na frasan.
Gille.	An gille.	Gillean.	Na gillean.
Là, latha.	An latha.	Làithean.	Na làithean.

Làmh.	An làmh.	Làmhan.	Na làmhan.
Leac.	An leac.	Leacan.	Na leacan.
Long.	An long.	Longan.	Na longan.
Loth.	An loth.	Lothan.	Na lothan.
Laogh.	An laogh.	Laoigh,	Na laoigh.
Ròn.	An ròn.	Ròin.	Na ròin.
Radan.	An radan.	Radain.	Na radain.
Reul.	An reul.	Reultan.	Na reultan.
Slat.	An t-slat.	Slatan.	Na slatan.
Sùil.	An t-sùil.	Sùilean.	Na sùilean.
Slige.	An t-slige.	Sligean.	Na sligean.
{ Spàg.	An spàg.	Spàgan.	Na spàgan. }
{ Spòg.	An spòg.	Spògan.	Na spògan. }
Sruth.	An sruth.	Sruthan.	Na sruthan.
Sgian.	An sgian.	Sgeanan.	Na sgeanan.
Sgeir.	An sgeir.	Sgeirean.	Na sgeirean.
Tonn.	An tonn.	{ Tonnan.	Na tonnan.
		{ Tuinn.	Na tuinn.
Tarbh.	An tarbh.	Tairbh.	Na tairbh.
Toll.	An toll.	Tuill.	Na tuill.
Càis.	An càis.	—	—
Im.	An t-ìm.	—	—
Aran.	An t-aran.	—	—

THE **Am** FORM OF THE ARTICLE BEFORE*B, F, F, M.*

8.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
Bòrd.	Am bòrd.	Bùird.	Na bùird.
Bàrd.	Am bàrd.	Bàird.	Na bàird.
Bun.	Am bun.	Bunan.	Na bunan.
Bad.	Am bad.	Badan.	Na badan.
Brat.	Am brat.	Bratan.	Na bratan.
Bradán.	Am bradan.	Bradain.	Na bradain.
Breac.	Am breac.	Bric.	Na bric.
Balach.	Am balach.	Balaich.	Na balaich.
Bann.	Am bann.	{ Boinn.	Na boinn.
		{ Bannan.	Na bannan.
Bonn.	Am bonn.	Buinn.	Na buinn.
Baile.	Am baile.	Bailtean.	Na bailtean.
Buille.	Am buille.	Buillean.	Na buillean.
Peann	Am peann.	Pinn.	Na pinn.
Preas.	Am preas.	Preasan.	Na preasan.
Pàisd.	Am pàisd.	Pàisdean.	Na pàisdean.
Partan.	Am partan.	Partain.	Na partain.
Fear.	Am fear.	Fir.	Na fir.
Fiadh.	Am fiadh.	Féidh.	Na féidh.
Feadan.	Am feadan.	Feadain.	Na feadain.
Facal.	Am facal.	Facail.	Na facail.
Mac.	Am mac.	Mic.	Na mic.
Mulan.	Am mulan.	Mulain.	Na mulain.
Maor.	Am maor.	Maoir.	Na maoir.
Mios.	Am mios.	Miosan.	Na miosan.
Meas	Am meas.	Measan.	Na measan.
Molt.	Am molt.	Muilt.	Na muilt.
Maide.	Am maide.	Maidean.	Na maidean.
Feur.	Am feur.	—	—
Fiodh.	Am fiodh.	—	—
Fraoch.	Am fraoch.	—	—
Biadh.	Am biadh.	—	—

THE CONTRACTED FORM **A'** OF THE ARTICLE
BEFORE *BH, PH, CH, GH, MH.*

9. SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Bó.	A' bhó	Bà.	Na bà.
Bas.	A' bhas.	Basan.	Na basan.
Bròg.	A' bhròg.	Brògan.	Na brògan.
Bàrag.	A' bhàrag.	Bàragan.	Na bàragan.
Bean.	A' bhean.	Mnathan.	Na mnathan.
Bruach.	A' bhruach.	Bruachan.	Na bruachan.
Pìob.	A' phìob.	Pìoban.	Na pìoban.
Peur.	A' pheur.	Peuran.	Na peuran.
Poit.	A' phoit.	Poitean.	Na poitean.
Pòg.	A' phòg.	Pògan.	Na pògan.
Pàirc.	A' phàirc.	Pàircean.	Na pàircean.
Cas.	A' chas.	Casan.	Na casan.
Clach.	A' chlach.	Clachan.	Na clachan.
Cearc.	A' chearc.	Cearcan.	Na cearcan.
Craobh.	A' chraobh.	Craobhan.	Na craobhan.
Caileag.	A' chaileag.	Caileagan.	Na caileagan.
Creag.	A' chreag.	Creagan.	Na creagan.
Coille.	A' choille.	Coilltean.	Na coilltean.
Caora.	A' chaora.	Caoraich.	Na caoraich.
Glas.	A' ghlas.	Glasan.	Na glasan.
Geug.	A' gheug.	Geugan.	Na geugan.
Gealag.	A' ghealag.	Gealagan.	Na gealagan.
Muc.	A' mhuc.	Mucan.	Na mucan,
Marag.	A' mharag.	Maragan.	Na maragan.
Meur.	A' mheur.	Meùir.	Na meùir.
Muir.	A' mhuir.	—	—
Mil.	A' mhill.	—	—
Min.	A' mhin.	—	—
Grian.	A' ghrian.	—	—
Gealach.	A' ghealach.	—	—

ARTICLE, NOUN, ADJECTIVE.

10. The adjective is generally placed after the noun, and takes the aspirated form (*h* after the initial consonant) after a feminine noun in the singular, except in the Genitive case : as, uan beag ; *cearc bheag*.

Cù mór. An cù mór. Cat beag. An cat beag. Bròg bheag. A' bhròg bheag. Maide crom. Am maide cròm. Ord tróm. An t-òrd tróm. Uan òg. An t-uan òg. Each dubh. An t-each dubh. Damh donn. An damh donn. Ceann beag. An ceann beag. Duine glic. An duine glic. Dorus ùr. An dorus ùr. Cnoc àrd. An cnoc àrd. An gille math. An earb ruadh. Earb bheag. Radan mór. An radan mór. Fiadh luath. Am fiadh luath. Bó mhaol. A' bhó mhaol. Ròn glas. An ròn glas. Cearc ghlas. A' chearc ghlas. Eun beag. An t-eun beag. Tarbh crosda. An tarbh crosda. Bòrd fada. Am bòrd fada. Craobh àrd. A' chraobh àrd. Oran binn. An t-òran binn. Làir bhàn. An làir bhàn. Loth ghlas. An loth ghlas. Làmh mhìn. An làmh mhìn. Sgian gheur. An sgian gheur. Lóng mhór. An lóng mhór. Mac dìleas. Am mac dìleas. Cù bòrb. An cù bòrb. Sruth cas. An sruth cas. Bean òg. A' bhean òg. Fear sona. Am fear sona. Bean shona. A' bhean shona. Dorus ùr. A' ghealach ùr.

Distinguish the Gender in above exercise.

Sean-fhacal.* Ni clachan beaga càrn mór.

Am fear a bhuaileadh mo chu
bhuaileadh e mi-fhein.

* The pupil should be instructed to commit to memory the Gaelic proverbs in this book.

PREPOSITION, ARTICLE, NOUN.

12. The *a* of the article (singular) is omitted when it follows a preposition ending in a vowel.

The following nouns are in the Dative case after the prepositions.

Aig an dorus. Aig na dorsan. Aig a' choille. Ann an coille. Anns a' choille. Aig craoibh. Aig a' chraoibh. Air craoibh. Air na craobhan. Air each. Air an each. Air na h-eich. Air bòrd. Air a' bhòrd. Air na bùird. Ann am baile. Anns a' bhaile. Air cnoc. Air a' chnoc. Air na cnuic. Fo chloich. Fo 'n chloich. Fo na clachan. Air creig. Air a' chreig. Air na creagan. Mu 'n chraoibh. Mu na craobhan. Mu 'n chreig. Mu na creagan. Do 'n duine. Do na daoine. Do 'n bhaile. Bho 'n taigh. O 'n bhaile. O 'n taigh. Le maide. Leis a' mhaide. Le slait. Leis an t-slait. Le na slatan. Ri gille. Ris a' ghille. Air sruth. Air an t-sruth. Air bròig. Air a' bhròig. Air na brògan. Le òrd. Leis an òrd. Le na h-ùird. Thar an t-sruth. De mhil. De 'n mhil. Ris a' ghréin. Gu baile. Gus a' bhaile. Gun bhrìgh.

Sean-fhacal. An rud a chuir an earb air an loch—
an eiginn.

An rud nach cluinn cluas cha ghluais
cridhe.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS are :

	SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.	
13.	Mi.	Mise.	<i>I, me.</i>
	Tu, thu.	Tusa, thusa.	<i>Thou, thee.</i>
	E.	Esan.	<i>He, him.</i>
	I.	Ise.	<i>She, her.</i>
	Sinn.	Sinne.	<i>We, us.</i>
	Sibh.	Sibhse.	<i>You.</i>
	Iad.	Iadsan.	<i>They.</i>

The word *féin*, self, is sometimes prefixed to the simple pronoun, thus, *mi-féin* and *mi-fhéin*, myself; *thu-fhein*, thyself.

14. The verb, **Bi**, *be*, is here introduced to enable the pupil to construct simple sentences. In Gaelic the verb comes before the subject.

VERB **BI**—INDEPENDENT FORM.

PRESENT.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. | Tha mi, | <i>I am.</i> | Tha sinn, | <i>we are.</i> |
| 2. | Tha thu, | <i>thou art.</i> | Tha sibh, | <i>you are.</i> |
| 3. | Tha e, i, | <i>he, she, it is.</i> | Tha iad, | <i>they are.</i> |

PAST.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Bha mi, | <i>I was.</i> | Bha sinn, | <i>we were.</i> |
| 2. | Bha thu, | <i>thou wast.</i> | Bha sibh, | <i>you were.</i> |
| 3. | Bha, e, i, | <i>he, she, it was.</i> | Bha iad, | <i>they were.</i> |

FUTURE.

1. Bithidh mi, *I will be.* Bithidh sinn, *we will be.*
2. Bithidh thu, *thou shalt be.* Bithidh sibh, *you shall be.*
3. Bithidh e, i, *he, etc., shall be.* Bithidh iad, *they shall be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PAST.

1. Bhitinn, *I would be.* Bhitheamaid, *we would be.*
2. Bhitheadh tu, *thou wouldst be.*
Bhitheadh sibh, *you would be.*
3. Bhitheadh e, i, *he, etc., would be.*
Bhitheadh iad, *they would be.*

IMPERATIVE.

1. Bitheam, *let me be.* Bitheamaid, *let us be.*
2. Bi thusa, *be thou.* Bithibh, *be ye.*
3. Bitheadh e, i, *let him, etc., be.* Bitheadh iad, *let them be.*

ASSERTIVE FORM.

15. *Is, Bu, used only in the Present and Past Indicative.

1. Is mi, *it is I.* Is sinn, *it is we.*
 2. Is tu, *it is thou* Is sibh, *it is you.*
 3. Is e, i, *it is he, she.* Is iad, *it is they.*
-
1. Bu mhi, *it was I.* Bu sinn, *it was we.*
 2. Bu tu, *it was thou.* Bu sibh, *it was you.*
 3. B' e, i, *it was he, she.* B' iad, *it was they.*

* Is pronounced like *iss* in the word *hiss*.

16. Tha an duine,	The man is.
Am bheil an duine?	Is the man?
Bha an duine,	The man was.
An robh an duine?	Was the man?
Bithidh an duine,	The man will be
Am bi an duine?	Will the man be?
Bhitheadh an duine,	The man would be.
Am bitheadh an duine?	Would the man be?
Is mi an duine, }	I am the man.
Is mise an duine, }	
Am mi an duine? }	Am I the man?
Am mise an duine? }	
Bu mhi an duine, }	I was the man.
Bu mhise an duine, }	
Am bu mhi an duine? }	Was I the man?
Am bu mhise an duine? }	

17. The verb **Bi** in conjunction with the preposition *aig*, or with the prepositional pronoun formed therefrom denotes possession, and is equivalent to the verb *have* in English; as, *Tha peann aig Iain*, John has a pen (literally, a pen is at John).

	EMPHATIC.	
Tha peann agam	(agam-sa),	I have a pen.
Tha peann agad	(agad-sa),	Thou hast a pen.
Tha peann aige	(aige-san),	He has a pen.
Tha peann aice	(aice-se),	She has a pen.
Tha peann againn	(againn-e),	We have a pen.
Tha peann agaibh	(agaibh-se),	You have a pen.
Tha peann aca	(aca-san),	They have a pen.

The assertive form **Is** in conjunction with the preposition *le*, or with the prepositional pronoun formed therefrom, denotes ownership; as, *Is le Seumas an sgiàn*, the knife is James', or belongs to James.

Is leam an sgian,	The knife is mine.
Is leat an sgian,	The knife is thine.
Is leis an sgian,	The knife is his.
Is leatha an sgian,	The knife is hers.
Is leinn an sgian,	The knife is ours.
Is leibh an sgian,	The knife is yours.
Is leatha an sgian,	The knife is theirs.

The emphatic forms of the prepositional pronouns can be used also, as above ; as, *is leam-sa, an sgian, etc.*

After some particles *as, am, cha, nach, gur, mur*, and the interrogatives *co, ciod?* the verb **Is** is not expressed, but understood ; as, *am mi?* is it I ? *cha mhi*, it is not I ; *co e ?* who is he ?

LEUGHADH.

18. Tha an cat air a' bhòrd. Bha na cait fo 'n bhòrd. Tha an ròn air creig. Bha na ròin air na creagan. Bha an gille anns an sgoil. Bha na gillean anns an sgoil. Bithidh iad anns an sgoil. Bhitheadh iad aig an taigh. Tha peann aig a' ghille. Is leam-sa am peann. Bha pinn aig na gillean. Bithidh peann agam-sa. Bha Calum agus mi-fhéin anns an sgoil. Bha iadsan anns an sgoil. Tha sgian aig Calum. Bha an sgian agus na pinn air a' bhòrd. Is le Calum am peann. Is leam-sa an sgian. Is duine math e. Tha an duine glic. Bithibh glic. Bithibh math agus glic. Bi thusa math. Tha mise math. Tha esan glic. Bithidh ise sona. Tha i sona. Tha na fir sona. Tha a' bhean sona. Is le Iain an cù. Is leam-sa an cat. Is leat-sa an

sgian. Tha an cù borb. Tha an t-each luath. Tha an cuan mór. 'Tha an cuman làn. Tha ceò air a' bheinn. Bha ceò air na beanntan. Tha an fhras tróm. Bha na frasan tróm. Bha na fir air a' bheinn. Bithidh iad fliuch. Bithidh iad fliuch agus fuar.

Sean fhacal. **An lamh a bheir 'si gheibh.**
Bi gach nì mar is aill le Dia.

NOTE.—The pupil should now be taught to construct simple sentences according to the preceding rules and examples.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Mo, <i>my.</i>	Ar, <i>our.</i>
Do, <i>thy.</i>	Bhur, 'ur, <i>your.</i>
A, <i>his, her.</i>	An, am, <i>their.</i>

These have an emphatic form, but the emphatic particle is not attached to them, like the personal pronouns. It is placed after the noun or after the qualifying adjective (if any); as, *mo cheann-sa*, my head; *do cheann ban-sa*, thy fair head.

When *mo*, *do*, are followed by a word beginning with a vowel, or *fh* followed by a vowel, *o* is left out, and its place supplied by an apostrophe; *a* (his) in the same position is left out; *ar*, *bhur* take *n* before the vowel; and *a* (her) takes *h*; as, *m' each*, for *mo each*; *'each*, for *a each*, his horse; *ar n-each*, our horse; *a h each*, her horse, *m' fhalt*, my hair, for *mo fhalt*. *Mo*, *do*, and *a* (his) aspirate the words which follow them.

EXAMPLE.

Mo bhó-sa,	<i>my cow.</i>	Ar bó-ne,	<i>our cow.</i>
Do bhó-sa,	<i>thy cow.</i>	Bhur bó-sa,	<i>your cow.</i>
A bhó-san,	<i>his cow.</i>	Am bó-san,	<i>their cow.</i>
A bó-se,	<i>her cow.</i>		

The same meaning can be expressed by substituting the prepositional pronoun *agam* for the possessive pronoun; as, *a' bhó agam-sa* (my cow); *a' bhó aige-san* (his cow); *a' bhó againne* (our cow), etc.

20. Mo chù. Do chù-sa. Ar cù-ne. Ar n-each. An eich-san. A h-uain. A falt. 'Fhalt-san. A bròg-se. Am brògan. Bhur brògan-sa. Do cheann liath-sa. Mo pheann-sa. A pheann-san. A peann-se. M' uain beag-sa. D' each bàn-sa. A làmh-san. A làmh-se. Ar làmhan. An làmhan-san. Mo chas. Do chasan-sa. A chasan. A casan. M' eun-sa. A h-eun-se. An eun-san. 'Eun-san. M' fhear. D' fhear-sa. A fear-se. An cù agam-sa. An t-each agad-sa. A' bhó aige-san.

LEUGHADH.

21. Tha an cù aig an dorus. Bha mo chù-sa aig an dorus. Tha na coin aig an dorus. Tha an cat air a' bhòrd. Tha an t-uain air a' chnoc. Tha na h-uain air a' chnoc. Tha na fir air an dùn. Tha am fiadh anns a' choille. Tha féidh anns a' choille. Tha a' bhó anns a' phàirc. Tha a' bhó mhaol anns a' phàirc. Bha an damh donn anns a' phàirc. Tha an laogh beag anns a' choille. Tha an radan

fo 'n chloich. Bha na radain fo na clachan. Tha eun anns a' chraoibh. Tha m' eun-sa anns a' chraoibh. Bha an t-eun anns a' chraoibh. Tha m' eun beag-sa anns a' phreas. Bha na h-eoin anns na craobhan. Bha iad anns na preasan. Tha an t-eun beag anns a' phreas. Tha an sgian air a' bhòrd. Tha a sgian-san air a' bhòrd. Bha an sgian ùr air a' bhòrd. Bha an t-each aig an t-sruth. Bha na h-eich aig an t-sruth. Bha 'each-san aig an t-sruth. Tha bradan mór anns an t-sruth. Tha an sruth cas. Tha an t-ord tróm. Is trom na h-ùird. Bha an duine anns a' bhaile. Bha a' bhean anns a' bhaile. Bha fear agus bean aig an dorus. Bha am fear agus a' bhean aig an dorus. Tha a' chlach tróm. Tha na clachan mór. Is mór na clachan sin. Bha an làir bhàn anns a' phàirc. Bha ròn mór air an sgeir. Bha ròn glas air a' chreig. Bha na ròin air na creagan.

Distinguish the parts of speech in the foregoing exercise.

Construct similar sentences with the following words.

Dùn.	Duine.	Dreas.
Earb.	Muir.	Sgian.
Toll.	Gille.	Càrn.

Sean-fhacal. Far am bi toil bi gnìomh.

Am fear aig am bi ìm gheibh e im.

PRESENT.	PAST.	FUTURE.	SUBJUNCTIVE PAST.
Am bheil mi? } <i>am I?</i> Am beil mi? }	An robh mi? <i>was I?</i>	Am bi mi? <i>shall I be?</i>	Am bithinn? <i>would I be?</i>
Cha 'n 'eil mi, <i>I am not.</i>	Cha robh mi, <i>I was not.</i>	Cha bhi mi, <i>I shall not be.</i>	Cha bhithinn, <i>I would not be.</i>
Nach 'eil mi? <i>am I not?</i>	Nach robh mi? <i>was I not?</i>	Nach bi mi? <i>shall I not be?</i>	Nach bithinn? <i>would I not be?</i>
Ma tha mi, <i>if I am.</i>	Ma bha mi, <i>if I was.</i>	Ma bhithreas mi, <i>if I shall be.</i>	Na 'm bithinn, <i>if I would be.</i>
Mur 'eil mi, } <i>if I am</i> Mur am } <i>not.</i> bheil mi, }	Mur an robh mi, <i>if I was not.</i>	Mur am bi } <i>if I shall</i> mi, } <i>not be.</i> Mur bi mi, }	Mur bithinn, } <i>if I would</i> Mur am bithinn. } <i>not be.</i>
Ged a tha mi, <i>though I am.</i>	Ged a bha mi, <i>though I was.</i>	Ged a bhithreas mi, <i>though I shall be.</i>	Ged a bhithinn, <i>though I would be.</i>
Ged nach 'eil mi, <i>though I am not.</i>	Nach robh mi, <i>had I been.</i>	Ged nach bi mi, <i>though I shall not be.</i>	Ged nach bithinn, <i>though I would not be.</i>
Gu 'm bheil mi, <i>that I am.</i>	Gu 'n robh mi, <i>that I was.</i>	Gu 'm bi mi, <i>that I shall be.</i>	Gu 'm bithinn, <i>that I would be.</i>
Nach 'eil mi, <i>that I am not.</i>	Nach robh mi, <i>that I was not.</i>	Nach bi mi, <i>that I shall not be.</i>	Nach bithinn, <i>that I wd. not be.</i>
A tha, <i>who, which is.</i>	A bha, <i>who was.</i>	A bhithreas, <i>who will be.</i>	A bhithheadh, <i>that would be.</i>
Nach 'eil, <i>who, which is not.</i>	Nach robh, <i>who was not.</i>	Nach bi, <i>who will not be.</i>	Nach bithheadh, <i>that wd. not be.</i>

A bhi, *to be.* Gu bhi, *about to be.* Na bi, *do not be.*

Sean-fhacal. Gu ma fada beò thu, 'us ceò as do
thaigh.

A h-uile là sona dhuit, gun là idir
dona dhuit.

CÒMHRADH.

23.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Am bheil e aig an dorus? | Tha e aig an dorus. |
| Am bheil i-se aig an dorus? | Cha 'n 'eil i aig an dorus. |
| Am bheil iad aig an dorus? | Tha iad aig an dorus. |
| Nach 'eil iad-san aig an dorus? | Cha 'n 'eil. |
| An robh sibh aig an dorus? | Bha sinn aig an dorus. |
| Am bheil an cù aig an dorus? | Tha e aig an dorus. |
| Nach 'eil mo chù-sa aig an dorus? | Cha 'n 'eil do chù-sa aig
an dorus. |
| An robh na fir aig an dorus? | Bha iad aig an dorus. |
| An robh a' bhean aig an dorus? | Cha robh i aig an dorus. |
| Am bi an gille aig an dorus? | Bithidh e aig an dorus. |
| An e Iain a tha aig an dorus? | Is e. |
| Am bheil an t-each annsa' phàirc? | Cha 'n 'eil e anns a' phàirc. |
| Nach e Seumas a tha anns a'
phàirc? | Cha 'n e. |
| Nach robh e anns a' phàirc? | Bha e anns a' phàirc. |
| Am bheil na h-uain air a' chnoc? | Tha iad air a' chnoc. |
| Am bheil an cnoc àrd? | Cha 'n 'eil e àrd. |
| Am bheil na cnuic àrd? | Tha iad àrd. |
| Am bheil an sgian geur? | Cha 'n 'eil i geur. |
| Am bheil do sgian-sa geur? | Tha i geur. |
| An robh a' bhó anns a' choille? | Bha i anns a' choille. |
| An robh na h-eich anns a' choille? | Cha robh iad anns a' choille. |

Am bi na fir anns a' bhaile?	Bithidh iad anns a' bhaile.
An robh na gillean anns a' bhaile?	Cha robh iad anns a' bhaile.
Am bi iad anns a' bhaile?	Cha bhi iad anns a' bhaile.
Am bheil an cù luath?	Cha 'n 'eil e luath.
Nach 'eil a chu-san luath?	'Tha e luath.
Am bheil an earb luath?	'Tha i luath.
Is luath am fiadh?	Is e a tha luath.

Make up similar sentences with the following words.

Balach.	Eòin.	Bradán.
Sruth.	Coin.	Craobh.
Tarbh.	Ord.	Creag.

NOTE —It can be explained to the pupil that it is not necessary always to give the answer in full as given in the foregoing exercise.

Sean-fhacal. Fear nach cuir cùl ri caraid no
námhaid.

Fear nach reic 'us nach ceannaich a
chóir.

ARTICLE, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, continued.

24. When the adjective qualifies the noun, it agrees with the latter in gender, number, and case; as, *clach bheag*, *clachan beaga*, *le cloich bhig*; but when it qualifies the action of the verb, the adjective is in the simple form, irrespective of the gender or number of the noun; as, *tha a' chlach beag*, *tha na clachan beag*.

Adjectives of one syllable have, in the plural, *a* or *e* added to the singular; as, *bàn*, singular; *bàna*, plural; *mìn*, singular; *mìne*, plural.

An adjective limiting a noun whose Genitive singular is like the Nominative plural is aspirated in the Nominative plural; as *uan beag*, *uain bheaga*.

The adjective preceded by the particle *gu* takes the form of an adverb; as, *rinn e sin gu math*, he did that well.

LEUGHADH.

25. Bha na h-uain òga air a' chnoc. Tha na laoigh òga anns a' phàirc. Tha na h-eòin bheaga anns na preasan. Tha na craobhan àrd. Tha craobhan àrda anns a' choille. Is mór a' chraobh sin. Tha peuran air a' chraoibh sin. Tha slatan fada anns a' choille. Tha a' chlach mhór sin tróm. Tha na clachan móra sin tróm. Tha partan beag fo 'n chreig. Tha radan mór anns an toll. Tha an sgian sin geur. Tha mo sgian-sa geur. Tha an sgian ùr geur. Bitheadh measan air na craobhan sin. Tha measan air na

preasan beaga. Tha craobh mhór anns a' phàirc. Tha craobhan móra anns a' phàirc. Bha a' chearc ghlas aig an dorus. Bha am fear sin anns a' ghàradh. Bha na fir agus an gille beag anns a' bhaile. Tha na balaich anns a' choille le na coin. Bha an earb ruadh anns a' choille mhóir. Tha na h-earban luath. Tha glas ùr air an dorus mhór. Tha glasan ùra air na dorsan móra. Tha a' bhean agus na pàisdean beaga aig an dorus. Tha an t-each dubh agus an làir bhàn aig an t-sruth. Cha 'n 'eil an loth aig an t-sruth.

Make up simple sentences as in the above exercise with the following words.

Dearc.	Slige.	Bànag.
Fras.	Caora.	Damh.
Slat.	Loth.	Làmh.

Sean-fhacal. Is fhearr an fhirinn na òr.

Is fhearr caraid 's a' chùirt na crùn
's an sporan.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

26. So, *this, these.* Sin, *that, those.*

Sid or sud, ud, *yonder.*

CÒMHRADH.

27.

Am bheil am peann sin math?	Cha 'n 'eil e math.
Am bheil a peann-se math?	Cha 'n 'eil e math.
Am bheil am peann ùr math?	Tha e math.
Nach 'eil a pheann-san math?	Cha 'n 'eil e math.
Am bheil na pinn ùra math?	Tha iad math.
Nach 'eil am peann beag so math?	Cha 'n 'eil e math.
Am bheil meas air a' chraoibh sin?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Nach robh meas air a' chraoibh?	Cha robh.
Am bi meas air a' chraoibh?	Bithidh.
Am bi meas air a' phreas ud?	Cha bhi.
Am bheil dearcan air a' phreas ud?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Nach bi measan air na craobhan ud?	Bithidh.
Nach robh dearcan air na preasan beaga ud?	Cha robh.
Có a tha aig an dorus?	Tha fear agus bean aig an dorus.
Am bheil na gillean aig an dorus?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Nach 'eil iad anns a' phàirc?	Cha 'n 'eil, ach tha na fir anns a' phàirc.
Am bheil na coin le na fir?	Tha an cù dubh le na fir
Nach 'eil do chù-sa le na fir?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Có a bha le na fir anns a' phàirc?	Bha Iain le na fir.
Có a tha le na h-eich?	Tha an gille le na h-eich.
Nach 'eil an gille anns a' bhaile?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Nach robh e anns a' bhaile?	Bha, ach cha 'n 'eil e nis anns a' bhaile.
Am bheil Iain leis a' ghille?	Cha 'n 'eil, tha Iain le na fir.
Am bheil na brògan sin ùr?	Cha 'n 'eil iad ùr.
Am bheil brògan a' bhalaich ùr?	Tha iad ùr.
Am bheil iad math?	Tha iad math.
Am bheil brògan ùra air a' bhalach?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Am bheil do bhrògan-sa ùr?	Tha.

Construct similar sentences with the following words in the singular and plural.

Slat bheag.	Cù borb.	Duine glic.
Bó mhaol.	Bradan mór.	Balach math.
Uan beag.	Bròg ùr.	Sgian gheur.

Sean-fhacal. Is glic an duine a bheir an aire dha fhèin.

Is iomadh tonn a tha eadar thu 'us tìr.

GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

28. When two nouns come together, the second noun denoting possession is in the Genitive case; the article is used only before the governed noun; as, *làmh an fhir*, the hand of the man; not *an làmh an fhir*. The Genitive singular feminine of the article is *na*; plural, *nan, nam*. The Genitive plural of most nouns without the article, is like the Nominative singular aspirated; with the article, like the Nom. sing. plain; as, Nom. sing. *bàrd*; Gen. plu. *bhàrd, nam bàrd*.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Cas coin.	Cas a' choin.	Casan chon.	Casan nan con.
Spòg cait.	Spòg a' chait.	Spògan chat.	Spògan nan cat.
Ceann circe.	Ceann na circe.	Cinn chearc.	Cinn nan cearc.
Geug craoibhe.	Geug na craoibhe.	Geugan chraobh.	Geugan nan craobh.
Bròg fir.	Bròg an fhir.	Brògan fhear.	Brògan nam fear.
Meur balaich.	Meur a' bhalaich.	Meòir bhalach.	Meòir nam balach.

Ord saoir.	Ord an t-saoir.	Uird shaor.	Uird nan saor.
Seòl luinge.	Seòl na luinge.	Siùil long.	Siùil nan long.
Sgiath calumain.	Sgiath a' chalumain.	Sgiathan chaluman.	Sgiathan nan caluman.
Nead smeòraiche.	Nead na smeòraiche.	Nid smeòrach.	Nid nan smeòrach.
Cluas eich.	Cluas an eich.	Cluasan each.	Cluasan nan each.
Glas doruis.	Glas an doruis.	Glasan dhorus.	Glasan nan dorus.
Sùil mnà (mnatha).	Sùil na mnatha.	Sùilean bhan.	Sùilean nam ban.
Oran bàird.	Oran a' bhàird.	Orain bhàrd.	Orain nam bàrd.
Bian ròin.	Bian an ròin.	Béin ròin.	Béin nan ròin.
Fiacail cir.	Fiacail na cir.	Fiaclan chìr.	Fiaclan nan cir.
Ubh tunnaig.	Ubh na tunnaige.	Uibhean thunnag.	Uibhean nan tunnag.
Làmh mnatha.	Làmh na mnatha.	Làmhan bhan.	Làmhan nam ban.

LEUGHADH.

29. Tha cas coin briste. Tha cas a' choin briste. Tha casan nan coin briste. Tha an cù crùbach. Bha cù beag a' ghille air an dùn. Tha e a nis aig an taigh. Bithidh am balach beag air an dùn leis a' chù. Bha na h-uain agus na caoraich anns a' phàirc. Tha an ciobair air mullach a' chnuic. Tha coin a' chlobair anns an taigh. Bha an cat dubh fo 'n bhòrd. Tha luch fo spòig a' chait. Bha spògan a' chait fo 'n chloich. Tha làmh na mnatha mìn. Tha làmhan nam ban mìn. Tha glas an doruis briste. Tha

brògan an fhir sin ùr. Bha nead smeòraiche anns a' phreas. Tha nead a' chalumain anns a' chraoibh sin. Tha ubh a' chalumain briste. Is mór geugan na craoibhe sin. Tha geugan na craoibhe sin mór. Tha geugan móra air na craobhan sin. Tha sgian a' ghille math. Tha cas na sgine briste. Tha làmhan a' phàisde fuar. Is fuar làmhan a' bhalaich. Tha clach mhór air meòir a' bhalaich bhig. Bha na fir aig dorus an stàbuill. Bha pàisdean na mnatha sin aig an dorus. Tha òrd an t-saoir aig taobh an taighe. Tha cluas an eich fada. Tha cluasan nan each fada. Tha clachan móra anns a' phàirc bhig. Tha na gillean anns a' phàirc bhig le na h-uain. Tha coinein beag anns an toll sin fo 'n chreig. Tha neas ann an toll aig bun na craoibhe.

Distinguish the parts of speech in the above exercise, the gender, number, and case, and the relation of words to each other.

Construct similar sentences with a change of words.

Sean-fhacal. Is rìgh duine na thaigh fhéin.

Is tric a thainig trod mór a aobhar beag.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

30. *Có?* *who?* as, *Co i?* *who is she?* *Co iad?* *who are they?* *Có aca?* *Có dhiubh?* *which of them?* *Co dhiù?* *whether?* *Có leis?* *whose?* *Cia?* *which?* *Cia meud?* *how many, how much?* *Dé 'n urad?* *how much?* *Ciod?* *what?* *Ciod e?* *what is it?*

Ciod e? is generally used as *gu dé?* and *dé? what?* *C' arson?* *why, wherefore?* *C' uin?* *when?* *C' àite?* *where.*

Có, cia, ciod, etc., are not always used interrogatively; as, *faic có a tha an sin, see who is there.*

COMHRADH.

31.

An robh an gille beag aig an doras?	Cha robh.
Nach bi e aig an doras?	Cha bhi.
Có a bha aig an doras?	Bha Seumas mór aig an doras.
Nach 'eil na h-uain anns a' phàirc?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' àit' am bheil iad?	Tha iad air an dùn.
Nach bi iad anns a' phàirc?	Cha bhi.
Am bheil meur a' bhalaich bhig fo 'n chloich?	Tha.
Am bheil meur a' bhalaich briste?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' àit' am bheil am balach beag?	Tha e anns a' phàirc.
Am bheil na fir leis a' bhalach?	Cha 'n 'eil.
An robh iad leis a' bhalach?	Bha.
C' àit' am bheil na fir a nis?	Tha iad aig an taigh.
Có a bha leis a' bhalach anns a' phàirc?	Bha Iain leis a' bhalach.
Nach robh Seumas leis a' bhalach?	Cha robh.

Am bheil nead anns a' phreas sin?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Nach robh nead anns a' chraoibh ud?	Bha.
Nach 'eil nead anns a' chraoibh a nis?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' àit' am bheil an nead?	Tha an nead air an làr.
An robh ubh anns an nead?	Cha robh.
Am bheil geug na craoibhe briste?	Tha.
C' àit' am bheil an gille?	Tha e an so.
Am bheil sgian a' ghille ùr?	Tha.
Nach 'eil i briste?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' àit' an robh na gillean?	Bha iad anns an achadh.
Có a bha le na gillean anns an achadh?	Bha na fir le na gillean.
Am b' iad na fir a bha le na gillean?	B' iad.
Am bheil iad le na gillean a nis?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' arson nach 'eil iad le na gillean?	Tha iad anns a' phàirc bhig.
An iad a tha anns a' phàirc bhig a nis?	Is iad.

Distinguish the parts of speech in the foregoing exercise.

Construct similar sentences with other words.

Sean-fhacal. Is math an t-each nach tuislich ceum.

Is math ma mhaireas.

LEUGHADH.

32. Tha am balach beag air druim an eich bhàin. Tha an t-each bàn aig dorus an stàbuill. Tha na h-uain bheaga air mullach a' chnuic. Tha na fir anns an achadh. Tha na gillean aig an taigh. Tha na gillean fuar. Tha iad fuar agus fliuch. Bha na frasan tróm. Tha an làir dhonn aig taobh an t-srutha. Bha na h-eich anns an stàbull. Ma bha, cha 'n 'eil iad a nis anns an stàbull. Mur 'eil, tha iad anns

an achadh. Tha na bà agus na h-uain anns an achadh. Tha nead èoin anns a' phreas aig taobh an taighe. Bha ubh anns an nead. Cha 'n 'eil ubh anns an nead a nis. Tha an t-ubh briste. Bithidh na balaich bheaga aig doras an taighe a nis. Bha iad anns a' choille mhóir le na coin. Bha sionnach anns a' choille mhóir. Tha an sionnach seòlta. Tha na coin air luirg an t-sionnaich. Tha earb bheag aig oir na coille. Nach i a tha luath? Tha an cù glas air luirg na h-earba. Bha an earb agus na coin air mullach an dùin. Tha iad a nis aig taobh na coille. Tha na fir agus na gillean a nis aig an taigh. Tha iad sgith, ach cha 'n 'eil iad fliuch.

Sean-fhacal. Is trom an uallach an aois.

Is iomadh dragh a thig air aois.

CÒMHRADH.

33.

- | | |
|---|---|
| C' àit' am bheil na caoraich? | Tha iad ri monadh. |
| Am bheil na h-uain le na caoraich? | Cha 'n 'eil, tha iad anns an fhaing. |
| C' àit' am bheil an ciobair? | Tha e-fhéin agus na coin air a' bheinn. |
| Nach robh e air a' bheinn an dé? | Cha robh, bha an latha fliuch. |
| C' àit' an robh na fir an dé? | Bha iad aig margadh. |
| Am bheil iad aig an taigh an diugh? | Cha 'n 'eil. |
| Am bi iad aig an taigh am màireach? | Tha mi 'n dùil gu 'm bi. |
| Nach bi iad aig margadh am màireach? | Cha bhi. |
| Am bheil na h-eich anns an stàbull? | Cha 'n 'eil, tha iad anns an achadh. |
| Có a tha le na fir anns an stàbull? | Tha na gillean le na fir. |
| Am bheil an loth ghlas anns an stàbull? | Cha 'n 'eil, tha i anns a' phàirc. |

- Cò leis an loth a tha anns an stàbull? Is le Seumas mór an loth.
 An leat-sa an t each donn? Is leam.
 An le Iain an làir bhàn? Cha leis, is leam-sa i.
 Nach 'eil an làir bhàn crùbach? Is i nach 'eil.
 Nach robh i crùbach an dé? Cha robh, is e an t-each
 bàn a bha crùbach.
 C' àit' am bheil an t-each bàn a nis? Tha e aig cùl an taighe.
 C' uin a bhitheas Iain aig an taigh? Bithidh e aig an taigh
 am màireach.
 Nach bi e aig an taigh an nochd? Cha bhi.
 Am bi na gillean aig an taigh an Cha'n 'eil mi'n dùil gu'm
 nochd? bi.
 Mur bi iad-san aig an taigh,
 am bi thusa? Bithidh.
 Có a bhitheas leat aig an taigh? Bithidh Calum, mo mhac,
 leam.
 An e Calum beag a bhitheas leat? Is e.
 Ma's e, bithidh mise leat an nochd? Is math leam sin.

Construct sentences as in preceding exercises.

Sean-fhacal. Is iomadh cron a bhios air duine bochd.

Is iomadh cron a bhios air leanabh gun mhathair.

NUMERALS.

34. Numerals—Cardinal and Ordinal—are placed before nouns; as, *sè fir*, six men, except when the Cardinal number is used to point a particular person; as, *Rìgh Seumas a Sè*, King James the Sixth.

Aon aspirates the noun, except when beginning with *d*, *t*, *s*; as, *aon fhear*, one man; *aon duine*, one man.

Dà, fichead, ciad, mìle, are used with singular nouns only ; as, *dà bhó*, two cows ; *fichead uan*, twenty lambs.

Dà aspirates the noun and governs it in the Dative singular ; as *da chraoibh*, two trees ; but the limiting adjective is in the Nominative ; as, *dà chraoibh àrd*, two high trees. If preceded by a preposition, the adjective is in the Dative case ; as, *air dà chraoibh àird*, on two high trees.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

35.

1, aon, a h aon.	40, dà fhichead.
2, dà, a dhà.	41, { dà fhichead 's a h-aon.
3, trì, a trì, etc.	{ aon 'us dà fhichead.
4, ceithir.	{ dà fhichead 's a deich
5, còig.	50, { (caogad).
6, sè.	{ deich 'us dà fhichead
7, seachd.	{ (leth chiad).
8, ochd.	60, trì fichead.
9, naoi, naoidh.	61, { trì fichead 's a h-aon.
10, deich.	{ aon 'us trì fichead, etc.
11, aon-deug.	100, ciad. cóig fichead.
12, dhà-dheug.	200, dà chiad.
13, trì-deug.	201, dà chiad 's a h-aon.
14, ceithear-deug, etc.	1000, mìle.
20, fichead.	2000, dà mhìle.
21*, aon air fhichead.	3000, trì mìle.
22, dhà air fhichead.	10,000, deich mìle.
23, trì air fhichead, etc.	100,000, ciad mìle.
31, aon-deug air fhichead, etc.	1,000,000, deich ciad mìle.

* The form *thar* is also used as well as *air*.

36.

WITH A MASCULINE NOUN.

WITH A FEMININE NOUN.

1	Aon fhear.	Aon chraobh.
2	Dà fhear.	Dà chraoibh.
3	Trì fir	Trì craobhan.
10	Deich fir.	Deich craobhan.
11	Aon fhear deug.	Aon chraobh dheug.
12	Dà fhear dheug.	Dà chraoibh dheug.
13	Trì fir dheug.	Trì craobhan deug.
20	Fichead fear.	Fichead craobh.
21	{ Fear air fhichead. } { Aon fhear air fhichead. }	Craobh air fhichead.
22	Dà fhear air fhichead.	Dà chraoibh air fhichead.
23	Trì fir fhichead.	Trì craobhan fichead.
30	Deich fir fhichead.	Deich craobhan fichead.
31	Aon fheardeug air fhichead.	Aon chraobh dheug air fhichead,
40	Dà fhichead fear.	Dà fhichead craobh.
41	Fear 'us dà fhichead.	Craobh 'us dà fhichead.
42	Dà fhear 'us dà fhichead.	Dà chraoibh 'us dà fhichead.
50	{ Deich 'us dà fhichead fear. } { Leth' chiad fear. }	Deich 'us dà fhichead craobh.
100	{ Ciad fear. } { Còig fichead fear. }	Ciad craobh.
200	Dà chiad fear.	Dà chiad craobh.
1000	Mìle fear.	Mìle craobh.
10,000	Deich mìle fear.	Deich mìle craobh.

ORDINAL NUMBERS (with a noun).

37.	An ceud fhear,	The 1st man.
	An dara } fear,	„ 2nd „
	An darna }	
	An treas „	„ 3rd „
	An ceathramh „	„ 4th „
	An cóigeamh „	„ 5th „
	An sèathamh „	„ 6th „
	An seachdamh „	„ 7th „
	An t-ochdamh „	„ 8th „
	An naoidheamh „	„ 9th „
	An deicheamh „	„ 10th „
	An t-aona fear deug,	„ 11th „
	An dara fear deug,	„ 12th „
	An treas fear deug,	„ 13th „
	Am ficheadamh fear,	„ 20th „
	An t-aona fear fichead,	„ 21st „
	An dara fear fichead,	„ 22nd „
	An dà fhicheadamh fear,	„ 40th „
	An tri ficheadamh „	„ 60th „
	An ciadamh „	„ 100th man.
	Am míleamh „	„ 1000th „

NUMERICAL NOUNS.

38. These are formed from the Cardinal numbers, and are used in relation to persons only. They govern the Genitive plural of nouns; as, *tríúir mhac*; three sons (literally, three of sons).

Aonar,	alone, one person.
Dithis, dithist,	two persons.
Triùir,	three „
Ceathrar,	four „
Cóignear,	five „
Sèanar,	six „
Seachdnar,	seven „
Ochdnar,	eight „
Naoinear,	nine, „
Deichnear,	ten, „

Sean-fhacal. Is i an dias a's truime a's ìsle
'chromas a ceann.

Is fhearr iasg beag na bhì gun iasg
idir.

LEUGHADH.

39. Tha bàta Sheumais air an loch. Tha trì fir agus dà bhalach anns a' bhàta. Tha trì fir dheug anns an luing. Tha an ciobair agus dà chù anns an achadh. Tha trì fichead caora agus dà fhichead uan anns a' phàirc. Tha dà chaora anns na dreasan aig cùl an dùin. Tha sè muilt dheug agus uan air fhichead anns an fhaing. Tha an ciobair agus triùir mhac le na caoraich. Tha an ceathramh mac agus trì coin air a' mhonadh. Tha h-aon de na coin crùbach. Tha cóig 'us dà fhichead molt air an dùn. Bha seachd uain anns an fhaing an dé. Cha 'n 'eil a nis ach sè uain anns an fhaing. Tha an seachdamh uan a nis air an dùn le na muilt. Ma tha, tha an àireamh ceart. Bha ceithir uibhean ann an nead na circe glaise an dé.

Cha 'n 'eil ach trì uibhean anns an nead an diugh. Tha an ceathramh ubh briste. Bha trì radain anns an toll ud aig bun na craoibhe. Tha aon radan a nis fo spòig a' chait. Tha sè bradain agus dà bhànaig anns an lion. Tha trì de na bradain mór, ach cha 'n 'eil an lion briste. Tha dà shlait bheag agus an lion anns a' bhàta. Tha dà bhròig a' bhalaich fo 'n bhàta. Tha còta Sheumais air druim a' bhàta. Tha na siùil agus na ràimh aig taobh na creige. Tha an dà ràmh briste.

CÒMHRADH.

40.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| C' àit' am bheil an cìobair? | Tha e anns an fhaing. |
| Am bheil na coin leis? | Tha an dà chù leis. |
| Am bheil na caoraich anns an fhaing? | Cha 'n 'eil, tha iad air a' mhonadh. |
| C' uin a bha mac a' chiobair air a' bheinn? | Bha e air a' bheinn an dé. |
| Am bi e air a' bheinn an diugh? | Cha bhi. |
| Mur bi, c' àit' am bi e? | Bithidh e anns an fhaing. |
| Cia meud uan a tha anns an fhaing? | Deich 'us trì fhichead. |
| Cia meud molt a tha anns an achadh? | Cóig deug 'us dà fhichead. |
| An robh na caoraich air an dùn an dé? | Bha. |
| Cia meud a bha ann? | Bha seachd deug air fhichead. |
| Cia meud a tha air an dùn an diugh? | Ceithir deug air fhichead. |
| C' àit' am bheil an trì eile? | Tha iad anns na dreasan. |
| C' àit' am bheil na dreasan? | Aig cùl an dùin. |
| C' àit' am bheil mac a' chiobair? | Tha e anns an achadh le na h-uain. |

C' arson nach 'eil e ri monadh?	Tha e ag àireamh nan uan.
Cia meud uan a tha anns a' phàirc bhig?	Ochd deug.
Cia meud iasg a tha anns an lìon?	Tri bradain agus dà bhànaig.
Nach 'eil sgadan anns an lìon?	Cha 'n 'eil.
An e so do lìon-sa?	Cha 'n e.
C' àit' am bheil do lìon-sa?	Tha mo lìon-sa anns a' mhuir.
Có leis an lìon sin a tha air a' chreig?	Is le Calum an lìon sin.
Am bheil lìon Chalum ùr?	Cha 'n 'eil, ach tha mo lìon-sa ùr.
Am bheil bàta aig Calum?	Tha.
Nach 'eil bàta agad-sa?	Cha 'n 'eil. Is le Calum am bàta.

Construct sentences as before.

Sean-fhacal. Is iomadh lóng cho briste a thainig gu tìr.

Is iomadh tonn a thig air a' chladach mu 'n tachair sin.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

41. The Root or Stem of the Gaelic verb is in the SECOND PERSON SINGULAR of the IMPERATIVE, from which the other tenses are formed; as *bris*, break; *òl*, drink.

The Past Indicative aspirates the Stem; as, *buail*, strike; *bhuail*, did strike: *òl*, drink; *dhòl*, did drink.

The Future adds *idh* or *aidh* to the Stem; as, *brisidh*, will break; *òlaidh*, will drink.

The Past Subjunctive adds *inn* or *ainn* to the aspirated Stem in the First person singular; *amaid* or *eamaid* in the First person plural; *ibh* or *aibh* in the Second person plural; and *adh* or *eadh* in the Third persons singular and plural.

The verb and pronoun are incorporated in the First person singular and plural of the Past Subjunctive; in the First person singular, and First and Second persons plural of the Imperative.

The particle *na* negatives the Imperative; as, *na buail*, do not strike.

Verbs beginning with a consonant, except *f* followed by a vowel, are aspirated by inserting *h* after the initial consonant; thus, *glan* (unaspirated); *ghlan* (aspirated): those beginning with a vowel, thus, *òl*, *dhòl*; and those beginning with *f* followed by a vowel, thus, *fan*, *dhfhan* (pronounced *dhan*), the *fh* being silent.

The verbal adjective is formed by adding *te* to the root of the verb; as, *bris*, break; *briste*, broken; *tha an sgian briste*, the knife is broken; *caill*, lose; *caillte*, lost; *tha an sgian caillte*, the knife is lost.

VERBAL CHANGES.

42. The verb in Gaelic precedes its subject, as being the most important word in a sentence and necessary for the construction of sentences. In the preceding lessons the verb **Bi** has been principally dealt with, and at this stage the teacher should select a list of verbs to be operated with in the construction of simple sentences; and as the pupil advances the verbal and other changes should be fully explained by the teacher. Regarding the verb, the first point to be remembered is, that the root or simple form is in the **Second Person Singular Imperative**—expressing a command; and from this the other forms are built up.

43. Root—2ND IMPERATIVE—Buail, strike; pronoun (thú, thusa) understood.

1ST IMPERATIVE,	singular,	Buaileam, let me strike (pronoun incorporated with verb).
3RD	„	singular, Buaileadh e, i, let him or her strike (<i>eadh</i> affixed).
1ST	„	plural, Buaileamaid, let us strike (pronoun incorporated).
2ND	„	plural, Buailibh, strike ye (pron. incorp.).
3RD	„	„ Buaileadh iad, let them strike (<i>eadh</i> affixed).

Past Tense—Bhuail, did strike (root aspirated).

Future Tense—Buailidh, will strike (*idh* added to root).

1st Subjunctive, singular, Bhuailinn, I would strike (root aspirated and *inn* affixed).

2ND „ sing., Bhuaileadh tu, thou, thou wouldst strike (root aspirated and *eadh* affixed).

3RD „ sing., Bhuaileadh e, i, he or she would strike (root aspirated and *eadh* affixed).

1ST SUBJUNCTIVE,	plural, Bhuaileamaid, we would strike (pron. incorporated), root aspirated, and <i>eamaid</i> affixed.
2ND	plural, Bhuaileadh sibh, you would strike (root aspirated and <i>eadh</i> affixed).
3RD	plural, Bhuaileadh iad, they would strike (root aspirated and <i>eadh</i> affixed).

44. The verb retains the same form in all the persons of the Past and Future tenses, but undergoes certain changes in the Subjunctive and Imperative, as shewn above.

The pupil should now be instructed in the construction of simple sentences, using any familiar verb and subject, and carrying out any simple idea suggested by the subject chosen.

The verb *Buail* having been already selected, will serve as an illustration.

Buail an dorus.	Strike the door.
Buail an dorus mór.	Strike the big door.
Buail an dorus mór le òrd.	Strike the big door with a hammer.
Buailibh an dorus.	Strike (ye) the door.
Buaileadh e an dorus mór.	Let him strike the big door.
Bhuail mi an dorus mór.	I did strike the big door.
Bhuail am balach an dorus	The boy struck the door.
Bhuail am balach beag an dorus.	The little boy struck the door.
Buailidh mi an dorus.	I will strike the door.
Buailidh sinn an dorus le òrd.	We will strike the door with a hammer.

Buailidh am balach beag an dorus.	The little boy will strike the door.
Bhuailinn an dorus.	I would strike the door.
Bhuaileadh esan an dorus.	He would strike the door.
Bhuaileamaid an dorus.	We would strike the door.
Bhuaileadh na fir an dorus.	The men would strike the door.
Bhuail iad an dorus le maide.	They struck the door with a stick.
Bhuail iad dorus an taighe.	They struck the door of the house.

45. When the pupil has thoroughly understood the various verbal changes, the sentences should be extended by introducing new words suggestive of the idea already expressed, thus:

Tog òrd agus buail an dorus.	Lift a hammer and strike the door.
Thog am balach òrd.	The boy lifted a hammer.
Thog e clach agus bhuail e an dorus.	He lifted a stone and struck the door.
Bhuail e an dorus le cloich.	He struck the door with a stone.
Bhris am fear so an dorus.	This man broke the door.
Bhris e an dorus leis an òrd.	He broke the door with the hammer.
Tha an dorus mór briste.	The big door is broken.
Thogainn an t-òrd sin.	I would lift that hammer.
Bhuailinn an dorus leis an òrd.	I would strike the door with the hammer.
Druid an dorus.	Shut the door.
Dhruid Seumas beag an dorus.	Little James shut the door.
Druididh mise an dorus mór.	I will shut the big door.
Dhruidinn an dorus.	I would shut the door

Dhruideadh esan an dorus.	He would shut the door.
Fosgail dorus an stàbuill.	Open the door of the stable.
Dhfhosgail Iain dorus an taighe.	John opened the door of the house.
Fosgailidh Màiri an dorus.	Mary will open the door.
Tha an dorus druidte.	The door is shut.
Tha an dorus mór fosgailte.	The big door is open.
Tog a' chlach sin.	Lift that stone.
Thogainn a' chlach sin, ach tha i tróm.	I would lift that, stone but it is heavy.
Togaidh mi a' chlach so.	I will lift this stone.
Tha a' chlach sin briste.	That stone is broken.
Tha a' chlach mhór sin tróm.	That big stone is heavy.
Tha a' chlach mhór briste.	The big stone is broken.
Bhris Calum a' chlach mhór le òrd.	Malcolm broke the big stone with a hammer.
Bhris e a' chlach leis an òrd mhór.	He broke the stone with the big hammer.

46. The pupil, after being thoroughly exercised in the various changes of the verb in its Independent form, should then be taught to use the verb in conjunction with the particles or in its Dependent form, thus :

Na (not). Na buail an dorus. Do not strike the door.

An do? An do bhuail mi an dorus? Did I strike the door?

Am? Am buail mi an dorus? Shall I strike the door?
Am buailinn an dorus? Would I strike the door?

- Cha.** Cha do bhuail mi an I did not strike the door.
dorus.
Cha bhuail mi an dorus. I will not strike the door.
Cha bhuailinn an dorus. I would not strike the door.
- Nach?** Nach do bhuail mi an Did I not strike the door?
(interrogative). dorus?
Nach buail mi an dorus? Shall I not strike the door?
Nach buailinn an dorus? Would I not strike the door?
- Na 'n do.** Na 'n do bhuail mi an If I did strike the door.
dorus.
- Ma.** Ma bhuailleas mi an If I shall strike the door.
dorus.
- Na 'm.** Na 'm buailinn an dorus. If I would strike the door.
- Ged (a)** Ged (a) bhuail mi an Though I did strike the
dorus. door.
Ged (a) bhuailleas mi an Though I shall strike the
dorus. door.
Ged (a) bhuailinn an Though I would strike the
dorus. door.
- Mur** Mur (an) do bhuail mi If I did not strike the
(an, am). an dorus. door.
Mur (am) buail mi an If I shall not strike the
dorus. door.
Mur (am) buailinn an If I would not strike the
dorus. door.
- Ged nach.** Ged nach do bhuail mi Though I did not strike
an dorus. the door.
Ged nach buail mi an Though I shall not strike
dorus. the door.
Ged nach buailinn an Though I would not strike
dorus. the door.

Gu 'n, 'm. (conjunctive).	Gu 'n do bhuail mi an dorus.	That I did strike the door.
	Gu 'm buail mi an dorus.	That I will strike the door.
	Gu 'm buailinn an dorus.	That I would strike the door.
Nach conjunctive).	Nach do bhuail mi an dorus.	That I did not strike the door.
	Nach buail mi an dorus.	That I will not strike the door.
	Nach buailinn an dorus.	That I would not strike the door.
A (relative).	Am fear a bhuail an dorus.	The man that did strike the door.
	Am fear a bhuaileas an dorus.	The man that will strike the door.
	Am fear a bhuaileadh an dorus.	The man that would strike the door.
Nach (relative).	Am fear nach do bhuail an dorus.	The man that did not strike the door.
	Am fear nach buail an dorus.	The man that will not strike the door.
	Am fear nach buaileadh an dorus.	The man that would not strike the door.
Ag, a'.	A' bualadh (verbal noun), striking; ag òl, drinking.	
A.	A bhualadh (verbal noun), to strike; a dhòl, to drink.	

Sean-fhacal. Is fearr caitheamh na meirgeadh.

Is fearr do dhuine bhì snaim nan sop na bhì 'n a thamh.

47. The Gaelic verb has no simple present tense, but has a present compound tense, which, with the other tenses, is formed by the verb *Bi*, and the verbal noun preceded by the preposition *ag*; the *g* of the preposition is left out before words beginning with a consonant.

Tha mi a' bualadh.	I strike, or I am striking.
Bha mi a' bualadh.	I was striking.
Bithidh mi a' bualadh.	I will be striking.
Bhithinn a' bualadh.	I would be striking.
Am bheil mi a' bualadh?	Am I striking?
Cha 'n 'eil mi a' bualadh?	I am not striking.
Bha e ag òl.	He was drinking.
Cha robh e ag òl.	He was not drinking.
Nach robh e ag itheadh?	Was he not eating?
Bha e ag itheadh.	He was eating.

The verbal noun takes the Genitive case after it; as, An robh e a' bualadh an doruis? Was he striking the door?

Doruis is the Genitive case of *dorus*, after *a' bualadh*.

Bha an gille ag itheadh arain. The lad was eating bread.

Arain is the Genitive case of *aran*, after *ag itheadh*.

Bhreab am balach an dorus. The boy kicked the door.

Bha am balach a' breabadh an doruis. The boy was kicking the door.

Bhreab an t-each am balach. The horse kicked the boy.

Bha an t-each a' breabadh a' bhalaich. The horse was kicking the boy.

Tha an t-each a' breabadh an doruis. The horse is kicking the door.

Bhris an t-each an dorus. The horse broke the door.

Tha an t-each a' briseadh an doruis. The horse is breaking the door.

Dhith an t-each am feur. The horse ate the grass.

Tha an t-each ag itheadh an fheòir. The horse is eating the grass.

Bhris an t each cas a' bhalaich bhig.	The horse broke the little boy's foot.
'Tha cas a' bhalaich bhig briste.	The little boy's foot is broken.
Dhruid Màiri an dorus.	Mary shut the door.
'Tha Màiri a' druideadh an dorus.	Mary is shutting the door.
Chuir Catriona aran air a' bhòrd.	Catherine put bread on the table.
'Tha Catriona a' cur arain air a' bhòrd.	Catherine is putting bread on the table.
Thog an gille an t-òrd.	The lad lifted the hammer.
'Tha an gille a' togail an ùird.	The lad is lifting the hammer.
Thog e an t-òrd mór.	He lifted the big hammer.
'Tha e a' togail an ùird mhóir.	He is lifting the big hammer.
'Tha an gille a' briseadh na cloiche.	The lad is breaking the stone.
'Tha e a' briseadh na cloiche le òrd.	He is breaking the stone with a hammer.

48. In the Compound tenses when the possessive pronoun is the object it is placed before the verbal noun, and the following is the order of construction:—First, auxiliary verb and personal pronoun or subject noun; second, the preposition *ag* (contracted 'g); third, the possessive pronoun; and lastly, the verbal noun, thus:

'Tha e 'g am* bhualadh.	He is striking me.
(Literally, <i>Tha e aig mo bhualadh, He is at my striking</i>)	
Bha e 'g ad* bhualadh.	He was striking you.
Bha e 'g a bhualadh.	He was striking him.
Bha e 'g a bualadh.	He was striking her.
Bha e 'g ar bualadh.	He was striking us.
Bha e 'g ur bualadh.	He was striking you.
Bha e 'g am bualadh.	He was striking them.
Bha e 'g a bhualadh fhéin.	He was striking himself.

* The possessive pronouns *mo, do*, are changed into *am, ad*.

In the same relation and in the same order of construction, the preposition *air* is used to express a completed action, *gu* (contracted *g'*) to express a purpose, and *ann* (contracted *'n*) to denote a state or condition, as :

Tha mi air mo bhualadh.	I am struck.
Bha e air a bhualadh.	He was struck.
Bha i air a bualadh.	She was struck.
Chaidh e g' am bhualadh.	He went to strike me.
Chaidh e g' am bualadh.	He went to strike them.
'Thog e làmh g' a bhualadh.	He raised a hand to strike him.
'Thog e làmh g' a bualadh.	He raised a hand to strike her.
'Thog e làmh g' ar bualadh.	He raised a hand to strike us.
'Thog e làmh g' a bhualadh fhéin.	He raised a hand to strike himself.
Tha an duine 'n a sheasamh.	The man is standing.
(Literally, The man is in his standing).	
Tha na daoine 'n an seasamh.	The men are standing.
Tha e 'n a shuidhe.	He is sitting.
Bha na fir 'n an suidhe.	The men were sitting.
Bha mi 'n am shuidhe.	I was sitting.
'Tha e 'n a laidhe.	He is lying.
'Tha e 'n a chadal.	He is sleeping.
'Tha i 'n a cadal.	She is sleeping.
'Tha iad 'n an cadal.	They are sleeping.
Bha sinn 'n ar cadal.	We were sleeping.
Bha an gille 'n a ruith.	The lad was running.
Bha iad 'n an ruith.	They were running.

LEUGHADH.

49. Bhris an saor cas an ùird. Bhris na fir dorus an taighe. Bha na fir a' briseadh an doruis. 'Tha dorus an taighe briste. Bris an t-slat so, ach na bris am bata sin. Is le mo charaid am bata. Brisidh mi an t-slat, ach cha bhris

mi am bata. Ma bhriseas thu am bata, brisidh mise an t-slat air do dhruim. Bhuailinn am fear a bhriseadh mo bhata. Bhreab an t-each dubh cù a' chiobair. Bha an ciobair a' bualadh an eich. Bha an t-each dubh anns a' ghàradh. Tha e crosda. Tha cù a' chiobair crùbach, ach cha 'n 'eil a chas briste. Bhuail Seumas an t-each dubh le slait. Bhris e an t-slat air druim an eich dhuibh. Tha an t-each dubh a nis anns an achadh. Bhuailinn an t-each, ach cha bhuailinn an cù. Tha an t-each dubh math ged a tha e crosda. Tha sgian aig a' bhalach bheag sin. Tha sgian a' bhalaich aig Calum. Is le Calum an sgian. Bhris Seumas sgian a' bhalaich bhig. Bha sgian a' bhalaich math, ach tha i a nis briste. Ma tha sgian a' bhalaich bhig briste, tha i gun mhath. Na 'm bitheadh sgian agam-sa cha bhrisinn i. Ged a bhitheadh sgian agad bhriseadh thu i. Bha an sgian math, ged nach robh i geur. Cuir sgian an fhir sin air a' bhòrd agus na bris i. Cha 'n 'eil sgian an fhir sin agam. Chuirinn an sgian air a' bhòrd na 'n robh i agam. Bha am fear sin 'g am bhualadh. Bha na balaich 'g ar bualadh. Bha na fir a' bualadh nan each. Bha na h-eich 'g am breabadh. Bha an gille sin 'g a bhualadh fhéin. Thog an duine crosda sin a làmh g' am bhualadh. Tha an gille 'n a sheasamh air cloich. Tha na fir 'n an suidhe mu 'n bhòrd.

The pupil should now be exercised in the declension of nouns and adjectives, and conjugation of verbs.

CÒMHRADH.

50.

- Am bheil cas a' choin briste? Cha 'n 'eil.
 Nach do bhreab an t-each Bhreab, ach cha 'n 'eil cas
 dubh e? a' choin briste.
 Có leis an t-each? Is le Seumas an t-each.
 Nach e sin cù Sheumais? Cha 'n e, is leis a' chiobair
 an cù.
 Nach 'eil cù a' chiobair crùbach? Tha.
 An do bhris Iain am bata? Cha do bhris, ach bhris e
 an t-slat.
 An do bhuail Seumas an t-each? Bhuail e an t-each le slait.
 An robh e a' bualadh an eich? Bha.
 C' àit' am bheil an t-each a nis? Tha e anns an stàbull.
 Nach 'eil e anns an achadh? Cha 'n 'eil, tha an làir dhonn
 anns an achadh.
 Nach robh an t-each
 dubh anns a' gharadh? Bha.
 Am buail mise an t-each dubh? Cha bhuail.
 C' arson nach buail mi
 an t-each? Cha leat-sa an t-each.
 An le Seumas an t-each? Is leis.
 Nach robh an t-each a
 breabadh a' bhalaich? Cha robh.
 Có leis an sgian sin? Is leis a' bhalach an sgian.
 Nach leat-sa an sgian? Cha leam, ach is leam
 am peann so.
 Ma 's leat-sa am peann, is
 leam-sa an sgian? Tha sin fìor.
 Nach 'eil am peann briste? Cha 'n 'eil, ach tha an sgian
 briste.
 Có a bhris an sgian? Bhris Domhnall beag
 an sgian.
 An robh an sgian ùr? Cha robh, ach bha i math.
 Có a bhris òrd an t-saoir? Bhris e fhéin an t-òrd.
 Nach 'eil òrd eile aige? Tha dà òrd aige.

- An robh thusa a' bualadh an doruis? Cha robh.
 C a bha a' bualadh an doruis? Bha an gille so a' bualadh an doruis.
 C' arson bha e a' bualadh an doruis? Airson uilc.
 C' arson a bha na fir a' bualadh nan each? Bha iad 'g am breabadh.
 An robh am fear so 'g ad bhualadh? Bha e 'g am bhualadh le slait.
 An do thog e a l mh g' ad bhualadh. Thog.
 An robh thu 'g a bhreabadh? Cha robh.
 Ma thogas e a l mh g' ad bhualadh, breab e.

Construct similar sentences using the following verbs.

Caill.	F�g.	Ith.
Cuir.	Fan.	Iarr.
Gabh.	�l.	Seas.

Sean-fhacal. Is math am modh a bhi samhach.
 Is fhearr an d ichioll lag na an neart leisg.

LEUGHADH.

51. Na bris thusa an uinneag sin. Cha bhris mise an uinneag. Ma bhriseas thu an uinneag buailidh mi thu le slait. Na tilg a' chlach sin. Ma thilgeas thu a' chlach sin, brisidh thu an uinneag. Cha tilg mi a' chlach. Tog a' chlach agus tilg i anns an toll so. Tha uisge anns an toll. Tilgidh mi a' chlach anns an t-sruth. Na tilg a' chlach anns an t-sruth, ach tilg i anns an toll. Ma thogas thusa a' chlach sin,

togaidh mise an t-òrd so. Bhrisinn a' chlach leis an òrd. Tha a' chlach cruaidh. Ged a tha a' chlach cruaidh bhrisinn i. Mur tog thusa a' chlach sin, togaidh mise i. Ged a tha a' chlach cruaidh tha an t-òrd tróm. Tha cas an ùird briste. Druid an dorus agus fosgail an uinneag. Tha an dorus fosgailte, ach tha an uinneag druidte. Ma tha an uinneag druidte, fosgail thusa an uinneag. Dhfhosgail mise an uinneag, ach dhruid Màiri i. Ma dhruideas Màiri an uinneag fosgailidh mise i. Tha Màiri a' fosgladh an doruis. Tha an gille a' togail na cloiche. Tha na fir ag itheadh arain. Ghlan Màiri an uinneag an dé. Bha Màiri a' glanadh na h-uinneige. Bhris Màiri an uinneag. Bha Màiri 'g a glanadh fhéin. Bha sinne 'g ar glanadh fhéin. Bha na fir 'g an glanadh fhéin.

CÒMHRADH.

52.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Có a bhris an uinneag? | Bhris an gille an uinneag. |
| Ciamar bhris e an uinneag? | Bhris e an uinneag le cloich. |
| C' àit' am bheil e a nis? | Tha e anns an taigh. |
| Am bheil an dorus briste? | Cha'n'eil, ach tha an uinneag briste. |
| Is math nach 'eil an dorus briste. | |
| Am bheil an dorus fosgailte? | Cha 'n 'eil. |
| Có a tha bualadh an doruis? | Is e Iain a tha 'bualadh an doruis. |
| An e Iain beag a tha aig an dorus? | Is e. |
| Fosgail an dorus agus leig a staigh e. | Tha an dorus glaiste. |
| C' àit' am bheil iuchair an doruis? | Tha i cailte. |
| Có a chaill iuchair an doruis? | Chaill mise an iuchair. |

C' àit' an do chaill thu an iuchair?	Bha an iuchair ann mo phòca.
Nach 'eil i ann do phòca a nis?	Cha 'n 'eil, tha toll air mo phòca.
Có a ghlais an dorus?	Ghlais mise an dorus.
C' arson a ghlais thu an dorus?	Tha e anamoch.
So an iuchair fo 'n bhòrd.	Thuit i as mo phòca.
Fosgail an dorus agus leig Iain a staigh.	Cha 'n 'eil e aig an dorus a nis.
C' àit' am bheil e?	Dh'fhalbh e.
Nach till e an nochd?	Cha till.
Na glais an dorus.	Carson nach glais mi an dorus?
'Theagamh gu 'n till e.	Ma thilleas, fosgailidh mi an dorus.
Druid an dorus, glais e, agus cuir an iuchair air a' bhòrd. Am bheil thu a' druideadh an doruis?	Tha.
Am bheil Màiri a' glaiseadh an doruis.	Cha 'n 'eil.
An robh an t-each 'g ad breabhadh?	Cha robh.
An do bhris thusa an uinneag?	Cha do bhris.
Có a ghlan an uinneag?	Ghlan Màiri an uinneag.
An do ghlan thusa thu-fhéin?	Cha do ghlan.
Am bheil na fir 'g an glanadh fhéin?	Tha.
Nach eil thusa a' dol g' ad ghlanadh fhéin?	Tha.

Sean-fhacal. Is fhearr bean ghlic na crann 'us fearann.

Is fhearr am bonnach beag le beannachd na am bonnach mòr le mollachd.

THE PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN.

53. Prepositional-Pronouns are made up of a single preposition and a personal pronoun. They have, like the Personal and Possessive pronouns, an emphatic form.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	1st pers pron., mi.	2nd pers. pron., tu.	3rd pers. pron., masc. e.	1st pers. pron., sinn.	2nd pers. pron., sibh.	3rd pers. pron., iad.
Pre-positions. Aig, at, Air, on, Ann, in, As, out of, Bho } from, O, }	agam, <i>at me.</i> orm. annam. asam. bhuam. uam.	agad, <i>at thee.</i> ort. annad. asad. bhuaít. bhuaít. uait, uat.	aige, <i>at him.</i> air. ann. as. bhuaíthe. uaithe.	againn, <i>at us.</i> oirnn. annainn. asainn. bhuaínn. uainn.	agaibh, <i>at you.</i> oirbh. annaibh. asaibh. bhuaibh. uaibh.	aca, <i>at them.</i> orra. anna. asda. bhuaapa. { bhuaatha. } uapa, uatha

De, of, off,	(diom. (dhiom. (domh. (dhombh.	díot. dhiot. duit, dut. dhuít, dhut.	deth. dtheth. dà. dhà.	díth. dhiith. dí. dhiith.	dínn. dhiinn. duínn. dhuínn.	díbh. dhiibh. duíbh. dhiuibh.	diubh. dhiubh. daibh. dhaibh.
Eadar, <i>between,</i>	—	—	—	—	eadarainn.	eadaraihbh.	eatorra.
Fo, under,	fodham.	fodhad.	foidh.	foidhpe.	fodhainn.	fodhaihbh.	fópa.
Gu, to,	h-ugam.	h-ugad.	h-uige.	h-uice.	h-ugainn.	h-ugaibh.	h-uca.
Le, with,	leam.	leat.	leis.	leatha.	leinn.	leibh.	leotha.
Mu, about,	umam.	umad.	uime.	uimpe.	umainn.	umaibh	umpa.
Ri, to,	rium.	riut.	ris.	rithe.	ruinn.	ribh.	riú, riutha.
Roimh, <i>before,</i>	romham.	romhad.	roimhe.	roimhpe.	romhainn.	romhaihbh.	romhpa.
Troimh, <i>through,</i>	tromham.	tromhad.	troimhe.	troimhpe.	tromhainn.	tromhaihbh.	tromhpa.
Thar, over,	tharam.	tharad.	thairis (air).	thairte.	tharainn.	tharaibh	tharta.
Emphatic,	agamsa. ormsa. etc.	agadsa. ortsa. etc.	aigesan. airsan. etc.	aicese. oirrese. etc.	againne. oirne. etc.	agaibhse. oirbhse. etc.	acasan. orrasan. etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are ten of these verbs whose tenses are formed irregularly, viz. :

ROOT.	PAST.	FUTURE.	SUBJUNCTIVE 1st person.
* Abair , <i>say</i> .	thubhairt.	their.	theirinn.
† Beir , <i>bear, catch</i> .	rug.	beiridh.	bheirinn.
Cluinn , <i>hear</i> .	chuala.	cluinnidh.	chluinninn.
Dean , <i>do, make</i> .	rinn.	nì.	dheanainn.
Faic , <i>see</i> .	chunnaic.	chì.	chithinn.
Faigh , <i>get</i> .	fhuaire.	gheibh.	gheibhinn.
Rach , <i>go</i> .	chaidh.	théid.	rachainn.
Ruig , <i>reach</i> .	ràinig, ruig.	ruigidh.	ruiginn.
‡ Tabhair (thoir), $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{give.} \\ \textit{take.} \\ \textit{bring.} \end{array} \right\}$	thug.	bheir.	bheirinn.
Thig (tiugainn), <i>come</i> .	thainig.	thig	thiginn.

The particles are used in the same way as shewn in par. 46.

* *Abair* takes the preposition *ri* after it ; as, *abair ri Iain*, say to John ; *abair ris*, say to him : the verb *innis* (tell) takes *do*.

† *Beir* takes the preposition *air*. *Beir air Iain*, catch John ; *beir orm*, catch me.

‡ *Tabhair*—more commonly *thoir*—means give, take, or bring ; as, *thoir dhomh peann*, give (to) me a pen ; *thoir leat am peann*, take with you the pen.

The pupil should be made thoroughly conversant with all the forms—dependent and independent—of these ten irregular verbs. One verb should be mastered before commencing another.

LEUGHADH.

55. Bha Iain agus Calum aig a' chladach an dé. Thug iad an lìon agus na slatan leó. Nuair a ràinig iad an cladach fhuair iad bàta Iain briste air na creagan. Is mór am beud e, cha 'n 'eil bàta eile aige. Ged nach 'eil, tha dà bhàta aig Calum. Bheir Calum dha am bàta beag. Tha seòl math agus dà ràmh aig Iain anns an taigh-bhàta. Chaidh iad gu fairge agus thog iad na sìuil ri crann. Bha a' ghaoth àrd, an fhairge tróm, agus thill iad gu tìr. Is math gu 'n do thill iad, chionn dhéirich stoirm mhór. An ath là chaidh iad gu cladach a rithisd. Bha an là math, chuir iad a mach am bàta, gus ghlac iad na raimh. Chuir iad an lìon, agus an sin ghabh iad na slatan. Fhuair iad gabhail mhath éisg. Anns an fheasgar thill iad gu tìr, tharruing iad suas am bàta, agus roinn iad an t-iasg. Bha leth-chiad iasg aig gach fear. Shuidh iad air creig, agus las iad am píoban. Thachair mac Iain agus nighean Chaluim orra aig a' chladach. Chuir iad an t-iasg air gad, agus thill iad dachaidh. Air maduinn an treas latha chaidh na h-iasgairean a rithisd gu tràigh. Chuir iad a mach am bàta beag, agus thog iad an lìon. Cha robh ceann anns an lìon. Thill iad gu port, agus sgaoil iad an lìon air tolman uaine ris a' ghréin.

CÒMHRADH.

56.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Am bheil sgian agad? | Cha 'n 'eil. |
| C' àit' am bheil do sgian? | Chaill mi i. |
| C' àit' an do chaill thu do sgian? | Chaill mi i anns a' ghàradh. |
| C' uin a chaill thu i? | Chaill mi i an dé. |
| Có a bha leat anns a' ghàradh? | Bha mo bhrathair leam. |
| Nach robh do phiuthar leat? | Cha robh. |
| C' àit' an robh do phiuthar? | Bha i anns an sgoil. |

Am bheil fios aig d'athair gu 'n do chaill thu an sgian?	Cha 'n 'eil.
Có a thug dhuit an sgian?	Thug m'athair dhomh i.
Bheir mise dhuit mo sgian-sa mur caill thu i.	Taing dhuit.
Ma chailleas mise do sgian-sa,	bheir mi dhuit sgian ùr.
Feuch nach caill thu i.	Bheir mi an aire nach caill.
C'ait' am bheil do bhrathair an diugh?	Tha e fhéin agus Calum aig cladach.
Am bheil iad a' dol a dhiasgach?	Tha mi an dùil gu' m bheil.
Am bheil thusa a' dol leó?	Cha 'n 'eil, tha mise 'dol do 'n sgoil.
An tug iad na slatan leó?	Thug iad leó an lion agus na slatan.
An e lion-sgadain a thug iad leó?	Cha 'n e, ach lion-bhradain.
C'uin a dhfhalbh iad?	Dhfhàg iad mu naoi uairean.
C'uin a sgaoileas an sgoil?	Aig ceithir uairean.
An teid thu leam gus an tràigh an sin?	Theid, ma 's e do thoil e.
An robh iasgach math aca an dé?	Bha an deagh iasgach aca.
Cia meud ceann a fhuair iad?	Fhuair iad còrr 'us trì fichead.

Sean-fhacal. **Lean gu dluth ri cliu do shinnsear.
Is e deireadh gach cogaidh sìth.**

LEUGHADH.

57. Tha na fir a' dol do 'n achadh-bhuana an diugh. Tha an t-arbhar tróm agus abuich. Tha na fir a' geurachadh nan speal. Tha an tuathanach agus na fir a nis anns an achadh. Tha an gille agus na h-eich anns an stàbull. Cha 'n 'eil na h-eich a' dol a mach an diugh, ach tha an gille a' dol do 'n achadh. Tha na bà anns an arbhar. Gairm na còin agus cuir na bà ri monadh. Tha mi a' cluinntinn fuaim nan speal anns an achadh. Tha na mnathan a nis le na fir anns an achadh. Tha na fir a' buain an arbhair. Tha na mnathan a' ceangal nan sguab. Tha an tuathanach a' togail nan sguab: Thill an gille o 'n mhonadh agus tha e a' trusadh nan dias. Bhuain na fir an t-arbhar, cheangail na mnathan na sguaban, thog an tuathanach na sguaban, agus thrus an gille na diasan. Tha maigheach am measg an arbhair. Tha na coin air luirg na maighich. Theich a' mhaigheach ri monadh agus lean na coin i. Chaill na coin lorg na maighich, agus thill iad do 'n achadh. Tha an luchd-buana a nis sgith, agus aig teachd an fheasgair thill iad dachaidh. Shuidh iad mu 'n bhòrd agus ghabh iad an lòn feasgair.

CÒMHRADH.

58.

Maduinn mhath dhuit, Iain.	Mar sin duibh-se.
Ciamar tha sibh uile?	Tha sinn uile gu math, taing dhuibh.
Am bheil sibh fhéin gu math?	Cha 'n 'eil aobhar gearain agam.
Am bheil an teaghlach gu math?	Tha, gu' n robh math agaibh.
Nach math an t-sid so?	Sid mhath fhogharaidh.

Am bheil d' athair aig an taigh?	Cha 'n 'eil an dràsda.
C' àit' am bheil e a nis?	Tha e anns an achadh-bhuana.
An do thòisich e air a' bhuaìn?	Thòisich e an diugh.
An do thòisich sibhse air a' bhuaìn?	Cha do thòisich fhathast.
Nach 'eil an t-arbhar abuich?	Cha 'n 'eil e làn abuich.
Bithidh fogharadh tràth againn.	Bithidh, ma mhaireas an t-sid so.
Am bheil na fir anns an achadh?	Tha, agus na mnathan.
Am bheil na h-eich leó?	Cha 'n 'eil, tha iad anns an stàbull.
Dé an t-inneal-buana a tha aca?	Is i an speal a tha aca an diugh.
Am bheil an t-arbhar tróm?	Tha e tróm.
Am bi bàrr math agaibh-se?	Tha duil agam gu 'm bi.
C' uin a thilleas d' athair dhachaidh?	Cha till e gu feasgar.
Mur till, gabhaidh mi ceum gus an achadh-bhuana.	
Chuirinn an gille airson m'athar, ach tha e ri monadh le na bà.	
Am bheil na bà a' toirt móran bainne?	Cha 'n 'eil, tha am feur air seargadh leis an teas.
B' fheàrrd am fearann fras uisge.	Cha bu mhisd e fras no dhà.
Beannachd leat Iain.	Slàn leibh-se.

Sean-fhacal. Cha 'n i 'bhò a 's airde geum a 's motha bainne.

Cha robh gaoth mhor riamh gun bheagan uisge.

LEUGHADH.

59. Chaidh Iain agus mise a dhiasgach air an abhainn. Dhéirich sinn moch anns a' mhaduinn agus ghabh sinn ar tràth-maidne. Bha an latha ciùin le smodan uisge. Chuir sin na slatan an òrdugh agus dhiasgaich sinn leis an t-struth. Bha na bric ag éiridh gu math, ach bha an sruth cas. Bha an linne làn bhreac. Thilg sinn an driamlach gu seòlta, sàmhach, agus thug sinn gu bruaich fichead breac ballach, bòidheach as an linne sin. Lean sinn cùrsa an t-srutha gu an d'rainig sinn a' mhuir mu mheadhon-là. Thilg gach fear a chraidhleag air làr, agus shuidh sinn air bruaich na h-abhainne. Bha an t-acras oirnn agus dhith sinn crioman arain agus càise. Chum sinn ar sùil air an abhainn, agus chunnaic sinn bradan a' deanamh a rathaid gu foirmeil an aghaidh an t-srutha. Thug sinn a mach àbh a bha aig Iain 'n a chraidhleig, agus chuir sinn an t-àbh bho thaobh gu taobh na h-abhainne. An uine ghoirid bha dà bhradan agus gealag air ghiùran anns an àbh. Thug sinn gu bruaich iad gun mhaile, agus ghabh sinn ar rathad dachaidh. Ghlac sinn dà fhichead breac, dà bhradan agus aon ghealag.

At this stage the pupil should be instructed to write short, simple narratives, on any familiar subject.

CÒMHRADH.

60.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| C' àit' an robh thu fhéin agus Iain an dé? | Bha sinn ag iasgach. |
| An robh sibh air an loch? | Cha robh, bha sinn air an abhainn. |
| An d'fhuair sibh iasgach math? | Fhuair sinn. |
| Cia meud a ghlac sibh? | Dà fhichead breac agus dà bhradan. |
| An robh gabhail mhath orra? | Bha, anns a' mhaduinn. |

Nach robh sibh-fhéin ag iasgach?	Cha robh, bha mi aig margadh.
An robh margadh math ann?	Bha an deagh mhargadh ann.
An robh móran chaorach ann?	Bha eich, 'us crodh, 'us caoraich ann.
An robh prìsean math?	Bha eich saor, ach bha caoraich daor.
An do cheannaich sibh?	Cha do cheannaich mi ceann.
An do reic sibh an làir dhonn?	Reic mi an làir dhonn an diugh.
Nach do reic sibh i aig a' mhargadh?	Cha d' fhuair mi tairgse.
Có a cheannaich an làir- dhonn?	Cheannaich mac an tuathanaich.
An reic sibh na caoraich rium-sa?	Reicidh, ma bheir thu prìs mhath.
Dé tha sibh ag iarraidh orra?	Deich tasdain fhichead an ceann.
An reic sibh na h-uain?	Reicidh mi fichead dhiubh.
Dé a' phrìs a tha sibh a' cur orra?	Fichead tasdan an ceann.
Tha na h-uain daor, ach gabhaidh mi na caoraich.	
Ma ghabhas tu na caoraich, bheir mi dhuit na h-uain airson ochd-tasdain-deug an ceann.	
Gabhaidh mi na caoraich agus na h-uain aig a phrìs sin.	
Cuiridh sibh aon còrr leis an fhichead.	
Cuiridh, gu cinnteach, tha sin 'n a chleachdadh.	
Théid an cìobair airson nan caorach am màireach.	
Fàgaidh mi na h-uain anns a' phàirc an dràsda.	
Latha ma leibh.	Mar sin leibhse.

Sean-fhacal. Ma 's math leat sìth, càirdeas agus
cluain — éisd, faic, agus bi
sàmhach.

Far an taine an abhainn 's ann a 's
mò a fuaim.

LEUGHADH.

61. Air là àraidh chaidh Calum agus mise do 'n mhonadh. Bha ceò tróm air a' mhonadh. Chaill sinn ar rathad. Thuit Calum ann an sloc. Bha uisge anns an t-sloc. Bha bata fada calltuinn agam-sa. Shin mi am bata do Chalum. Rug Calum air a' bhata agus thog mi as an t-sloc e. Bha Calum fiuch agus fuar. Shuidh sinn air cnocan uaine, agus dhith sinn crioman arain agus càise, chionn bha an t-acras oirnn. Bha am pathadh oirnn a nis, agus fhuair sinn deoch uisge as an t-sloc anns an do thuit Calum. Chuala sinn fead ciobair agus mèilich chaorach. Bha an ciobair a' trusadh nan caorach. Cha do chaill an ciobair a rathad, chionn bha e eòlach anns a' mhonadh. Rinn Calum fead agus thainig cù a' chiobair gus an àite anns an robh sinn 'n ar suidhe. Ghairm an ciobair an cù. Dhéirich sinn agus lean sinn an cù. Thachair* sinn air a chiobair, agus stiùir e air an rathad sinn. Thainig an sin osag gaoithe, thog an ceó, agus ràinig sinn ar dachaidh anns an fheasgar.

CÒMHRADH.

62.

C' àit' an robh thu-fhéin agus:

Calum an dé?

Bha sinn ri monadh.

Am faca sibh an crodh?

Cha 'n fhaca, ach chunnaic
sinn na caoraich.

An do chùinnt sibh na caoraich? Cha do chùinnt.

C' arson nach do chùinnt sibh

na caoraich?

Bha ceò air a' mhonadh.

Nach robh na coin leibh?

Cha robh.

C' àit' an robh na coin?

Bha iad leis a' chiobair.

C' àit' am bheil an ciobair a nis? Tha e a' trusadh nan
caorach.

* *Tachair* (meet) takes the preposition *air* after it, or the prepositional pronoun.

- Rach thu-sa leis a' chòbair a thrusadh nan caorach.
 Am bheil na bà-bhainne anns
 an achadh. Tha.
- Am bheil a' bhanarach anns
 an achadh? Cha 'n 'eil.
- C' àit' am bheil a' bhanarach? Tha i anns an taigh-
 bhainne.
- An do chuir thu na laoigh
 do 'n phàirc? Cha do chuir.
- C' arson nach do chuir thu na
 laoigh do 'n phàirc. Bha na h-uain anns a'
 phàirc.
- An d' thug thu bainne do na
 laoigh? Cha d' thug.
- Cuir a staigh na bà, tha àm bleoghainn ann.
 Cuiridh a' bhanarach a staigh na bà, tha mise 'dol ri monadh.
 Ma chì thu an gille beag, cuir
 thun an taigh e. Nì mise sin.
- C' àit' am bheil a' bhanarach a nis? Tha i a' bleoghan.
- Có a dhóirt am bainne? Bhreab a' bhó mhaol an
 cuman.
- Am bheil an cuman briste? Tha an cuman briste, agus
 am bainne dóirte.
- Nach 'eil buarach oirre? Tha buarach oirre a nis.
- Tha na fir a' tighinn a staigh o 'n achadh, tha an t-acras orra.
 Cuir biadh air a' bhòrd.
- Cuiridh mi aran agus ìm agus càis air a' bhòrd.
 Ma chuireas thu-sa sin air a' bhòrd, cuiridh Màiri bainne air
 a' bhòrd.

Sean fhacal. Am fear a thug buaidh air fhein,
 thug e buaidh air namhaid.

Am bolla air an sgillinn, 's gun an
 sgillinn ann.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

63. Defective Verbs are incomplete, having only some tenses or parts thereof.

Those in common use are :—

Arsa, said. { Used only in the Past Indicative (Affirmative); as, *arsa mise*, said I; *ars' esan*, said he.

Theab, nearly, almost, { Used only in the Past Indicative (Affirmative and Negative); as, *theab mi tuiteam*, I nearly fell; *an do theab e tuiteam?* did he almost fall?

Tiugainn, come, { Used only in the Second Person singular and plural of the Imperative; as, *tiugainn*, come thou; *tiugainnibh*, come ye.

Is, bu, is, was. { The assertive form of the Verb *Bi*—used only in the Present and Past Indicative; as, *is mi*, it is I; *bu tu*, it was thou.

DEFECTIVE AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are:—*Faodaidh*, may; *feumaidh*, *feumaidh* and *is eadar*, must; *is urrainn*, can; *is còir*, ought, should.

SINGULAR.

{ Faodaidh mi, I may.
{ Dhfhoadainn, I might.
{ Feumaidh mi, I must.
{ Dhfhèumainn, I would
{ need.
{ Is urrainn domh, I can.
{ B' urrainn domh, I could.
{ Is còir dhomh, I ought.
{ Bu chòir dhomh, I ought.
{ Is eadar dhomh, I must.
{ B' eadar dhomh, I was
{ obliged (had to).

PLURAL.

{ Faodaidh sinn, we may.
{ Dhfhoadamaid, we might.
{ Feumaidh sinn, we must.
{ Dhfhèumamaid, we would
{ need.
{ Is urrainn duinn, we can
{ B' urrainn duinn, we could.
{ Is còir dhuinn, we ought.
{ Bu chòir dhuinn, we ought.
{ Is eadar dhuinn, we must.
{ B' eadar dhuinn, we were
{ obliged.

For the Dependent Form of these auxiliaries, the particles are prefixed in the same way as shown in the former examples of verbs.

LEUGHADH.

64. Bha mac an tuathanaich agus mise ag iasgach air an loch an dé. Dhfhàg sinn an taigh tràth anns a' mhaduinn. Bha a' mhaduinn ciùin agus blàth. Ràinig sinn an loch aig còig uairean. Tha móran bhreac anns an loch. Bha bàta an tuathanaich aig ceann an locha. Chuir sinn a mach am bàta agus dhiasgaich sinn gu deich uairean. Fhuair sinn dà fhichead breac. Bhris mise ràmh agus b' eadar dhuinn tilleadh gu tìr. Theab mi tuiteam anns an loch nuair a bhris an ràmh. Thug sinn an ràmh briste dhachaidh, agus

chàraich an saor e. Chaidh sinn an sin* gus an achadh-bhuana. Bu chòir dhuinn a bhì anns an achadh aig seachd uairean. Feumaidh sinn a nis làmh a chur ris an obair. Tha an tuathanach agus na fir sgìth. Abair ri Màiri biadh a chur air a' bhòrd. Thubhairt i gu 'n cuireadh i biadh air a' bhòrd. Chuir Màiri aran agus ìm air a' bhòrd. Cha do chuir i càis air a' bhòrd. Cuiridh i càis agus bainne air a' bhòrd a nis. Tha an t-acras air na fir. Ma tha, thigeadh iad a staigh agus suidheadh iad mu 'n bhòrd. Shuidh an tuathanach aig ceann a' bhùird. Faodaidh na fir tighinn dachaidh a nis, tha e sè uairean. Feumaidh sinn a bhì a mach tràth am màireach, tha coltas uisge air.

CÒMHRADH.

65.

C' àit' an robh thu anns

a' mhaduinn?

Bha mi ag iasgach.

Cò a bha leat?

Bha Calum, mac an t-saoir,
leam.

Bu chòir dhuibh a bhì anns an achadh-bhuana.

Bu chòir dhuinn, ach gheall mi breac no dhà do mhathair
Chaluim.

Am bheil an coirc abuich?

Tha e làn abuich.

An do bhuain sibh móran an
diugh?Bhuain sinn mu thrì
acairean.Cia meud acair a tha anns an
achadh?

Deich acairean.

An cuir sibh crìoch air a' bhuain
am màireach?

Tha mi 'n dùil gu 'n cuir.

C' àit' am bheil na fir?

Tha iad anns an achadh.

Am bheil na h-eich leó?

Tha dà each leó.

* *An sin* means *then* (at that time) as well as *there* (in that place).

Am bheil an treas each anns an stàbull?	Cha 'n 'eil.
C' àit' am bheil an t-each bàn?	Tha e anns a' cheàrdaich.
Có a thug do 'n cheàrdaich e?	Thug Calum do 'n cheàrdaich e.
Nach robh e anns a' cheàrdaich an dé.	Bha.
Dé a tha ceàrr air an each bhàn an diugh?	Thuit e anns an achadh, agus thilg e crudha.
Am bheil e crùbach?	Cha 'n 'eil, agus is math nach 'eil.
An do chuir Màiri biadh air a' bhord?	Chuir.
Abair ri na fir tighinn dachaidh.	Tha iad a' tighinn.
Dé an uair a tha e?	Tha e sè uairean.
Cuir na h-eich anns an stàbull, agus rach a staigh.	
Feumaidh mise dol do 'n bhaile an nochd.	
Oidhche mhath leat.	Mar sin leibhse.

Sean-fhacal. Am fear a 's fhearr a chuireas,
's e a 's fhearr a bhuaineas.

Am fear nach toir an aire air
gan, cha 'n airidh e air
a' mhoran.

VERBAL-NOUN.

The general rule for the formation of the verbal-noun is to add *adh* or *eadh* to the root of the verb ; as, *bris*, break ; *a' briseadh* (and *a' bristeadh*), breaking ; *taom*, pour ; *a' taomadh*, pouring ; *ith*, eat ; *ag itheadh*, eating ; *clisg*, startle ; *a' clisgeadh*, startling ; *crom*, incline, bow ; *a' cromadh*, inclining, bowing ; *dearbh*, prove ; *a' dearbhadh*, proving ; *breab*, kick ; *a' breabadh*, kicking.

Some verbal-nouns with the same endings are used in a contracted form, thus :

ROOT.		VERBAL-NOUN.
Ardaich,	<i>elevate.</i>	Ardachadh.
Beannaich,	<i>bless.</i>	Beannachadh.
Beothaich,	<i>animate.</i>	Beothachadh.
Buail,	<i>strike.</i>	Buaidh.
Blais,	<i>taste.</i>	Blasadh.
Caomhainn,	<i>spare.</i>	Caomhnadh.
Coisinn,	<i>earn.</i>	Cosnadh.
Dóirt,	<i>pour out.</i>	Dórtadh.
Dùisg,	<i>awake.</i>	Dùsgadh.
Fàisg,	<i>wring.</i>	Fàsgadh.
Fosgail,	<i>open.</i>	Fosgladh.
Fiosraich,	<i>enquire.</i>	Fiosrachadh.
Fògair,	<i>expel.</i>	Fògradh.
Glais,	<i>lock.</i>	Glasadh.
Innis,	<i>tell.</i>	Innseadh.
Loisg,	<i>burn.</i>	Losgadh.
Mosgail,	<i>awake.</i>	Mosgladh.
Paisg,	<i>wrap.</i>	Pasgadh.
Rannsaich,	<i>search.</i>	Rannsachadh.
Seachainn,	<i>avoid.</i>	Seachnadh.
Tionndaidh,	<i>turn.</i>	Tionndadh.

Some verbs retain their root form, as :

Aithris,	<i>tell, repeat.</i>	Òl,	<i>drink.</i>
At,	<i>swell.</i>	Ruith,	<i>run.</i>
Bleith,	<i>grind.</i>	Roinn,	<i>divide.</i>
Buain,	<i>reap.</i>	Seinn,	<i>sing.</i>
Bruich,	<i>boil.</i>	Sgrios,	<i>destroy.</i>
Caoidh,	<i>lament.</i>	Snàmh,	<i>swim.</i>
Claidh,	<i>oppress.</i>	Sniomh,	<i>spin.</i>
Dion,	<i>protect.</i>	Streap,	<i>climb.</i>
Fàs,	<i>grow.</i>	Trod,	<i>scold.</i>
Falbh,	<i>go.</i>	Triall,	<i>go, proceed.</i>
Goid,	<i>steal.</i>	Tarruing,	<i>draw.</i>
Gairm,	<i>call.</i>		

The following verbs either leave out the final small vowel, or a broad vowel is substituted.

	ROOT.	VERBAL-NOUN.
Amais,	<i>aim, light upon.</i>	Amas.
Aisig,	<i>restore, ferry.</i>	Aiseag.
Amhairc,	<i>look.</i>	Amharc.
Bleoghainn,	<i>milk.</i>	Bleoghan.
Caill,	<i>lose.</i>	Call.
Caidil,	<i>sleep.</i>	Cadal.
Ceangail,	<i>tie.</i>	Ceangal.
Cuir,	<i>put, sow.</i>	Cur.
Dochainn,	<i>hurt.</i>	Dochann.
Falaich,	<i>hide.</i>	Falach.
Fuiling,	<i>suffer.</i>	Fulang.
Fuirich,	<i>stay.</i>	Fuireach.
Fuaghail,	<i>sew.</i>	Fuaghal.
Gearain,	<i>complain.</i>	Gearan.
Guil,	<i>weep.</i>	Gul.
Iasgaich,	<i>fish.</i>	Iasgach.
Iomain,	<i>drive.</i>	Ioman.

Leighis,	<i>cure.</i>	Leigheas.
Sguir,	<i>desist.</i>	Sgur.
Siubhail,	<i>travel, die.</i>	Siubhal.
Taghail,	<i>visit.</i>	Taghal.
Tionail,	<i>gather.</i>	Tional.
Tomhais,	<i>measure, weigh.</i>	Tomhas.

The following verbs ending in *air* add *t* to the root.

	ROOT.	VERBAL-NOUN.
Agair,	<i>claim.</i>	Agairt.
Bagair,	<i>threaten.</i>	{ Bagairt. { Bagradh.
Fògair,	<i>expel.</i>	{ Fògairt. { Fògaradh.
Freagair,	<i>answer.</i>	Freagairt.
Labhair,	<i>speak.</i>	Labhairt.
Lomair,	<i>shear.</i>	{ Lomairt. { Lomradh.
Màgair,	<i>crawl.</i>	Màgairt.
Saltair,	<i>trample.</i>	Saltairt.
Tabhair, } Thoir, }	<i>give.</i>	{ Tabhairt. { Toirt.
Tachair,	<i>meet.</i>	Tachairt.

The following verbs add *sinn* to the root.

	ROOT.	VERBAL-NOUN.
Beir,	<i>take hold, bring forth.</i>	Beirsinn.
Creid,	<i>believe.</i>	Creidsinn.
Faic,	<i>see.</i>	{ Faicsinn. { Faicinn.
Mair,	<i>continue.</i>	Mairsinn.
Ruig,	<i>reach.</i>	{ Ruigsinn. { Ruigheachd.
Saoil,	<i>think.</i>	Saoilsinn.
Tréig,	<i>forsake.</i>	Tréigsinn.
Tuig,	<i>understand.</i>	Tuigsinn.

The following verbs add *tinn* and *tuinn*.

	ROOT.	VERBAL-NOUN.
Bean,	<i>touch.</i>	Beantuinn.
Can,	<i>say, sing.</i>	Cantuinn.
Cinn,	<i>grow.</i>	Cinntinn.
Cluinn,	<i>hear.</i>	Cluinntinn.
Faigh,	<i>get.</i>	{ Faotainn.
		{ Faighinn.
Fan,	<i>wait.</i>	{ Fantuinn.
		{ Fanachd.
Geall,	<i>promise.</i>	Gealltuinn.
Gin,	<i>beget.</i>	Ginntinn.
Lean,	<i>follow.</i>	{ Leantuinn.
		{ Leanachd.
Meal,	<i>enjoy.</i>	Mealtuinn.
Seall,	<i>see, look.</i>	Sealltuinn.

The following verbs add *ail* and *eil* to the root.

	ROOT.	VERBAL-NOUN
Beuc,	<i>roar, bellow.</i>	{ Beucail.
		{ Beucaich.
Bac,	<i>stop, hinder.</i>	{ Bacail.
		{ Bacadh.
Cum,	<i>keep, hold.</i>	Cumail.
Fàg,	<i>leave.</i>	Fàgail.
Gabh,	<i>take.</i>	Gabhail.
Leag,	<i>tumble, cast-down.</i>	Leagail.
Leig,	<i>permit.</i>	Leigeil.
Ràn,	<i>roar.</i>	{ Rànail.
		{ Rànach.
Srann,	<i>snore.</i>	Srannail.
Tilg,	<i>throw.</i>	Tilgeil.
Tog,	<i>lift, build.</i>	Togail.

Other forms of the Verbal-Noun are as follows :

ROOT.		VERBAL-NOUN.
Caith,	<i>spend.</i>	{ Caitheamh. Caitheadh.
Dean,	<i>do, make.</i>	{ Deanamh. Deanadh.
Feith,	<i>wait.</i>	Feitheamh.
Seas,	<i>stand.</i>	Seasamh.
Coisich,	<i>walk.</i>	Coiseachd.
Eisd,	<i>hearken.</i>	Eisdeachd.
Gluais,	<i>move.</i>	Glusad.
Glaodh,	<i>cry.</i>	{ Glaodhach. Glaodhaich.
Iarr,	<i>ask.</i>	Iarraidh.
Imich,	<i>go, depart.</i>	Imeachd.
Marcaich,	<i>ride.</i>	Marcachd.
Suidh,	<i>sit.</i>	Suidhe.
Thig,	<i>come.</i>	Tighinn.
Tuit,	<i>fall.</i>	Tuiteam.

Sean-fhacal. Beul a labhras, ach 's e gnìomh a dhearbhas.

Bi meas air math nuair a chaillear e.

Eisdidh mac glic ri teagasg 'athar.

ENGLISH-GAELIC SECTION.

The Marginal Numbers correspond with those in the Gaelic-English Section.

It is desirable that the teacher should vary and extend the following exercises by introducing new words and sentences, according to the intelligence and advancement of the pupil. Written as well as oral translations should be made.

7. A cat. The cat. The cats. A dog. The dog. The dogs. A seal. The seal. The seals. A horse. The horse. The horses. A lamb. The lamb. The lambs. A bird. The bird. The birds. An ox. The ox. The oxen. A door. The door. Doors. The doors. A hammer. The hammer. Hammers. The hammers. A head. The head. The heads. A hill. The hill. The hills. A shower. The shower. Showers. The showers. A hand. The hand. Hands. The hands. A rat. The rat. Rats. The rats. A berry. The berry. The berries. A briar. The briar. The briars. A rod. The rod. Rods. The rods. A shell. The shell. Shells. The shells. A lad. The lad. Lads. The lads. A ship. The ship. Ships. The ships. Bread. The bread. Butter. The butter. Cheese. The cheese.

8. A poet. The poet. Poets. The poets. A table. The table. Tables. The tables. A bush. The bush. Bushes. The bushes. A deer. The deer. Deers. The deers. A pen. The pen. Pens. The pens. A salmon. The salmon. A son. The son. Sons. The sons. Fruit.

The fruit. The fruits. A month. The month. Months. The months. A stick. The stick. Sticks. The sticks. A wedder. The wedder. Wedders. The wedders. A bunch. The bunch. Bunches. The bunches. A town. The town. Towns. The towns. A child. The child. Children. The children. Man. The man. Men. The men. Food. The food. Grass. The grass. Heather. The heather.

9. A foot. The foot. Feet. The feet. A stone. The stone. Stones. The stones. A hen. The hen. Hens. The hens. A tree. The tree. Trees. The trees. Cow. The cow. Cows. The cows. A shoe. The shoe. Shoes. The shoes. A pipe. The pipe. Pipes. The pipes. A pear. The pear. Pears. The pears. A park. The park. Parks. The parks. A rock. The rock. Rocks. The rocks. A lock. The lock. Locks. The locks. A sheep. The sheep. Sheep. A branch. The branch. Branches. A sow. The sow. Swine. The swine. A wood. The wood. Woods. The woods. A finger. The finger. Fingers. The fingers. Honey. The honey. Meal. The meal. The sun. The moon. The sea.

11. A large cat. The large cat. A little dog. The little dog. A little lamb. The little lamb. A brown horse. The brown horse. A high tree. A good man. The good man. A good woman. The good woman. A long stick. The long stick. A large table. The large table. A large hammer. The large hammer. A black cow. The black cow. A young bull. The young bull. A young bird. The young bird. A little hand. The little hand. A grey mare. The grey mare. A good knife. The good knife. A happy lad. The happy lad. A happy woman. The happy woman. A new shoe. The new shoe. A faithful man. A faithful woman. The faithful woman.

12. At a house. At the house. On a hill. On the hill. On the hills. On a stone. On the stone. On the stones. On a tree. On the tree. On the trees. At a stream. At the stream. At the streams. In a house. In the house. Under a rock. Under the rock. Under the rocks. With a lad. With the lad. With the lads. Around a table. Around the table. Around the tables. Under a tree. Under the tree. Under the trees. To the man. To the men. With a horse. With the horse. With the horses. To the wood. From the wood. In the wood. Towards the tree. Towards the town. With a dog. With the dog. With the dogs.

18. The men are cold. The lads are wet. They are cold and wet. The knife is sharp. It is good. The knife is on the table. The pen was on the table. The dog is under the table. The dogs are under the table. The lads were in the house. The men will be at the house. The lad has a knife. I have a pen. He has a knife and a pen. The dog is swift. The dogs are good. They are wise. The lads are wise. The pen is mine. The knife is yours. The lad and I were at school. I had a knife. The knife was new. The men were happy. John will have a knife. John is wise. He is wise and good. John and the men were at the school. The dog is John's, but the cat is mine.

21. The dogs are in the wood. The calves are in the field. The little calf is in the park. The grey seal is on the rock. The little bird is in the bush. The black cat is in the tree. The man is at the door. His dog is at the door. The men will be in the town. The horses are at the stream. The stones are heavy. My knife is sharp. His knife is new. Her knife is on the table. My knife is under

the table. His hand was under the stone. The stone is large. The stones are in the stream. The trees are high. The young lamb is in the house. The young calf is in the field. The horses are in the stable.

23. Is John at the door? He is. Are the lads at the door? They are not. Are the lads not at the door? Were the men at the house? They were not. Shall the men be at the house? They shall. Were you in the house? I was not. Are the horses in the stable? No, they are in the field. Were the lads in the field? They were. Were they not in the house? No, but the men were in the house. Are the dogs in the house? No, they are in the wood. Are the lambs in the wood? They are. Are they not on the hill? They are not. Were you in the wood? I was. Shall the lads be in the town? Shall they not be in the town? Is your dog in the wood? My dog is in the wood. His dog is not in the wood. My dog is swift. Your dog is not swift. Is he not swift? Is your knife sharp? It is. My knife is not sharp.

25. The children were at the door. The woman and child are in the house. The men are not in the stable. They are in the garden. The black horse was in the garden. There are large trees in the garden. The little birds are on the bushes in the garden. The lambs are not in the park. The little calves are in the park. The dogs are in the wood. The little roe is in the large wood. The boy was not in the wood. The horses are at the stream. The brown mare is in the stable. The colt is not in the stable. The colt is in the field. There are large stones in the field. The stones are heavy. The trees are high. There are high trees in the field.

27. Is that knife good? It is good, but it is not sharp. Is the pen not good? His pen is not good. Is the pen not new? It is not new. Are those shoes new? They are. Are there pears on that tree? No. Were there pears on that tree? Yes. Are there berries on the bushes? Yes. Are the men in the garden? No. Were they not in the garden? They were. Will they be in the garden? They will. Will they not be in the house? No. Were the lads not in the town? They were not. Will they be in the town? They will not. Were the lads with the men in the garden? They were.

28. A horse's head. The horse's head. A boy's shoe. The boy's shoe. The boys' shoes. A deer's skin. The skin of the deer. A dog's ears. The dog's ears. Dogs' ears. A thrush's egg. A thrush's eggs. A hen's egg. The hen's egg. Hens' eggs. The duck's egg. A man's foot. The man's foot. The men's feet. A boy's hand. The boy's hand. The hands of the boys. A woman's finger. The woman's finger. The women's fingers. A seal's head. The seal's head. A bull's eye. The bull's eye. The eyes of the bull.

29. The wright's hammer is broken. The branches of that tree are broken. The hen's egg is broken. The lad's knife is new, but it is not sharp. The dog's paw is under the stone. The lad's hand is under a stone. The little bird's nest is in the bush. The bird's wing is broken. The pigeon's wing is not broken. The lad's knife is on a stone in the garden. His knife is not new. My knife is new. A little mouse is under the stone. A large rat is under the cat's paw. That man's shoes are large. The stones in that field are large. They are large and heavy. The shepherd's dogs will be on the hill. The lad's hands are cold.

31. Who is at the door? A woman is at the door. Is the woman at the door? She is. Where are the men? They are in the field. Who are with the men in the field? The lads are with the men. Are the lads in the field now? They are. Are the men not in the field now? They are not. Were the dogs with the men in the field? No, they were with the lads. Was there a nest in that bush? There was. Is there a nest in the bush now? No. Were there eggs in the nest? Yes. Are there eggs in the nest now? No, they are broken. Where is the lad's knife? The lad's knife is broken. Is it not sharp? No. Was the lad's knife new? It was. Are the lambs in the park? No, they are in the large field. Are they in the field now? They are.

32. The little lad is on the back of the brown horse. The brown horse is swift. The brown mare is not swift. The brown mare is lame. She is now in the park. The men are in the field. The lads are not in the field with the men. They are in the house. They were cold and wet. The cows are now in the wood. The young calves are at the side of the wood. The dogs are not in the wood. There is a thrush's nest in that bush. There is an egg in the nest. The egg is not broken. The branch of that tree is broken. The men will be at the house now. The lads would be at the town. The men were not in the town. They were tired and wet.

33. Where are the horses? They are in the stable. Are the horses not in the field? They were in the field, but they are now in the stable. Are the men in the field? No, they are in the stable. Who is with the men in the stable? The lads are with the men in the stable. Are the lads not in the house? No. Whose colt is in the stable? It is John's colt. Does the colt belong to John? Yes. When will John be at the house? He is at the house now. Is the

black horse in the stable now. No, he is in the field. The black horse is lame. Will you be at the market to-morrow? No, but my brother will be at the market. Was your brother not at the market yesterday? No, but my father was. Where will you be to-morrow? I shall be at home.

35-38. There were three lambs and two sheep in the park. There are now twenty sheep and ten lambs in the park. The shepherd and myself were on the hill. There are sixty widders on the hill. There are thirteen young calves in the little park. There are four hens and two ducks in the house. The man and three sons were at the door. The fourth son is in the house. That man has eight sons. There are three salmon in the fisherman's net. There are five little rabbits in that hole. There are two rats under this stone. There is a weasel at the root of the tree. The two dogs are in the garden. How many scholars are in the school? There are forty boys and twenty girls in the school? There are eight windows and two doors on the school. One of the windows is broken. How many men are in that boat? There are three men and one boy. Are there not two boys in the boat? No. Where is the second boy? He is in the boathouse. How many rabbits are in that hole? There are three.

49-50. That man struck the dog with a stone. The dog is lame. Did you strike the man that struck the dog. No. Why did the man strike the dog? The dog is fierce. John lost his knife in the wood. The knife was good, but it was not sharp. When did John lose the knife. He lost it yesterday. Have you got a knife? I have. Where is your knife? It is on the table in the room. That window is broken. Who broke the window? That boy broke the window with a stone. Where is the boy now? He is in

the school. Whose pen is that? It is mine. Is this not your pen? No, it is John's. Who was striking the horse? I struck the horse. Why were you striking the horse? He was kicking the door. Did the horse kick you? No. The horse is not cross. He is a good horse. I would strike the horse if I had a rod. Do not strike the horse, he was not kicking you. He was not kicking me, but he was kicking the door.

51-52. Throw that stone into the stream. Do not throw the large stones into the stream. The men lifted that large stone and threw it into the stream. Lift the hammer and break that stone. That large stone is hard. Shut the door and open the window. The window is open and the door is shut. Shut the door of the stable. The men shut the door of the stable. The door of the stable is not locked. Lock the door of the stable and put the key in the house. I have not got the key of the door. The lad has the key in his pocket. Did the lad put the key in his pocket? He did. Did he not lock the door? He did not. I would lock the door if I had the key. Have you not got a key? No. Did the lad lose the key? No, he put it in his pocket.

55. James and I were fishing yesterday. We took with us the rods and a net. There was a seal on the rock. We had not a gun. James' boat was broken, but Malcolm, the fisherman, gave us a boat. We put the boat out to sea. We set the net and fished with the rods. We lost one of the oars, and set sail to the boat. The wind was high and the sea was rough. We returned to land, and went home. On the morning of the next day we went to fish. The day was warm. We lifted the net which we set yesterday. There were three salmon and two sea-trout in the net. We then fished with the rods and had a good fishing.

56. Is your brother at home? No, he is at the shore. Who is with him at the shore? My sister is with him. When did they leave the house? About ten o'clock. Are you going to the shore? No, I am going to school. Will you go with me to the shore? Yes, when the school comes out. When will the school come out? At four o'clock. Will you give me your knife? I lost my knife. Where did you lose your knife? I lost it in the garden. Who was with you when you lost your knife? My sister was with me. Is your knife lost? It is. Is it not in your pocket? It is not. Let us go the garden. I will not go to the garden now. Why will you not go to the garden? I am going to school. The school is in already; you will be late for the school. I will not be late for school. The school will not go in till two o'clock. It is now half-past one o'clock. Good-bye.

57-58. The farmer is reaping the corn to-day. Has he a good crop? He has. Who is with the farmer reaping the corn? The men and the lads are with him in the field. Are the women not in the field? No, they are milking the cows. How many cows has the farmer? He has twenty-three cows. Are they all giving milk? Twenty of them are giving milk. Were you in the harvest-field with the farmer? No, I was fishing. Did you get many fish? I got twenty trout. Who was with you? My brother was with me. I must now go to the field. Who is lifting the sheaves? The farmer is lifting the sheaves. Will you go with me to the harvest-field? I will. Will you help us? I will. Call on the dogs. I saw three rabbits and a hare in the corn. The dogs killed two hares yesterday. Were you hunting yesterday? I was hunting with the dogs, but I had not a gun. Are you going to hunt to-day? No, I am tired. Are you going home now? I am going home at six o'clock. Good night with you.

59. My friend and I went a-fishing yesterday. We took with us bread and cheese, and a bottle of milk. We left the house early in the morning. The day was calm and warm. There was a heavy mist on the hills. We fished down (with the) stream until we reached the sea. We got thirteen trout. We sat on the bank of the river and ate our bread and cheese, and drank the milk. We then rose and put out the fisherman's boat. We set a net and returned to the shore. We met the fisherman and his son going to fish. They had six rods and two nets. We helped them to put the boat to sea and returned home. We fished up (against) stream and caught seven trout and one salmon. My friend and I are going to fish on the loch to-morrow.

60. Were you fishing on the loch yesterday? I was. Will you go to fish with me to-day? No. Where are you going to-day? I am going to the market. Are you going to sell the black horse? If I get a good price. Is he not lame? He is, he cast a shoe yesterday. I am going to the smithy with him now. I bought a score of lambs yesterday. Will you sell the sheep that are in that field? The sheep are not mine. Whose are the sheep? They belong to my father (they are my father's). What is he asking for them? Thirty shillings a head. I will not buy them to-day. If you will not buy them to-day you will not buy them to-morrow. Perhaps I will buy better and cheaper at the market.

61. Are you thirsty? No, but I am hungry. Come in and sit down (dean suidhe). I have not time. I am going to the hill with the shepherd to gather the sheep. Wait a little and I will give you bread and cheese. Thank you. If you are cold come in and warm yourself. I am not cold. Where is Malcolm? He is warming himself to the fire. Malcolm is cold and wet. He fell in a pit. Was there water

in the pit? Yes. Who was with Malcolm when he fell into the pit? I was with him. Did Malcolm not see the pit? No, the day was dark with mist. Did you meet the shepherd? Yes. We lost our way and he guided us home. When did you reach home? At five o'clock. It is now milking-time. Bring in the cows. They are already in the byre. Who brought them in? The herd put them in. Is the dairymaid in the byre? No, she is in the milk-house. Who broke the milk-pail? The black cow kicked the pail and spilled the milk. After milking-time the herd will put the cows into the field.

63. May John go home now? He may. May I go home with him? You may not. Why may I not go home with John? You must go to the town. When must I go to the town? At seven o'clock. I cannot go to the town at seven o'clock. Why can you not go to the town at seven o'clock? I must put the horses into the stable. The horses should have been in the stable at six o'clock. I will go to the town at eight o'clock. Do not wait long in the town. The night is wet and stormy. I will not wait long in the town. I will be home at ten o'clock. Be sure that you (will) lock the door when you return. I locked the door of the stable already. Goodbye.

RULE FOR SPELLING.

In words of more than one syllable, the last vowel of the first syllable, and the first vowel of the next syllable must be of the same quality; *i.e.*, if the last vowel of a syllable be *broad*, the first vowel of the next syllable must be *broad* also; but if *small*, a *small* vowel follows.

According to this rule, a broad or small vowel is introduced, as the case may be, although it serves no purpose in respect of derivation or pronunciation. Thus *sgeirean* is the plural of *sgeir*: *an* is the plural termination, and the introduction of the *e* makes no difference in the sound, but is inserted in conformity with the above rule.

ASPIRATION.

Aspiration takes place under the following conditions:—

(1) After the possessive pronouns *mo*, my; *do*, thy; *a*, his: as, *mo bhròg*; *do chù*; *a cheann*.

(2) After the prepositions *do*, to; *fo*, under; *bho*, *o*, from; *mar*, like, as: *troimh*, through; *roimh*, before; *de*, of; *mu*, about.

(3) After the intensive particles *fìor*, *ro*, *glé*, *sàr*, very.

(4) After the numerals *aon*, one; *dà*, two; *an ceud*, *a' cheud*, the first.

(5) After the article *a'*; and after *'n* before *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*. *An* aspirates *f*; as, *fras*, a shower; *an fhras*, the shower.

(6) In compound words the first consonant of the second word of the compound is aspirated, if the first part of the compound word be a feminine noun.

(7) The initial consonant of the noun is aspirated when preceded by an adjective.

(8) An adjective qualifying a feminine noun is aspirated in the Nominative and Dative singular.

(9) An adjective qualifying a noun whose Genitive singular is like the Nominative plural, is aspirated in the Nominative plural.

(10) The Vocative—singular and plural—of nouns of both genders.

(11) The verb is aspirated after the particles *ma*, *if*; *cha*, not (except *d*, *t*, which take both forms); relative *a*; conjunction *ged* and the infinitive of the verb after the particle *a*; the past tense Indicative and past Subjunctive of the verb are aspirated.

(12) The initial of words not beginning with *d*, *t*, is aspirated after *bu*.

(13) Initial consonants after the article are aspirated in the Genitive singular masculine, Nominative singular feminine, and Dative singular masculine and feminine, except *d*, *t*, *s*.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns may be divided into Five Declensions, four of which are regular, and the fifth irregular.

The Genitive case is taken as the standard of classification.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The Genitive singular of MASCULINE NOUNS is usually formed by inserting the vowel *i* after the last broad vowel of the Nominative, or by leaving out the broad vowel or diphthongal part and substituting *i*; as, *dorus*, a door; *doruis*, of a door; *bàrd*, a poet; *bàird*, of a poet; *ceann*, a head; *cinn*, of a head. The Nominative, Accusative and Dative cases are alike.

The Genitive singular of FEMININE NOUNS is formed by inserting *i* after the last broad vowel of the Nominative and adding a final *e*; or, by leaving out the broad vowel or diphthongal part and substituting *i*; and if the last vowel of Nominative is *i*, final *e* only is added; as, *craobh*, a tree; *craoibhe*, of a tree; *bròg*, a shoe, *bròige*, of a shoe; *cearc*, a hen; *circe*, of a hen; *tir*, land; *tìre*, of a land. The Nominative and Accusative are alike; but the Dative is formed from the Genitive by leaving out the final *e* of the Genitive; as, Genitive, *bròige*; Dative, *bròig*.

In the formation of the Genitive case there are some nouns of both genders which do not conform to the above rules; as, *càrn*, a cairn, Gen. *cùirn*; *òrd*, a hammer, Gen. *ùird*; *cas*, a foot, Gen. *coise*; *clach*, a stone, Gen. *cloiche*.

EXAMPLES.

Bàrd, MASC., A POET.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Acc.	Bàrd, a poet.	Bàird, poets.
Gen.	Bàird, of a poet.	Bhàrd, of poets.
Dat.	Bàrd, {to, with, on, at, etc., poets.	Bàird, {to, with, on, at, etc., poets.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	Am bàrd.	Na bàird.
Gen.	A' bhàird.	Nam bàrd.
Dat.	A', 'n bhàrd.	Na bàird.

Dorus, MASC., A DOOR.

Nom. and Acc.	Dorus.	Dorsan.
Gen.	Doruis.	Dhorsan.
Dat.	Dorus.	Dorsan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An dorus.	Na dorsan.
Gen.	An doruis.	Nan dorus.
Dat.	An, 'n dorus.	Na dorsan.

Each, MASC., A HORSE.

Nom. and Acc.	Each.	Eich.
Gen.	Eich.	Each.
Dat.	Each.	Eich.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An t-each.	Na h-eich.
Gen.	An eich.	Nan each.
Dat.	An, 'n each.	Na h-eich.

Seòl, MASC., A SAIL.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. and Acc.	Seòl.	Siùil.
Gen.	Siùil.	Sheòl.
Dat.	Seòl.	Siùil.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An seòl.	Na siùil.
Gen.	An t-siùil.	Nan seòl.
Dat.	An, 'n t seòl.	Na siùil.

Clach, FEM., A STONE.

Nom. and Acc.	Clach.	Clachan.
Gen.	Cloiche.	Chlach.
Dat.	Cloich.	Clachan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	A' chlach.	Na clachan.
Gen.	Na cloiche.	Nan clach.
Dat.	A', 'n chloich.	Na clachan.

Slat, FEM., A ROD.

Nom. and Acc.	Slat.	Slatan.
Gen.	Slaite.	Shlat.
Dat.	Slait.	Slatan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An t-slat.	Na slatan.
Gen.	Na slaite.	Nan slat.
Dat.	An, 'n t-slait.	Na slatan.

Fras, FEM., A SHOWER.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. and Acc.	Fras.	Frasan.
Gen.	Froise.	Fhras.
Dat.	Frois.	Frasan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An fhras.	Na frasan.
Gen.	Na froise.	Nam fras.
Dat.	An, 'n fhrois.	Na frasan.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The Genitive singular of both genders is formed by adding final *a* to the Nominative. If the last vowel of the Nominative is *i*, it is left out, and the diphthongal part also undergoes a change. The Nominative, Dative, and Accusative are alike.

EXAMPLES.

Earb, FEM., A ROE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. and Acc.	Earb.	Earban.
Gen.	Earba.	Earb.
Dat.	Earb.	Earban.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An earb.	Na h-earban.
Gen.	Na h-earba.	Nan earb.
Dat.	An, 'n earb.	Na h-earban.

Suil, FEM., AN EYE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. and Acc.	Sùil.	Sùilean.
Gen.	Sùla.	Shùl.
Dat.	Sùil.	Sùilean.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An t-sùil.	Na sùilean.
Gen.	Na sùla.	Nan sùl.
Dat.	An, 'n t-sùil.	Na sùilean.

Sruth, MASC., A STREAM.

Nom. and Acc.	Sruth.	Sruthan.
Gen.	Srutha.	Shruth.
Dat.	Sruth.	Sruthan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An sruth.	Na sruthan.
Gen.	An t-srutha.	Nan sruth.
Dat.	An, 'n t-sruth.	Na sruthan.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The Genitive singular is formed by leaving out the final *i*, or diphthongal part, and adding *ach*.

Nouns of this declension are for the most part feminine, and the Nominative generally ends in *ir* and *air* (not signifying doers), and a few end in *ail*, *eil*, *ain*.

The Nominative, Dative and Accusative are alike.

The Nominative plural is generally formed by putting *i* after the last vowel of the Genitive singular, and adding *ean*, and a few add *ean* to the Nominative singular.

EXAMPLES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
NOM., ACC., DAT.	GEN.	
Acair, an anchor, acre;	Acrach.	Acraichean, acairean.
Anail, breath;	Analach.	Anailean.
Barail, opinion;	Baralach.	Barailean.
Cathair, a chair;	Cathrach.	Cathraichean.
Còir, a right;	Còrach.	Còraichean, còirean.
Dàil, delay;	Dàlach.	Dàlaichean.
Faidhir, a fair;	Faidhreach.	Faidhrichean, faidhrean.
Iuchair, a key;	Iuchrach.	Iuchraichean.
Litir, a letter;	Litreach.	Litrichean.
Luachair, rushes;	Luachrach.	—
Machair, a field;	Machrach.	Machraichean.
Nathair, a serpent;	Nathrach.	Nathraichean.
Peasair, pease;	Peasrach.	—
Pònair, beans;	Pònarach.	—
Togail, a building;	Togalach.	Togalaichean, togailean.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declension have all the cases alike, and, with few exceptions, end in a vowel ; some end in *idh*, *ein*, *chd*, *rr*, and some of more than one syllable end in *air*, *eir*, signifying doers (except family names, such as, *athair*, etc.).

EXAMPLES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Àite,	a place.	Àitean.
Bàta,	a boat.	Bàtaichean.
Baile,	a town.	Bailtean.
Beachd,	observation, opinion.	Beachdan.
Buille,	a blow.	Buillean.
Còta,	a coat.	Còtaichean.
Coille,	a wood.	Coilltean.‡
Cridhe,	a heart.	Cridheachan.
Dorsair,	a door-keeper.	Dorsairean.
Fàidh,	a prophet.	Fàidhean.
Iasgair,	a fisherman.	Iasgairean.
Mìle,	a mile, a thousand.	Miltean.
Sealgair,	a hunter.	Sealgairean.

IRREGULAR DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Cù, MASC., A DOG.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. and Acc.	Cù.	Coin.
Gen.	Coin.	Chon.
Dat.	Cù.	Coin.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	An cù.	Na coin.
Gen.	A' choin.	Nan con.
Dat.	A', 'n chù.	Na coin.

Bean, FEM., A WOMAN.

Nom. and Acc.	Bean.	Mnathan.
Gen.	Mnà, mnatha.	Bhan.
Dat.	Mnaoi.	Mnathan.

With the Article.

Nom. and Acc.	A' bhean.	Na mnathan.
Gen.	Na mnatha.	Nam ban.
Dat.	A', 'n mhnaoi.	Na mnathan.

Family names ending in *air* form the Genitive singular by leaving out *i* of the Nominative; as, Nom. *athair*, a father, Gen. *athar*, of a father.

CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS—*continued from page 56.*

Abair, say.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PAST.	FUTURE	PAST.
Thubhairt mi, <i>I said, etc.</i>	Their mi, <i>I will say, etc.</i>	Theirinn , <i>I would say, etc.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, cha, mur an, gu'n, na 'n, d' thubhairt.	An, nach, ged nach, cha 'n, mur an, gu 'n, abair.	An, nach, ged nach, cha 'n, mur an, gu 'n, na 'n, abairinn.
Ma, ged a, thubhairt.	Ma, ged a, their.	Ged a, theirinn.

IMPERATIVE, **abaiream**, *let me say, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a ràdh, *to say.*
 { ag ràdh, *saying.*

Beir, bear (*bring forth*), catch.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Rug mi, <i>I bore, etc.</i>	Beiridh mi, <i>I shall bear, etc.</i>	Bheirinn , <i>I would bear, etc.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, cha, na 'n, mur an, gu 'n. do rug.	Am, nach, ged nach, mur am, gu 'm, beir.	Am, nach, ged nach, na 'm, mur am, gu 'm, beirinn.
Ma, ged a, rug.	Ma, ged a, bheireas.	Ged a, cha, bheirinn.

IMPERATIVE, **beiream**, *let me bear, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a bhreith, *to bear.*
 { a' breith, *bearing.*

Cluinn, hear (irregular in past Indicative only).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Chuala mi, <i>I heard, etc.</i>	Cluinnidh mi, <i>I shall hear.</i>	Chluinninn, <i>I would hear.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, mur an, gu'n, na'n, cuala.	An, nach, ged nach, mur an. gu'n, cluinn.	An, nach, ged nach, na'n, mur an, gu'n, cluinninn.
Cha, ma, ged a, chuala.	Cha chluinn.	Cha, ged a, chluinninn.
	Ma, ged a, chluinneas.	

IMPERATIVE, **cluinneam,** *let me hear, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a chluinntinn, *to hear.*
 { a' cluinntinn, *hearing.*

Dean, do, make.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Rinn mi, <i>I did.</i>	Nì mi, <i>I will do.</i>	Dheanainn, <i>I would do.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, cha, mur an, gu'n, na'n, d' rinn.	An, nach, ged nach, cha, mur an, gu'n, dean.	An, nach, ged nach, cha, mur an, gu'n, na'n, deanainn.
Ma, ged a, rinn.	Ma, ged a, nì.	Ged a, dheanainn.

IMPERATIVE, **deanam,** *let me do, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a dheanamb, *to do.*
 { a' deanamb, *doing.*

Faic. *see.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Chunnaic mi, <i>I did see, etc.</i>	Chì mi, <i>I shall see, etc.</i>	Chithinn, <i>I would see.</i>
Am, nach, ged nach, mur am, na 'm, gu 'm, faca.	Am, mur am, gu 'm, faic.	Am, mur am, gu 'm, na 'm, faicinn.
Cha 'n fhaca.	Nach, } faic. ged nach, } fhaic.	Cha 'n fhaicinn.
Ma, ged a, chunnaic.	Cha 'n fhaic.	Nach, ged nach, { faicinn. { fhaicinn.
	Ma, ged a, chì.	Ma, ged a, chithinn.

IMPERATIVE, **faiceam,** *let me see, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a dhfhaicinn, *to see.*
{ a' faicinn, *seeing.*

Faigh, *get.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Fhuair mi, <i>I got, etc.</i>	Gheibh mi, <i>I shall get, etc.</i>	Gheibhinn, <i>I would get, etc.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, cha, mur an, na 'n, d' fhuair.	Am, mur am, gu 'm, faigh.	Am, mur am, na 'm, gu 'm, faighinn.
Ma, ged a, fhuair.	Nach, } faigh, ged nach, } fhaigh	Nach, ged nach, cha 'n, fhaighinn.
	Ma, ged a, gheibh.	Ged a gheibhinn

IMPERATIVE,
faigheam,
let me get, etc.

VERBAL NOUN. { a dhfhaotainn, } *to get.*
{ a dhfhaghail, }
{ a' faotainn, } *getting.*
{ a' faghail, }

Rach, go.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Chaidh mi, <i>I went, etc.</i>	Theid mi, <i>I will go, etc.</i>	Rachainn , <i>I would go, etc.</i>
An, cha, nach, ged nach, mur an, na 'n, gu 'n, deachaidh.	An, cha, nach, ged nach, mur an, gu 'n, theid.	An, cha, nach, ged nach, muran, na 'n, gu 'n, rachainn.
Ma, ged a, chaidh.	Ma, ged a, theid.	Ged a rachainn.

IMPERATIVE, **racham**, *let me go, etc.*

VERBAL NOUN, { a dhol, *to go.*
 { a' dol, *going.*

Ruig, reach.

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Ràinig mi, ruig mi, <i>I reached, etc.</i>	Ruigidh mi, <i>I shall reach, etc.</i>	Ruiginn , <i>I would reach, etc.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, mur an, na 'n, cha, gu 'n, { d' rainig. { do ruig.	An, nach, ged nach, mur an, cha, gu 'n, ruig.	An, nach, ged nach, mur an, na 'n, cha, gu 'n, ruiginn.
Ma, ged a, { ràinig. { ruig.	Ma, ged a, ruigeas.	Ged a ruiginn.

IMPERATIVE,
ruigeam,
let me reach.

VERBAL NOUN, { a ruigheachd, } *to reach.*
 { a ruigsinn, }
 { a' ruigheachd, } *reaching.*
 { a' ruigsinn, }

Ràinig applies only to arrival at a place; *ruig* is reaching a place or thing.

Tabhair, thoir, *give, take, bring.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Thug mi. <i>I gave, etc.</i>	Bheir mi, <i>I will give, etc.</i>	Bheirinn , <i>I would give.</i>
An, nach, ged nach, cha, n 'an, gu 'n, mur an, d' thug .	An, nach, ged nach, cha, gu 'n, mur an, toir .	An, nach, ged nach, cha, na 'n, gu 'n, mur an, { toirinn . { tugainn .
Ma, ged a, thug .	Ma, ged a, bheir .	Ged a bheirinn .
IMPERATIVE, { tabhaiream , { thoiream , <i>let me give, etc.</i>	VERBAL NOUN, {	{ a thoir, { a thabhairt, } <i>to give.</i> { a' toirt, { a' tabhairt, } <i>giving.</i>

Thig (tiugainn), *come.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PAST.	FUTURE.	PAST.
Thàinig mi, <i>I came, etc.</i>	Thig mi, <i>I shall come, etc.</i>	Thiginn , <i>I would come, etc.</i>
An, cha, na'n, nach, ged nach, mur an, gu 'n, d' thàinig .	An, cha, nach, ged nach, mur an, gu 'n, tig .	An, cha, nach, ged nach, mur an, na'n, gu 'n, tiginn .
Ma, ged a, thàinig .	Ma, ged a, thig .	Ged a, thiginn .

IMPERATIVE, **thigeam**, *let me come, etc.*VERBAL NOUN, {
{ a thighinn, } *to come.*
{ a' tighinn, } *coming.*
{ a' teachd, }

IDIOMS.

There are many phrases in Gaelic (peculiar to the language) which cannot be translated literally without destroying the sense. Prepositional pronouns in conjunction with adjectives and the verb *bi* make up a large portion of idioms, for which no definite rule can be given. The following examples which are in common use should be committed to memory.

- Is àill leam, } *I wish or desire.*
 Is miann leam, }
 Is aithne dhomh, *I know.*
 Is aithreach leam, } *I repent.*
 Tha aithreachas orm, }
 Is annsa leam, } *I prefer.*
 Is feàrr leam, }
 Is beag orm, *I hate.*
 Is toigh leam, *I like, I love.*
 Is coma leam, } *I don't like, I care not.*
 Cha mhò orm, }
 Is cuimhne leam, *I remember.*
 Is dual dhomh, *It is natural to me.*
 Is duilich leam, *I regret, am sorry.*
 Is feàrr dhomh, *It is better for me.*
 Is fhiach dhomh, *It is worth my while.*
 Cha 'n fhiach leam, *It is beneath me.*
 Is léir dhomh, *I see.*
 Is math leam (gu), *I am glad (that).*
 Is math dhomh, *It is good for me.*
 Is mithich dhomh, *It is time for me.*
 Is nàrach dhomh, *It is a shame to me.*
 Is taitneach leam, *It is pleasant to me.*
 Is truagh leam, *I pity.*
 Is dòcha leam, *I think it probable.*

- Gabh agam, *Engage with me (for hire).*
 Gabh leam, *Side with me.*
 Gabh ort, *Feign, pretend.*
 Gabh air, *Beat him.*
 Ghabh e air fhéin, *He pretended.*
 Gabh ris, *Acknowledge, confess.*
 Gabh romhad, *Get you gone.*
 Gabh aige, *Make secure.*
 Ghabh e rium, *He received me.*
 Leig leam, *Let me alone, allow me.*
 Leig dhíot, *Desist, forbear.*
 Leig d' anail, *Rest yourself.*
 Mar fhiachaibh, *incumbent upon.*
 Tog ort, *rouse yourself.*
 Chaidh agam air, *I prevailed over him.*
 Chaidh as da, *He perished.*
 Thug e 's na buinn, *He ran off.*
 Cuir ris, *Exert yourself.*
 Feuch ris, *Try it.*
 Na bi ris, *Do not molest him.*
 Chuir mi romham, *I determined.*
 Tha tighinn fodham, *It is my intention.*
 Thug mi air, *I compelled him.*
 Cha tig e dhomh, *It does not become me.*
 Cuir dragh air, *Trouble him.*
 Rach air d' aghaidh } *Proceed.*
 Rach air adhart, }
 Is beag nach, } *Almost.*
 Cha mhór nach, }
 Is mór am beud, *It is a great pity.*
 Tog dheth, *Desist.*
 Am bheil thu ann? *Are you there?*

NOTE.—The Auxiliary particles, as shewn in the treatment of the dependent form of the verb, can be used in the same way with above,

GAELIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Adj., adjective.	Nom., nominative.
Adj. n., adjectival noun.	N.f., noun feminine.
Adv., adverb.	N.m, noun masculine.
Art., article.	Neg. part, negative particle.
Comp., comparative.	Nu. adj., numeral adjective.
Cont, contraction.	Nu. n., numerical noun.
Conj., conjunction.	Pers. pron., personal pronoun.
Dat., dative.	Pl., plural.
Dem. pron., demonstrative pronoun.	Poss. pron., possessive pronoun.
Emph. part., emphatic particle.	P.p., prepositional pronoun.
Gen., genitive.	Prep., preposition.
Imp., imperative.	Rel. pron, relative pronoun.
Indef. pron., indefinite pronoun.	Sing., singular.
Inter. pron., interrogative pronoun.	V., verb.
Intens. part., intensive particle.	V. adj., verbal adjective.
	V.n., verbal noun.

NOTE.—With some exceptions, only the uninflected forms of words are given, *i.e.*, the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, and the root of verbs.

A, rel. pron., <i>who, which</i> .	Acairean, pl. of acair.
A, poss. pron., <i>his, her</i> .	Ach, conj., <i>but</i> .
A', art., <i>the</i> .	Achadh, n.m., <i>a field</i> .
Abair, v., <i>say</i> .	Achadh-buana, n.m., <i>a reaping-field</i> .
Àbh, n.m., <i>a hand net</i> .	Acras, n m., <i>hunger</i> .
Abhainn, n.f., <i>a river</i> .	Agus, conj., <i>and</i> .
Abuich, adj., <i>ripe</i> .	Aig, prep., <i>at</i> .
Acair, n.f., <i>an acre</i> .	

- Air, prep., *on*.
 Aire, n.f., *heed, attention*.
 Àireamh, n.f., *a number*.
 Àireamh, v., *count, number*.
 Air-son, prep., *for, because*.
 Àite, n.m., *a place*.
 Am, art., *the*.
 Am, poss. pron., *their*.
 Àm, n.m., *time*.
 An, art., *the*.
 An, poss. pron., *their*.
 An aghaidh, prep., *against*.
 Anamoch, adj., *late*.
 An dràsda, adv., *now*.
 Ann, anns, prep., *in, into*.
 An so, adv., *here*.
 Aobhar, n.m., *cause, reason*.
 Aon, h-aon, nu. adj., *one*.
 Ar, poss. pron., *our*.
 Àraidh, adj., *certain, particular*.
 Aran, n.m., *bread*.
 Arbhar, n.m., *corn in sheaf or growing*.
 Àrd, adj., *high*.
 As, prep., *out of*.
 Ath, adj., *the next*.
 Athair, n.m., *a father*.
 Bà, pl., of bó
 Bà-bhainne, n.f., *milch-cows*.
 Bad, n.m., *a tuft, a bunch*.
 Baile, n.m., *a town, village*.
 Bainne, n.m., *milk*.
 Balach, n.m., *a boy*.
 Ballach, adj., *spotted*.
 Bàn, adj., *white, fair*.
 Ban, bhan, gen. pl. of bean.
 Bàrag, n.f., *a grilse*.
 Banarach, n.f., *a dairymaid*.
 Bann, n.m., *a belt, band, hinge*.
 Bàrd, n.m., *a poet*.
 Bàrr, n.m., *a crop, top*.
 Bas, n.f., *palm of the hand*.
 Bata, n.m., *a staff*.
 Bàta, n.m., *a boat*.
 Beag, adj., *small, little*.
 Bean, n.f., *a woman*.
 Beannachd, n.m., *a farewell, blessing*.
 Beanntan, pl. of beinn.
 Beinn, n.f., *a mountain, hill*.
 Beud, n.m., *pity, loss, harm*.
 Bheir, v., *will give*.
 Bho, o, prep., *from*.
 Bhur, ur, poss. pron., *your*.
 Bi, v., *be*.
 Biadh, n.m., *food*.
 Bian, n.m., *a skin, hide (of animals)*.
 Binn, adj., *sweet, melodious*.
 Blàth, adj., *warm*.
 Bleoghainn, v., *milk*.
 Bó, n.f., *a cow*.
 Bòidheach, adj., *pretty, beautiful*.
 Bonn, n.m., *a sole, bottom*.
 Borb, adj., *fierce*.
 Bòrd, n.m., *a table, board*.
 Bradan, n.m., *a salmon*.

- Brat, n.m., *a covering*.
 Bràthair, n.m., *a brother*.
 Breab, v., *kick*.
 Breac, n.m., *a trout*.
 Bris, v., *break*.
 Briseadh, v.n., *breaking*.
 Briste, v. adj., *broken*.
 Bròg, n.f., *a shoe*.
 Bruach, n.f., *a bank, brink*.
 Buail, v., *strike*.
 Buain, v. and n., *reap, reaping*.
 Bualadh, v.n., *striking*.
 Buarach, n.f., *a cow-fetter*.
 Buille, n.m., *a blow, a stroke*.
 Bùird, gen. of bòrd.
 Bun, n.m., *a root, a bottom*.

 Caileag, n.f., *a little girl*.
 Caill, v., *lose*.
 Caillte, v. adj., *lost*.
 Càirich, v., *mend*.
 Càis, càise, n.m., *cheese*.
 C' àite? inter., *where?*
 Calltuinn, n.m., *hazel*.
 Calum, n.m., *Malcolm*.
 Caluman, n.m., *a pigeon*.
 Caora, n.f., *a sheep*.
 Caorach, chaorach, gen. pl. of caora.
 Caoraich, pl. of caora.
 Càrn, n.m., *a cairn, pile of stones*.
 C' arson? inter., *why, wherefore*.
 Cas, n.f., *a foot, a shaft, or haft*.
 Cas, adj., *rapid*.
 Cat, n.m., *a cat*.
 Ceangail, v., *tie, bind*.
 Ceangal, v.n., *binding*.
 Ceann, n.m., *a head*.
 Ceannaich, v., *buy*.
 Cearc, n.f., *a hen*.
 Ceàrdach, n.f., *a smithy*.
 Ceàrr, adj., *wrong*.
 Ceart, adj., *right, proper*.
 Ceathramh, nu. adj., *the fourth*.
 Ceithir, nu. adj., *four*.
 Ceò, n.m., *mist*.
 Ceum, n.m., *a step*.
 Chà, neg. part., *not*.
 Chaidh, v., *went*.
 Chionn, conj., *because*.
 Chuala, v., *did hear*.
 Chunnaic, v., *did see*.
 Cia mar? inter., *how?*
 Cia meud? inter., *how many?*
 Cinnteach, adj., *sure, certain*.
 Clòbair, n.m., *a shepherd*.
 Cìr, n.f., *a comb*.
 Circe, gen. of cearc.
 Ciùin, adj., *calm, gentle*.
 Clach, n.f., *a stone*.
 Cladach, n.m., *a shore*.
 Cleachdadh, n.m., *a custom*.
 Cloich, dat. of clach.
 Cloiche, gen. of clach.
 Cluas, n.f., *an ear*.
 Cluinntinn, v.n., *hearing*.
 Cnoc, n.m., *a hill*.

- Cnocan, n.m., *a hillock.*
 Cnuic, pl. of cnoc.
 Có? inter. pron., *who?*
 Cóig, nu. adj., *five.*
 Coille, n.f., *a wood.*
 Coin, nom. pl. and gen. sing.
 of cù.
 Coinein, n.m., *a rabbit.*
 Coirc, coirce, n.m., *corn, oats.*
 Có leis? inter. pron., *whose.*
 Coltas, n.m., *appearance.*
 Còmhradh, n.m., *conversation*
 Con, chon, gen. pl. of cù.
 Còrr, n.m., *excess, overplus.*
 Còta, n.m., *a coat.*
 Craidhleag, n.f., *a basket.*
 Crann, n.m., *a mast.*
 Craobh, n.f., *a tree.*
 Creag, n.f., *a rock.*
 Creig, dat. of creag.
 Creige, gen. of creag.
 Crioich, n.f., *a finish, an end.*
 Crioman, n.m., *a bit, frag-
 ment.*
 Crodh, n.m., *cattle.*
 Crom, adj., *crooked, bent.*
 Crosda, adj., *cross.*
 Cṛuaidh, adj., *hard.*
 Crùbach, adj., *lame.*
 Crudha, n.m., *a horse-shoe.*
 Cù, n.m., *a dog.*
 C' uin? inter. pron., *when.*
 Cuir, v., *put, set.*
 Cùl, n.m., *the back part of
 anything.*
- Cuman, n.m., *a milking-pail.*
 Cùinnt, v., *count.*
 Cùrsa, n.m., *a course.*
 Dà, n. adj., *two.*
 Dà, dhà, p.p., *to him.*
 Dachaidh, n.f., *a home.*
 Damh, n.m., *an ox, a stag.*
 Daoine, pl. of duine.
 Daor, adj., *dear.*
 Dé, an dé, adv., *yesterday.*
 Dé? inter. pron., *what?*
 De, prep., *of.*
 Deagh, adj. (precedes noun),
 good.
 Deanamh, v.n., *doing, making.*
 Dearc, n.f., *a berry.*
 Deich, nu. adj., *ten.*
 Deoch, n.f., *a drink.*
 Dias, n.f., *an ear of corn.*
 Dileas, adj., *faithful.*
 Diubh, p.p., *of them.*
 Diugh (an diugh), adv., *to-
 day.*
 Do, poss. pron., *thy.*
 Do, prep., *to.*
 Dóirt, v., *pour, spill.*
 Doirte, v. adj., *spill.*
 Dol, a' dol, v.n., *going.*
 Donn, adj., *brown.*
 Dorus, n.m., *a door.*
 Dreas, n.f., *a briar.*
 Druid, v., *shut, close.*
 Druidte, v. adj., *closed.*
 Druim, n.m., *a back.*

- Dubh, adj., *black*.
 Duibh, gen. of dubh.
 Duibh, p.p., *to you*.
 Dùil, n.m., *expectation, hope*.
 Duine, n.m., *a man*.
 Duit, p.p., *to thee*.
 Dùn, n.m., *a hill, a heap*.
- Each, n.m., *a horse*.
 Earb, n.f., *a roe*.
 Eile, indef. pron., *other, another*.
 Éirich, v., *rise*.
 Éisg, gen. of iasg.
 Èdin, gen. sing. and nom. pl. of eun.
 Eòlach, adj., *acquainted, skilled*.
 Eun, n.m., *a bird*.
- Facal, n.m., *a word*.
 Fada, adj., *long*.
 Fàg, v., *leave*.
 Fairge, n.f., *the sea*.
 Falbh, v., *go*.
 Falt, n.f., *human hair*.
 Fan, v., *wait*.
 Fang, n.f., *a sheep-pen*.
 Fead, n.f., *a whistle*.
 Feadan, n.m., *a tube, pipe, whistle*.
 Feàirrd, adj. (comp. of math), *better, best*.
 Fear, n.m., *a man*.
 Fearanu, n.m., *land*.
- Feasgar, n.m., *an evening*.
 Féidh, nom. pl. and gen. sing. of fiadh.
 Féin, emph. part., *self*.
 Feuch, v., *try*.
 Feu, n.m., *grass, hay*.
 Fhathast, fathast, adv., *yet*.
 Fhir, gen. sing. of fear.
 Fhuair, v., *got*.
 Fiacail, n.f., *a tooth*.
 Fiadh, n.m., *a deer*.
 Fichead, nu. adj., *twenty*.
 Fiodh, n.m., *timber, wood*.
 Fìor, adj., *true*.
 Fios, n.m., *knowledge, information*.
 Fir, nom. pl. and gen. sing. of fear.
 Fliuch, adj., *wet*.
 Fo, prep., *under*.
 Fogharadh, n.m., *harvest, autumn*.
 Fóid, n.f., *a peat, turf*.
 Foirmeil, adj., *lively, brisk*.
 Fosgail, v., *open*.
 Fosgailte, v. adj., *opened*.
 Fraoch, n.m., *heather*.
 Fuar, adj., *cold*.
- Gabh, v., *take*.
 Gabhail, n. and v.n., *a taking, taking*.
 Gach, indef. pron., *each, every*.
 Gad, n.m., *a twisted twig, a withe*.

- Gairm, v., *call*.
 Gaoithe, gen. of gaoth.
 Gaoth, n.f., *wind*.
 Gàradh, n.m., *a garden*.
 Gealag, n.f., *a white trout*.
 Geall, v., *promise*.
 Gearan, n.m., *a complaint*.
 Ged, conj., *though*.
 Geug, n.f., *a branch*.
 Geur, adj., *sharp*.
 Geurachadh, v.n., *sharpening*.
 Gille, n.m., *a lad, youth*.
 Giùran, n.m., *gills of a fish*.
 Glac, v., *catch, seize*.
 Glais, v., *lock*.
 Glaise, gen. of glas.
 Glaiseadh, v.n., *locking*.
 Glaiste, v. adj., *locked*.
 Glan, v., *wash, clean*.
 Glanadh, v.n., *washing, cleaning*.
 Glas, adj., *grey*.
 Glas, n.f., *a lock*.
 Glic, adj., *wise*.
 Goirid, adj., *short*.
 Gréin, dat. of grian.
 Grian, n.f., *sun*.
 Gu, gus, prep., *to*.
 Gu, conj., *that*.
 Gu, prefixed to adjectives to form adverbs.
 Gun, prep., *without*.
 Gu'n robh math agaibh, *thank you*.
 I, ise, pers. pron., *she*.
 Iad, iadsan, pers. pron., *they*.
 Iain, n.m., *John*.
 Iarr, v., *ask, seek*.
 Iarraidh, v.n., *asking*.
 Iasg, n.m., *a fish*.
 Iasgach, v.n., *fishing*.
 Iasgair, n.m., *a fisherman*.
 Ìm, n.m., *butter*.
 Inneal-buana, n.m., *a reaping-instrument*.
 Is, v. emph., *is*.
 Ith, v., *eat*.
 Itheadh, v.n., *eating*.
 Iuchair, n.f., *a key*.
 Là, latha, n.m., *a day*.
 Làir, n.f., *a mare*.
 Làithean, pl. of là.
 Làmh, n.f., *a hand*.
 Làn, adj., *full*.
 Laogh, n.m., *a calf*.
 Laoigh, pl. of laogh.
 Làr, n.m., *the ground*.
 Las, v., *light*.
 Le, leis, prep., *with*.
 Leac, n.f., *a flat stone*.
 Lean, v., *follow, pursue*.
 Leig, v., *let*.
 Leth chiad, n. adj., *half a hundred*.
 Leugh, v., *read*.
 Leughadh, n. and v.n., *a reading*.
 Linne, n.f., *a pool, pond*.

- Lìon, n.m., *a net*.
 Lìon-bhradain, n.m., *a salmon net*.
 Lìon-sgadain, n.m., *a herring net*.
 Loch, n.m., *a loch, lake*.
 Lòn-feasgair, n.m., *evening meal, supper*.
 Lóng, n.f., *a ship*.
 Lorg, n.f., *a track, footstep*.
 Loth, n.f., *a filly*.
 Luath, adj., *swift*.
 Luch, n.f., *a mouse*.
 Luchd-buana, n. pl., *reapers*.
 Lùing, dat. of lóng.
 Luirg, dat. of lorg.

 Ma, conj, *if*.
 Mac, n.m., *a son*.
 Mach, adv., *out*.
 Maduinn, n.f., *morning*.
 Maide, n.m., *a stick*.
 Maigheach, n.f., *a hare*.
 Maille, n.f., *delay*.
 Mair, v., *continue, last*.
 Màireach, am màireach, adv. *to-morrow*
 Màiri, n.f., *Mary*.
 Maol, adj., *without horns, polled, bald*.
 Maor, n.m., *an officer of justice, and other capacities*.
 Mar, mar sin, adv., *as, like as, in the same manner*.
 Marag, n.f., *a pudding*.

 Margadh, n.m., *a market*.
 Math, adj., *good*.
 Màthair, n.f., *a mother*.
 Meadhon-là, n.m., *mid-day*.
 Meas, n.m., *fruit*.
 Measg, prep., *among*.
 Mèilich, n.f., *bleating*.
 Meòir, pl. of meur.
 Meur, n.f., *a finger*.
 Mì, mise, pers. pron., *I*.
 Mic, pl. of mac.
 Mì-fhéin, emph. pron., *myself*.
 Mil, n.f., *honey*.
 Mìn, n.f., *meal*.
 Mìn, adj., *smooth*.
 Mìos, n.m., *a month*.
 Misd, misde, comp. of olc, *worse*.
 Mnà, mnatha, gen. of bean.
 Mnathan, pl. of bean.
 Mo, poss. pron., *my*.
 Moch, adv., *early*.
 Molt, n.m., *a wedder*.
 Monadh, n.m., *a mountain, a heath*.
 Mór, adj., *great, large*.
 Mórán, adj., *much, many*.
 Mu, prep., *about, around*.
 Muc, n.f., *a sow*.
 Muilt, pl. of molt.
 Muir, a' mhuir, n.f., *a sea, the sea*.
 Mulan, n.m., *a stack of hay or corn*.

- Mullach, n.m., *the top, summit.*
 Mur, conj. part., *if not.*
 Na, pl. art., *the.*
 Na, neg. imper., *not.*
 'Na (cont. for ann a), *in his, her.*
 Nach? inter. part., *not.*
 Nan, gen. pl. art., *of the.*
 Na 'm, na 'n, conj., *if.*
 'N am, 'n an (cont. for ann am, an), *in their.*
 Naoi, nu. adj., *nine.*
 Nead, n. m. and f., *a nest.*
 Neas, nios, n.f., *a weasel.*
 Nì, v., *will make, do.*
 Nid, pl. of nead.
 Nighean, n.f., *a daughter.*
 Nis, adv., *now.*
 Nochd, an nochd, adv., *to-night.*
 'Nuair, adv., *when.*
 O, prep., *from.*
 Obair, n.f., *work.*
 Ochd, nu. adj., *eight.*
 Òg, adj., *young.*
 Oidhche, n.f., *night.*
 Oir, n.f., *a border, edge.*
 Oirnn, p.p., *on us.*
 Oirre, p.p., *on her.*
 Òl, v., *drink.*
 Òran, n.m., *a song.*
 Òrd, n.m., *a hammer.*
 Òrdugh, n.m., *order, arrangement.*
 Osag, n.f., *a breeze.*
 Pàirc, n.f., *a park.*
 Pàisd, n.m., *a child.*
 Partan, n.m., *a crab.*
 Pathadh, n. m., *thirst.*
 Peann, n.m., *a pen.*
 Peur, n.f., *a pear.*
 Pinn, pl. of peann.
 Pìob, n.f., *a pipe.*
 Piuthar, n.f., *a sister.*
 Pòca, n.m., *a pocket.*
 Pòg, n.f., *a kiss.*
 Poit, n.f., *a pot.*
 Port, n.m., *a port, harbour.*
 Preas, n.m., *a bush, a shrub.*
 Prìs, n.f., *a price.*
 Rach, v., *go.*
 Radan, n.m., *a rat.*
 Ràimh, pl. of ràmh
 Ràinig, v., *reached.*
 Ràmh, n. m., *an oar.*
 Rathad, n.m., *a way.*
 Reic, v., *sell.*
 Reul, n.f., *a star.*
 Ri, ris, prep., *to.*
 Rinn, v., *did make, did.*
 Ris. p.p., *to him.*
 Rithisd, adv., *again.*
 Rium, p.p., *to me.*
 Robh? *was?*
 Ròin, pl. of ròn.

- Roinn, v., *share, divide.*
 Ròn, n.m., *a seal.*
 Ruadh, adj., *red, reddish.*
 Rug, v., past of beir, *caught.*
 Ruig, v., *reach.*
- Sàmhach, adj., *quiet, calm.*
 Saor, n.m., *a wright.*
 Sè, nu. adj., *six.*
 Seachd, nu. adj., *seven.*
 Seachdamh, nu. adj., *seventh.*
 Seargadh, v.n., *withering.*
 Seas, v., *stand.*
 Seasamh, v.n., *standing.*
 Seòl, n.m., *a sail.*
 Seòlta, adj., *cunning.*
 Seumas, n.m., *James.*
 Sgadan, n.m., *a herring.*
 Sgaoil, v., *spread.*
 Sgeanan, pl. of sgian.
 Sgeir, n.f., *a rock in the sea.*
 Sgeirean, pl. of sgeir.
 Sgian, n.f., *a knife.*
 Sgiath, n.f., *a wing.*
 Sgine, gen of sgian.
 Sgìth, adj., *tired, fatigued.*
 Sgoil, n.f., *a school.*
 Sguab, n.f., *a sheaf.*
 Sheumais, gen. of Seumas.
 Shin, past of sin, *stretched.*
 Shlait, dat. of slat after dà.
 Shuidh, past of suidh, *sat.*
 Sibh, pers. pron., *you.*
 Sid, n.f., *weather.*
 Sin, dem pron., *that, those.*
- Sìn, v., *stretch.*
 Sinn, pers. pron., *we, us.*
 Sionnach, n.m., *a fox.*
 Siùil, pl. of seòl.
 Slait, dat. of slat.
 Slàn leibh, leat, *farewell.*
 Slat, n.f., *a rod.*
 Slige, n.f., *a shell.*
 Sloc, n.m., *a pit.*
 Smeòrach, n.f., *a thrush.*
 Smodan, n.m., *drizzling rain.*
 So, dem. pron., *this, those.*
 Sona, adj., *happy.*
 Spàg, spòg, n.f., *a paw.*
 Speal, n.f., *a scythe.*
 Spòig, dat. of spòg.
 Sruth, n.m., *a stream.*
 Stàbull, n.m., *a stable.*
 Staigh, adv., *within.*
 Stiùir, v., *direct, guide.*
 Stoirm, n.f., *a storm.*
 Suas, adv., *up, upwards.*
 Suidh, v., *sit.*
 Suidhe, n. and v.n., *sitting.*
 Shìl, n.f., *an eye.*
- Tachair, v., *meet.*
 Taigh, n.m., *a house, home.*
 Taigh-bainne, n.m., *a milk-house.*
 Taigh-bàta, n.m., *a boat-house.*
 Taing, n.f., *thanks.*
 Tairgse, n.f., *an offer.*
 Taobh, n.m., *a side.*

- Tarbh, n.m., *a bull*.
 Tarruing, v. *draw*.
 Tasdan, n.f., *a shilling*.
 Teachd, n.m., *arrival, coming*.
 Teaghlach, n.m., *a family*.
 Teas, n.m., *heat*.
 Teich, v., *flee, escape*.
 Téid? v. fut. inter. of rach.
 Tha, v., *is*.
 Thàinig, v., past of thig.
 Thar, prep., *across, over*.
 Theagamh, adv., *perhaps*.
 Théid, fut. of rach.
 Thig, v., *come*.
 Thu, thusa, pers. pron., *thou, thee*.
 Thubhairt, v. past. of abair.
 Thu-fhéin, pers. pron., *thyself*.
 Thug, v., past. of thoir.
 Thun, chun, prep. and adv., *to, towards*.
 Tighinn, v.n., *coming*.
 Tilg, v., *throw*.
 Till, v., *return, turn*.
 Tilleadh, v.n., *returning*.
 Tir, n.f., *land*.
 Tog, v., *lift, raise*.
 Togail, v.n., *lifting, raising*.
 Tòisich, v., *begin*.
 Toll, n.m., *a hole*.
 Tolman, n.m., *a hillock*.
 Tonn, n.m. and f., *a wave, billow*.
 Tràigh, n.f., *a sea-shore*.
 Tràth, adj. and adv., *early*.
 Tràth-maidne, n.m., *morn-
ing meal or diet*.
 Treas, nu. adj., *third*.
 Trì, nu. adj., *three*.
 Triùir, nu. n., *three (persons)*.
 Tróm, adj., *heavy*.
 Trus, v., *gather, collect*.
 Trusadh, v.n., *gathering*.
 Tu, tusa, pers. pron., *thou, thee*.
 Tuathanach, n.m., *a farmer*.
 Tuit, v., *fall*.
 Tuiteam, n. and v.n., *a fall, falling*.
 Tunnag, n.f., *a duck*.
 Uaine, adj., *green*.
 Uair, n.f., *an hour, time*.
 Uairean, pl. of uair.
 Uan, n.m., *a lamb*.
 Ubh, n.m., *an egg*.
 Ud, dem. pron., *yon, yonder*.
 Uibhean, pl. of ubh.
 Uilc, n.m., gen. of olc, *evil, mischief*.
 Uile, indef. pron., *all, every*.
 Ùine, n.f., *time*.
 Uinneag, n.f., *a window*.
 Ùird, gen. and pl. of òrd.
 Uisge, n.m., *water, rain*.
 Ùr, poss. pron., *your*.
 Ùr, adj., *new*.

ENGLISH-GAELIC VOCABULARY.

- About, prep., mu.
 After, prep., an déigh.
 Against, prep., an aghaidh.
 All, indef. pron., uile.
 Already, adv., cheana.
 And, conj., agus.
 Are, v., tha.
 Around, prep., mu.
 Ask, v., iarr.
 Asking, v.n., iarraidh.
 At, prep., aig.
- Back, n.m., druim.
 Bank, n.f., bruach.
 Be, v., bi.
 Berry, n.f., dearc.
 Better, adj., fearr, na 's fearr.
 Bird, n.m., eun, pl. eòin.
 Black, adj., dubh.
 Boat, n.m., bàta.
 Boat-house, n.m., taigh-bàta.
 Bottle, n.f., searrag.
 Boy, n.m., a boy.
 Branch, n.f., geug.
 Bread, n.m., aran.
 Break, v., bris.
 Briar, n.f., dreas.
 Bring, v., thoir.
 Broken, v. adj., briste.
 Brother, n.m., bràthair.
 Brought, v., thug.
 Brown, adj., donn.
 Bull n.m., tarbh.
- Bunch, n.m., bad.
 Bush, n.f., preas.
 But, conj., ach.
 Butter, n.m., ìm.
 Buy, v., ceannaich.
 Byre, n.f., bàthach.
- Calf, n.m., laogh.
 Call, v., gairm.
 Calm, adj., ciùin.
 Cast, v., tilg.
 Cat, n.m., cat.
 Catch, v., glac, beir air.
 Caught, v., rug.
 Cheap, adj., saor.
 Cheaper, adj., na 's saoire.
 Cheese, n.m., càis, càise.
 Child, n.m., pàisd.
 Children, n.pl., pàisdean.
 Cold, adj., fuar.
 Colt, n.m., searrach.
 Come, v., thig.
 Corn, n.m., arbhar, coirce.
 Cow, n.f., bò, pl. bà.
 Crop, n.m., bàrr.
 Cross, adj., crosda.
- Dairymaid, n.f., banarach.
 Dark, adj., dorcha.
 Day, n.m., là, latha.
 Deer, n.m., fiadh, pl. féidh.
 Dog, n.m., cù, pl. coin.
 Door, n.m., dorus.

- Down, adv., sìos.
 Drink, v., òl.
 Drink, n.f., deoch.
 Duck, n.f., tunnag.
- Ear, n.f., cluas, pl. cluasan.
 Early, adv., moch.
 Eat, v., ith.
 Egg, n.m., ubh, pl. uibhean.
 Eight, nu. adj., ochd.
 Eye, n.f., sùil. pl. sùilean.
- Faithful, adj., dileas.
 Fall, v., tuit.
 Farmer, n.m., tuathanach.
 Father, n.m., athair.
 Field, n.m., achadh.
 Fierce, adj., borb.
 Finger, n.f., meur.
 Fish, n.m., iasg, Gen. éisg.
 Fish, v., iasgaich.
 Fisherman, n.m., iasgair.
 Fishing, n. and v.n., iasgach.
 Five, nu. adj., cóig.
 Five o'clock, cóig uairean.
 Food, n.m., biadh.
 Foot, n.f., cas.
 Forty, nu. adj., dà fhichead.
 Four, nu. adj., ceithir.
 Fourth, nu. adj., ceathramh.
 Friend, n.m., caraid.
 From, prep., bho, o.
 Fruit, n.m., meas, pl. measan.
- Garden, n.m., gàradh.
- Gather, v., trus.
 Gathering, v.n., a' trusadh.
 Gave, v., thug.
 Get, v., faigh.
 Girl, n.f., caileag. pl. caileagan.
 Giving, v.n., toirt.
 Go, v., rach.
 Going, v.n., a' dol.
 Good, adj., math.
 Good-bye, beannachd leibh.
 Good-night, oidhche mhath.
 Got, v., fhuair.
 Grass, n.m., feur, Gen. feóir.
 Grey, adj., glas.
 Guide, v., stiùir.
 Gun, n.m., gunna.
- Half, adj., leth.
 Hammer, n.m., òrd.
 Hand, n.f., làmh, pl. làmhan.
 Happy, adj., sona.
 Hard, adj., cruaidh.
 Hare, n.f., maigheach.
 Harvest-field, n.m., achadh-buana.
 He, pers. pron., e, emph. esan.
 Head, n.m., ceann.
 Heather, n.m., fraoch.
 Heavy, adj., tróm.
 Help, v., cuidich.
 Hen, n.f., cearc, Gen. circe.
 Her, poss. pron. and pers. pron., a, i, emph. ise.
 Herd, n.m., buachaille.

- High, adj., àrd.
 Hill, n.m., cnoc, monadh.
 Hills, pl., cnuic.
 Himself, pers. pron., e-fhéin.
 His, poss. pron., a.
 Hole, n.m., toll, pl. tuill.
 Home, n.f., dachaidh, an taigh.
 Honey, n.f., mil.
 Horse, n.m., each, pl. eich.
 Hour, n.f., uair, pl. uairean.
 House, n.m., taigh.
 How many? inter. pron., cia meud?
 Hunger, n.m., acras.
 Hungry, adj., acrach.
 Hunt, v., sealg.
 Hunting, v.n., a' sealg.

 I, pers. pron., mi, emph. mise.
 If, conj., ma.
 If not, mur.
 In, into, prep., ann, anns, ann am, ann an.
 In, within, adv., a staigh ('s an taigh).

 James, n.m., Seumas.
 John, n.m., Iain.

 Key, n.f., iuchair.
 Kick, v., breab.
 Kicking, v.n., breabadh.
 Kill, v., marbh.

 Killed, v., mharbh.
 Knife, n.f., sgian.

 Lad, n.m., gille, pl. gillean.
 Lamb, n.m., uan, pl. uain.
 Lame, adj., crùbach.
 Land, n.f., tir.
 Large, adj., mór.
 Leave, v., fàg.
 Left, v., dhfhàg.
 Lift, v., tog.
 Lifting, v., thog.
 Lifting, v.n., a' togail.
 Little, adj., beag.
 Little, adj. n., beagan.
 Loch, n.m., loch.
 Lock, v., glais.
 Lock, n.f., glas.
 Locked, v. adj., glaiste.
 Long, adj., fada.
 Lose, v., caill.
 Lost, v., chaill.
 Lost, v. adj., caillte.

 Malcolm, n.m., Calum.
 Man, n.m., fear, duine; pl. fir, daoine.
 Many, adj. n., móran.
 Mare, n.f., làir.
 Market, n.m., margadh.
 Meal, n.f., min.
 Meet, v., tachair.
 Milk, n.m., bainne.
 Milk, v., bleoghainn.
 Milking, v.n., bleoghan.

Milk-house, n. m., taigh-
 bainne.
 Milking-time, n. m., àm-
 bleoghainn.
 Milk-pail, n.m., cuman.
 Mist, n.m., ceò.
 Month, n.m., mìos.
 Moon, n.f., gealach.
 Morning, n.f., maduinn.
 Mouse, n.f., luch.
 My, poss. pron., mo.
 Myself, pers. pron, mi-fhéin.

 Nest, n.m. and f., nead.
 Net, n.m., lìon.
 New, adj., ùr.
 Next, adj., an ath, a's faisge.

 Oar, n.m., ràmh, pl. ràimh.
 O'clock (hour), uair, uairean.
 On, prep., air.
 One, nu. adj., aon.
 Open, v., fosgail.
 Open, v. adj., fosgailte.
 Our, poss. pron., ar.
 Out, adv., mach, am mach.
 Ox, n.m., damh.

 Park, n.f., pàirc.
 Paw, n.f., spàg, spòg.
 Pear, n.f., peur, pl. peuran.
 Pen, n.m., peann.
 Perhaps, adv., theagamh.
 Pigeon, n.m., caluman.
 Pipe, n.f., pìob.

Pit, n.m., sloc.
 Pocket, n.m., pòca.
 Poet, n.m., bàrd.
 Price, n.f., pris.
 Put, v., cuir.

 Rabbit, n. m., coinein, pl.
 coineinean.
 Rat, n.m., radan, pl. radain.
 Reached, v., ràinig.
 Reap, v., buain.
 Reaping, n. and v.n., buain.
 Return, v, till.
 Rise, v., éirich.
 River, n.f., abhainn.
 Rock, n.f., creag, Gen.
 creige, Dat. creig.
 Rod, n.f., slat, pl. slatan.
 Roe, n.f., earb.
 Room, n.m., seòmar.
 Root, n.m., bun-
 Rose, v., dhéirich.
 Rough, adj., garbh.

 Sail, n.m., seòl.
 Salmon, n.m., bradan.
 Saw, v., chunnaic.
 Scholars, n.m., sgoileirean.
 School, n.f., sgoil.
 Score, nu. adj., fichead.
 Sea, n.f., fairge, muir.
 Seal, n.m., ròn.
 Sea-trout, n.f., gealag.
 Second, nu. adj., dara.
 See, v., faic.

- Sell, v., reic.
 Set, v., cuir.
 Seven, nu. adj., seachd.
 Sharp, adj., geur.
 Sheaf, n.f., sguab, pl sguaban.
 Sheep, n.f., caora, pl caoraich.
 Shell, n.f., slige.
 Shepherd, n.m., clobair.
 Shilling, n.f., tasdan.
 Ship, n.f., lóing.
 Shoe, n.f., bròg, pl. brògan.
 Shoe of a horse, n.f., crudha.
 Shore, n.m., cladach, f. tràigh.
 Shower, n.f., fras.
 Shut, v., druid, dùin.
 Shut, v. adj., druidte, dùinte.
 Side, n.m., taobh.
 Sister, n.f., piuthar.
 Sit, v., suidh.
 Six, nu. adj., sè.
 Six o'clock, sè uairean.
 Sixty, nu. adj., trì-fichead.
 Skin (of animals), bian.
 Smithy, n.f., ceàrdach.
 Son, n.m., mac, pl. mic.
 Sow, n.f., muc.
 Spill, v., dóirt.
 Stable, n.m., stàbull.
 Stick, n.m., maide.
 Stone, n.f., clach, pl. clachan.
 Stormy, adj., stoirmeil.
 Stream, n.m., sruth.
 Strike, v., buail.
 Striking, v.n., bualadh.
 Sun, n.f., grian.
 Sure, adj., cinnteach.
 Swift, adj., luath.
 Table, n.m., bòrd.
 Ten, nu. adj., deich.
 Thank you, gu 'n robh math
 agaibh, taing dhuibh.
 That, those, dem. pron., sin.
 That, rel. pron., a.
 The, art., an, am.
 Then, adv., an sin.
 They, pers. pron., iad, iadsan.
 Thirst, n.m., pathadh.
 Thirsty, adj., pàiteach.
 Thirteen, nu. adj., trì-deug.
 Thirty, nu. adj., deich air
 fhichead.
 This, dem. pron., so.
 Three, nu. adj., trì.
 Throw, v., tilg.
 Thrush, n.f., smeòrach.
 Tired, adj., sgìth.
 Time, n.f., ùine, àm.
 To, prep., do, ri, ris.
 To-day, adv., an diugh.
 To-morrow, adv., an
 màireach.
 Took, v., thug.
 Towards, prep., gu, thun, a
 dhionnsuidh.
 Trout, n.m., breac.
 Twenty, nu. adj., fichead.
 Two, nu. adj., dà.
 Under, prep., fo.

- Until, adv. and prep., gus.
 Up, adv., suas, an àird.
 Wait, v., fan.
 Warm, adj., blàth.
 Warm, v., gar.
 Warming, v.n. and n., garadh.
 Was, v., bha, inter. an robh?
 Water, n.m., uisge.
 Way, n.m., rathad, f. slighe.
 Weasel, n.f., neas.
 Wedder, n.m., molt.
 Went, v., chaidh.
 Wet, adj., fliuch.
 What? inter., ciod? de?
 When? inter., c' uin?
 When, adv., nuair, an nuair.
 Where? inter., c' àite?
 Which, rèl., a...
- Who? inter., có?
 Whose? inter., có leis?
 Why? inter., c' arson.
 Wind, n.f., gaoth.
 Window, n.f., uinneag, pl. uinneagan.
 Wing, n.f., sgiath.
 Wise, adj., glic.
 With, prep., le, leis.
 Woman, n.f., bean, pl. mnathan.
 Wood, n.f., coille.
 Wright, n.m., saor.
 Yesterday, adv., an dé.
 Young, adj., òg.
 Your, poss. pron., bhur, ur.
 Yourself, poss. pron., thu fhéin.



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