

AN DARA LEABAR GAEDILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

TENTH EDITION.

Twenty second and Twenty-third Thousand

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M. H. GILL & SON
1892.

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INTRODUCTION.

OF ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

THE learner will be now required to master Aspiration and Eclipsis. They are the first difficulties that the student will meet in learning the Irish language, and until he understands them he can make but little progress. Aspiration and eclipsis are peculiar to the Celtic languages, but they are fully carried out only in the Irish. Aspiration in Scotch Gaelic is nearly the same as in Irish, but in all the modern books printed in the Scotch dialect of our language, eclipsis *proper** is wanting. This omission seems unaccountable, for not only was the system of Eclipsis strictly observed in all books and manuscripts of Scotch Gaelic up to the beginning of the last century, but traces of it exist even yet in the spoken dialect of the Highlands. It is unfortunate that modern Scotch Gaelic scholars have adopted this change, thus depriving their mother tongue of an innate and peculiar beauty.

Aspiration and Eclipsis, although different grammatical peculiarities, agree in this that they have the effect of making ease of utterance consistent with grammatical precision.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that a tendency to aspiration seems to be a conspicuous characteristic of all the dialects of the Celtic, and belongs to the Irish in particular. After giving many instances of words cognate with the Latin which are aspirated in Irish, he says: "Many of the same words, and others besides, are also aspirated in several of

* Eclipsis occurs in modern Scotch Gaelic only in the case of *t* eclipsed by *ɾ*, as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghail*, *t* the word; *mùn t-solus*, about the light.

the modern languages of Europe : as the French *moyen*, from *medium* (Irish *meāðon*) ; *avoir*, from *habere* ; *mere*, from *mater* (Irish, *máðair*), &c. In Italian—*avere*, from *habere* ; *tavola*, from *tabula*, &c.

Even in English there is an occasional attempt at a softening of the sound, as, for instance, in such words as *thought*, *fraught*, &c., where the letter *g* is aspirated, and the sound made softer ; but in no language has the system of softening the sounds of the consonants been brought to greater perfection than in Irish. It is well worth the labour incurred to study the Irish Language, merely to understand the beauty of Aspiration and Eclipsis, where two things totally different and, in other languages, sometimes incompatible, namely, euphony and grammatical precision, have been brought together and so employed that the result achieved is at once philosophic and beautiful.

The mark for Aspiration used in most modern Irish printed books is a dot (·) placed over the consonant that suffers a change from its original radical sound, as in the word *moð*, *early*, in which the *c* is aspirated, and gets the sound of *ch* or *gh*. Instead of the dot over the aspirated letter some writers prefer employing the letter *h* after it, and write *maic*, *good*, thus, *maich*. But using an *h* instead of a dot has been objected to by our best Irish scholars, on the ground that it makes the words unnecessarily long. For instance, in writing the phrase, *Δ υεαρβραιτερεαδδ*, *his brothers*, with the dot, only fifteen letters are employed ; but if the *h* be used instead of the dot, thus, *Δ υεαρβhraiteh-ueadha*, the phrase will contain nineteen letters. The dot is therefore much the shorter and neater method of indicating aspiration.

It is here necessary to remark that the term “aspiration,” as generally used for denoting the change of sound referred to, has not quite the same meaning in Irish as in English Grammar ; because aspiration, as understood in English, means the sound of the letter *h*, whereas all dotted consonants in Irish do not take the sound of *h*, some taking the sound of the English *y*, and some of *v*, and some of *w*. In some instances the sound of the dotted letter is entirely suppressed.

SECOND IRISH BOOK

PART I.

ASPIRATION.

“Aspiration” is derived from *ad-spirare*, to breathe-to. It denotes the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. Nine of the consonants are capable of this change, viz., *b c o f s m p r t*, of these all but *f m* and *r* are *stops* of the breath, that is to say, at the end of a syllable they cause a sudden stop to the emission of the breath, or they begin a syllable with a sudden explosion thereof. But when these consonants are aspirated or breathed-to, they retain no longer their abrupt pronunciation. For instance *b*, as in *bá o*, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in *bhá o*, its sound becomes like that of English *w*. *f m* and *r*, though already spirants, or pronounced with an emission of the breath, are nevertheless capable of a further aspiration so as to acquire their own secondary still softer sounds. It is necessary to distinguish between aspiration of a consonant as thus described and that of a vowel. Aspiration softens a consonant, but any additional breathing-to a vowel makes it stronger and rougher.

SECTION I.

SOUNDS OF THE ASPIRATED LETTERS.

In this section the sounds of the mutable letters when aspirated will be explained, and an Exercise given on each in which the letters so affected will be shown chiefly in radical words, where they, to some extent, serve to express sounds that have no special symbols in the Irish Alphabet. In the second Section the change of sound of these letters when influenced by certain parts of speech shall be treated of.

Primary Form of the Mutable Letters.

b. c. d. f. g. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

b̃ c̃ d̃ f̃ g̃ m̃ p̃ s̃ t̃

b̃ c̃ d̃ f̃ g̃ m̃ p̃ f̃ t̃

An approximation to the sound given at the head of each Exercise. *l*, *n*, and *r* do not admit of aspiration. Aspirated as well as unaspirated consonants generally have a broad or slender sound according as the vowel which precedes or follows them is broad or slender. *Δ*, *o*, *u*, are *broad*, *e* and *i*, *slender* vowels.

EXERCISE I. *b̃*.

b̃ *broad* sounds nearly like *w* in *wool*, as *bup* (*woor*), *your*. Between two *short broad* vowels it is sounded softly, much like *w* in *power*, as *gΔbΔp* (*gower*), a *goat*.

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following *b* be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w* or *v*.
 'n Munster *v* is more generally heard.

b slender sounds exactly like *v*, as *bí* (*vee*), was. When *final*, *b* is usually sounded like *v*, as *ḡarib*, rough, pronounced *gorv*.

Δḡaib, at (or with) you. *ḡarib*,¹ rough.

bí, was, were.

leabair, a book.

buir, your.

leann,¹ a child.

uib, black.

lib, with you.

fiór-buan, steadfast.

rib, you, ye.

ḡabair, a goat.

tarib,¹ a bull.

an, the.

fiór, true.

buan, lasting.

ré, he, it.

carad,
carad, } a friend.

tá, is, are.

1. *An ḡabair*. 2. *Tarib uib*. 3. *bí rib*
ḡarib. 4. *bí ré uib*. 5. *bí an ḡabair uib*.
 6. *bí leabair Δḡaib*. 7. *Tá an leabair*
Δḡaib. 8. *buir leann*. 9. *Carad fiór-buan*.
 10. *bí ḡabair Δḡaib*.

1. The goat. 2. A black bull. 3. Ye were rough. 4. He was black. 5. The goat was black. 6. A book was at you (you had a book.)² 7. The book is at you (you have the book.)² 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).²

¹ For observations on "consonants combined," as *nb* and *rb* above, see *First Book*, page 19.

² For explanation of these idioms see observations on Exercises XIV. and XV. *First Irish Book*.

OBS.—The initial letter of the second part of a compound word (if it be aspirable), suffers aspiration for the sake of euphony, as in the example above—*ḡíor-buan* (pronounced *feervooan*); *ḡíor*, *true*, and *buan*, *lasting*, where the *b* is aspirated, to enable the two words to be more easily united. The sounds of the aspirable letters, when initial, are shown in these Exercises by words of this class, for aspirated letters do not *begin* radical words. The rule regarding formation of compound terms will not be entered into here.

Sib, *you*, or *ye*, and *ḡur*, *your*, the second person *plural*, are never used for *tú*, *thou*, and *ṑo*, *thy*, the second person *singular*. A few *prepositional pronouns* are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Ċ.

Ċ *broad* has always a deep guttural sound. The word *loċ*, *lough*, as generally pronounced in Ireland, will afford an example.

Ċ *slender* has a smooth guttural sound, as in *críċ*, a country, pronounced nearly like *creegh*.

Ċ *slender* when *final* is pronounced very faintly, as in *ṑeic*, ten. These sounds are best learned by ear, as they do not now exist in English. Sometimes the slender sound of ċ is almost exactly *h*.

Δċτ, but.

eΔċ, a steed.

ΔmΔċ, out.

ḡΔċ, a raven.

ΔḡτεΔċ, in.

ḡċe, twenty.

Δoċ, blind.

ḡíor-ċΔḡΔ, a true friend

ċloċ, a stone.

Δoċ, a hero.

ċloċΔḡe, a stone-cutter loċ, a lough, lake.

ċuḡΔm, to me, unto me. luċ, a mouse.

ṑeic, ten.

Δῆμ, at (or with me). ἐ, he, it.

Δῆρ, and. ἦ, is.

βῆρ, bring, take. νί, not.

κῆρ, put.

1. Λαός Δῆρ εἰς. 2. Οἰός Δῆρ ρίς.
 3. Τά ἀν ριός οὐβ. 4. Νί εἰς ἐ δέτ ριός.
 5. Τά ἀν λός οὐβ. 6. Βί ἀν λός κός.
 7. Κῆρ ἀν λός ἀμῶ. 8. Βῆρ κός ἀρτεῶς
 εἰς Δῆμ. 9. ἦ κός ἀρτε ἐ. 10. Τά ρίος-ἄρῶ
 Δῆμ.

1. A warrior and a steed. 2. Ten and twenty. 3. The raven is black. 4. Not a steed it (it is not a steed)¹ but a raven. 5. The lake is black. 6. The mouse was blind. 7. Put the mouse out. 8. Bring in a stone to me. 9. He is a stone-cutter.¹ 10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

OBS.—*ῥίος-ἄρῶ* is a compound word; *ῥίος*, *true*, and *ἄρῶ*, *a friend*. See observations on preceding Exercise. There are some adjectives which occasionally come before the noun (and a few which always occur before it), and which are exceptions to the general rule (see observations, Exercise I., *First Book*); these usually form with the noun a compound word *as in the present example*.

The learner will refer to Exercise XIV., *First Book*, for an explanation of prepositions joined to pronouns. In this and the preceding Exercise we have *λίβ*, from *λε* and *ῖβ*; *ἀγῶβ*, from *ἀγ* and *ῖβ*; *εἰς Δῆμ*, from *εἰς* and *με*; *οὐρῶβ*, from *οὐρ* and *ῖβ*. *εἰς Δῆμ* is written and pronounced *εἰς Δῆμ* in Munster.

¹ See observations on Exercises III. and IV. *First Book*.

EXERCISE III. **Ų.**

Ų *broad* sounds somewhat like *gh* soft, or *y* broad and guttural, as **ῥαοῖ-ṽuine** (**ῥαοῖ**, free, **uine**, a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly *saerghuine*.

Ų *slender* sounds exactly like *y* in *year*, as **ῥῖοῖ-ṽilῖῥ** (**ῥῖοῖ**, true, **ṽilῖῥ**, fond), sincere, pronounced *feer-yeelish*.

Ų *final* is silent.

Ų in the body of a word (not a compound) is silent.

Ų in such words as **buíṽe** (*tree*) and **croíṽe** (*cree*), merely lengthens the sound of the preceding letters, and preserves the correct orthography, somewhat like *rh* in *mighty*, *though*, &c., in English.

Ų in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by **Δ** or **ο**, sounds like *i* in *vie*, or *ey* in *eye*, as **ΔṽΔῖῥ** (*eyark*), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, **Δṽ**, *luck* (pronounced *aw*).

Δṽ, luck.

ΔṽΔῖῥ, a horn.

Δṽmuṽ, timber.

buíṽe, yellow.

croíṽe, a heart.

ῥῖΔṽ, a deer.

ῥΔṽṽilῖῥ, } **Irish**
ῥΔṽṽilῖῥe, } **Gaelic**

ῥῥΔṽ, love.

maṽΔṽ, }
maṽῥΔṽ, } a dog.

ῥΔṽΔῖῥ, sight.

ῥuΔṽ, red.

ῥαοῖ-ṽuine, a freeman.

beo, living, alive.

ouine, a person.

geur, sharp.

í, she, her, it.

orraidib, on you.

raor, free, cheap.

ro, this.

treun, brave.

1. Fíad̃ aḡur aḡaric. 2. Maḡad̃ ruad̃
aḡur ead̃ buíðe. 3. Fíad̃ uib̃ aḡur fíad̃
buiðe. 4. Áomuo buíðe. 5. Áḡ aḡur ḡrád̃.
6. Tá an fíad̃ beo. 7. Ir leab̃ar ḡaeóilḡe
é ro. 8. Tá raḡaric ḡeur aḡad̃ib. 9. bí áḡ
orraidib. 10. Tá crioíðe treun aḡ raor-ouine.

1. A deer and a horn. 2. A red dog and a
yellow steed. 3. A (black) raven and a yellow
deer. 4. Yellow timber. 5. Luck and love.
6. The deer is alive. 7. This is a Gaelic
book. 8. (There) is sharp sight with you (ye
have sharp sight). 9. Luck was on you (ye
had luck). 10. (There) is a brave heart with
a freeman (a freeman has a brave heart).

OBS.—The examples buíðe, &c., given above, afford in-
stances of the diphthongs oí and uí (with accent on í) which
are very seldom used.

Áomuo is pronounced in Munster without the accent.

So is never employed after the noun without the article
being employed before the noun. See note 2, page 10, *First
Book*.

EXERCISE IV. f̃.

f̃ is not sounded, but the vowel following it
is very forcibly pronounced. f̃ is never *final*,
and never occurs in the middle of words ex-
cept compounds.

ածօր-բօւ (sheep-flesh), mutton.	մուս-բօւ (swine flesh) pork.
հօս-բօւ (garrea), a hare.	բօւ-բօւ (shanar), an old man.
մարտ-բօւ (beef-flesh), beef.	տրօն-բօւ, a brave man.
Ա, at, or with.	մարտ, a beef.
Հօս, a sheep.	մուս, a pig.
բօւ, a man.	բօւ, old.
բօւ, flesh, meat.	

1. Բօւ Ա ծօր հօս-բօւ. 2. Տօն-բօւ
 Ա ծօր տրօն-բօւ. 3. Հօս ու ծօր հօս-
 Բօւ իւս. 4. Հօս Ա ծօր ւս-բօւ.
 5. Մուս Ա ծօր մուս-բօւ. 6. Մարտ Ա ծօր
 մարտ-բօւ. 7. Ծօն-բօւ ծօր հօս-
 Բօւ. 8. Բի հօս-բօւ Ա ծօն-բօւ.
 9. Լուս Ա ծօր հօս-բօւ. 10. Մարտ-բօւ
 Ա ծօր մուս-բօւ.

1. A deer and a hare. 2. An old man and
 a brave man. 3. A black sheep and a red
 hare. 4. A sheep and mutton. 5. A pig and
 pork. 6. A beef and beef. 7. A yellow goat
 and a hare. 8. A hare was with the old man
 (the old man had a hare). 9. A mouse and a
 hare. 10. Beef and pork.

EXERCISE V. Հ.

Հ broad and slender, sounds exactly like օ.

In the middle and end of words *ğ* is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δ*ğ*, see rule for Δ*ö*.

Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*ö (*eyee*), a face.

Δ*muı*ğ, outside.

Δ*rtı*ğ, inside.

veΔ*ğ* (*dha*), good.

řóğ*luım*, learn.

řoiğ*ı*o, } patience.
řoiğ*ı*oe, }

łaoğ, a calf.

řığ, a king.

řóğ, pleasure.

tıř-ğıráo, patriotism.

Δ*ca*, with them. ři, she. tíř, land, country.

1. *Öı* Δ*n* łaoğ buiöe. 2. *Ćá* řé Δ*rtı*ğ. 3. *Öı* ři Δ*muı*ğ. 4. Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*ö Δ*ğur* cřoiöe. 5. *Ćá* veΔ*ğ*-řığ Δ*ca*. 6. *Ćá* tíř-ğıráo Δ*ğ*Δ*ı*b. 7. řóğ*luım* Ğaeöılge. 8. *Ćı*ř-ğıráo Δ*ğur* řoiğ*ı*o. 9. *Öı* áö Δ*ğur* řóğ ořııáo. 10. Δ*muı*ğ Δ*ğur* Δ*rtı*ğ.

1. The calf was yellow. 2. He is inside. 3. She was outside. 4. Face and heart. 5. A good king is to them (they have, &c.). 6. Patriotism is to you (you have, &c.). 7. Learn Irish. 8. Patriotism and patience. 9. Luck and pleasure were on you. 10. Outside and inside.

OBS.—Δ*ma*č and Δ*řte*Δ*č* (see exercise on č) are used when motion to or from a place is implied; Δ*muı*ğ and Δ*rtı*ğ when the object is stationary either inside or outside.

In words like řığ, the final aspirated letter serves merely to preserve a fixed spelling, like *gh* in *high* or in *although*.

EXERCISE VI. *m̃*.

m̃ *broad*, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced in the South like *v*, in the North and West like *w*. In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal.

m̃ *slender* always sounds like *v*. *Whe. final*, *m̃* broad or slender is usually sounded like *v*. The only difference between the sounds of *b̃* and *m̃* (*both dotted*) is that *m̃* is generally nasal.

Δ <i>m̃</i> Δ <i>m̃</i> (<i>avawin</i>), only.	ρ <i>oll</i> Δ <i>m̃</i> , empty.
Δ <i>n</i> Δ <i>m̃</i> , seldom.	λ <i>am̃</i> , a hand.
Δ <i>ρ</i> ο- <i>m̃</i> ε <i>ar</i> , high regard.	η <i>ao</i> <i>m̃</i> , a saint.
ο <i>am̃</i> , an ox.	ρ <i>ear</i> <i>m̃</i> Δ <i>c̃</i> , firm.
ρ <i>ear</i> <i>m̃</i> Δ <i>m̃</i> Δ <i>il</i> (<i>farooil</i>), manly.	ρ <i>eu</i> <i>n</i> <i>m̃</i> Δ <i>ar</i> , prosperous
	τ <i>al</i> Δ <i>m̃</i> , earth.
Δ <i>ar</i> , on, on him.	<i>m̃</i> ε <i>ar</i> , regard.
Δ <i>n</i> , whether,	η <i>o</i> , or, nor.
Δ <i>o</i> <i>n</i> , one.	τ <i>ir</i> <i>m̃</i> , dry.
Δ <i>ρ</i> ο, high.	

1. λ*am̃* λ*ar*ο*ir*. 2. Δ*o**n* λ*am̃* Δ*m̃*Δ*m̃*. 3. *Vi*
Δ*n* λ*am̃* ρ*oll*Δ*m̃*. 4. *I*ρ Δ*n*Δ*m̃* τ*Δ* ρ*e* ρ*oll*Δ*m̃*.
5. Δ*n* ο*am̃* Δ*γ*υ*ρ* Δ*n* τ*ar*β̃. 6. *Vi* Δ*ρ*ο-*m̃*ε*ar*
Δ*ar* Δ*n* η*ao**m̃*. 7. Δ*n* ρ*oll*Δ*m̃* η*o* λ*an* *e*? 8. Δ*n*
τ*al*Δ*m̃* τ*ir**m̃*. 9. *I*ρ ρ*eu**n**m̃*Δ*ar* Δ*n* ο*u**me* *e*.
10. *I*ρ ρ*ear**m̃*Δ*c̃* Δ*γ*υ*ρ* *ir* ρ*ear**m̃*Δ*m̃*Δ*il* Δ*n* *car*Δ*e*.

-
1. A strong hand. 2. One hand only.
 3. The hand was empty. 4. (It) is seldom it is empty. 5. The ox and the bull. 6. (There)

was high regard on the saint. 7. Whether empty or full it (is it empty or full)? 8. The dry earth. 9. It is prosperous the man he (he is a prosperous man). 10. He is a firm and manly friend.

OBS.— $\Delta\eta\iota\lambda$ and $\eta\Delta\eta$ are suffixes, like *al* in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

EXERCISE VII. ρ .

ρ is exactly like *ph* or *f*.

$\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$. (<i>kadhe-frinn</i>), breakfast (first meal).	$\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$, great pain.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a camp ($\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$, a ship, hence a tent, because resembling a ship in form, and $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$).	$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a monster ($\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great, and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$), a great serpent.

$\Delta\eta\eta$, in it, therein.	$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a reptile.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\eta$, there, in that.	$\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ pain.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\theta$, here, in this.	$\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a fort.
$\Delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$, there, yonder.	$\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$, a dinner, a meal.
$\kappa\alpha\omicron\iota\eta$, gentle.	$\eta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\epsilon$, a supper.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$, a ship.	$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great.
$\mu\acute{o}\rho$, great.	
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron\epsilon$, a child.	

1. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$. 2. $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\theta$. 3. $\beta\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\omicron\eta\eta$. 4. $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$. 5. $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\rho$ $\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$. 6. $\beta\acute{\iota}$

1. $\lambda\eta\varsigma\text{-}\rho\omicron\tau$ $\Delta\zeta\alpha\iota\beta$ $\Delta\eta\eta$. 7. $\rho\eta\omicron\iota\eta\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\tau$ $\text{ceυ}\text{-}\rho\eta\omicron\iota\eta\eta$. 8. $\rho\eta\omicron\iota\eta\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\upsilon\tau$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta\epsilon$. 9. $\text{Cυ}\iota\eta$ $\text{ceυ}\text{-}\rho\eta\omicron\iota\eta\eta$ $\Delta\eta\eta$ $\rho\omicron$. 10. $\text{C}\alpha\omicron\iota\eta\text{-}\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\omicron\epsilon$.

1. A reptile and a monster. 2. A black monster. 3. Great pain was on me. 4. Pain, and a great pain. 5. A fort and a camp. 6. A camp was to you there (you had, &c.) 7. Dinner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper. 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.

EXERCISE VIII. S .

S sounds exactly like h .

S is never aspirated *before* b , c , o , ζ , m , p , τ .

S aspirate never appears at the end of any word, or in the middle of any word except compounds.

$\Delta\eta\text{-}\rho\omicron\iota\lambda$, a high school, a college.

$\mu\omicron\eta\text{-}\rho\epsilon\omicron\lambda$, a main-sail.

$\Delta\eta\iota\omicron\tau$, up.

$\Delta\eta\upsilon\Delta\tau$, down.

$\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$, leave.

$\rho\alpha\eta$, stay.

$\omicron\eta\eta$, on me.

$\rho\omicron\iota\lambda$, a school.

$\rho\eta\iota\omicron\tau$ (*heeos*), below.

$\rho\eta\upsilon\Delta\tau$ (*hooas*), above.

$\tau\eta\omicron\mu\text{-}\rho\eta\upsilon\Delta\eta$, a deep sleep.

$\rho\epsilon\omicron\lambda$, a sail.

$\rho\eta\iota\omicron\tau$, down (see obs.)

$\rho\eta\upsilon\Delta\eta$, rest, sleep.

$\rho\eta\upsilon\Delta\tau$, up (see obs.)

$\tau\alpha\eta$, come.

$\tau\eta\omicron\mu$, heavy.

1. Ծի ըն իստ. 2. Ծի ըն իօր. 3. Ըն իստ է. 4. Ըն իօր առ լեռն. 5. Ըն առ իստ ըն իօր. 6. Ըն առ իստ ըն իօր. 7. Ծի ըն իստ ըն իօր. 8. Տեղ ըն իօր. 9. Տեղ ըն իօր. 10. Ծի ըն իստ.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below. 3. Put it up. 4. Put down the book. 5. Come down (from above) and stay below here. 6. Bring it up (from below) to me and leave it above here. 7. (There) were a school and a college there. 8. A sail and a main-sail. 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. (There) was a deep sleep on me.

OBS.— Motion from above is expressed by ըն, “down” (*from above*). Motion from below by առ, “up” (*from below*). See Exercise XVIII., *First Book*. A state of rest *above* is expressed by իստ, “above;” a similar state *below* is expressed by իօր, “below” (*without motion*), as shown in above Exercise. Տեղ and իստ (ր not dotted) are used to imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. Ը.

Ը also sounds like *h*.

It is faintly sounded *when final*, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

αῖται, a father.	judgment, means
βράῖται (<i>brawhir</i>), a brother.	"for ever."
ῥῥῥῥ, a prince.	ῥῥῥ, gray.
ῥο βράῖ, forever: βράῖ	μαῖ, good.
literally signifies	μάῖται, a mother.
"judgment," and	μόρ-ῥῥῥ, great
hence "ῥο βράῖ,"	thirst.
i.e. to (the day) of	ῥῥῥ, a stream.
κεῖν, a head.	✕ ῥῥῥ, a sister.
κεῖν-ῥῥῥ, a headland.	ῥῥῥ, thirst.
ῥῥῥ, Ireland.	ῥῥῥ, sick.
ῥῥῥ, without	

1. Αῖται μαῖ. 2. ῥῥῥ αῖται νο μάῖται.
 3. Σῥῥ ῥῥῥ βράῖται. 4. ῥῥ ῥῥ βράῖται ῥῥῥ.
 5. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ μάῖται ῥῥῥ. 6. ῥῥ μόρ-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 7. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥ. 8. ῥῥ κεῖν-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 9. ῥῥῥ ῥο βράῖ. 10. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ-
 ῥῥῥ ῥ.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother was gray. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A great thirst is on me (I am very thirsty). 7. (There) is a stream here. 8. There was a headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He is a prosperous prince.

OBS.—βράῖται and ῥῥῥ may be used for brother and sister in *religion* or as members of the same society. (See Exercise XI.) In Munster βράῖται and ῥῥῥ are often used to signify cousins.

There is here an example of an exception to Rule regard-

ing aspiration of initial letter of second portion of a compound word. If the first part of the compound ends in *ο*, *τ*, *ρ*, *λ*, *η*, the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be *ο* or *τ*, as in the word “*κεανντίρη*” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words *ο* and *ξ* are inserted merely to keep apart, without violating euphony, vowels belonging to different syllables; otherwise such vowels would run into one syllable to avoid the hiatus that would result from their standing together uncombined. This insertion of adventitious letters is frequently used in the inflections of words.

ἀριζῆτε, special.	κεαννυῖοε, a merchant.
βαιοῖαλ, danger.	κριαὐαίρη, a labourer.
βυαὐαίρητ, trouble.	κρόοα, valiant.
βυῖοεαῖ, thankful.	ζλεοὐαῖ, noisy, quar-
βυῖοεαῖαρ, thanks, gratitude.	relsome.

μέ, I, me. οἶοτ, off thee (*Idiom*, to thee).

1. βυῖοεαῖαρ λεατ. 2. τὰ μέ βυῖοεαῖ
οἶοτ.¹ 3. ὅι βυαὐαίρητ οἶμ. 4. ὅι ρέ ζλεο-
ὐαῖ. 5. ἵρ κρόοα ἀη λαοῖ ἐ. 6. τὰ βαιοῖαλ
ἀηη ρο. 7. ἵρ μαῖτ ἀη κριαὐαίρη ἐ. 8. βαιοῖαλ
αῖρη βυαὐαίρητ. 9. βυῖοεαῖαρ ἀριζῆτε λεατ.
10. Κεαννυῖοε αῖρη κριαὐαίρη.

¹ *ο* in *οαμ*, *οαίτ*, *οἶοτ*, &c., is generally aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant. See page 37.

1. Thanks with you. 2. I am thankful to you. 3. Trouble was on me. 4. He was quarrelsome. 5. He is a valiant warrior. 6. (There) is danger here. 7. He is a good labourer. 8. Danger and trouble. 9. Special thanks with you. 10. A merchant and a husbandman.

EXERCISE XI.

This Exercise contains a few more difficult words in which two aspirate letters come together.

x ՇՏԻ-ԲՃՐՐ (*cah-vaar*), a helmet (ՇՏԻ, a battle, ԲՃՐՐ, top or head).

ՇԼՕՅ-ԲՍԱԼԵ, printed (շԼՕՅ, type, and ԲՍԱԼ, strike).

ՊԵՏՐԻՃԱՐ (*dhrawhir*), a brother (ՊԵՏՐԻ, real, and ԵՐԻՃԱՐ, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.

ՊԵՏՐԻՐՍ (*dherehyure*), a sister, a real sister.

ԼԵՏԻ-ՄԱՐԵ, half dead (ԼԵՏԻ and ՄԱՐԵ).

ԼՈՅԻՃ (*lov-ha*), rotten.

ԼԱԾՈՒՄ, precious.

ԼՈՅ-ՀՐԻՄ, a herb garden (ԼՈՅ and ՀՐԻՄ).

ՆԱՕՄԻՃ, holy.

ՆԵՄԻՃԱՐԵԱԾ (*nye-harvagh*), unprofitable (ՆԵՄ, *un*, and ԵՐԱՐԵԱԾ).

ՐԱՅՐԻՍ (*sy-vir*), rich, fertile.

ԵՍԻԼԼ-ՀՐԻՄ, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (ԵՍԻԼԼ and ՀՐԻՄ).

բձրի, top.	լնբժձ, looped, bent.
բսւլ, strike.	լւիբ, a herb, a plant.
սձտ, a battle.	մարբ, dead.
սլոժ, type, a nail. X	նեմ (un, in), not (nega-
ոսնիբ, real.	tive particle).
սուի, a man, a person.	տարբեւ, profitable.
ջորտ, a garden, a field.	սնբալլ, an apple.
լեւտ, half.	

1. Եւ ի ըն լնբժձ. 2. Եւ ի ըն ւոբժձ. 3. Եւ ի
 ւեւտմարի. 4. Սուի նսւմի. 5. Լեւեւ
 ւսււմար. 6. Լեւեւ սլոժսւլտ. 7. Սնբալլ
 մարտ ճար սնբալլ-ջորտ իւրոնի. 8. Սնբալլ-
 ջորտ ճար ւիւբ-ջորտ նեմ-տարբեւ. 9. Եւ
 սձտ-բձրի մարտ լսւ. 10. Սարիւնիւն ճար
 ոսարիւնիւն.

1 It was looped. 2. It was rotten. 3. She
 was half dead. 4. A holy man. 5. A precious
 book. 6. A printed book. 7. A good apple
 and a rich orchard. 8. An orchard and an
 unprofitable herb garden. 9. (There) was a
 helmet on the warrior. 10. A (real) sister
 and brother.

OBS.—A few other compounds are here shown. The
 learner will, with little difficulty, be able to pronounce them
 by attending to the foregoing Rules and Exercises on aspi-
 rates final and initial. The aspirate letters, though in some
 cases quiescent, or nearly so, are retained in spelling, since,
 if rejected, the etymology of the word would be lost, and the
 orthography unsettled and without rule.

EXERCISE XII.

THE NUMERALS UP TO TEN.

Cardinal.

ἄν, one.
 δύο, δύο, two.
 τρία, three.
 τετταρί, τεττε, four.
 κύϊς, five.
 ἕξ, six.
 ἑπτὰ, seven.
 οὐκ, eight.
 ἑνὰ, nine.
 δεκά, ten.
 βῆ, cows (*plu.* of βό).
 ἑνῆ, a woman.
 βό, a cow.
 βρόζ, a shoe.
 βρόζα, shoes.
 ποῦ, a foot.

Ordinal.

ἄν, ἄν, first.
 δευτῆ, second.
 τριτῆ, third.
 τετταρῆ, fourth.
 κύϊς, fifth.
 ἕξ, sixth.
 ἑπτὰ, seventh.
 οὐκ, eighth.
 ἑνὰ, ninth.
 δεκά, tenth.
 ἡ, a day.
 ἑνῆ, women (*plu.* of ἑνῆ).
 βρόζ, a spade (*dat.*)
 βρόζ, a spade.
 ποῦ, that.

1. ἄν ἡ. 2. Σὺν ἐστὶν δύο. 3. ἄν ἡ βρόζ.
 4. Τρία βρόζα. 5. Τετταρὶς δευτῆ κύϊς. 6.
 Τεττε ἑνῆ. 7. ἑνὰ κύϊς βῆ. 8. ἄν ἄν
 δεκά. 9. ἄν δεκά ποῦ. 10. ἄν τριτῆ ἡ.

1. One day. 2. That is (the) two. 3. The
 two spades. 4. Three shoes. 5. Four and
 five. 6. Four women. 7. The five cows.
 8. The first book. 9. The second foot. 10.
 The third day.

OBS.—Ὅ and κεῖ are used without a noun.

Ὅ and κεῖ precede and qualify nouns.

Ὅ requires the article and noun in the *singular* number, if masc. *nominative*, if fem. *dative*, as in example 3; but the adjective which qualifies it is plural. The other numbers given above take the plural, except, of course, ἄν.

When cardinal numbers are used *without* a noun they require the article to be expressed *except in counting*.

All ordinal numbers require the article.

The c in *κεῖ*, first, is aspirated.

The ο in ὅ, two, is often aspirated, chiefly when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant, or when ὅ is the first word of a sentence.

EXERCISE XIII.

THE NUMERALS FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY.

ἄν-οὐς, eleven. ἄνμᾶ-οὐς, eleventh.

ὁ-οὐς or ὁ-οὐς, ὁμᾶ-οὐς, twelfth.

twelve. τρεῖς-οὐς, thirteenth.

τρί-οὐς, thirteen. τετράμᾶ-οὐς, four-

κεῖ-οὐς, or tenth.

κεῖ-οὐς, four- cú-οὐς, fifteenth.

teen. ῥεῖ-οὐς, sixteenth.

cú-οὐς, fifteen. ῥεῖμᾶ-οὐς, seven-

ῥέ-οὐς, sixteen. tenth.

ῥεῖ-οὐς, seven- οὐμᾶ-οὐς, eight-

teen. eenth.

οὐ-οὐς, eighteen. νᾶμᾶ-οὐς, nine-

νᾶοι-οὐς, nineteen. tenth.

ῖς, twenty. ῖςμᾶ, twentieth.

ἄλ, a brood. eun, a bird. mi, a month.

1. Δον λά νευς. 2. Ὅά λά νευς. 3. Δν
 ceατaη-νευς. 4. Δν cúγεαὐ mí νευς. 5.
 ϖíce cor. 6. Δν ϖíceαὐ ϖεαη. 7. Δν ὁά eun
 αςυρ αν τρεαρ ἁλ. 8. Δν cúγεαὐ λά νευς
 αςυρ αν ϖíceαὐ mí. 9. Ὀειὶ mnά αςυρ ϖíce
 ϖεαη. 10. Δν ϖíce ϖεαη.

1. Eleven days. 2. Twelve days. 3. (The)
 fourteen. 4. The fifteenth month. 5. Twenty
 feet. 6. The twentieth man. 7. The two
 birds and the third brood. 8. The fifteenth
 day and the twentieth month. 9. Ten women
 and twenty men. 10. The twenty men.

OBS.—Νευς (for νεὶς) is equivalent to the English “teen”
 (from ten). When a number greater than ten, composed of
 a simple numeral and νευς is expressed, the noun is placed
 between the number and νευς as above.

ϖíce, and all the multiples of νεὶς, take the noun in the
 singular number.

EXERCISE XIV.

The following sentences contain only words
 previously used, and will form a simple and
 useful Exercise on the mutable letters and their
 sounds, as shown in the foregoing Exercises.
 A translation is unnecessary. All the words
 used are given at the end of the book.

αὶτ, but.

μά, if.

αςατ, at thee.

ηραῖον, a purse.

αὐ, they, them.

A

1. Եւ զն զամ զայր զն բաժ յսաժ.
2. Եւ զն մաժաժ յսաժ, զայր զն լսժ լիժ.
3. Եւ զն զա eun buiժe զայր զն բաժ զս.
4. Զա լաժ զայր բիժ զարբիժ.
5. Զոն սլլբիւր զման զայր բիւր զս.
6. մս զայր մար, զամ զայր տար.
7. Եւ զարբիւր մարբիւր զայր մս-
բիւր զար.
8. Եւ զարբիւր զարբիւր զն բն, զայր լաժ buiժe.
9. միժ buiժeժար լար, զայր զա զայր բոժ
օր.
10. Եւ բն buiժeժ ում.

B

1. Ըս զն մաժաժ զմաժ.
2. Եւ զն լար զար, զայր Եւ յսա զն.
3. Եւ զն զար զար զար զար զն բն.
4. Եւ զն զար, զայր Եւ մար-բն զն.
5. Եւ զն զար-բար լիժ.
6. Եւ մար-բար օր, զայր Եւ բն-բն զն.
7. Եւ զն բար զար, զայր Եւ զար-բար զն.
8. Եւ զն Եւ զն զն բն, զար զն զն զն
բն-բն զն.
9. Եւ լար-բար զարբար զն է, զար զն
բն-բար զն.
10. Եւ բար զար զար զար զար.

C

1. Cuir fuar an leabhar cloò-buailte.
2. Tà baidal a' fuaire buaidhe ann ro fìor.
3. Beir fìor fice a' d'ar, a' fuaire fàg fice caò.
bàrr fuaire.
4. Tar anuair c'fuaire, a' fuaire fan ann ro fìor
5. Beir an fìor c'fuaire na b' fàg a' fuaire fàg
fuaire iad.
6. B' an l'ann l'ann, a' c' b' an f'fuaire f'ollam.
7. B' an leabhar naomh, l'ann, a' fuaire b' f'fuaire f'fuaire.
8. B' an leabhar f'fuaire, a' fuaire b' an a' d'ar l'ann.
9. B' an c'fuaire caò, a' fuaire an ceann f'fuaire leabhar f'fuaire.
10. B' f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire a' an naomh.

D

1. An é an f'fuaire, no an ceann f'fuaire, no an c'fuaire?
2. Deic m'fuaire, a' ead f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire caò.
3. B' f'fuaire m'fuaire ead ann f'fuaire a' fuaire c'fuaire caò.
4. An f'fuaire l'ann f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire m'fuaire.
5. B' naomh m'fuaire a' fuaire a' leabhar f'fuaire ann.
6. B' an f'fuaire c'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire.
7. B' ceann f'fuaire a' fuaire f'fuaire.
8. A' fuaire l'ann a' fuaire f'fuaire m'fuaire.

9. Τά παύσαις ζευρ μαιτ̃ αζαιnn.
 10. Βί cρoίoε cρoύoα αζυρ αζ̃αιõ ρεαρ̃αm̃αιλ
 αζ̃ αν̃ λoοc̃.

E

1. Αc̃ται̃ αζυρ μάc̃ται̃, νεαρ̃b̃ρίũr̃ αζυρ
 νεαρ̃b̃ρίάc̃ται̃.
 2. Νεαρ̃b̃ρίάc̃ται̃ αζυρ b̃ρίάc̃ται̃, νεαρ̃b̃ρίũr̃
 αζυρ ρũr̃.
 3. Cευo-ρ̃ρoιnñ αζυρ ρ̃ρoιnñ αζυρ ρ̃έιρ̃ε.
 4. Βί αν̃ τ̃αλ̃αm̃ μαιτ̃ αζυρ b̃ί αν̃ cρ̃ιαõũαιρ̃ε
 ρ̃euñm̃αιρ̃.
 5. Βί αν̃ νεαζ̃-ρίζ̃ ρ̃εαν̃ αζυρ b̃ί αν̃ ρ̃λ̃αιτ̃
 cρ̃oύoα.
 6. Τά oον̃ λoο̃ νευζ̃ αζυρ ρ̃ίcẽ ρ̃ρ̃υτ̃ αζυρ
 ceanñ-τίρ̃ε anñr̃iñ.
 7. Τά ρ̃ίoρ̃-c̃αί̃α ρ̃εαρ̃m̃αc̃ αζυρ ρ̃ίoρ̃-b̃υαν̃
 αζ̃am̃.
 8. Τρ̃euñ-ρ̃εαρ̃ αζυρ ρ̃αoρ̃-õũinẽ.
 9. M̃ά τ̃ά τ̃ίρ̃-ζ̃m̃άõ αζ̃ατ̃, ρ̃óζ̃lũm̃ ζ̃αẽõιλ̃zẽ.
 10. 'Eίρ̃ε ζõ b̃ρίάc̃.

SECTION II.

Euphony is the basis on which the affected sounds of the mutable consonants rest. In order to prevent the confusion which would arise from letters being changed in sound according to the ideas of euphony prevailing in different districts, and even among different

individuals, it is clear that the changes of these letters, and the positions in which they suffer change, must be regulated by some system. In showing the secondary sounds of these letters in the preceding exercises, we merely used the aspirated letters in words to which they essentially belong, and where they may be said in some sense to fill the place of additional letters like *v*, *w*, &c. We now come to treat of them in cases where the initial letter, which in one instance has its natural sound, in another instance changes that sound into a kindred one (as *b* into *v*), when influenced by certain parts of speech expressed or understood before it. The system which Irish grammarians have laid down for the regulation of these changes is contained in the following rules, which, although belonging to Grammar proper, are here given in order that the learner may fully understand this subject.

In the succeeding Exercises some inflected forms of nouns and verbs will be met with, but we shall not here enter upon declension or conjugation. All such forms will be explained as they occur ; but to enter fully into the rules regarding them would, at this stage, be premature. The rules regarding gender are also held over, but the gender of each word is shown in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE I.

THE Article *an*, *the*, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative cases; as *bean*, a woman, *an bean*, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

<i>an bean</i> , the woman.	<i>an fúinneog</i> , the window.
<i>an bean-fer</i> , the widow.	
<i>an beatha</i> , the life.	<i>an gaoth</i> , the wind.
<i>an bliadhain</i> , the year.	<i>an maidin</i> , the morning.
<i>an bó</i> , the cow.	<i>an maidneog</i> , the maiden.
<i>an cathair</i> , the city.	<i>an máthair</i> , the mother.
<i>an cloch</i> , the stone.	<i>an mion</i> , the meal.
<i>an colann</i> , the body.	<i>an póg</i> , the kiss.
<i>an farraig</i> , the sea.	<i>an pinn</i> , the dinner.

EXERCISE II.

<i>aois</i> , aged.	<i>glac</i> , take, receive.
<i>cait</i> , eat, spend.	<i>láidir</i> , strong.
<i>dearg</i> , red.	<i>fin</i> , fine.

1. *Tá an bean aois.* 2. *Is maic an bliadhain í ro.* 3. *Tá an bó dearg.* 4. *Is an*

ἑταῖρι μοίῃ. 5. τὰ ἀνέλοὺς λυαῖμα. 6. τὰ
 ἀνέριζε λάρι. 7. τὰ ἀνέροτ ζαρί. 8. τὰ ἀνέριν μίν. 9. τὰ ἀνέριον βρεῖζ.
 10. Καίτ ἀνέριον.

1. The woman is aged. 2. This is a good year. 3. The cow is red. 4. The city was large. 5. The stone is precious. 6. The sea is strong. 7. The wind is rough. 8. The meal is fine. 9. The morning is fine. 10. Eat the dinner.

OBS.—Feminine nouns beginning with *ο* or *τ* are not influenced by the article, as ἀνέριε *the fire*, the sound of *η* in ἀνέρι being sufficiently euphonious with these letters. Beginning with *ρ*, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipsis.

The learner will remember that *ρ* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *π*, *τ*, cannot be aspirated, as ἀνέριε, *the scythe*.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *masculine* nouns in the genitive case singular ; ἀνέριε, the town, ἀνέριε, of the town.

ἑταῖρ, a bard.

βουαῖρ, a cowboy.

καρῖ, a horse.

καίτ, a battle.

εἰαῖρ, a table.

ῥεαῖρ, a man.

ῥιον, wine.

ῥοκαῖρ, a word.

μαναῖρ, a monk.

ποβαῖρ, a people

EXERCISE III.

*Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns
as influenced by the Article.*

an b̄aile, of the town.	an f̄iona, of the wine.
an b̄aíro, of the bard.	an f̄ir, of the man.
an buac̄alla, of the cowboy.	an foc̄aíl, of the word.
an c̄ap̄aíl, of the horse.	an ḡnó, of the work.
an c̄at̄a, of the battle.	an ḡaouīoe, of the thief.
an c̄ir̄oe, of the chest.	an m̄ála, of the bag.
an c̄l̄aír, of the table.	an m̄anaiḡ of the monk.
	an p̄obaíl, of the people.

EXERCISE IV.

cleaṛ, craft. X	mac, a son.
uoṛn, a fist.	óir, gold.
ḡleaṛ, a lock.	ṛíaíro, a street.
l̄án, the full.	teaḋ, a house.
loḡ, a hollow.	

1. Sṛaíro an b̄aile. 2. Mac an b̄aíro.
3. Uoṛn an buac̄alla. 4. Loḡ an c̄at̄a.
5. Ḡleaṛ an c̄ir̄oe. 6. Coṛ an f̄ir. 7. Cleaṛ
an ḡaouīoe. 8. L̄án an m̄ála. 9. Teaḋ an
m̄anaiḡ. 10. 'Oir an p̄obaíl.

1. (The) street of the town. 2. (The) Son
of the bard. 3. (The) Fist of the cowboy.

4. (The) Hollow of the battle. 5. (The) Lock of the chest. 6. (The) Foot of the man. 7. (The) Craft of the thief. 8. (The) Full of the bag. 9. (The) House of the monk. 10. (The) Gold of the people.

OBS.—Nouns beginning with *o*, *τ*, or *ρ*, are exceptions. (See observations on Rule I.)

RULE III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In compound words, no matter from what parts of speech they are formed, the initial letter of the second part is aspirated, if it be of the aspirable class. Some examples have been already shown in preceding Exercises.*

EXERCISE V.

Examples of Compound Words.

cloz-τεαc, a bell-house.

oεαg-oune, a good-man.

ρaol-cú, a wolf (*wild-dog*).

ρior-buan, steadfast.

ρior-óilr, sincere.

λaoiγ-ρeoiλ, veal (*calf-flesh*).

ρean-bean, an old woman.

* See Obs. at end of this Exercise.

ἀρσ-μῖς, a monarch, a high-king.

βαιν-μῖος, ¹ a queen (i.e., *a woman-king*).

βαιν-τίς, a lady (i.e., *a woman-lord*).

βυαν-ρσος, long-lived.

βυαν-ρερμ, persevering (*lasting-firm*)

EXERCISE VI.

ἀρσ, ancient.

Ἐιρεαν, of Ireland (genitive of Ἐιρε).

υαρ, noble.

1. Ἀν μῖς ἀρσ αν βαιν-μῖος. 2. Ἀρσ-μῖς ἀρσ βαιν-τίς.
3. Βαιν-μῖος Ἐιρεαν. 4. Ἀν ρσ-εὐ ἀρσ αν ρερ-ρσ.
5. Ρερ-εὐ νεομ.
6. Τρ-ρσ βυαν-ρερμ.
7. Βί αν ρσ βυαν-ρσ.
8. Ρερ-εὐ ἀρσ.
9. Τά αν βαιν-τίς υαρ.
10. Τά αν ρερ-εὐ ρσ.

-
1. The king and the queen. 2. A monarch and a lady. 3. Queen of Ireland. 4. The wolf and the hare. 5. A holy good man. 6. Persevering patriotism. 7. The prince was long-lived. 8. An ancient bell-house. 9. The lady is noble. 10. The good man is rich.

OBS.—When the first part of a compound ends in *ο*, *τ*, *ρ*, *λ*, or *ν*, and the second begins with *ο* or *τ*, the latter is not aspirated. This Rule is entirely based on Euphony. Practice is the best guide to show when the aspirate is required to make the two words unite smoothly.

¹ Βαν is a feminine prefix. It is spelled βαιν when the following vowel is slender.

EXERCISE VII.

Where the latter part of a compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place. Several instances occurred in the *First Book*, and an Exercise is now given on words of this kind.

ΔΙΛΛ, a cliff.

ΔΡΟ, high, loud.

CEOL, music.

COΓΔΟ, war.

ΘΟΝΝ, brown.

ΓΙΟΓ, knowledge.

Χ ΖΔΙΛ, vapour.

ΖΛΙC, wise.

ΙΔΡΙΔΗ, iron.

ΜΥΡ, sea.

ΤΕΙΝΕ, fire.

ΥΙΡΓΕ, water.

ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.

ΡΕΔΡΙ-CEOIL (man of music), a musician.

ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.

ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (calf of the sea), a seal.

ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ, a ship of war.

ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ (boat of vapour), a steamboat.

ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΤΕΙΝΕ (work of fire), a fire-work.

ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ (road of iron), a railroad.

ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ (son of the cliff), an echo.

ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΥΙΡΓΕ (work of water), a water-work.

1. ΤΑ ΔΗ ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ ΔΗΝ ΡΟ ΔΝΟΙΡ. 2. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ ΛΑΝ. 3. ΤΑ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ ΡΟΛΛΑΜ. 4. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ ΖΛΙC. 5. ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-CEOIL ΔΓΥΡ ΔΗ ΡΕΔΡΙ-ΡΕΔΡΑ. 6. ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΤΕΙΝΕ ΔΓΥΡ ΟΒΔΡΙ-ΥΙΡΓΕ. 7. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΟΝΝ. 8. Δ, ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΟ ΔΓΥΡ ΔΗ ΛΟΓ-ΖΔΙΛΕ. 9. ΒΙ ΔΗ ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ ΔΡΟ. 10. ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΥΒ.

1. The railroad is here now. 2. The steamboat was full. 3. The man-of-war is empty. 4. The seer was wise. 5. The musician and the seer. 6. A fire-work and a water-work. 7. The seal was brown. 8. The man-of-war and the steamboat. 9. The echo was loud (high). 10. A black sea-dog.

RULE IV.

PROPER NAMES.

When the latter of two nouns is a proper name in the genitive case it suffers aspiration, if the article be not expressed.

EXERCISE VIII.

Διμῖρ, time.	Μιχίλ, of Michael.
ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, an arch- bishop.	μυητιν, people.
βρίξιο, Brigid.	πάτρις, Patrick.
βρίξιο, of Brigid.	πέτρος, Peter.
κατρίν, Catherine.	πέτρος, of Peter.
κορκά, Cork.	πορτλάιν, Waterford.
κορκά, of Cork.	ρύι, an eye.
νῆαν, a daughter.	τομάς, Thomas.
μάρι, Mary.	τομάς, of Thomas.
μιχά, Michael.	τουαμ, Tuam.
	τουαμ, of Tuam.

Examples.

1. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Τυαμμά. 2. Διμήριον Πάτραις. 3. Ἰνῆεσσιν Τὸμάρ. 4. Ἰεὸν Μιχαήλ. 5. Μυνητῶν Κορκάϊζε. 6. Μὰς Μάρ. 7. Τεὰς Καττλίν. 8. Σὺν Ὁρίῳ. 9. Καττῶν Πόρτλάρ. 10. Καρὰ Πέτρου.

1. Archbishop of Tuam. 2. (The) time of Patrick. 3. Thomas's daughter. 4. Michael's wife. 5. (The) people of Cork. 6. Mary's son. 7. Catherine's house. 8. Brigid's eye. 9. (The) City of Waterford. 10. Peter's horse.

EXERCISE IX.

Exception.

Family names following "ο" or "υα" (descendant), and "μας" (son), though *always* in the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but after "νί" (daughter), they do.

OBS.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when "μας" means literally a "son," and "υα," an actual "grandson," and not a descendant, as a member of a clan.

2. Also these names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of these prefixes (νί of a descendant, μίς of a son). The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.

3. These names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of the prefix μαοί, often used after "ο" in family names, as Ο'μαοί βρενδάν, or Σιόλλα after μας, as μας Σιόλλα πάτραις. μαοί here signifies a *votary*, and Σιόλλα a *disciple*, thus "the descendant of the votary of Brendan," or the "son of the disciple of Patrick."

Brian. Dóinnall, of Daniel.
 Brian, of Brian. Teig, Thaddeus.
 Dóinnall, Daniel. Teig, of Teig.

1. Tomás mac Teig. 2. Tomás Mac Teig
 3. Pádraic uá Brian. 4. Pádraic O'Brian
 5. Dóinnall O'Connell. 6. Mac Dóinnall
 Uí Connall. 7. Tomás O'Gorman. 8. Bean
 Tomás Uí Gorman. 9. Máire ní Brian.
 10. Ingean Máire ní Brian.

1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs.
 1). 2. Thomas Mac Teig (excep.). 3. Patrick,
 grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs 1).
 4. Patrick O'Brien (exception). 5. Daniel
 O'Connell (exception). 6. Son of (Rule IV.)
 Daniel O'Connell (Obs. 2). 7. Thomas O'Gor-
 man. 8. Wife of (Rule IV.) Thomas O'Gorman.
 9. Mary O'Brien ("ní," see exception).
 10. Daughter of (Rule IV.) Mary O'Brien.

OBS.—1. The learner has here some examples of family
 names. The prefix "O" or "uá" signifies—1st, a "*grand-
 son*" (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a "*descendant*," or
 member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in
 Examples 4 and 5). "mac" signifies a "*son*," and is also
 prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It
 follows the same rules as "uá."

2. "uá" and "mac" being the prefixes for names of
 males, "ní" (contracted for "ingeán," a "*daughter*") is
 used for female names, since it is clear we could not say
 Máire mac Cairdeag (i.e., *son of Cairdeag*) though used
 ignorantly in English

RULE V.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants and agreeing with the nouns which they qualify are aspirated in the following instances :

1st, In the nominative and accusative singular *feminine*.

2nd, In the genitive singular *masculine*.

3rd, In the vocative singular of both genders, and in the dative.

EXERCISE X.

Examples of First Instance.

ալլ չեալ, a white cliff.	բանեօջ իօրջալե,
բօ ին, a white cow.	an open window.
երօջ իօրրոյ, a wide shoe.	լեւմ մօր, a great leap.
ար ին, a long foot.	մաւօրն իրեւջ, a fine morning.
արե ին, a red vein.	րջալ չեւր, a sharp knife.
ար ին, a rugged oak.	քաղաք, a prosperous country.
արեօջ ին, a green brier.	
բօլ մալ, good meat.	

EXERCISE XI.

1. Ան բօլ մալ. 2. Ան ար ին մօր.
3. Ան երօջ իօրրոյ. 4. Ան ար ին.

5. Δν' ρῥιαν ῥευρ. 6. Δν βό ουβ. 7. 1ρ
 μαῖοιν ἀλυνν βρεάξ ι. 8. Τιρ ραιὺβιρ
 ρευνμαρ. 9. Διλλ ῥεαλ μόρ. 10. Τα ρυν
 νεοῖ ρορῥαίτε ανν. ¹²

1. The good meat. 2. The long big foot.
 3. The wide shoe. 4. The rough oak. 5. The
 sharp knife. 6. The black cow. 7. It is a
 beautiful fine morning. 8. A rich prosperous
 country. 9. A great white cliff. 10. (There)
 is an open window there.

OBS.—Ο and τ are excepted if the noun ends in ν, and
 sometimes before a broad vowel.

The adjective is seldom aspirated in the plural.

For the sake of Euphony the “ο” in “οαν,” “ουιτ,” and
 other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever
 the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated conson-
 ant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

βάν, white.	κατ, a cat.
βεο,	ceol, music.
βί, (gen.) } living.	ρυαρ, cold.
βρεαc, speckled.	μόρ, large.

Examples of Second Instance.

βαίτε μόρ, of a large town.

καίτ βρuc, of a speckled cat.

καρδιλλ βάν, of a white horse.

ceol βινν, of harmonious music.

ουίτε μόρ, of a large leaf.

¹ See Rule I., and Obs. on ο and τ, and ρ before mutes,
 page 28.

ouine òona, of an unfortunate man.
 ouine òona, of a fortunate man.
 ráinne buíoe, of a yellow ring.
 ríona òeiri, of red wine.
 rir bí, of a living man.
 rir móir, of a big man.
 rcolaire clirte, of an expert scholar.
 tígearna cróò, of a valiant chieftain.
 tobair fuidir, of a cold well.
 uirge mílir, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

blar, taste.	eolar, knowledge.
ceann, a head.	rráio, a street.
cluair, an ear.	rruan, a bridle.

1. Srráio an báile móir. 2. Cluair capail
 báin. 3. Leab an rir móir. 4. Eolar an
 rcolaire clirte. 5. Fuidir an ceoil binn.
 6. Blar uirge mílir. 7. Ceann an ouine
 móir. 8. Uirge tobair fuidir. 9. 'Ao an
 ouine òona. 10. Sóí an ouine òona.

1. (The) street of the large town. 2. (The)
 ear of a white horse. 3. (The) child of the
 big man. 4. (The) knowledge of the expert
 scholar. 5. (The) sound of the harmonious
 music. 6. (The) taste of sweet water. 7. (The)
 head of the big man. 8. Water of a cold well.
 9. (The) luck of the unfortunate man. 10. (The)
 pleasure of the fortunate man.

Exercises on the *third* instance of this Rule, nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *dative*, are held over till we come to treat of the influence of prepositions (Rule XII., page 51), which are always used with that case. Exercises on nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *vocative* are held over till we treat of the sign of that case under interjections (Rule XIII., page 53).

NOTE.—The nominative plural masculine of adjectives is often aspirated when the preceding noun ends in a consonant.

Examples.

ῤῥῖ ἰόρᾱ, big men.

ῤῥῥᾱῖ ᾠόῃᾱ, gentle words.

ῤῥῥῖ ῤῥᾱᾱ, healthy children.

ῤῥῥᾱῖ ῥῥῥᾱᾱ, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. :—The cardinal numbers ᾱῥῥᾱ (one), and ῥᾱ (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers ῥῥῥᾱ, ῥῥῥᾱῖ.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. ᾱῥ ῥῥῥᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 2. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 3. ᾱῥ ῥᾱῖ. 4. ᾱῥ ῥῥῥᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 5. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ. 6. ᾱῥ ῥᾱῖ. 7. ᾱῥ ῥῥῥᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ. 8. ῥᾱ ῥᾱῖ ῥῥῥᾱ ῥῥᾱῖ.

9. Δον ἰμὰς νευς. 10. Δη ἄευθ ῥεαρ ἀγυρ
 δη τρεαρ βεαν.

1. The first man. 2. Two rings. 3. Eleven children. 4. The first year. 5. Twelve men. 6. Eleven horses. 7. The thirteenth month. 8. Two men and ten women. 9. Eleven sons. 10. The first man and the third woman.

The learner will refer to Exercise XII. (Section I.), on the numbers. Δον does not aspirate before ο or τ. (See Obs. on Rule I.).

RULE VII.

PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, μο (my), το (thy), α (his), cause aspiration of the initial consonants (if aspirable) of the nouns before which they are placed.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

α βράδαρη, his brother.	α μιντιρη, his people.
μο κύρλε, my pulse.	το ῥάιροε, thy child.
α ὄορη, his fist.	το ῥρόν, thy nose.
α ῥεαρδαν, his field.	μο τεανγδα, my tongue.
α ῥυιλ, his blood.	μο ῥίρη, my country.
το ἰμάδαρη, thy mother.	

EXERCISE XVI.

When *mo* and *vo* are followed by a vowel the *o* is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter *ρ*. as *m' αἵματι*, my father; *m' ἡμῖν*, my blood.

οὖντα, shut.

ὄζ, young.

ιονῖμιν, dear.

ῥῆλᾰν, well, healthy.

1. *Mo ἡράτατι ιονῖμιν*. 2. *Τά m' αἵματι ῥῆλᾰν*. 3. *Ἵ m' ἡμῖν νεαρῶν*. 4. *Τά α ὄρν οὖντα*. 5. *Ὁ παῖς οἷος*. 6. *Ἵ α ἡμῖντι ραιῶν*. 7. *Mo τῖν αἵματι mo ἡμῖντι*. 8. *Α αἵματι αἵματι α ἡράτατι*. 9. *Ἵ mo παῖς αἵματι αἵματι Ἵ m' αἵματι αἵματι*. 10. *Mo αἵματι αἵματι mo ἡράτα*.

1. My dear brother. 2. My father is well. 3. My blood was red. 4. His fist is shut. 5. Thy young child. 6. His people were rich. 7. My country and my people. 8. His father and his mother. 9. My child was in, but your brother was outside. 10. My pulse and my love.

Α (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. *Α* (their), *αἱ* (our), and *ὑμῖν* (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

For aspiration with relative pronoun, see Rule X., page 46.

RULE VIII.

VERBS.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the infinitive mood by the particles *οο* or *α*.

EXERCISE XVII.

Examples.

<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>βυαλαο̃</i> , to strike.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>ξυι̃οε</i> , to pray.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κορ̃ς</i> , to check.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>μαρι̃ταιν</i> , to live.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κυ̃ν</i> , to put.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>πο̃ραο̃</i> , to marry.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>δε̃υναο̃</i> , to do.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φε̃α̃κ̃ναο̃</i> , to shun.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>κυ̃ναο̃</i> , to shut.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φ̃ο̃γμαο̃</i> , to warn.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φ̃υ̃λαν̃ς</i> , to suffer.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>φ̃υ̃βα̃λ</i> , to walk.
<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>ζ̃α̃βα̃ι̃λ</i> , to take.	<i>οο</i> or <i>α</i> , <i>τα̃βαι̃ντ</i> , to give.

EXERCISE XVIII.

<i>οο</i> μα̃ρ, a door.	<i>πε̃α̃καο̃</i> , sin.
<i>ζο</i> μα̃ι̃τ̃, well.	<i>ρ̃γμαο̃ρ</i> , ravage.
<i>ζο</i> τη̃ρομ, heavily.	<i>τοι̃λ</i> , will.

1. *θυ̃ι̃οε̃α̃κα̃ρ οο τα̃βαι̃ντ*. 2. *οο το̃ι̃λ α̃ δε̃υναο̃*. 3. *σε̃αν-φε̃αρ α̃ πο̃ραο̃*. 4. *αν̃ μα̃-ο̃αο̃ α̃ κυ̃ν α̃μα̃κ̃*. 5. *αν̃ τι̃ν οο¹ ρ̃γμαο̃ρ*. 6. *πε̃α̃καο̃ α̃ φ̃ε̃α̃κ̃ναο̃*. 7. *αν̃ ζ̃α̃ου̃ι̃οε̃ α̃ ζ̃α̃βα̃ι̃λ*

¹ The learner will remember the rules about *ρ* in Exercise III., Section I.

8. Δη ρεαρ Δ βυαλαὸ ζο' τρομ. 9. Ριαν Δ
 ρυλανζ. 10. Δη νοριαρ Δ ούναο.

1. To give thanks. 2. Thy will to do. 3. To
 marry an old man. 4. To put out the dog. 5. To
 ravage the country. 6. To shun sin. 7. To
 take the thief. 8. To strike the man heavily.
 9. To suffer pain. 10. To shut the door.

RULE IX.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant
 are aspirated in the perfect tense, indicative
 mood, active voice, and in the conditional
 mood of both voices. The particle νο is gene-
 rally placed before the verb in such instances ;
 ρο is also used chiefly in composition with
 other particles as in ζυρ, νά'ρ, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of νο.

νο βιρεαρ, I was.

νο βι μέ, I was.

νο βιοοαρ, they were.

νο βυαίρην, I would strike.

νο σεαννουζ ριβ, ye bought.

νο ούν ρέ, he shut.

ο' ρόζλουμ ρέ, he learned.

νο ζηάουζ ρέ, he loved.

¹ The learner will remember that ζο before an adjective
 forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV.,
First Book.

ոօ մօւտ ը, he forgave.
 ոօ թօջ ը, he kissed.
 ոօ իւնծալքօւոն, I would walk.
 ոօ լանջածօս, they came.
 ոօ լուօքս, thou wouldst come.
 ոօ լուջ ը, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

արջիօ, silver, money. լեւտ, with thee.
 ոօն, to them. լւ, thee.

1. Օօ թօջ ը է. 2. Օօ մօւտ ը ոօն.
 3. Օօ լանջածօս անիւ. 4. Տիւնծալքօւոն
 լեւտ. 5. լուջ ը արջիօ ոօն. 6. Օօ լուօքս
 անիւ. 7. Օօ իւնծօւն ը լւ. 8. Օ' թօջ
 լւոն ը իւնծօւն. 9. Օօ լեւոն թ
 լեւծօ. 10. Օօ իւնծօւն լւ.

1. He kissed him. 2. He forgave (to) them.
 3. They came there. 4. I would walk with
 thee. 5. He gave money to them. 6. Thou
 wouldst come here. 7. He loved his country.
 8. He learned Irish. 9. Ye bought a book
 10. I would strike thee.

OBS.—When the pronoun is expressed as in the above
 instance, ոօ ի մէ, and in all the Examples hitherto used in
 these books, the verb is in the analytic form of conjugation
 and does not change in person or number. When the pro-
 noun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb,
 as in the above instance, ոօ լանջածօս, the verb is in the
 synthetic form, and changes in person and number. This
 remark is made here to account for the verbs hitherto used
 not having changed in person or number.

The sign $\tau\omicron$ is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. $\tau\acute{u}$ (τ dotted) is the accusative case of $\tau\acute{u}$ (thou); \acute{e} of $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, he; $\imath\imath\imath$ of $\imath\imath\imath$, we; $\imath\beta$ of $\imath\beta$, you; $\imath\Delta\tau$ of $\imath\Delta\tau$, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb $\imath\imath$. See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples of $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\omicron$ enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

$\Delta\imath$, whether (in past time), compounded of $\Delta\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\xi\imath\imath$, that (in past time), compounded of $\xi\omicron$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\mu\imath\Delta\imath$, unless (in past time), compounded of $\imath\mu\imath\Delta$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\acute{\alpha}'\imath$ — $\imath\Delta\acute{\alpha}\imath$, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of $\imath\Delta\acute{\alpha}$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\Delta\acute{\alpha}\imath$ (interrogative), $\imath\Delta\acute{\alpha}$ and $\Delta\imath$, did not, whether not.

$\imath\omicron\imath\imath$, not (in past time) compounded of $\imath\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\acute{e}$ (whether) struck I.

$\xi\imath\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath$ $\tau\acute{u}$, that you struck.

$\imath\mu\imath\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath$ $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, if he did not strike (unless he struck).

$\imath\Delta\acute{\alpha}\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\imath\imath$ } that we did not strike.

$\imath\acute{\alpha}'\imath$ $\beta\imath\imath\imath\imath\omicron$ $\imath\imath\imath$ } that we may not strike.

EXERCISE XXII.

Δη τέ, he who.	φοιλλήγειαρ, I showed.
βεαννουῖς, bless.	ῥουη, cease.
βουαίεαρ, I struck.	ἐαινω, came.

1. Δη βουαίεαρ? 2. Νιω ἐαινω ῥέ.
 3. Μουαρ φοιλλήγειαρ. 4. Δη βουαί τὺ ἐ?
 5. Νιω βεαννουῖς τὺ μέ. 6. Νιω ῥουη ῥωη.
 7. Δη ρουαρ ναῖαρ ὀὐν μέ. 8. Λεβδωρ
 ναῖαρ ἐυς ῥέ. 9. Δη τέ ναῖαρ ῥηδῶνις μέ.
 10. Νά'η ἐωρηὸ ῥέ ῥωρ ἐ.

-
1. Did I strike? 2. He came not. 3. If I
 have not shown. 4. Did you strike him?
 5. You did not bless me. 6. We did not cease.
 7. The door which I did not shut. 8. A book
 which he did not give. 9. He whom (the in-
 dividual) I did not love. 10. That he may
 not put it down.

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after ní, no, not; μά, if; μαρ, as; ῥυλ, before; and after the relative pronoun Δ, who, which (sometimes ρο), whether expressed or understood.

NOTE.—The relative pronoun Δ causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle ῥο is joined to it, and aspiration takes place (even with a preposition), except in some irregular verbs. (See Rule 5, Eclipsis, page 62).

EXERCISE XXIII.

Examples.

- ní béirò ré, he will not be. Δ μεαλλαρ ιβ,¹ who deceives you.
- Δ čáilleap é, who loses it. μά pórapann tú, if you marry.
- Δ óeunap é, who does it. μά řaoileann tú, if you think.
- map řoillrięeann mé, as I show. Δ řaoil, who thought.
- ní řuil ré, he is not. řul čangap, before I came.
- Δ řrápóuię inn,¹ who loved us.

EXERCISE XXIV.

Δ, nis, ner, its. map řin, so, as that.

1. Ní béirò ré řo břápč. 2. An té Δ čáilleap an čač. 3. Má řaoileann tú map řin. 4. ř é řin meap mé. 5. An té řo řrápóuię inn.¹ 6. Ní řuil ré ann řo anoir. 7. ř é neapč Δ óeunap čeapč. 8. Má pórapann tú řeaprouine. 9. Δ čáill Δ řlápnte. 10. Map řoillrięeap řul čangap.

-
1. It will not be for ever. 2. He who loses the battle. 3. If you think so. 4. It is that

¹ In the spoken language řinn and řib are more frequently used, but the forms inn and ib are more correct in this case.

(which) deceives me. 5. The individual who loved us. 6. He is not here now. 7. It is might which makes right. 8. If you marry an old man. 9. Who lost his health. 10. As I showed before I came.

OBS.—*οο* is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but *Δ* is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words :—*οο*, thy (a possessive pronoun), *οο*, used as a relative, *οο*, to (sign of infinitive), *οο*, particle before certain tenses), *οο*, to (prep.), *οό*, two, *οό* (prefix), *οό*, to him (prepositional pronoun).

And between these :—*Δ*, his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), *Δ*, who, which (relative), *Δ*, to (sign of infinitive), *Δ*, *ο* (sign of vocative case), *Δ*, *ι*, in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles *Δη*, very; *μó*, too, exceedingly; *ῥάη*, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as *Δη*, corresponding to *in* or *un*, *Δτ*, corresponding to *re*, *νεΔη*, to *in* or *un*, &c., which cause aspiration; but as these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXV.

Examples.

Δη-βρεῖς, very fine.

Δη-ἡδύς, very good.

Δη-ῥός, misery ; Δη (negative, *un*), and ῥός, happiness.

Δτ-βροῦς, revive ; Δτ (*re*), and βροῦς, animate.

ὀ-βρυς, ill-mannered.

ὀ-βρῆς, loss, harm.

ὀ-δύνη (hard to be done), impossible.

ὀ-φειδύς (hard to be seen), invisible.

νη-δύς, unmerciful.

ὀ-βρεῖς, exceedingly small.

ὀ-μέγας, too large.

ὀ-πρῶτος, very old, too old.

ὀ-θεῖος, too hot.

ῥ-ἡρμῆς, most harmonious.

ῥ-ἡγίος, very wise.

ῥ-ἡδύς, excellent.

ὀ-βρυς, well-mannered.

ὀ-βρῆς, profit.

ὀ-δύνη (easy to be done), possible.

ὀ-φειδύς (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An *ι* is generally inserted in spelling these prefixes, when the first vowel of the word following is slender. This shall be explained in its proper place, but for the present the attention of the learner need not be given to it.

EXERCISE XXVI.

× **ḃaḡneuo**, a hat

céiruo, a trade.

céiruoe, of a trade.

ion-œuunta, fit to be done, practicable

ráruḡaḡ, oppression, fatigue.

feinn, sing.

1. **Ḃí ré an-ḃreáḡ.** 2. **Ḃí a ḃaḡneuo ró-
ḃeas ḡó.** 3. **Soḡar aḡur ḡoḡar na céiruoe.**
4. **Só-feicḡionaḡ aḡur ḡó-feicḡionaḡ.** 5. **Ṭá
ré ró-œuunta aḡur ion-œuunta.** 6. **Δṫḃeo-
ḡuig an ḡaeḡilḡe.** 7. **Sóḡ aḡur an-ḡóḡ**
8. **An-ḡóḡ aḡur ráruḡaḡ.** 9. **Ḃo feinn rí ḡo
rár-ḃinn.** 10. **Ir rár-maḡt an fear é.**

-
1. It was very fine. 2. His hat was too small for him. 3. (The) profit and loss of the trade. 4. Visible and invisible. 5. It is possible and practicable. 6. Revive the Gaelic. 7. Happiness and misery. 8. Misery and oppression. 9. She sang most harmoniously. 10. He is an excellent man.

OBS.—**Só** and **ḡó** are here used; **ḡó** is the opposite of **ró**. They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles, and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives **ḡó** equals *ill*, **ró** the opposite.

Before participles **ḡó** implies difficulty; **ró**, ease. **ion**, fitness.

RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions αὑρ, on ; οε, of. or off ; οο, to ; ὑαοι or ὑα, under ; ἰοιρ, between ; μαρ, like to, as ; ό, from ; ταρ, over ; τρε, through ; υμ, about, cause aspiration of the initial of all nouns following them (if aspirable). The adjective accompanying a feminine noun in such case is aspirated.

(b.) When the article accompanies a noun, the preposition going before generally causes eclipsis of the initial of the noun in the singular number, except οε and οο, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

αὑρ ἰνυλλαδ̃, on top, at the summit.

οε β̃αῖρ, from top or head.

οε β̃ηιζ̃, because.

οο ὀοῖρ, to a body.

οο Ὀιδ̃, to God.

ὑαοι μεαῖρ, in (literally "under") esteem.

ὑα τυαῖρ, in the direction of.

ἰοιρ ἴεαῖρ, among men.

μαρ ζ̃εαλλ̃, as a promise, because.

μαρ ἰαζαδ̃, like to, or as mocking.

ό ὀραῖν, from a tree.

ό ἴεαῖρ, from a man.

ταρ ἴυρ, over a lip.

τρε τεῖνε (through), on fire.

¹ὑα τυαῖρ is used idiomatically for *towards*, or *in the direction of* ; τυαῖρ means a *guess*, or *conjecture*.

OBS.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *Διη μαριν*, in the morning; *ὁ το ἀμαρ*, from this out; *Διη βαλλ*, on the spot, immediately.

Ἦαν, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. *Δς, Δρ, Ἦο, λε, ὄρ*, do not cause aspiration.

A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

βέρò, will be. *μνὰιβ* (*dat. pl.*) women.
βοτ, poor. *ρεαμπρός*, a shamrock.
εραινν, of a tree. *ρλάιντε*, health.
λαβρανν (*hab.*) speaks *τίγε*, of a house.

1. 'Ο *εραινν Ἦο* *εραινν*. 2. *Ἦοιρ* *ρεαριαιβ*
Δςυρ μνὰιβ. 3. *Διη μαιριν βρεάζ*. 4. 'Ο
ρεαρ βοτ. 5. *Ὁε βριζ Ἦο λαβρανν ρε*.
6. *Cuir* *ρεαμπρός ανν οο βαρειου*. 7. *Ἦο*
εραινν οο ρλάιντε. 8. *βέρò αν Ἦαεὸιλγε*
ρσοι μεαρ ρόρ. 9. *Ὁε βάρρ αν εραινν*.
10. *Διη μullaδ αν τίγε*.

1. From tree to tree. 2. Between men and women. 3. On a fine morning. 4. From a poor man. 5. Because (that) he speaks. 6. Put a shamrock in your hat. 7. Towards your health. 8. The Gaelic will be yet in esteem. 9. From the top of the tree. 10. On the top of the house.

¹ See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.

EXERCISE XXIX.

On *ve*, *vo*, *ʒan*, and *ioiŋ*.

maŋb, dead.

mnadoi, *dat.* of bean, a woman.

1. *ʋo'n¹ cōpp maŋb*. 2. *ʋo'n b̄aile mōŋ*. m. 8p.
 3. *ʋo'n ʋoŋaŋ²*. 4. *ʋo'n² Tiʒeapna*. 5. *ʒan* 8p.
an teine. 6. *ʒan an³ feap*. 7. *ioiŋ an³ cŋann*
Δʒuŋ an teine. 8. *ʋo'n mullać Δŋo*. 9. *ʋe'n*
b̄aŋŋ. 10. *ioiŋ an feap Δʒuŋ an b̄ean*. 9

1. To the dead body. 2. To the large town.
 3. To the door. 4. To the Lord. 5. Without
 the fire. 6. Without the man. 7. Between
 the tree and the fire. 8. To the lofty summit.
 9. Off the top. 10. Between the man and the
 woman.

RULE XIII.

The interjection *Δ*, sign of the *vocative* case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives. 9

¹The *Δ* of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.

²See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with *ʋ* or *ɕ*. Nouns beginning with *ŋ* are eclipsed.

³*ʒan*, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. *ioiŋ* causes no change in the singular number. 9

EXERCISE XXX.

- Δ βεαν, O woman. Δ ζῆράδῳ, O love.
 Δ ἐλαδῶδιμε, O coward. Δ ἡνᾶ, O women.
 Δ ὁδοιμε, O people. Χ Δ ἡμυμε οὐίλῑρ, O dear
 Δ ὁεαρῖβῖράτῃρ, O Mary.
 brother. Δ ῖράῖρε βίγ, O little
 Δ Ὅιδ ἡοίρ, O Great child.
 God. Δ ῖεανῖρ ῖονα, O tor-
 Δ ὀυιμε ὀονα, O un- tunate old man.
 fortunate man. Δ Τίζεαῖρνα, O Lord.
 Δ ῖρ, O man.

EXERCISE XXXI

- ἐλέιβ, of a bosom.
 ἐλιάβ, a bosom.
 κόιρ, just.
 ζῖλ (*voc.*), bright.
 υαίρλε, noble (*plu.* of υαῖρᾶλ).

1. Δ ζῆράδῳ ζῖλ μο ἐροίθε. 2. Δ ἐαῖρα
 οὐίλῑρ. 3. Δ ὁεαρῖβῖράτῃρ μο ἐλέιβ. 4. Δ
 ὀυιμε κόιρ. 5. Δ κύρλε μο ἐροίθε. 6. Δ
 ῖρ ἡμαίτ. 7. Δ ῖεαν-ῖρ οὐίλῑρ. 8. Δ ἡνᾶ
 ῖονα. 9. Δ βεαν υαῖρᾶλ¹ ἡμαίτ, 10. Δ ὁδοιμε
 υαίρλε.¹

1. O bright love of my heart. 2. O dear
 friend. 3. O brother of my bosom. 4. Honest

1 βεαν υαῖρᾶλ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; ὀυιμε
 υαῖρᾶλ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, ὁδοιμε υαίρλε,
 and ἡνᾶ υαίρλε.

man. 5. O pulse of my heart. 6. Good man.
 7. O dear old man. 8. O fortunate women.
 9. Good lady. 10. Gentlemen.

The foregoing Rules contain all the instances in which there can be any grammatical necessity for aspiration, and the learner has now mastered in these thirteen Rules the most difficult feature of the Irish language.

PART II.

ECLIPSIS.

In eclipsis the sound of certain initial consonants is changed in certain cases by the influence of the preceding word into that of a kindred letter, which is more easily sounded under the circumstances, and which, for the sake of euphony, is substituted for it. This letter is now generally written before the letter of which it eclipses or suppresses the sound, and is separated from it by a hyphen, thus : *ár m-báid*, *our boat*. This system, though giving the words something of a crowded appearance, is to be preferred to that adopted by the Welsh and Manx, who change the initial letter both for aspiration and eclipsis, thus destroying the radical initial of the word, and rendering it unrecognisable.

The difficulty of eclipsis is entirely on the surface, and the learner will soon notice that it

enables words in certain positions to be sounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *ρ* in *ἀρ μάο*, which is the sound of the phrase given above—*ἀρ m-báo*—is more easily sounded than if the initial *b* had been retained, as *ἀρ βάο*. The sound of *b* is lost, but to remove the letter would lead to great confusion.

The following Rules contain the whole system of eclipsis as laid down by grammarians. Though, of course, based on euphony, eclipsis does not (like aspiration) take place in any instance in words uninfluenced by certain others, being governed either by rules of grammar, or by the position of the influenced word. All consonants can be eclipsed except the four liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *ρ*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *b*, *ο*, *ς*, *m*, *n*, *τ*, and the aspirated *β*.

Table of Eclipsed Letters.

m eclipses *b*, as *αρ m-báo*, our boat, pronounced as if *αρ μάο* (*or mawdh*).

ς eclipses *c*, as *αρ ς-ceαρτ*, our right, pronounced as if *αρ γεαρτ* (*or garth*).

n eclipses *ο*, as *βυρ n-οοραρ*, your door, pronounced as if *βυρ νορur* (*wur nurus*).

β eclipses *p*, as *βυρ β-πάιρoe*, your child, pronounced as if *βυρ βάιρoe* (*wur bawishthe*).

ο eclipses *τ*, as *α ο-τίρ*, their country, pronounced as if *α οίρ* (*a dheer*).

ḃ eclipses ʃ, as ∆ ḃ-ʃuīl, their blood, pronounced as if ∆ ḃuīl (*a will*).

ḥ eclipses ʒ, as ∆ ḥʒ∆ḃ∆ʃ, their goat, pronounced as if ∆ ḥʒ∆ḃ∆ʃ.

τ eclipses ʃ, as ∆ḥ τ-ʃl∆τ, the rod, pronounced as if ∆ḥ τl∆τ.

Here it is seen that the radical initial of each of the eight nouns given above takes the sound of the letter by which it is eclipsed, and which unites more harmoniously with the preceding consonant.

The last three instances shown above are peculiar. In the case of ʃ eclipsed by ḃ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to *v* or *w*) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of ḥʒ, ḥ does not, properly speaking, eclipse ʒ, but the two letters form one sound (which has been shown in the *First Book*, note on Exercise XII.), and which, when initial is best learned from an Irish speaker. These letters are not separated by a hyphen.

The letter ʃ is eclipsed by τ, but only in nouns influenced by the article ∆ḥ. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipsis takes place after the possessive pronouns ∆ḥ, our ; ḃuʃ, your ; ∆, their.

EXERCISE I.

բարժե, broken.

ոօճար, hope.

ճարձից, a rock.

1. Ըր օ-տաւամ. 2. Եւ ճ ո-ոօճար լաւօր
3. Եճ Եւր Ե-բճիւօ տոռ. 4. Ու քսւլ Եւր
5-ճարձ ճոռ քօ. 5. Եճ ճ Ե-քճարձոռ շլար.
6. Եւ ճ ոքճլլ շոռտե. 7. Եճ Ըր մ-Եւճօ-
ճիւր տրօմ. 8. Եճ Ըր քլճոռտե մճիւ. 9. Եճ
Ըր մ-Եճօ Եւրժե լճ ճարձից. 10. Ը օ-տիւ
ճքսր ճ մոռտիւ.
-

1. Our land. 2. Their hope was strong.
3. Your child is sick. 4. Your friend is not
here. 5. Their field is green. 6. Their pro-
mise was sure. 7. Our trouble is heavy.
8. Our health is good. 9. Our boat is broken
by a rock. 10. Their country and their
people
-

RULE II.

Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural
of nouns when the article is expressed.

The adjective accompanying the noun in this case is some-
times eclipsed, but this is not necessary.

¹ Nouns beginning with ք form an exception to above
Rules. (See Rule VII., page 65, for eclipsis of initial ք).

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

na m-báv, of the boats. na ngeall, of the pro-
 na m-báv, of the bards. mises.
 na m-beac, of the bees. na ngoit, of the fields
 na m-bó, of the cows. na b-páirœað, of the
 na g-cearc, of the hens. children.
 na n-uán, of the poems. na. o-tonn, of the
 na b-riœað, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

blác, a blossom.	nór, a habit.
coşar, a whisper.	uð, an egg.
fuaim, a sound.	uiðe, eggs.
mil, honey.	

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mil na m-beac. | 2. Goit na m-bé |
| 3. blác na ngoit. | 4. Flait na b-riœað. |
| 5. Fuaim na o-tonn. | 6. Nóir na b-páirœað. |
| 7. Uíðe na g-cearc. | 8. Coşar na rruic. |
| 9. blác na g-craon. | 10. Leabhar na n-uán. |

1. Honey of the bees.¹ 2. (The) field of the
 cows. 3. (The) blossom of the fields. 4. Prince
 of the poets. 5. (The) sound of the waves.
 6. (The) habit of the children. 7. (The) eggs
 of the hens. 8. (The) whispering of the streams.
 9. (The) blossom of the trees. 10. (The) book
 of the poems.

¹ See note, page 29.

RULE III.

The prepositions $\Delta\zeta$, at ; $\Delta\iota\eta$, on ; $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$), in ; $\Delta\gamma$, out of ; $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ or $\Upsilon\Delta$, under ; $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$, towards ; $\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$, with ; $\mathfrak{M}\Delta\eta$, like, as ; $\acute{\omicron}$, from ; $\tau\Delta\eta$, over ; $\tau\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\gamma$, through ; $\upsilon\mathfrak{M}$, about ; when followed by the article, cause eclipsis of the initials of nouns in the singular number only. The adjective is generally aspirated in such instances when qualifying a feminine noun.

EXERCISE IV.

Examples.

$\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{m} - $\mathfrak{b}\Delta\iota\eta$ - $\mathfrak{f}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\gamma$, at the wedding.

$\Delta\iota\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ υ - $\tau\Delta\iota\Delta\mathfrak{M}$, on the earth.

$\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$) $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\zeta\Delta\iota$, in the world.

$\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $\mathfrak{c}\omicron\iota\eta$, out of the cauldron.

$\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{b} - $\mathfrak{p}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mathfrak{M}$, under the pain.

$\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{m} - $\mathfrak{b}\Delta\iota\epsilon$, to the town.

$\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $\mathfrak{c}\iota\Delta\iota\upsilon\epsilon\Delta\mathfrak{M}$, with the sword.

$\mathfrak{M}\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ Σ - $\mathfrak{c}\epsilon\upsilon\mathfrak{M}\Delta$, as the same, likewise.

$\acute{\omicron}$ ' η $\eta\zeta\omicron\eta\tau$, from the field.

$\tau\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{b} - $\Upsilon\Delta\iota\eta\zeta\epsilon$, over the sea.

$\tau\eta\epsilon$ 'n or } $\upsilon\omicron\eta\Delta\gamma$, through the door.
 $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ }

$\upsilon\mathfrak{M}$ $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\mathfrak{p}\omicron\iota\upsilon\gamma$, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

$\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{M}\Delta\eta\zeta$, narrow.

$\mathfrak{M}\eta\mathfrak{I}\epsilon$, I myself.

$\Upsilon\Delta\iota\eta\eta\eta\zeta$, wide.

1. Ծի թէ ձէ ձո մ-ԲՈՒՆ-թէր. 2. Աջոյ միջ
մար ձո ց-ՇԵՍՈՆԱ. 3. Ուի քիւլ թէ ձոյր ձո մ-
ԲՈՒԼԵ. 4. Ըսի ձոյր ձո ց-ՇՈՒԹԵ Է. 5. Չօ
ժանցածար տրե՛ն ռօրար ԸՄԱՆԿ. 6. Չօ ԲՈՒԼ
թէ Լէր ձո ց-ՇԼՈՒՅԵԱՄ Է. 7. Դար ձո Բ-ԲՈՒՅԵ
մՈՒՐ. 8. Օ՛ն ոչօր ցԼՈՐ. 9. Ար ձո Ե-ԻՐՈՒՅ
թՈՒՐՈՅ. 10. Զոյր ձո Ե-ՐՈՒՅ.

1. He was at the wedding. 2. And myself
likewise. 3. He is not in the town. 4. Put
it in the cauldron. 5. They came through the
narrow door. 6. He struck him with the
sword. 7. Over the great sea. 8. From the
green field. 9. Out of the wide street. 10. To
the light.

OBS.—Չ, being eclipsed by ո, takes no letter before it in
Example 5, as the ո of ձո, the article, is sufficiently
euphonic. Ե is very often not eclipsed by ռ, when ձո goes
before, as the union of ո and Ե does not require eclipsis.

ձոյր is a form of the preposition ձո, which is used for
euphony before the article ձո. Լէր is used in the same
way, and often before the relative pronoun ձ, instead of Լ,
ջոյր instead of ցօ, ր instead of ի or ձ, տրեյ or տրեայ, instead
of տրե.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause ձ of the article to be
dropped as in the foregoing examples. See Exercise XXIX.,
page 53. See note, page 69, for some examples, where they
precede other words beginning with vowels.

RULE IV.

The prepositions Δ or ι , *in* ; $\iota\Delta\iota$, *after* ; $\mu\iota\Delta$, *before* (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without Δn .

EXERCISE VI.

$b\Delta\iota le$, a town (home).	νul , going.
$c\acute{e}in$, }	$\mu\sigma\zeta ur$, near.
$c\iota\Delta n$, } distant.	$\mu\iota\Delta\nu-\mu o$, these.
$\nu\acute{\alpha}il$, a meeting.	$\mu\iota\Delta\nu-\mu in$, those.
$\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$, exile.	$\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t$, coming.

1. $\Delta m-b\Delta\iota le$. 2. $\Delta n-\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$. 3. $\iota\Delta\iota n-\nu ul$. 4. $\bar{b}i \mu\iota\Delta\nu-\mu o \Delta m-b\Delta\iota le$. 5. $\bar{b}i \mu\iota\Delta\nu-\mu in \Delta n-\nu ib\mu e\Delta\acute{o}$. 6. $\Delta \bar{b}-\mu\sigma\zeta ur no \Delta \zeta-c\acute{e}in$. 7. $\iota\Delta\iota \nu-\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t$. 8. $\Delta \mu\acute{r}\acute{\lambda}\acute{\alpha}inte \acute{m}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\tau}$. 9. $\iota\Delta\iota \nu-\tau e\Delta\acute{c}t \acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\nu\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota c$. 10. $\iota\mu^1 \Delta n \nu\acute{\alpha}il$.

1. At home (in town). 2. In exile. 3. After going. 4. These were at home. 5. Those were in exile. 6. Near or far. 7. After coming. 8. In good health. 9. After the coming of Patrick. 10. In the meeting.

OBS.— $\Delta m-b\Delta\iota le$ or $\mu\Delta m-b\Delta\iota le$ is used for *at home*.

RULE V.

The particles Δn , whether ; ζo , that ;² $n\acute{\alpha}\acute{c}$, that not ; $\nu\acute{\alpha}$, if ; $c\acute{\alpha}$, where ; $\mu un\Delta$, unless, if not ; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

¹ See observations, page 61.

² ζo , when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., *First Book*.)

Δ, who, or which, when preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, and when signifying "all which" or "all that."

EXERCISE VII.

ΔΙΤ, a place.	բείքեան, sees.
բéարբօ, would give.	բոլլրիքեան, shows.
բսալեան, strikes.	Ե-բուլ, is.
սանոբ, how.	Ե-բուլիմ, I am, am I?
օեճճալօ, went.	տéրօ, go.

1. Δn m-բսալեան բé? 2. Զօ ո-տéրօ տú
բլան. 3. Ոճ Ե-բείքեան տú? 4. Մսն Ե-
բոլլրիքեան բé է. 5. 'Διτ ան Δ Ե-բուլիմ.
6. Ըճ Ե-բուլ Բճօրալո? 7. 'Օճ m-բéարբօ բé
միլե Բօ ոճմ. 8. Ըճ n-օեճճալօ տú? 9. Δn
Ե-բուլ տú Զօ մալտ? 10. Ծճ մé Զօ մալտ;
սանոբ Δ Ե-բուլ տú բéն?

1. Does he strike? 2. That you may go
safe. 3. Do you not see? 4. Unless he show
it. 5. The place where (in which) I am.
6. Where is Patrick? 7. If he should give
'to) me a thousand cows. 8. Where did you
go? 9. (Whether) are you well? 10. I am
well; how are you yourself?

OBS.—The forms of these particles used with the perfect tense (Δր, &c.) have already been shown in Rules for Aspiration, Exercise XXI.

The relative pronoun Δ, who, which, when used with the perfect tense becomes Δր', and, even though preceded by a preposition, aspirates the following initial of verbs by the influence of ոօ, which is joined to it except in irregular verbs. (See page 46.)

RULE VI.

The *Cardinal* numbers *ῥεα̇*ct, seven ; *ο̇*ct, eight ; *ναοι*, nine ; and *ο̇ει̇*c, ten, cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with *ῥ*.

*Ὅ*á eclipses in *Ὅ*á *ο̇*-*τρι̇*an, two-thirds.

EXERCISE VIII.

am, time.

*δοι̇*r, age.

*βε̇annȧ*ct, a blessing.

κι̇λλ, a church.

*κ̇λά̇*r, a table.

ḡėinėȧlȧi̇ḡe, generations.

*λυ̇α̇*c, price.

μ̇ιο̇ῤ̇α̇, months.

ῥ̇ι̇ḡ̇in, a penny.

ῥ̇ι̇ḡ̇ne, pence.

*ῥ̇α̇ḡ̇αι̇ῥ̇*t, priests.

*ῥ̇αοι̇*r, carpenters.

1. *Sėȧ*ct *m*-*β̇λη̇*ȯna. 2. *Ὅ̇*i *ῥ̇é* *ο̇*ct *m*-*β̇λη̇*ȯna *ο̇*eυḡ *ο̇'* *δοι̇*r. 3. *Ὅ̇*i *ο̇*ct *ḡ*-*κο̇ῤ̇α̇* *α̇ḡ* *α̇n* *ḡ*-*κ̇λά̇*r. 4. *ἰ̇ῥ̇é̇* *α̇* *λυ̇α̇*c *η̇αοι̇* *β*-*ῥ̇ι̇ḡ̇ne*. 5. *Ὅ̇*i *ο̇ει̇*c *η̇*-*ο̇αοι̇ne* *α̇nn* *ῥ̇in*. 6. *Ὅ̇*i *ο̇ει̇*c *ῥ̇αοι̇*r *α̇ḡ* *α̇n* *ο̇β̇αι̇*r. 7. *Ὅ̇*i *ῥε̇ȧ*ct *μ̇ιο̇ῤ̇α̇* *ό̇* *'n* *am* *ῥ̇in*. 8. *Ὅ̇*i *ο̇ει̇*c *ῥ̇α̇ḡ̇αι̇ῥ̇*t *α̇nṅῥ̇* *α̇n* *ḡ*-*κι̇λλ*. 9. *Sėȧ*ct *μ̇ile* *βε̇annȧ*ct *ο̇ῥ̇t*. 10. *Ο̇*ct *η̇ḡėinėȧlȧi̇ḡe*.

1. Seven years. 2. He was eighteen years of age. 3. (There) were eight feet to the table. 4. Its price is nine pence. 5. There were ten persons there. 6. (There) were ten carpenters at the work. 7. There were seven

months since that time. 8. Ten priests were in the church. 9. Seven thousand blessings on you. 10. Eight generations.

The numbers which aspirate have been already treated of (page 39).

RULE VII.

OF τ BEFORE ρ.

Nouns beginning with ρ are eclipsed by τ, when the article is expressed, as follows :

1. Feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular.
2. Masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular.

Nouns beginning with ρ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions οε, οο, and ανηρ or ιρ.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

αν τ-ραιλ, the beam.	αν τ-ρρόν, the nose.
αν τ-ρλάτ, the rod.	αν τ-ρούιλ, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

αν τ-ραζαίητ, of the priest.
 αν τ-ραοζαίλ, of the world.
 αν τ-ρεοιλ, of the sail.
 αν τ-ρúιòε, of the session.

Examples of both genders (dative)

ʋo'n τ-ῥαζαῖτ (*m.*), to the priest.
 ó'n τ-ῥαοζάλ (*m.*), from the world.
 αῖῖ ἄn τ-ῥεοῖ (*m.*), on the sail.
 ʋo'n τ-ῥῆαιτ (*f.*), to the rod.
 ἄnnῖ ἄn τ-ῥύῖῖ (*f.*) in the eye.
 ἄζ ἄn τ-ῥῖóῖn (*f.*) at the nose.

S, followed by b, c, ʋ, ζ, m, p, τ, can neither be eclipsed nor aspirated, as before shown (page 22) ; the reason is that τ, followed by these letters (ῖ of course being suppressed), could not be pronounced, neither could ῖ̇ (dotted) be pronounced before these letters.

ἄn ῥζῖḁn (*f.*), the knife.
 ʋo'n ῥcáċ (*m.*), to the shadow.
 αῖῖ ἄn ῥcῖḁċ (*f.*), on the shield.
 X λeῖῖ ἄn ῥooc (*m.*), with the trumpet.
 ó'n ῥmῖoῖ (*m.*), from the marrow.
 ἄn ῥpḁῖῖῖn (*m.*), of the labourer.

OBS.—Examples of ῖ eclipsed by τ in the dative have been already given under Rule III., on the preposition with the article. The preposition is always used with the dative.

The rule does not apply in any case of the plural. S here may be said to follow the rules of aspiration rather than eclipsis as regards the instances in which the change of sound takes place ; but after ʋe and ʋo, &c., with the article it is eclipsed, as with the other prepositions.

EXERCISE X.

ῥαυ, far.

λεαν, follow.

μέρο, size.

ῥέρο, blow.

ῥεοῦ, a jewel.

ῥυῖθεαῖάν, a seat.

τεαῖ, a house.

ταῖαι, give.

1. Τεαῖ ἀν τ-ῥαυαῖαι. 2. Σεοῦ ἀν τ-ῥαο-
ῖαι. 3. Μέρο ἀν τ-ῥεοῖ. 4. ῥυαῖ ἀν
ῥοοῖ. 5. Ὁο βυαῖ ῥέ ἀν τ-ῥαῖ (*acc. fem.*).
6. Ταῖαι ἀν ῥυῖθεαῖάν (*acc. mas.*) ὁ'ν τ-ῥα-
υαῖ. 7. Τόυ αῖ ἀν τ-ῥύῖ ἐ. 8. Ἀ β-ῥαυ ὁ'ν
τ-ῥαοῖ. 9. Λεαν ἐ αῖ ἀν τ-ῥαῖ. 10. Ὁο
ῥέρο ῥέ αῖ ἀν ῥοο.

-
1. (The) house of the priest. 2. (The) jewel
of the world. 3. (The) size of the sail.
4. (The) sound of the trumpet. 6. He struck
the beam. 6. Give the seat to the priest.
7. Take it out of the eye. 8. Far from the
world. 9. Follow him on the street. 10. He
blew with the trumpet.

*Of the use of η, τ, and ἡ, before nouns be-
ginning with vowels.*

The rules regarding this peculiar use of τ
and η, and the aspirate ἡ, do not, strictly
speaking, come under the head of Eclipsis,
because a vowel cannot be eclipsed; but in
order not to multiply grammatical terms, we
treat of them here.

RULE VIII.

n BEFORE VOWELS.

In every instance where an initial *consonant* would be eclipsed, words beginning with a vowel will take an n before them, except where Δn is expressed ; the n of Δn is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

Δn n-ΔpΔn, our bread. βup n-obΔip, your work.
Δn n-ΔtΔip, our father. Δ n-euοΔc, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

nΔ n-ΔnpΔ, of the storms.
nΔ n-eun, of the birds.
nΔ n-ιΔpγ, of the fish.
nΔ n-οίγ, of the virgins.
nΔ n-uβ, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

Δ n-Δipnm, in name. ιΔp n-όλ, after drinking
, n-Éipunn, in Ireland. Δ n-uΔtβΔp, in terror.
Δ n-ολΔipnn, in wool.

Under Rule V.

γo n-inneopΔo, that I will tell.
nΔc n-eitillim, do I not fly ?
οΔ n-όλpΔipnn, if I should drink.

Under Rule VI.

բաժժ n-ձերման, seven songs.
 օժժ n-եւժ, eight steeds.
 ռաօի n-օիրօ, nine sledges.
 յեւժ n-ինչեան, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

Ծուռն, to us. եւթեւթ, flight.

1. Ա n-ձումն ձն Աժար. 2. Զր n-Աժար.
 3. Եւթար ձր n-ձրման Ծուռն. 4. Լարօ-բաժժ
 Բաժարաւ ի n-Երրոն. 5. Եւթնաժժ ձր Բար
 n-օնար. 6. Եւ ինչ ձ n-սաժժար. 7. Եւ բաժժ
 n-ձերման ձորն ձն Լեւթար. 8. Եւ յեւժ n-ին-
 չեան ձւչ. 9. Եւթեւթ ձն n-եւն. 10. Եւ
 n-օլբումն սրչ քար.

1. In (the) name of the Father. 2. Our
 Father. 3. Give (to) us our bread. 4. After
 (the) coming of Patrick to Ireland. 5. A
 blessing on your work. 6. He was in terror.
 7. (There) were seven songs in the book,
 8. (There) were ten daughters with him (he
 had, &c.). 9. (The) flight of the birds. 10. If
 I should drink cold water.

OBS.—ն is often inserted for euphony between preposi-
 tions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pro-
 nouns ձ coming after, as Լե n-ձ քն, with her eye ; օ n-ձ Ե-
 քն, from which is &c. See page 71.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

All *masculine* nouns beginning with vowels take τ prefixed in the nominative and accusative case *singular*, when the article αν is expressed.

EXERCISE XIII.

αναν, a soul.
μανβ, kill.

μύρταιλ, awaken.

1. Αν τ-αναν. 2. Αν τ-eun αταρ αν τ-ιαρτα. 3. Αν τ-uirte φαρι. 4. Βυαιλ αν τ-uirte. 5. Μύρταιλ αν τ-αναν. 6. Μανβ αν τ-eun. 7. Βί αν τ-eac λάριρι. 8. Όο ρεινν ρέ αν τ-αβριαν. 9. Αν τ-αναν αταρ αν colann. 10. Ταac αν τ-αριαν.

1. The soul. 2. The bird and the fish. 3. The cold water. 4. Strike the water (*acc.*). 5. Awaken the soul (*acc.*). 6. Kill the bird. 7. The steed was strong. 8. He sang the song. 9. The soul and the body. 10. Take the bread.

OBS.— *Feminine* nouns beginning with a vowel never take a τ, as its use is principally to distinguish gender.

RULE X.

USE OF h.

Nouns beginning with a vowel take h prefixed to prevent a hiatus, when the article nΔ is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes n). h is also placed after the possessive pronoun, Δ, *her*, when the word following begins with a vowel.

The use of h prefixed to words beginning with vowels hardly comes under rules of grammar, as it is entirely regulated by euphony, and a desire to prevent a hiatus between two vowels, as *le h-1orΔ, with Jesus*. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when h answers any grammatical purpose.

OBS.—Δ (possessive pronoun) *his*, aspirates initial letters if aspirable; if not, no change takes place, even when a vowel follows. Δ, *her*, does not change the initial consonant in any case, but takes h before a vowel as above. Δ, *their*, eclipses the initial (if eclipsable), and prefixes n if the following word begins with a vowel. See Exercise II., Rule VIII., and XV., Rule VII., Part I.

EXERCISE XIV.

ΔϑΔιϑΔ, horns.	ιηγε (<i>gen.</i>) of an island.
Διλλε (<i>gen.</i>), of a cliff.	λιον, fill.
ΔιλλεΔϑτ, beauty.	ηΔ, of the.
βΔοιγ, folly.	οϑηΔγ, hunger.

1. ηΔ h-ΔϑΔιϑΔ. 2. βΔιγγ ηΔ h-Διλλε. 3. ηΔ h-ιηγε. 4. Δ h-Διηη. 5. Δ Δηηη. 6. βΔοιγ

nΔ h-óige. 7. Oo líon ré é le h-uirge.
 8. Le 'n-Δ h-áilleΔct. 9. O'Δ ocraí. 10. Le
 h-iaíge Δsur le h-eun.

1. The horns. 2. (The) top of the cliff.
 3. Of the island. 4. Her name. 5. His soul.
 6. (The) folly of (the) youth. 7. He filled it with
 water. 8. With her beauty. 9. To (or of) his
 hunger. 10. With a fish and with a bird.

ĈΔ, not (probably a form of noĉΔ, now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for ní. It requires n to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or r; as ĉΔ n-íuīl ré, he is not, for ní íuīl ré, or ní ĩ-íuīl ré. Buĉ or bΔ the perfect tense of the assertive verb 1r, often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, buĉ mΔit é, he was good.

A few instances of aspiration and eclipsis occurring under conditions different from any laid down in the foregoing Rules, may be met with in Irish books. Things so closely connected with euphony and elegance of expression, as aspiration and eclipsis undoubtedly are, cannot in all cases be reduced to precise rules; but those given are sufficient to explain their use.

¹ See note page 69.

Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

ΔΙCΙ (at or) with her.	ζευζαῖβ (<i>dat.</i>) branches
ΔΙῖ ῥεαὸ, during.	ῥῆΔΙῖ (<i>gen.</i>), green.
ΔΙΒΔ, Scotland.	ῥο νεῖμιν, indeed.
ΔΙΒΔΙΝΝ (<i>dat.</i>), Scotland.	ῥο μῖνιC, oftentimes.
Δ ΜΑΡΔC, to-morrow.	ῆαβΔΙῖ, (<i>pl.</i>) books.
ΔΝ-ῥόῖλμτΔ, very learned.	(<i>gen.</i>) of a book.
	ῆῖῥεαὸ, reading.
	ῆομ, with me.
× βαῖλ, prosperity.	— ΜΑΡΔC, morrow.
βεαννυῖῥὸ (may) bless.	μῖC (<i>gen and voc.</i>), son.
β-ῥυῖλ, is, are.	μῖλε, a thousand.
CΑὸ, what.	μῖνιC, often.
× CΑΟΙ, way.	νεαῖτ, might.
2 CΕΙῠ (<i>gen.</i>), first.	ῖαCῥΔὸ, I will go.
CΙΔ, who?	ῖαῖβ, was (may be).
CΙΔΝΝΟῖ, how?	ῖCῖῖοβ, (who) wrote.
CΝΟΙC, of a hill.	ῖεΔῖ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past</i>) stood.
Cὸ, so, as.	ῖνάCΔὸ, a needle.
CὸμυῖῖΔ, a neighbour.	ῖοῖῖβῖῥὸ (may) prosper
Cῖυῖννῖῥ (ye), gathered	τΔῖμ, I am.
νεΔCΔῖῖ, difficult.	τΔῖῖ, thou art.
νεῖμιν, certain.	τΔμΔῖῖῖ, of a while.
οῖοῖΔνν (<i>hab.</i>), sells.	τΔμΔῖῖ, a while.
ῖΔῥ (<i>perf.</i>) left.	τῖῥ (<i>dat.</i>), house.
ῖεΔὸ, a space of time.	τῖ ῖεῖν, thyself.
ῖεῖοῖῖ, possible.	τῖῖῥῖν (<i>inf.</i>), (to) understand.
ῖῖυC, wet.	
ῖόῖῖλμτΔ, learned.	ῖῖῥοΔῖ, an author.
ῖεΔῖῖ (<i>v.</i>), cut.	ῖῖ ὈννΔβΔῖν, of
ῖεῖῥ, <i>n. m.</i> , a branch.	Ο'Donovan.

1. Cíannor a b-fuil tú?

2. Cíannor táim,

3. Cíannor tá tú,

4. Cad é mar tó tú,

5. Cíad éadai b-fuil tú,

} How are you?

6. Táim go maic. Cíannor a b-fuil tú-
féin? I am well. How is yourself?

7. Tá mé go maic, buíodéadair leat. I am
well (thanks with you), thank you.

8. Go maib maic d'ad (may good be to you).
Thank you.

9. Go m-beannuigiró Dia éuit. May God
bless you.

10. Go roribigiró Dia éuit. May God
prosper you.

11. Baid ó Dia ort, a mic mo éiríde. A
blessing from God on you, son of my heart.

12. Mo seacht míle beannaict ort. My
seven thousand blessings on you.

13. Go m-beannuigiró Dia ar n-obair. May
God bless our work.

14. Is breá is an lá é go. This is a fine
day.

15. Béir sé fluic a márac. It will be wet
to-morrow.

16. Slán leat air sead tamail. Farewell
for a while.

17. An labhrann tú Gaeilge? Do you
speak Irish.

18. Τά με ἀγ λείγεαδὸ ἀν céio leabðair. I am reading the First Book.

19. Νί θεαδαίρ α̇ τ̃ιγρ̃ιν é. It is not hard to understand it.

20. 1r é ρ̃ιν leabðair uí 'Oonnabðáin. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. η̃α̇̃μαίτ̃ ἀν τ̃-ύγ̃οδ̃αρ α̇ ρ̃ερίοβ̃ é? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. β̃υò ρ̃εαρ̃ ἀν ρ̃όγ̃lumτ̃α é. He was a very learned man.

23. Δ̃τ̃βεο̃ο̃υιγ̃ ἀν τεανγ̃α άρ̃ρα. Revive the ancient language.

24. β̃ε̃rò ἀν γ̃δε̃õιλ̃γε ρ̃δοι̃ meαρ̃ ρ̃όρ̃. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. β̃-ρ̃uil̃ ο̃' α̇τ̃αίρ̃ beo? Is your father alive?

26. Νί ρ̃uil̃; τ̃ά ρ̃é μαρ̃β̃. No; he is dead.

27. Τά α̇ m̃άτ̃αίρ̃ beo. His mother is alive.

28. Νί ρ̃uil̃ α̇ òεαρ̃β̃ρ̃ιύρ̃ τ̃inn. His sister is not sick.

29. β̃i mo òεαρ̃β̃ρ̃άτ̃αίρ̃ α̇ α̇lbaínn. My brother was in Scotland.

30. β̃-ρ̃uil̃ β̃υρ̃ γ̃-cóμυρ̃ρα τ̃inn? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Όο̃ c̃ρ̃uinñιγ̃ ρ̃ιβ̃ ρ̃ευρ̃ ἀν c̃noic̃ γ̃lαιρ̃. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. Δ̃ν β̃-ρ̃uil̃ tú α̇γ̃ ου̃l̃ γ̃υρ̃ ἀν m̃-baile? Are you going to the town?

33. Ρ̃α̇̃c̃ρ̃αδ̃ο̃ α̇ιρ̃ βα̃ll̃ ι̃αρ̃ b̃-ρ̃ρ̃oínn. I will go immediately after dinner.

34. *ბ' ქერიჲ ჴო ბ-ჴილ რე ა უ-ტიჴ ან ტ-რადჴიჲ?* Perhaps he is in the priest's house?

35. *ტა რე რაოი ჴეუჴაიბ ნა ჴ-ჴიანნ.* He is under the branches of the trees.

36. *რაიბ ტუ აჴ ან ჴ-ჴაჴიადიჴ?* Were you at the rock?

37. *ო' ქაჴ მე ჴუად აჴი ან ტ-რლიაბ ე.* I left him up on the mountain.

38. *ჴეაჴი ჴეუჴ თე'ნ ო'იანნ.* Cut a branch from the tree.

39. *ტაბაჴი თამ ან ტ-რნატად.* Give me the needle.

40. *ოო ქეად რე ჴუად აჴი ან მ-ბოტად.* He stood up on the road.

41. *ნაც ი რო ან ბეან მორ?* Is not this the big woman?

42. *ირ მაიტ ნა ჴ-უიბე ა ტა დიცი.* She has good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with her).

43. *ირ მაიტ იად ჴო თეიმინ.* They are good indeed.

44. *ჴიანნოჴ ა'ოილანნ ტუ ნა ჴეაბაჴი?* How do you sell the books?

45. *ოო რაოჴ ა'რჴ ქერიჲ ჴომ.'* As cheaply as I can.

46. *ირ ე ნეაჴ ა თეუნად ოეაჴ ჴო რინი.* It is might which makes right oftentimes.

¹ *ა'რ* is a contracted form of *აჴურ*, and is translated "as" in such connexions as the above. It follows *ოო*, so.

HEADLINES IN COPY-BOOK.

The first thirty-three Headlines consist of the letters and words which occur in the FIRST IRISH BOOK. They present no difficulty to the student; but, as the remaining lines are Irish proverbs, some words which do not occur either in the First or Second Books will be met with in them. These lines are now given here with meaning in English, and the words are incorporated into the vocabulary at end of this book, so that the learner who has studied the First Book and the first portion of the Copy-book may now commence to write out the proverbs, which will be a useful Exercise on the foregoing rules.

Δη τέ λε ηαῖ ἡμεῖς το He who does not pity
 ἄρ, ηά οευν το your case, do not
 ἡεαρίαν λειρ. make your com-
 plaint to him.

βί ηεαροα ηηη το Be honest in all your
 ἡυο ἡάοῦαι ηο dealings.
 η-ηηε.

ἡηηηηῖς ηη ἡεηηε ηε Make hay while the
 ληηηηαῖ ηα ἡἡηηε. sun shines.

Οευν ηαηη βαῖ ηηαιῖ Do as you would wish
 λεατ βειῖ οευντα to be done by.
 λεατ.

Ἐηε, ηα οεοηα αἡηη Erin, the tears and
 ἡἡἡεαῖ οο ἡἡ. the smiles of thine
 eyes.

ἡεαηηη οοἡἡη αηη It is better to spare in
 ο-ἡἡἡηηηαἡηηηηηη. the beginning than
 at the end.

ἡεαηη βεαἡἡἡ αἡῖ Promise little, but do
 οευν ηόἡἡἡ. much.

ἡἡῖ ἡαηη ἡαηη. Thirst produces thirst.

Ἰρ ἰονναν Δ βεῖτ μαῖτ It is the same to be
 Δζυρ Δ βεῖτ Δοιῖ- good as to be happy.
 νεαῖ.

Λεανανν νάιη Δζυρ Shame and sorrow fol-
 βηόν αν ούβδαιλce. low vice.

Μά'ρ ραοα λά τιζ If the day be long,
 οίόce. night comes.

Μαιηζ ρεαλλαρ Διη Δ Woe (to him who) de-
 εαηαιο. ceives his friend.

Νί υαιρλεαῖτ ζαν ρύ- No nobility without
 βδαιλce. virtue.

Νί β-ρuiλ ραοι ζαν There is no sage with-
 λοῖτ. out a fault.

Ολc ριον ναῖ μαῖτ A bad blast, which is
 ο' Δόν. not good for (some)
 one.

× Οἰηαρ ρόζ αν λεαζα. Illness (is) the com-
 fort of the physician.

Ρηιονη μιαζδαι βεαῖα The fear of God (is)
 εαζλα Όέ. the first rule of life.

Ρύν ζαῖ ρεαηc αν ηιζ The desire of every
 ceαηc. love (is) the rightful
 king.

Ρανν, ρανηαιο. A song, a songster.

× Σεαῖαιη λυῖτ οευντα Shun those who make
 αν Δῖηαιηη. contention.

Τορὰc ρλαῖα ράιλce. The beginning of a
 prince (is) greeting.

Τορὰc ρλάιηce cov- The beginning of
 λαο. health (is) sleep.

ἡ δὲ φόβος τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας. The fear of God (is) the beginning of wisdom.

ὑμῖλες ὁ ὑμῖλες. Humility to nobleness.

NOTE.

The inflections or changes of termination which nouns and verbs undergo in Irish will appear strange to the learner who has no knowledge of any language but English. We have not in this book entered into any explanation of the rules by which they are governed, but have, even at some waste of space, given in the Vocabulary at the end all the inflected forms which were necessary for our present purpose. When the learner comes to understand the Rules of Declension and Conjugation he will not require this aid.

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient :—

The Nominative case is the same as the Nominative in English.

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

The Dative is like the Objective, governed by a preposition, which is *always* used with this case in Irish.

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

The Vocative case corresponds to the Nominative *of address* in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

acc. accusative.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
cond. conditional.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dem. demonstrative.
emph. emphatic.
f. feminine.
fut. future.
gen. genitive.
hab. habitual.
imp. imperative.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
int. interrogative.
intens. intensitive.
interj. interjection.
m. masculine.
n. noun.
neg. negative.

nom. nominative.
num. numeral.
opt. optative.
ord. ordinal.
par. particle.
part. participle.
pass. passive.
pers. person.
pl. plural.
poss. possessive.
prep. preposition.
pron. pronoun.
pr. pron. prepositional
pronoun.
pres. present.
reit. reiterative.
rel. relative.
sing. singular.
subj. subjunctive.
voc. vocative

VOCABULARY OF ALL WORDS IN THIS BOOK.

Δ, <i>poss. pron.</i> his, her, its, their.	ἄλ, <i>n. f.</i> will, pleasure.
Δ, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, which.	ἀλλ, <i>n. f.</i> a cliff.
Δ (sign of infin.), to.	ἀλλε, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a cliff
Δ, (<i>intrj.</i>) sign of voc.), o.	ἀλλεαῖτ, <i>n. f.</i> beauty.
Δ, <i>prep.</i> in.	ἀμρρ, <i>n. f.</i> time, season
Δβρᾶν, <i>n. m.</i> a song.	ἀμν, <i>n. m.</i> a name.
Δβρᾶιν, <i>n. m. pl.</i> songs.	ἀρ, <i>prep.</i> on, upon.
Δα, <i>pr. pron.</i> at or with them.	ἀρ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on him.
Δαῖνν, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of contention.	ἀρ βᾶλλ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> on the spot, by-and-by
Δαῖν, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	ἀρ φεαῖ, <i>adv.</i> during.
Δαῖ, <i>conj.</i> but.	ἀρ ριῖ, <i>n. m.</i> silver, money.
Δῖ, <i>n. m.</i> luck.	ἀρ ριῖτε, <i>adj.</i> special.
Δῖα, <i>n. f.</i> a horn.	ἀρ ριῖν, <i>adv. phrase</i> in the morning.
Δῖα, <i>n. f. pl.</i> horns.	ἀρ ρ-τῖρ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> in the beginning.
Δῖμυ, <i>n. m.</i> timber.	ἀρ, <i>n. f.</i> a place.
Δρ, <i>prep.</i> at, with.	ἄλ, <i>n. m.</i> a brood.
Δρ, sign of participle.	ἄλβ, <i>n. f.</i> Scotland.
Δρᾶβ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at you.	ἄλβᾶνν, <i>dat.</i> (in) Scot- land.
Δρᾶῖ, <i>n. f.</i> a face.	ἄλβᾶνν, <i>adj.</i> beautiful.
Δρᾶνν, <i>pr. pron.</i> at us.	ἄμ, <i>n. m.</i> time.
Δρᾶμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at me.	ἄμᾶ, <i>adv.</i> out.
Δρᾶτ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at thee.	ἄμᾶλ suffix. (<i>al.</i>), like
Δρῖρ, <i>conj.</i> and.	ἄμᾶν, <i>adv.</i> only, alone
Δρῖ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at (or with) her	ἄμᾶρᾶ, <i>adv.</i> tomorrow

Δ m-βαίλε, <i>adv.</i> at home	Δοιῖνεαῖ, <i>adj.</i> glad,
(see 'r Δ n m-βαίλε).	happy.
Δμουῖ, <i>adv.</i> outside.	Δοιῖ, <i>n. f.</i> age.
Δ n, <i>article</i> , the.	Δ ο n, <i>num.</i> one.
Δ n, <i>int. par.</i> whether?	Δ ο n-οευ, <i>num.</i> eleven.
Δ n, <i>neg. par.</i> (in or un)	Δ ο n m Δ ο, <i>ord. num.</i> first
not.	Δ ο n m Δ ο-οευ, <i>ord.</i>
Δ n, <i>intens. par.</i> very.	<i>num.</i> eleventh.
Δ n Δ m, <i>n. m.</i> a soul.	Δ ο ρ ο Δ, <i>adj.</i> old, aged.
Δ n Δ m, <i>adv.</i> seldom.	Δ ρ, <i>poss. pron.</i> our.
Δ n-ῖρεά, <i>adj.</i> very fine	Δ ρ, <i>int. par.</i> whether?
Δ n ρ Δ, <i>n. m.</i> a storm.	Δ ρ, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, what
Δ n-ῖρ ό, <i>part.</i> (before past tense).	
<i>adj.</i> very learned.	Δ ρ Δ n, <i>n. m.</i> bread.
Δ n ί ο ρ, <i>adv.</i> up (from	Δ ρ ο, <i>adj.</i> high, loud.
below).	Δ ρ ο ε Δ ρ ο, <i>n. m.</i> an
Δ n- m Δ ι, <i>adj.</i> very good	Archbishop.
Δ n n, <i>prep.</i> in.	Δ ρ ο- m ε Δ ρ, <i>n. m.</i> high
Δ n n, <i>pr. pron.</i> in him,	regard.
in it.	Δ ρ ο ρ ί, <i>n. m.</i> a high
Δ n n, <i>adv.</i> there, therein	king, a monarch.
Δ n n ρ, <i>prep.</i> in.	Δ ρ ρ Δ, <i>adj.</i> ancient.
Δ n n ρ n, <i>adv.</i> there (in	Δ ρ ο ρ c ο ι, <i>n. f.</i> a high
that), then.	school, a college.
Δ n n ρ ο, <i>adv.</i> here, in this	Δ ρ, <i>prep.</i> out of.
Δ n n ρ υ ο, <i>adv.</i> there,	Δ ρ (cont. for Δ ρ υ), as,
yonder.	and.
Δ n ο ι ρ, <i>adv.</i> now.	Δ ρ τ ε Δ, <i>adv.</i> in, into.
Δ n ρ ό, <i>n. m.</i> misery.	Δ ρ τ ι, <i>adv.</i> inside.
Δ n u Δ ρ, <i>adv.</i> down (from	Δ, <i>reit. par.</i> (re) again
above).	Δ τ Δ ι ρ, <i>n. m.</i> a father.

- Ἀτὰρ, n. m. gen. of a father.**
Ἀτῖβεοῦις, verb, revive
βᾶ, n. f. pl. cows.
βᾶ, v. (past indic. of ἦν) was ; see βυῶ.
βᾶς, n. m. a boat.
βᾶς (condit. of ἦν) may be, was.
βᾶιλ, n. f. prosperity, success.
βᾶιλε, n. m. (nom. and gen.) a town.
βᾶιν, adj. gen. of βᾶν, white.
βᾶινφειρ, n. f. a wedding.
βᾶινφίοζαν, n. f. a queen.
βᾶιντίγεαρινᾶ, n. f. a lady, a chieftainess.
βᾶιρς, n. m. gen. of a bard.
βᾶιρς, n. m. a hat.
βᾶν, adj. white.
βᾶοζᾶλ, n. m. danger.
βᾶοιρ, n. f. folly.
βᾶρς, n. m. a bard.
βᾶρρ, n. m. the top.
βᾶς, n. f. a bee.
βᾶς, adj. little.
- βᾶς, n. m. a little, a few.**
βᾶν, n. f. a woman.
βᾶνναδῆτ, n. f. a blessing.
βᾶννουις, v. imp. bless
βᾶννουιςιῶ, v. (opt.) (may) bless.
βᾶνρᾶς, v. (cond.), would give.
βᾶς, n. f. (nom. and gen.) life.
βᾶς, v. (fut.) will be.
βᾶν, v. (imp.) bring.
βᾶς, v. (inf.) to be.
βᾶς, n. f. a being.
βᾶς, adj. living, alive.
βᾶς, v. (imp.) animate.
βᾶς, adj. mannered
βᾶς, v. (int.) is, are?
βᾶς, v. (imp.) be.
βᾶς, adj., gen. of βᾶς, living.
βᾶς, v. (past indic.) was.
βᾶς, v. (1st pers. sing. past), I was.
βᾶς, adj. (gen. and voc. of βᾶς), little.
βᾶς, adj. melodious, harmonious.

buíðar (3rd pers. pl. past), they were.	buacáll, n. m. gen. of a boy, cowboy.
blar, n. m. taste.	buðartr, n. f. trouble
blát, n. m. a blossom.	buil, v. (imp.) strike.
blíðuin, n. f. a year.	buil, v. (past indic.) (he) struck.
bó, n. f. a cow.	buileann, v. (hab.) does strike.
boct, adj. poor.	builear, v. (rel. pres.) (who) strikes.
bótar, n. m. a road.	builear, 1st per. sing past, I struck.
bótar-íðrin, n. m. a railroad.	builinn, v. (cond.) I would strike.
brát, n. m. judgment; see go brát.	builrö, v. (opt.) may strike.
bráttir, n. m. a brother	builav, v. (inf.) to strike.
brec, adj. speckled.	buann, adj. lasting.
brecg, adj. fine, fair.	buannarogdalac, adj. long lived.
brann, n. m. Brian.	buannearinnac, adj. persevering.
brann, n. m. gen. of Brian.	buö, was; see ba.
bruc, adj. gen. of brec speckled.	buíoe, adj. yellow.
brígg, n. f. essence.	buíoeac, adj. thankful
bríggve, n. f. gen. of Brigid.	buíoeacar, n. m. thanks
bríggro, n. f. Brigid.	gratitude.
brurte, part adj. broken	buur, post. pron. your.
bróg, n. f. a shoe.	Cá, int. par. where?
bróga, n. f. pl. shoes.	Cá, neg. par. not.
brón, n. m. sorrow.	
buacáll, n. m. a cowboy, a boy.	

CΔO, <i>int. adv.</i> what.	CéΔO, <i>num.</i> a hundred.
ČΔill, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i>) lost.	CeuOΔ, <i>adj.</i> same.
ČΔilleΔr, <i>v.</i> (<i>rel. pres.</i>) (who) loses.	CeΔnn, <i>n. m.</i> a head.
CΔiT, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a cat	CeΔnnTipe, <i>n. m.</i> a head- land.
CΔiČ, <i>v.</i> spend, eat, use	CeΔnnuioe, <i>n. m.</i> a merchant.
CΔiTilín, <i>n. f.</i> Catherine	CeΔnnuiš, <i>v. (imp.)</i> buy.
CΔoČ, <i>adj.</i> blind.	ČeΔnnuiš, <i>v. past indic.</i>
CΔoi, <i>n. m.</i> way.	bought.
CΔoin, <i>adj.</i> gentle, mild	CeΔpc, <i>n. f.</i> a hen.
CΔoirpfeoil, <i>n. f.</i> mutton	CeΔpT, <i>n. m.</i> right.
CΔom, <i>adj.</i> kind, gentle	CeΔČΔip, <i>num.</i> four.
CΔomΔ, <i>adj., pl.</i> of caom, kind, soft.	CeΔČΔip-veuš, <i>num.</i> fourteen.
CΔopΔ, <i>n. f.</i> a sheep.	CeΔČpΔmΔO, <i>ord. num</i>
CΔpΔill, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a horse.	fourth.
CΔpΔll, <i>n. m.</i> a horse.	CeΔČpΔmΔO-veuš, <i>ord.</i> <i>num.</i> fourteenth.
CΔpΔ, } <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	Céro, <i>num.</i> (<i>gen.</i> of
CΔpΔO, } a friend.	ČeuO), first.
CΔpΔio, <i>n. m. dat.</i> of cΔpΔ.	Céin, <i>adj.</i> (<i>dat.</i> of cian), distant.
CΔppΔiš, <i>n. f.</i> a rock.	CéipO, <i>n. f.</i> a trade.
CΔp, <i>n. m.</i> a case.	Céipoe, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a trade.
CΔT, <i>n. m.</i> a cat.	
CΔČ, <i>n. m.</i> a battle.	CéiČpe, <i>num.</i> four (with noun).
CΔČΔ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a battle.	CeīČpe-veuš, <i>num.</i> four- teen (with noun).
CΔČΔip, <i>n. f.</i> a city.	
CΔČbΔip, <i>n. m.</i> a helmet	Ceoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of music

Ceol, <i>n. m.</i> music.	Cloöbuaίλτε, <i>part.</i>
Ĉeuo, <i>ord. num.</i> first.	adj. printed.
Ceuo-ppoinn, <i>n. f.</i>	Clog, <i>n. m.</i> a bell.
breakfast, first meal.	Clogteac, <i>n. m.</i> a bell-
Cia, <i>int. pron.</i> who?	house.
Cian, <i>adj.</i> far distant.	Cluar, <i>n. f.</i> an ear.
Cianor, <i>adj.</i> how?	Cneapra, <i>adj.</i> honest.
Cill, <i>n. f.</i> a church.	Cnoic, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a hill
Cipoe, (<i>nom.</i> and <i>gen.</i>)	Ĉo, <i>adv.</i> so, as.
a chest.	Coölac, <i>n. m.</i> sleep.
Clacöaίpe, <i>n. m.</i> a cow-	Coγac, <i>n. m.</i> war.
ard.	Coγaίö, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of war
Cläiöeaim, <i>n. m.</i> a	Coγar, <i>n. m.</i> a whisper
sword.	Coigilt <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Cläiρ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	spare.
table.	Cóir, <i>adj.</i> just, right.
Clär, <i>n. m.</i> a table, a	Coipe, <i>n. m.</i> a cauldron
board.	Colann, <i>n. f.</i> the body.
Cleap, <i>n. m.</i> craft, a trick	Comupra, <i>n. f.</i> a neigh-
Cléib, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	bour.
bosom.	Coprac, <i>n. f.</i> Cork
Cliaö, <i>n. m.</i> the chest,	Copracige, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of
bosom.	Cork
Clirte, <i>adj.</i> expert, ac-	Copp, <i>n. m.</i> a body
tive.	Cop, <i>n. f.</i> a foot
Cloc, <i>n. f.</i> a stone.	Copγ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to check
Clocäipe, <i>n. m.</i> a stone-	Cpaimn, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a
cutter.	tree.
Clocö, <i>n. m.</i> a print, type	Cpann, <i>n. m.</i> a tree.
Cloöbuaίλ, <i>v. (imp.)</i>	Cpuaöaίpe, <i>n. m.</i> a la-
print.	bourer.

Críç, <i>n. f.</i> a country.	Ṫá-œuṡ, <i>num.</i> twelve
Críoc, <i>n. f.</i> end.	Ṫáil, <i>n. f.</i> a meeting.
CróòΔ, <i>adj.</i> valiant.	Ṫair, <i>n. f.</i> an oak.
Cróíœ, <i>n. m.</i> a heart.	Ṫam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me.
Cruiñniṡ, <i>v. imp.</i> gather	Ṫam, <i>n. m.</i> an ox.
Ṫruiñniṡ, <i>v. (past. indic)</i>	Ṫán, <i>n. m.</i> a poem.
gathered.	Ṫaoine, <i>n. m. pl.</i> people
Cú, <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> a hound	ṪarΔ, <i>ord. num.</i> second
Ṫuṡam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me	ṪarΔ-œuṡ, <i>ord. num.</i>
unto me.	twelfth.
Curo, <i>n. f.</i> a portion, a	Ṫé, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of God.
share.	Ṫe, <i>prep.</i> of, off, from.
Cúṡ, <i>num.</i> five.	ṪeΔçairò, <i>v. (subj.)</i> went
Cúṡœuṡ, <i>num.</i> fifteen	ṪeΔçair, <i>adj.</i> difficult.
CúṡeΔò, <i>ord. num.</i> fifth	ṪeΔçimΔò, <i>ord. num.</i>
CúṡeΔò - œuṡ, <i>ord.</i>	tenth.
<i>num.</i> fifteenth.	ṪeΔṡ, <i>adj.</i> good.
Cuir, <i>v. (imp.)</i> put.	ṪeΔṡòuine, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Cuirle, <i>n. f.</i> a vein, a	man, a good person.
pulse.	ṪeΔṡ-ríṡ, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Ṫum, <i>com. prep.</i> (to	king.
understood) towards,	Ṫearb, <i>ad.</i> real, genuine
unto.	ṪearbriΔçair, <i>n. m.</i> a
CumΔnṡ, <i>adj.</i> narrow.	brother, a real brother
Cú-marΔ, <i>n. m.</i> a sea-	Ṫearṡ, <i>adj.</i> red.
dog.	Ṫearbriúr, <i>n. f.</i> a sister
Cup, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to put.	Ṫe briṡ, <i>conj.</i> because
Ṫá, <i>conj.</i> if.	Ṫeic, <i>num.</i> ten.
Ṫ'Δ, for Ṫo Δ, to his,	Ṫeimin, <i>adj.</i> certain.
to her.	Ṫeipe, }
Ṫá, <i>num.</i> two.	ṪeipeΔò, } <i>n. m.</i> an end

Deip̃s, <i>adj. gen.</i> of	Dočar, <i>n.m.</i> loss, harm
deap̃s, <i>red.</i>	Dóčar, <i>n. m.</i> hope.
Deop̃, <i>n. m.</i> a tear.	Dó-öeũs, <i>num.</i> twelve.
Deop̃a, <i>n. m. plu.</i> tears	Dóöeũnta, <i>part. adj.</i>
Deũs, <i>num.</i> teen.	impossible.
Deun, <i>v.(imp.)</i> make, do	Dófeic̃ionac̃, <i>adj.</i> in-
Deunac̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to do	visible.
Deunap̃, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>	Dóib̃, <i>pr. pron.</i> to them
(who) does.	Dóinnac̃il̃, <i>n.m. gen.</i> of
Deunta, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of	Donal.
making.	Dóinnac̃il̃, <i>n. m.</i> Donal,
Deunta, <i>pass.par.</i> done	Daniel.
Dia, <i>n. m.</i> God.	Dona, <i>adj.</i> wretched,
Dib̃reac̃, <i>n. m.</i> exile.	unfortunate.
Díl̃p̃, <i>adj.</i> dear, fond.	Donn, <i>adj.</i> brown.
Díolann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sells.	Dop̃ap̃, <i>n. m.</i> a door.
Díom, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dop̃n, <i>n. m.</i> a fist.
from me.	Dp̃ireos̃, <i>n.f.</i> a brier.
Díot, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dub̃, <i>adj.</i> black.
from thee.	Dúb̃ac̃il̃ce, <i>n. f.</i> vice.
Dc̃, <i>prep.</i> to.	Duille, <i>n. m.</i> a leaf.
Do, <i>poss. pron.</i> thy.	Duine, <i>n. m.</i> a man, a
Dó, <i>num.</i> two.	person.
Dó <i>prefix</i> , implying	Duinn, <i>pr. pron.</i> to us.
difficulty.	Duit, <i>pr. pron.</i> to thee
Dó, <i>pr. pron.</i> to him.	Dul, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to go
Do, <i>par.</i> used before	going.
certain tenses.	Dún, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shut.
Do, <i>sign of inf.</i> to.	Dún, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> shut
Dóbeurac̃, <i>adj.</i> ill-	Dúnac̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to shut
mannered	Dúnta, <i>pass. part.</i> shut

É, <i>pers. pron.</i> he, him, it	Ṛḏol-ćú, <i>n. m.</i> a wolf.
Eḏć, <i>n. m.</i> a steed.	Ṛḏćtuḏıṛıṃ, <i>adv. phrase</i>
Eḏḡḡḏ, <i>n. f.</i> fear.	towards.
Eḏḡṇḏ, <i>n. f.</i> wisdom.	Ṛeḏò, <i>n. f.</i> a space of
Eıć, <i>n. m. pl.</i> steeds.	time.
Éıpe, <i>n. f.</i> Ireland.	Ṛeḏḡḡḏṛ, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>
Éıpeḏnn, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	(who) deceives.
Ireland.	Ṛeḏṛ, <i>n. m.</i> a man.
Éıṛınn, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (in)	Ṛeḏṛḏıḡḡ, <i>n. m. dat. pl.</i>
Ireland.	(to) men.
Eıṛıḡḡıṃ, <i>v. (1st sing. pres.)</i> I fly.	Ṛeḏṛḏıḡḡıḡ, <i>adj.</i> manly
Eıṛḡeḏò, <i>n. m.</i> flight.	Ṛeḏṛḏnn, <i>n. m.</i> a field,
Eolḏṛ, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge,	land.
skill.	Ṛeḏṛ-ceoıḡ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Euoḏć, <i>n. m.</i> clothes.	musician.
Eun, <i>n. m.</i> a bird, a fowl.	Ṛeḏṛ-Ṛeḏṛḏ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Ṛḏ, <i>prep.</i> under; see	seer, a wizard.
Ṛḏoı.	Ṛeḏṛṛ, <i>comp. adj.</i> better
Ṛḏò, <i>adj.</i> distant; ḏ ḡ-	Ṛeḏṛḏ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of
Ṛḏò, <i>adv.</i> far away.	knowledge.
Ṛḏòḏ, <i>adj.</i> long.	Ṛeıceḏnn, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sees,
Ṛḏḡ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> leave.	does see.
Ṛḏḡ, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> left.	Ṛeıoıṛ, <i>adj.</i> possible.
Ṛḏıḡṛe, <i>n. f.</i> greeting.	Ṛeın, <i>emph. pron.</i> self,
Ṛḏıṇne, <i>n. m.</i> a ring.	own.
Ṛḏıṛḡe, <i>n. f.</i> the sea.	Ṛeoıḡ, <i>n. f.</i> flesh, meat
Ṛḏıṛṛıṇḡ, <i>adj.</i> wide.	Ṛeuṛ, <i>n. m.</i> grass, hay.
Ṛḏn, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stay.	Ṛıḏć, <i>n. m.</i> a raven.
Ṛḏoı, <i>prep.</i> under.	Ṛıḏò, <i>n. m.</i> a deer.
Ṛḏol, <i>adj.</i> wild.	Ṛıće, <i>num.</i> twenty.
	Ṛıćeḏò, <i>num.</i> twentieth

File, <i>n. m.</i> a poet.	Forigro, } <i>n. f.</i> pa-
Fileadò, <i>n. m. gen. pl.</i> of poets.	Forigroe, } tience.
Fion, <i>n. m.</i> wine.	Foilirig, <i>v. (imp.)</i> show,
Fiona, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of wine.	publish.
Fior, <i>adj.</i> true.	Foilirigeann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> shows.
Fiorbuan, <i>adj.</i> steadfast.	Foilirigeas, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> I showed.
Fior-càrta, <i>n. m. or f.</i> a true friend.	Follam, <i>adj.</i> empty.
Fiorbòilr, <i>adj.</i> sincere.	Fór, <i>adv.</i> yet.
Fior, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge.	Forghailte, <i>pass. part.</i> opened.
Fir, <i>n. m. (gen. and voc)</i> of a man.	Fuaim, <i>n. f.</i> a sound.
Fir, <i>n. m. pl.</i> men.	Fuair, <i>adj. gen. of</i> fuair, cold.
Flaic, <i>n. m.</i> a prince.	Fuair, <i>adj.</i> cold.
Flaic, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a prince.	Fuil, <i>n. f.</i> blood.
Fliuc, <i>adj.</i> wet.	Fuil, <i>v. (subj.)</i> am.
Focail, <i>n. m. (gen. and pl.)</i> words.	Fuilm, <i>v. (subj.)</i> I am.
Focal, <i>n. m.</i> a word.	Fuinneog, <i>n. f.</i> a window
Fógluim, <i>v. (imp.)</i> learn.	Fuiling, <i>v. (imp.)</i> suffer
Fógluim, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to learn.	Fulang, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to suffer
Fóglumta, <i>adj.</i> learned	Tab, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, seize.
Fóghair, <i>v. (imp.)</i> warn.	Tabáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to take, taking.
Fóghrao, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to warn	Tabair, <i>n. m.</i> a goat.
Fogur, <i>adj.</i> near ; a b-fogur, <i>adv.</i> near.	Tab, <i>adj. pron.</i> each, every.
	Tabuir, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a thief.

	(<i>n.f.</i> Gaelic	ῥῖλ, <i>adj.</i> (<i>voc.</i> of ῥεᾶλ),
	(the lan-	bright.
ῥεῶιλῖς,	guage of	ῥιολῖς, <i>n.m.</i> a servant.
ῥεῶιλῖς,	the Irish	ῥῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) take,
	and of the	receive.
	Highland	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> (<i>gen.</i>) green
	Scotch.)	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> green.
ῥῖλ, <i>n. f.</i>	steam, va-	ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> a lock.
pour.		ῥεῶδς, <i>adj.</i> noisy,
ῥῖλε, <i>n.f.gen.</i>	of steam	quarrelsome.
ῥῖν, <i>prep.</i>	without.	ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i> cunning, wise
ῥῖς, <i>n. f.</i>	wind.	ῥῖς, <i>v.</i> makes.
ῥῖς, <i>adj.</i>	rough, rug-	ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and</i>
ged.		<i>gen.</i>) work, business.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>adj.</i>	bright, white	ῥῖς, <i>prep.</i> unto, till.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>n. m.</i>	a pledge,	ῥῖς, <i>par.</i> before verbs,
a promise.		that.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>)	promise.	ῥῖς, <i>par.</i> , before an ad-
ῥεῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>)	cut.	jective forms an ad-
ῥεῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a com-	verb.
plaint.		ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> for ever.
ῥεῖς ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a	ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> indeed
hare.		ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> well.
ῥεῖς ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i>	a ge-	ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> often-
neration.		times.
ῥεῖς ῥῖς, <i>n. m. pl.</i>		ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> a field, a
generations.		garden.
ῥεῖς, <i>n. f.</i>	a branch.	ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> heavily
ῥεῖς ῥῖς, <i>n. f.</i> (<i>dat.</i>)		ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>adv.</i> wholly.
branches.		ῥῖς, <i>n. m.</i> love.
ῥεῖς, <i>adj.</i>	sharp.	ῥῖς ῥῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) love.

ἥλιος, <i>n. f. gen. of the sun.</i>	ἰσχυρὸς, <i>part. adj. fit to be done, practicable.</i>
ἥλιος, <i>n. f. the sun.</i>	ἰσχυρὸς, <i>adj. dear, beloved.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (imp.) pray.</i>	ἰσχυρὸς, <i>adj. equal.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (inf.) to pray.</i>	ἐν, <i>prep. in; see 1.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. prayer.</i>	ἐν, <i>v. (assertive) is.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>par. before verbs, that.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a day.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>prep. unto, towards</i>	ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (hab.) does speak.</i>
ἐν, <i>prep. in; see 1.</i>	ἡμεῖς, <i>adj. strong.</i>
ἐν, <i>pers. pron. she, her.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. f. a hand.</i>
ἐν, <i>pers. pron. they, them.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>adj. full.</i>
ἐν, <i>prep. after.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. the full.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. gen. of iron.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a hero.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. iron.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a calf.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a fish.</i>	ἡμέρα-ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a sea calf.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>pers. pron. you, ye.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. f. veal.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>prep. between.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>prep. with.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. f. a daughter</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. gen. of a book.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. f. pl. daughters.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. pl. books</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>pers. pron. we, us.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>a book.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (1st. sing. fut.) I will tell.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. gen. of a physician.</i>
ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (imp.) tell.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>v. (imp.) follow.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>n. f. gen. of an island.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>v. (hab.) follows.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>prefix, expressing fitness.</i>	ἡμέρα, <i>n. m. a child.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>adv. than.</i>	

λεατ, <i>pr. pron.</i> with thee.	λυαc, <i>n. m.</i> a price.
λεαc, <i>n. f.</i> half.	λυαcμaπ, <i>adj.</i> precious
λεαcμaπb, <i>adj.</i> half dead.	λυb, <i>v. (imp.)</i> bend.
λεiγεαo, <i>pres. part.</i> reading.	λυbca, <i>pass. part.</i> bent, looped.
λεim, <i>n. f.</i> a leap.	λυc, <i>n. f.</i> a mouse.
λεimb, <i>n. m. pl.</i> children.	λυct, <i>n. m.</i> folk.
λεip, <i>prep.</i> with ; see le	λυib, <i>n. f.</i> an herb, a plant.
λεip, <i>pr. pron.</i> with him	λυibγοpт, <i>n. m.</i> a garden, herb garden.
лиaйг, <i>n. m.</i> a physician	мa, <i>conj.</i> if.
лиaт, <i>adj.</i> gray.	мac, <i>n. m.</i> a son.
лиb, <i>pr. pron.</i> with you.	мac-αλλα, <i>n. m.</i> an echo
лиom, <i>pr. pron.</i> with me	мaвaо, } <i>n. m.</i> a dog.
лиon, <i>v. (imp.)</i> fill.	мaвpиaо, }
лиon, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> filled.	мaгaо, <i>n. m.</i> mocking
лоbca, <i>pass. part.</i> rotten	мaиoи, <i>n. f.</i> the morning.
лоc, <i>n. m.</i> a lake, lough.	мaйгoean, <i>n. f.</i> a maiden.
лоct, <i>n. f.</i> a fault.	мaиp, <i>v. (imp.)</i> live.
лог, <i>n. m.</i> a hollow.	мaиpe, <i>n. f.</i> Mary.
лонг, <i>n. f.</i> a ship.	мaиpг, <i>n. f.</i> woe.
лонг-coгaиo, <i>n. f.</i> a ship of war.	мaиpтpeoи, <i>n. f.</i> beef.
лонг-гaиe, <i>n. f.</i> a steamboat.	мaит, <i>v. imp.</i> forgive.
лонгpopт, <i>n. m.</i> a camp, a fort.	мaит, <i>v. past indic.</i> forgave.
лоннпaо, <i>n. m.</i> shining.	мaит, <i>adj.</i> good.
	мaлa, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a bag.

Ἰησοῦς, <i>n. m.</i> a monk.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> honey.
Ἰησοῦς, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a monk.	Ἰηλε, <i>num.</i> a thousand
Ἰησοῦς, <i>adj.</i> bald.	Ἰηλῖς, <i>adj.</i> sweet.
Ἰησοῦς, <i>n. m.</i> a votary.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> meal.
Ἰηλ, <i>prep.</i> like to, as.	Ἰηλ, <i>adj.</i> fine, smooth.
Ἰηλ, <i>adv.</i> as.	Ἰηλ, <i>adj.</i> often.
Ἰηλ, <i>suffix. (al.)</i> like.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f. pl.</i> months
Ἰηλ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of the sea.	Ἰηλ, <i>pers. pron. emph.</i> I, myself.
Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> morrow.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f. pl.</i> women.
Ἰηλ, <i>adj.</i> dead.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f. dat. pl.</i> women.
Ἰηλ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> kill, slay	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (to) a woman.
Ἰηλ ἵνα, <i>adv.</i> so, as that	Ἰηλ, <i>poss. pron.</i> my.
Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> a beef.	Ἰηλ, <i>adj. (gen. of Ἰηλ)</i> great.
Ἰηλ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to live.	Ἰηλ, <i>adj.</i> great, large.
Ἰηλ (i.e. Ἰηλ) it is.	Ἰηλ, <i>adj. pl.</i> big.
Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> a mother	Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> much, many.
Ἰηλ, <i>pers. pron.</i> I, me.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> great pain
Ἰηλ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> deceive.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> a great sail, a mainsail.
Ἰηλ, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i> deceives.	Ἰηλ-ἵνα, <i>n. m.</i> great thirst.
Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> esteem.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> a pig.
Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> size.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> pork, bacon, swine-flesh.
Ἰηλ, } <i>n. f.</i> a month.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> people.
Ἰηλ, } <i>n. f.</i> a month.	Ἰηλ, <i>n. f.</i> the sea.
Ἰηλ, (<i>gen. and voc.</i>) son	
Ἰηλ, <i>n. m.</i> Michael.	
Ἰηλ, <i>gen.</i> of Michael	

μυλλᾶς, <i>n. m.</i> top, summit.	ἡ (cont. for ἡγεῖαν), a daughter.
μὴν, <i>conj.</i> unless.	ἢ, <i>neg. par.</i> (with past tense) not.
μὴν, <i>conj.</i> (with past tense) unless.	ἢ, <i>conj.</i> or, nor.
μύρσαι, <i>v. (imp)</i> waken	ἢ, <i>n. m.</i> habit, custom, fashion.
ἡ, <i>article</i> (<i>pl. or gen. fem.</i>) the.	ὅ, <i>prep.</i> from.
ἢ, <i>int. par.</i> whether not.	ὅ (form of υἷα) a grandson, descendant, prefixed to family names.
ἢ, <i>neg. par.</i> that not, who not.	ὀ, <i>n. f.</i> work.
ἢ, <i>par.</i> (with past tense) that not.	ὀ, <i>n. f.</i> a fire-work.
ἡ, <i>n. f.</i> shame.	ὀ, <i>n. f.</i> a waterwork.
ἡ, <i>num.</i> nine.	ὀ, <i>n. m.</i> hunger.
ἡ, <i>num.</i> nineteen.	ὀ, <i>num.</i> eight.
ἡ, <i>n. m.</i> a saint.	ὀ, <i>num.</i> eighteen
ἡ, <i>ord. num.</i> ninth	ὀ, <i>ord. num.</i> eighth.
ἡ - ἡ, <i>ord. num.</i> nineteenth.	ὀ, <i>ord. num.</i> eighteenth.
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> holy.	ὀ, <i>adj.</i> young.
ἢ, <i>par.</i> that not.	ὀ, <i>n. f.</i> night.
ἡ, <i>neg. par.</i> (un or in)	ὀ, <i>n. f.</i> a virgin.
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> unprofitable.	ὀ, <i>n. m. pl.</i> sledges
ἡ, <i>adj.</i> unmerciful.	ὀ, <i>v. (imp. and inf.)</i> drink.
ἡ, <i>n. m.</i> might.	ὀ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> in wool.
ἢ, <i>neg. adv.</i> not.	

Όλανν, <i>n. f.</i> wool.	Πορτ, <i>n. m.</i> a fort.
Όλc, <i>adj.</i> bad, wicked.	Πορτλάργε, <i>n. f.</i> Wa-
Όλφαίνν, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I	terford.
would drink.	Πόρ, <i>v. imp.</i> marry.
Όρ, <i>n. m.</i> gold.	Πόρδò, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Όρò, <i>n. m.</i> a sledge.	marry.
Όρμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on me.	Πόρδò, <i>n. m.</i> marriage
Όρμδìβ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on	Πόρδανν, <i>v. (hab.)</i> marries
you.	Πρίομ, <i>adj.</i> chief, first.
Όρ, <i>prep.</i> over.	Προινν, <i>n. f.</i> a dinner
Ότμδρ, <i>n. m.</i> illness,	a meal.
distemper.	Πυρ, <i>n. m.</i> a lip.
Πάρρε, <i>n. m.</i> a child.	Ραδρδò, <i>v. 1st. pers. fut.</i>
Πάρρεδò, (<i>gen. pl.</i> of	I will go.
children.	Ραδòδρc, <i>n. m.</i> sight.
Πάορδαιc, <i>n. m.</i> Patrick	Ραιβ, <i>v. (subj.)</i> was
πεδδò, <i>n. m.</i> sin.	(may be.)
Πεδοδρ, <i>gen.</i> of Peter	Ράιν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a
Πεδοδρ, <i>n. m.</i> Peter.	spade.
Πέιν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> pain.	Ράν, <i>n. f.</i> a spade.
Πέιρτ, <i>n. f.</i> a reptile.	Ρανν, <i>n. m.</i> a verse, a
Πιδν, <i>n. f.</i> pain.	song.
Πιζίν, <i>n. f.</i> a penny.	Ραννδαιò, <i>n. m.</i> a
Πιζνε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> pence.	songster.
Ποδαιλ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a	Ριζ, <i>n. m.</i> a king.
people.	Ριδζαιλ, <i>n. f.</i> a rule.
Ποδαιλ, <i>n. m.</i> a people.	Ρό, <i>intens. par.</i> very,
Πόζ, <i>n. f.</i> a kiss.	too much.
Πόζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> kiss.	Ρο, <i>par.</i> with past
Πόζ, <i>v. (past. indic.)</i>	tense.
kissed	Ρό-βεδζ, <i>adj.</i> too small

- Ró-mór, *adj.* excessively great, too large. Sador, *n.m.* a carpenter, a builder.
 Ró-jean, *adj.* very old. Sador, *adj.* free, cheap.
 Ró-țeiť, *adj.* too hot. Sadoroune, *n. m.* a freeman.
 Ruad, *adj.* red.
 Rún, *n. m.* a secret, a desire. Sadoťair, *n. m. gen.* of work.
 Sazairt, *n.m. gen.* and Sadoťar, *n. m.* work, *pl.* priests. labour.
 Sazairt, *n. m.* a priest. Sár, *intens. par.* very, most.
 Sairōbir, *adj.* rich, fertile. Sár-binn, *adj.* most harmonious.
 Sail, *n. f.* a beam.
 Sa m-baile, *adv.* at home; see a m-baile. Sár-ġlic, *adj.* very wise.
 Sadoġail, *n. m. gen.* of the world. Sár-maitť, *adj.* very good, excellent.
 Sadoġal, *n.m.* the world, the age. Sárpuġad, *n.m.* oppression, fatigue.
 Sadoġalad, *adj.* long lived. Scáť, *n. m.* a shadow.
 Sadoi, *n. m.* a sage. Sciadť, *n. f.* a shield.
 Sadoil, *v. (imp.)* think, suppose. Scoil, *n. f.* a school.
 Sadoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scolaire, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a scholar.
 Sadoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scriob, *v. (imp.)* write.
 Sadoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scriob (rel. past.) (who) wrote.
 Sadoileann, *v. (hab.)* thinks. Scuip, *v. (imp.)* cease.
 Sador, *n. m. pl.* carpenters. Sooc, *n. m.* a trumpet.
 Sé, *pers. pron.* he, it. Sé, *num.* six.

Seáčain, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shun, avoid.	Séipe, <i>n. m.</i> a supper, a meal.
Seáčnadh, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) avoid.	Seipeadh, <i>ord. num.</i> sixth.
Seacht, <i>num.</i> seven.	Seipeadh-oeuz, <i>ord. num.</i> sixteenth.
Seacht-oeuz, <i>num.</i> seventeen.	Seoib, <i>n. m.</i> a jewel.
Seachtmíadh, <i>num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a sail.
Seachtmíadh-oeuz, <i>ord. num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m.</i> a sail.
Seamróz, <i>n. f.</i> a shamrock.	Seunmíar, <i>adj.</i> prosperous.
Sean, <i>adj.</i> old.	Szian, <i>n. f.</i> a knife.
Sean-bean, <i>n. f.</i> an old woman.	Szior, <i>v. (imp.)</i> ravage, ruin.
Seannóine, <i>n. m.</i> an old man, old person.	Sí, <i>pers. pron.</i> she.
Seannféar, <i>n. m.</i> an old man.	Síad, <i>pers. pron.</i> they.
Seapic, <i>n. m. and f.</i> love.	Síad-rin, <i>pron.</i> those.
Seap, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stand.	Síad-ro, <i>pron.</i> these.
Seap, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> stood.	Síb, <i>pron.</i> you, ye.
Seapmáic, <i>adj.</i> firm.	Sin, <i>dem. pron.</i> that.
Séoeuz, <i>num.</i> sixteen.	Sinn, <i>pers. pron.</i> we.
Séib, <i>v. (imp.)</i> blow.	Síon, <i>n. f.</i> the weather, a blast.
Séib, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> blew.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> down.
Seinn, <i>v. (imp.)</i> sing.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> below.
	Síubáil, <i>v. (imp.)</i> walk
	Síubáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to walk
	Síubáilfidinn, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I would walk.
	Síúr, <i>n. f.</i> a sister.

Sláinte, <i>n. f. nom.</i> and Spáilpín, <i>n. m.</i> a la- gen. health. bourer.	
Sláit, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (to) a Spárán, <i>n. m.</i> a purse. rod. Speál, <i>n. f.</i> a scythe.	
Slán, <i>adj.</i> healthy, safe Spáiro, <i>n. f.</i> a street.	
Slána, <i>adj.</i> (<i>pl.</i> of Spáin, <i>n. m.</i> a bridle. rlán) healthy. Spóin, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a nose	
Slat, <i>n. f.</i> a rod. Spón, <i>n. f.</i> a nose.	
Smígead, <i>n. m.</i> a smile. Spuic, <i>n. m.</i> a stream.	
Smígeada, <i>n. m. pl.</i> Suan, <i>n. m.</i> rest, sleep. smiles. Suar, <i>adv.</i> up.	
Smíor, <i>n. m.</i> marrow. Súar, <i>adv.</i> above.	
Snáic, <i>n. f.</i> a needle Súbáilce, <i>n. f.</i> virtue.	
So, <i>dem. pron.</i> this. Suiöe, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and</i> Só, <i>prefix</i> , implying <i>gen.</i>) sitting, a session ease, opposite to ró. Suiöeacán, <i>n. m.</i> a seat	
Sóbeurac, <i>adj.</i> well- Súil, <i>n. f.</i> an eye. mannered. Súil, <i>n. f. gen. pl.</i> of eyes	
Sochar, <i>n. m.</i> profit. Sul, <i>adv.</i> before.	
So-öeunta, <i>part. adj.</i> Tá, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i>) am, possible. is, are.	
Sófeicrionac, <i>adj.</i> vis- Tabair, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) give. ible, easy to be seen. Tabairt, <i>v.</i> (<i>inf.</i>) (to)	
Sóg, <i>n. m.</i> pleasure, give, giving.	
ease, comfort. Taois, <i>n. m.</i> Teig, Thad- deus.	
Soirbhis (v.), prosper. Taois, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of Soirbhisö, <i>v.</i> (<i>opt.</i>) may Teig.	
prosper. Taoim, <i>v.</i> (<i>1st pres.</i>) I am	
Solur, <i>n. m.</i> light. Taoimic, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i> Sona, <i>adj.</i> happy, for- came.	
tunate.	

Τάτιρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i> 2nd) thou art.	Τιζεαρναδ, <i>n. m.</i> a lord.
Ταιρβεδ, <i>adj.</i> profitable.	Τιnn, <i>adj.</i> sick.
Ταλαμ, <i>n. f.</i> the earth.	Τιocrά, <i>v.</i> (<i>cond. 2nd.</i>) thou wouldst come.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a while.	Τιορμα, <i>adj. pl.</i> of τιρμ, dry.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a while.	Τιρ, <i>n. f.</i> country, land.
Τανζαυαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past ind. 3rd</i>) they came.	Τιρ-ζηρό, <i>n. m.</i> patriotism, country-love.
Τανζαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic. 1st</i>) I came.	Τιρμ, <i>adj.</i> dry.
Ταρ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> comethou well.	Τοβαρ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a well.
Ταρ, <i>rep.</i> over, beyond	Τοδρ, <i>n. m.</i> a well.
Ταρβ, <i>n. m.</i> a bull.	Τόζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, lift
Ταρτ, <i>n. m.</i> thirst.	Τοιλ, <i>n. f.</i> will.
Τέ, <i>n. m.</i> he, who, an individual, αν τέ.	Τομάρι, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of Thomas.
Τεδ, <i>n. m.</i> a house.	Τομάρ, <i>n. m.</i> Thomas.
Τεδτ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) come, coming.	Τonn, <i>n. m. and f.</i> a wave.
Τεανζα, <i>n. f.</i> a tongue, a language.	Τορ, } <i>n. m.</i> a be-
Τεανν, <i>adj.</i> tight.	Τορδ, } ginning.
Τέρο, <i>v. (imp.)</i> go.	Τρε, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τεμε, <i>n. f.</i> fire.	Τρεαρ, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τειτ, <i>adj.</i> hot.	Τρεαρ, <i>ord. num.</i> third.
Τις, <i>v.</i> comes.	Τρεαρ-οευς, thirteenth
Τις (dat.), house.	Τρευν, <i>adj.</i> brave, strong.
Τιζε, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a house	Τρευνφεαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a brave man

Τρί, <i>num.</i> three.	ὑδρῆλεστέ, <i>n. f.</i> no-
Τρίαν, <i>n. m.</i> a third.	bility.
Τρί-δεύς, <i>num.</i> thirteen	ὑμῶν, <i>n. m.</i> fear,
Τρόκαιεστέ, <i>adj.</i> mer-	dread.
ciful.	ὑψάλ, <i>adj.</i> noble.
Τρομ, <i>adj.</i> heavy.	ὑπέρβος, <i>n. m.</i> terror.
Τρομ-ῖσαν, <i>n. m.</i> a	ὑβ, <i>n. f.</i> an egg.
heavy sleep, a le-	ὑβῶν, <i>n. m.</i> an apple.
thargy.	ὑβῶν ῥοιτ, <i>n. m.</i> an
Τρουζ, <i>adj.</i> sad.	orchard.
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thou.	ὑψοῦς, <i>n. m.</i> an author
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thee (acc.)	ὑί, <i>n. m.</i> gen. of a des-
Τυδῖμ, <i>n. f.</i> a guess,	cendant; see ο and
a hint.	υδ.
Τυμ, <i>n. f.</i> Tuam.	ὑίβε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> eggs.
Τυμῶ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	ὑί Ὀννοδῶν, <i>n. m.</i>
Tuam.	gen. of O'Donovan.
Τύ πέιν, <i>pers. pron.</i>	ὑίε, <i>adj. pron.</i> all.
<i>emph.</i> thyself.	ὑίγε, <i>n. m.</i> (nom. and
Τυς, <i>v.</i> (past indic.) gave	gen.) water.
Τυς, <i>v.</i> understand.	ὑί, <i>adj.</i> great.
Τυςῖν, <i>v.</i> (inf.) (to)	ὑίπείρ, <i>n. f.</i> a mon-
understand.	ster, a great serpent
Τύρ, <i>n. m.</i> a beginning.	ὑμ, <i>prep.</i> about.
ὑδ, <i>n. m.</i> a grandson, a	ὑμῆστέ, <i>n. f.</i> humility.
descendant; see ο.	ὑπέρ, <i>n. m. pl.</i> floors.
ὑδρῆ, <i>adj. pl.</i> of	ὑπέρ, <i>n. m.</i> a floor.
ὑψάλ, noble, <i>n. pl.</i>	ὑπρά, <i>n. f.</i> a prop,
gentlemen, nobles.	jamb.



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