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LEARN  
ELEMENTARY  
LESSONS IN GAELIC

Reading, Grammar, and Construction,

WITH

A VOCABULARY AND KEY.

By L. MACBEAN.

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**THIRD EDITION, REVISED.**

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# Gaelic Lessons.

## I.—ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

The characters used in Scottish Gaelic are the following eighteen letters of the Roman alphabet:—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u.*

### VOWELS.

When marked with the diacritics called accents, the vowels are long, thus *à, è, é, ì, ò, ó, ù.* The simple vowel sounds are as follows:—

<i>à, ài</i>	as in English	<i>far.</i>	Examples	<i>càs, càil.</i>
<i>a, ai</i>	„ „ „	<i>parry.</i>	„	<i>cas, cailc.</i>
<i>è, èa, èu</i>	„ „ „	<i>where.</i>	„	<i>gnè, nèamh, mèud.</i>
<i>é, éi, éu</i>	„ „ „	<i>whcy.</i>	„	<i>dé, céir, réul.</i>
<i>e, ea, ei</i>	„ „ „	<i>whet, sur'vey</i>		<i>deth, fear; breab, geir</i>
<i>ì, io</i>	„ „ „	<i>machine.</i>	„	<i>clì, cìob.</i>
<i>i, io</i>	„ „ „	<i>ratify.</i>	„	<i>clis, fios.</i>
<i>ò, òi</i>	„ „ „	<i>cord.</i>	„	<i>pòr, còir.</i>
<i>ó, ói</i>	„ „ „	<i>cold.</i>	„	<i>có, cóig.</i>
<i>o, oi</i>	„ „ „	<i>hot, canto</i>	„	<i>olc, coin; crodh, fois</i>
<i>ù, ùi</i>	„ „ „	<i>pull.</i>	„	<i>cù, sùil.</i>
<i>u, ui</i>	„ „ „	<i>put.</i>	„	<i>cur, druid.</i>

The digraphs in the above table practically represent simple vowel-sounds, the second vowels being very faintly heard. Before the labials *b, f, m* and *p*, however, *i* is more distinctly heard. Examples—*caib, cnaip.*

**a**o, which is a single vowel sound, is always long, like *u* in purr, pronounced long. Example—maor.

**a** and **o**, when followed by *ll* or *nn*, are usually pronounced *au* and *ou*. Examples—fann, fonn.

**a**, in an unaccented syllable, or before *dh*, or *gh*, has the sound of *u* in but. Examples—coma, lagh.

**e**, in an unaccented syllable, is pronounced as in cover. Example—duine.

**o**, followed by *b*, *g*, *m*, *p* or *dh* is pronounced as in canto. Examples—gob, bog, crodh, lomadh.

In the diphthongs and triphthongs *eò*, *eòì*; *eo*, *eoì*; *ia*, *iai*; *iù*, *iùì*; *iu*, *iui*; *ua*, *uai*, the first and second vowels are heard. Examples—*eòlas*, *teòil*; *deoch*, *geoic*; *iar*, *fiaire*; *iùl*, *ciùil*; *iuchair*, *tiuighe*; *uan*, *uaine*. Before *b*, *f*, *m* and *p* the final *i* is also heard. Examples—*fuaim*, *uaip*.

Most vowels are somewhat nasal when in contact with *m*, *mh*, or *n*.

#### CONSONANTS.

**B** is pronounced harder than in English.

**C** hard as in can, never soft like *s*; when final *chk*.

**D** (1) with a broad vowel (*a*, *o*, or *u*) a little softer than in English, produced by placing the tongue, about the fourth of an inch from the tip, in contact with the teeth or between the teeth. **D**, (2), with a small vowel (*e* or *i*) like *j* or *dj* in English.

**F**, as in English.

**G**, always hard as in get or got.

**L** (1), with a broad vowel, like *lth* in although—formed with tongue as for **D** (1). **L** (2), preceded by a small vowel, or initial, and followed by a small vowel in the past tense of verbs, or in the word *le* and its derivatives—hard as in English. **L** (3), initial with a small vowel, liquid—nearly as in million, (Italian *gl*, Spanish *ll*, Portuguese *lh*). Formed by placing the surface of the tongue about the centre against the roof of the mouth.

**Ll** (1), with broad vowel, thick like **L** (1.) **Ll** (2) with small vowel, like **L** (3).

**M**, as in English.

**N** (1) as in English. **N** (2), initial followed by a small vowel, (except in *nis* and the verb *ni*)—liquid, nearly as in

pizion, (French *gn* ; Spanish *ñ* ; Portuguese *nh*.) Formed like *L* (3).

*Nn* (1) with a broad vowel formed like *D* (1.) *Nn* (2) with small vowel like *N* (2).

*P*, as in English, but in the interrogative moods of verbs almost as soft as *B*.

*R* (1) with a broad vowel. as in *rod*. *R* (2) with a small vowel as in *Arian*. *R*, in Gaelic, is trilled whether initial or final.

*S* (1) with a broad vowel as in English. *S* (2) with a small vowel and in the word *so*, equal to English *sh*.

*T* (1) with a broad vowel formed like *D* (1). *T* (2) with a small vowel like *ch* in *chase*.

*Bh*, like *v* in English.

*Ch*, guttural as in German, or in the Scotch word *trachle*

*Dh* and *gh* (1) with a broad vowel almost like *gh* in *ugh* or *g* in the German word *Tag* ; (2) with a small vowel, equal to *y*.

*Fh* is silent, except in the words, *fhuair*, *fhein*, and *fhatfast*, where the *h* is heard.

• *Mh* like *v* but more nasal.

*Ph* like *f*.

*Sh* and *th* like *h*.

*Chd* like *chk*.

*Rt* (1) with a broad vowel like *rst* ; (2) with a small vowel, *rsj*.

When two Vowels meet so that both cannot readily be pronounced, the least important is omitted, and an apostrophe marks its place, as—Do'n (for do an) duine, *to the man*.

A fundamental rule of Gaelic orthography is that Consonants be preceded and followed by Vowels of the same quality. Consonants preceded by a broad Vowel (*a*, *o* or *u*) must not be followed by a small Vowel (*e* and *i*) or *vice versa*.

All Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.

The student should pronounce the following :—

Càs, cas, gnè, té, ged, dìth, mise, òr, có, olc, bùth, gur, aom, call, toll, thusa, seal, géur, riut, uam, cnaip, mair, fuil, siùil, féin, fion, piob, feàrr, triùir.

## II.—ARTICLE.

The Gaelic Article is the word *an* and its modifications, corresponding to the English *the*. Noun is the term applied to words which signify persons, animals or things. Both Article and Noun are declined or modified by Gender, Number, and Case. There are two Genders, the Masculine and the Feminine ; two Numbers, the Singular for one object and the Plural for more than one object ; and four Cases. When a Noun is the subject of a sentence it is in the Nominative Case ; when denoting possession it is in the Genitive Case ; when preceded by a Preposition the Dative is used ; and when the person or thing is addressed it is put in the Vocative.

The Gaelic Article is thus declined :—

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	An, am.	an, a'.	na, <i>the</i> .
<i>Genitive</i>	An, a'.	na.	nan, nam, <i>of the</i> .
<i>Dative</i>	An, a'.	an, a'.	na, <i>to, &amp;c., the</i> .

For example, *am mac*, the son ; *an nighean*, the daughter ; *na mic*, the sons.

*Am* and *nam* are used before Masculine Nouns beginning with *b, f, m*, and *p*.

*An* and *nan*, before Vowels and the Consonants, *c, d, g, l, n, r, s*, and *t*.

*A'* (which is sometimes written without the apostrophe, *a*) before words beginning with these Consonants, or with *bh, mh, gh*, or *ch*.

*Note 1.*—The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an* has no equivalent in Gaelic, thus *a man* is in Gaelic simply *duine*.

*Note 2.*—Gaelic words which stand for their class have the Article as—Tha *an duine bàsmhor*, *Man is mortal*.

*Note 3.*—The Article cannot precede Nouns in the Vocative Case.



*Note 4.*—When a Noun in the Nominative or Genitive governs another in the Genitive, both cannot have the Article. Thus we say *Solus an teine*, not *An solus an teine*—The light of the fire.

#### VOCABULARY.

Agus, <i>and</i> .	Cat m., <i>a cat</i> .
Aig, <i>at</i> .	Coinneal (f., Plur. Coinn- lean), <i>a candle</i> .
Air, <i>on</i> .	Duine m., <i>a man</i> .
An, <i>a' the</i> .	Mór, <i>large, great</i> .
Ann, ann an, anns, <i>in, into</i> .	Maith, <i>or math, good</i> .
A' tabhairt, <i>giving</i> .	Solus m., <i>light</i> .
Blàths <i>warmth</i> .	Teine m., <i>fire</i> .
Bòrd m., <i>a table</i> .	Tha, <i>is or are</i> .

#### Exercise 1.

An cat mór. An teine. Anns an teine. Am bòrd  
An solus agus am bòrd. Aig an teine. Anns an teine tha  
solus agus blàths. Tha a' choinneal air a' bhòrd aig an  
teine. Tha na coinnlean a' tabhairt soluis, agus an teine a'  
tabhairt blàiths. An duine maith. Tha na coinnlean a'  
tabhairt soluis mhaith. Tha an cat mór ann am blàths an  
teine. Duine mór. Am bòrd mór. An solus agus am  
blàths. Tha solus maith. Tha na coinnlean mór. Tha  
blàths mór anns an teine.

#### Exercise 2.

The table. The fire. The large candle. The large  
candles. On the fire. The light and the warmth. At the  
fire are cats. There are good candles on the table. The  
fire gives (is giving) light and warmth. The good candles  
are on the table. The candles give great light. The light  
of the candles. The fire and the candles are giving light.  
The long table. The good candles.

## III.—NOUN.

## MASCULINE.

Masculine Nouns, form their Genitive and Vocative Singular and Nominative Plural by inserting *i* before the final Consonant or Consonants: their Dative Plural by adding *ibh*, and their Vocative Plural by adding *a*. An example is—

Cat (m). *a cat*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cait, <i>cats</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	Cait, <i>of a cat</i> ,	Chat, <i>of cats</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cataibh, <i>or cait, cats</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	Chait! <i>O cats</i> .	Chata! <i>O cats</i> .

When, however, the last vowel is *i* no change can take place in the Singular, while the Nom. Plur. is generally formed by adding *ean*. An example is—

Uaireadair (m.), *a time-piece*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadair <i>or</i> ean.
<i>Gen.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire.
<i>Dat.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairibh, <i>or</i> ean.
<i>Voc.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairean.

## FEMININE.

Feminine Nouns insert *i* before the last Consonant in the Genitive Singular and add *e*; in the Dative Singular they insert *i*; and for the Nom. and Voc. Plural they add *an*. Example —

Bròg (f.). *a shoe*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Bròg.	Brògan.
<i>Gen.</i>	Bhòige.	Bhròg <i>or</i> Bhrògan.
<i>Dat.</i>	Bròig.	Brògan <i>or</i> Brògaibh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Bhròg.	Bhìògan.

Feminine Nouns which have *i* for their last vowel are declined in the same way, except of course that the *i* is not doubled. Example—

Tìr f., *a land*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Tìr.	Tìrean.
<i>Gen.</i>	Tìre.	Thìr or Thìrean.
<i>Dat.</i>	Tìr.	Tìribh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Thìr.	Thìre.

A is sometimes placed as a sign of the Vocative Case ; thus, *a dhuine*, O man !

The letters which are capable of aspiration (that is taking the modifying addition of *h*) for the Voc. Sing. and Pl., and the Gen. Plural, are *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s*, and *t*.

#### VOCABULARY.

A' dèanamh, <i>making</i> .	Uair f., <i>an hour, a time</i> .
Aite m., <i>a place</i> .	Fada, <i>long</i> .
Bha <i>was, were</i> .	Fuaim m. <i>a noise</i> .
Cluas f., <i>an ear</i> .	Laogh m., <i>a calf</i> .
Craobh f., <i>a tree</i> .	Lip f., <i>a lip</i> .

#### Exercise 3.

Cluasan a' chait. Bha cluasan air a' chat. Tha na cait a' deanamh fuaim. Tha cluasan air na cataibh. Na lipean. Bha na craobhan a' deanamh teine mhaith. Anns na brògaibh. Aig an uair. Uairean fada. Cluasan nan laogh. Aite an laoiù. A' deanamh na bròige. A' deanamh nam bròg. Air a' chraoibh. Air an teine. Anns an àite.

#### Exercise 4.

The lips. Great trees. The noise of the trees. The place of the fire. The noises. In the lands. An hour of the clock. The long ears. In the land. At the place. In the ears. The hour. The calf's lips. The calves were at the place. Of the ear. Of the place. A noise in the ear. The tree was large.

## IV.—NOUN—SPECIAL FORMS.

The following classes of Nouns are more or less irregular in their declensions :—

1.—Polysyllables usually have the Nominative and Genitive Plural alike, and form the Dative Plural from the Nom. Plur., as—Coinneal, *a candle* ; Plur., coinnlean, *candles* ; Dat. Plur., coinnlean, *or* coinnlibh.

2.—Nouns in *ea* and *io* usually have the Gen. Sing. in *i*, thus—Cearc f., *a hen* ; Gen. circe ; Dat., circ, &c.

3.—Words in *ia* have their Gen. Sing. and Nom. Plur. in *ei* as—Fiadh m., *a deer*, Gen., féidh, &c.

4.—Many Monosyllables in *a* and *o* have the Gen. in *ui*, as—Bòrd m., *a table* ; Gen. buird ; Falt m., *hair*, Gen., fuilt.

5.—Some words in *a* and *u* form the Gen. by adding *a* instead of inserting *i*, as—cath m., *a fight* ; Gen., catha.

6.—Monosyllables in *oi* and *ui* often change *oi* or *ui* into *o* or *a* for the Genitive, as—Fuil f., *blood* ; Gen., fola *or* fala ; feòil f., *flesh* ; Gen., feòla ; sùil, f. *an eye* ; Gen., sùla ; Nom. Plur. sùlean ; Gen. Plur. sùl.

7.—Nouns in *eud*, *eul*, *eun*, *eur*, *eus*, and a few in *a* have the Gen. Sing. in *oi*, as Bèul m., *a mouth* ; Gen., Beòil ; Dat., Bèul ; Voc., Bhedòil ; Plur., Beòil, &c.

8.—Many Nouns in *l* or *le*, *n* or *ne* insert *t* in the Plural, thus—Tuil f., *a flood* ; Plural, tuiltean ; teine, *a fire* ; Plural, teintean ; baile m., *a town* ; Plur., bailtean.

9.—Nouns ending in *chd*, or Monosyllables in a Vowel, are indeclinable in the Singular.

10.—Feminine Nouns in *ail* or *air* are usually Declined thus :—

Nom.	Gen.	Plural.
Cathair f., <i>a chair</i> .	Cathrach.	Cathraichean.
Dàil, <i>delay</i> .	Dàlach.	Dàlaichean.
Lasair, <i>a flame</i> .	Lasrach.	Lasraichean.

11.—The following Nouns form their Cases irregularly:—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Amhainn <i>or</i> abhainn, f., <i>a river.</i>	Aimhne.	Aimhnichean.
Athair m., <i>a father.</i>	Athar.	Aithrichean.
Banais f., <i>a wedding.</i>	Bainnse.	Bainnsean.
Bean f., <i>a woman.</i>	Mna (Dat. Mnaoi)	Mnathan.
Bràthair m., <i>a brother.</i>	Bràthar.	Bràthraichean <i>or</i> Braithrean.
Cridhe m., <i>a heart.</i>	Cridhe.	Cridheachan.
Cù m., <i>a dog.</i>	Coin.	Coin (Gen. Con)
Dia m., <i>God.</i>	Dé.	Dé <i>or</i> Diathan.
Duine m., <i>a man.</i>	Duine.	Daoine.
Dùthaich f., <i>a country.</i>	Dùtha.	Duthchaanan.
Fiacail f., <i>a tooth.</i>	Fiacla.	Fiaclan.
Là, latha m., <i>a day.</i>	Latha.	Laithean <i>or</i> Lathaichean.
Leabaidh f., <i>a bed.</i>	Leapa.	Leapaichean.
Leabhar m. and f., <i>a book.</i>	Leabhair.	Leabhraichean.
Mac m., <i>a son.</i>	Mic.	Mic <i>or</i> Macan.
Madainn f., <i>a morning.</i>	Maidne.	Maidnean.
Màthair f., <i>a mother.</i>	Mathar.	Mathraichean.
Obair f., <i>a work.</i>	Oibre.	Oibre.
Piuthar f., <i>a sister.</i>	Peathar.	Peathraichean.
Uisge m., <i>water.</i>	Uisge.	Uisgeachan.

*Exercise 5.*

Tha a' chathair aig an teine. Bha an là fada. Tha an cù anns an leabaidh. Tha aimhnichean uisge anns an dùthaich. Tuil fala. Aig banais bràthar. Daoine móra na tire. Mhic na maidne! Bha fiaclan a' choin ann a' feòil a' chait. Bha brògan air an duine. Anns a' chath. Tha an duine a' deanamh bùird. A dhuine mhaith, tha na cait ann am blàths an teine.

*Exercise 6.*

There was a long fight at the city. In the mouth of the shoe. The shoes are at the fire. The cat was in the river. The man is in the large bed. Mornings in the country. There is a time piece on the table at the fire. The heart of man. Floods of water and flames of fire. There was a wedding in the town. The man's sister was at the wedding. On the floods.

## V.—NOUNS WITH ARTICLE.

*Masculine Nouns.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	An cat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cait, <i>the cats.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	A' chait, <i>of the cat.</i>	Nan cat, <i>of the cats.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A' chat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cataibh, <i>or cait, the cats.</i>

*Note 1.*—Before Masculine Nouns which begin with *b, f, m,* or *p* the article for the Nominative Singular is *an* ; before other letters it is *a'*. Examples—*an bòrd, an duine, am fuaim, an laogh.*

*Note 2.*—Masculine Nouns beginning with *b, c, f, g, m,* and *p* have these Consonants aspirated in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—*Anns an fhalt, in the hair ; aig a' bhlàths, at the warmth.*

*Note 3.*—Masculine Nouns beginning with *s,* followed by a Vowel, or *l, n,* or *r,* insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—*Aig an t-solus, at the light ; uisge an t-sruth, the water of the stream.*

*Note 4.*—Masculine Nouns in a Vowel have *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative Singular, and *h* in the Nominative and Dative Plural. as—*An t-uisge, the water ; air na h-uisgeachaibh, on the waters.*

*Feminine Nouns.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	A' chearc, <i>the hen.</i>	Na cearcan, <i>the hens.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Na circe, <i>of the hen.</i>	Nan cearc, <i>of the hens.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A' chirc, <i>the hen.</i>	Na cearcaibh, <i>or cearcan, the hens.</i>

*Note 1.*—Before Feminine Nouns which begin with *b, c, g, m* or *p,* the form of the article in the Nominative Singular is *a'* ; before other letters it is *an*. Examples—*a' b'hean, a' chearc, a' phiuthar, a' mhadainn ; an dùthaich, an fhèidil, an leabaigh, an obair.*

*Note 2.*—Feminine Nouns in *b, c, f, g, m* and *p,* are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as above.

*Note 3.*—Feminine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by *l*, *n*, *r*, or a Vowel, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as—An t-sùil, *the eye*.

*Note 4.*—Feminine Nouns in a Vowel insert *h* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive Singular and the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—Uisge na h-aimhne, *the water of the river*; Na h-aimhnichean, *the rivers*.

### VOCABULARY.

Air son (with Genitive), *for*.    Leabhar m. and f., *a book*.  
 Ceann m., *a head, an end*.    Seòmar m., *a room*.  
 Còta m., *a coat*.    Sruth m., *a stream*.  
                                  Atharrachadh m., *an alteration*.

### Exercise 7.

Cridhe feòla. Tha leabhraichean (*Lesson IV., Section 11.*) an duine air a' bhòrd anns an t-seòmar. Tha solus an latha maith air son nan sùl. Anns na h-oibribh móra. Dia nan aithrichean. Cridhe na dùthcha.. Bha an t-uaireadair a' deanamh fuaim móir. Tha na h-uaireadairean ann an còta an duine. Tha còtaichean (*Plural*) air na daoine anns a' bhaile. Na h-aimhnichean fada. Fuaim an t-sruth. An leabhar. An leabhair. An seòmar. Na fuaimean. Air son nan seòmar. Air son na circe. Solus nan sùl. A' mhadainn. Na maidne. Aimehnichean na dùthcha. Fiacail coin. Fiacan nan con. Fiacan a' choin. Bèul a' choin. Obair an latha. An t-athair agus am mac. Mic an duine.

### Exercise 8.

The water of the river. The river. The rivers' water. The dog's teeth. The stream of water. The man's coat. The head of the bed. The sound of the river. In the eye. The water of the river is good. On the waters. The dog was in the stream. The man was at the table with the books. A dogs' fight. The floods are making a noise. The man's coat is on the chair at the table. The alteration was great. The father's heart and the hearts of the sons. A stream of light. In the waters. The end of the day.

## VI.—THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

The following classes are usually

*Masculine :—*

1. Nouns signifying males, as—*Fear*, a man.
2. Diminutives in *an*, as—*Bòrdan*, a little table.
3. Derivatives, for the most part agents, in *ach*, *air*, and *iche*, as *Albannach*, a Scotchman, *uaircadair*, a timepiece, *oibriche*, a workman.
4. Derivatives, usually abstract Nouns, in *as*, as *Maitheas*, goodness.
5. Nouns signifying the young of animals, as—*Laogh*, a calf.
6. Names of native trees, as—*Darach*, an oak.

The following are for the most part

*Feminine :—*

1. Nouns signifying females, as—*Bean*, a wife.
2. Diminutives, in *ag*, as—*Craobhag*, a little tree.
3. Derivatives in *ach*, *aid*, and *e*, as—*Mórachd*, greatness, *soillse*, brightness.
4. Names of countries, as—*Albainn*, Scotland.
5. Names of musical instruments, as—*Pìob*, a pipe.
6. Names of the heavenly bodies, as—*A' ghrian*, the sun.

Nouns signifying Male agents are made Feminine by prefixing *ban*, as—*Ban rìgh*, a queen.

When the sex of Nouns signifying animals is doubtful it may be specified by affixing *fhirionn*, male, or *boirionn*, female, as—*Laogh boirionn*, a she calf.

In the diminutive affixes *an*, *can*, *ag* and *eag*, and the affix *ach*, the Vowels have the sound of *a* in fat.

## VOCABULARY.

Albainn f., (Gen. na h-Alba,  
Dat. Alba). *Scotland*.  
Albannach m., a *Scotchman*,

Sin, *that*.  
Le, leis. *with*.  
Maitheas m., *goodness*.



Bean f., *a wife, a woman.*

Boirionn, *female.*

Darach m., *oak, an oak.*

Fear m., *a male, a man.*

Firionn, *male.*

Grian f., *a sun.*

Mórachd f., *greatness.*

Oibriche m., *a worker.*

Pìob f., *a pipe.*

Soillse f., *brightness.*

So, *this.*

*So* and *sin* follow the Noun, as *a' bhean sin*, that woman.

Nouns qualified by *so* or *sin* require the Article also, as  
—*Am fear so*, this man.

The Article is always written before Nouns with the Preposition *anns*.

*Exercise 9.*

Maitheas na tire. Bha agus tha daoine maith anns an dùthaich sin. Tha bean an fhir (*Lesson IV., Sec. 2*) so aig a' bhanais. Bha an t-Albannach a' deanamh fuaim móir leis a' phìob. Cridheachan daraich. A ghrian, a mhic na soillse! Tha craobhan móra daraich ann an Alba. Tha solus na greine (*Lesson IV., Sec. 3*) a' deanamh soillse. Anns a' chridhe tha maitheas agus mórachd an duine. Bha am fear sin aig an uisge leis na laogh. Bean an oibriche. Tha ban-rìgh na dùthcha sin anns an àite. Fear agus bean. Soillse na greine. Laoghan firionn. Aite na craobhaig.

*Exercise 10.*

The light of the fire and the brightness of the sun. The oak is making a good fire. The greatness of the Queen of Scotland. That man was at the country with a she calf. The Scotchman is in the warmth of the sun. The sound of the great pipe of Scotland was in the fight. There are books on the little table in this room. Warmth and brightness. This man is making a noise. The wife of this man.

## VII.—ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

*Declension.*

Adjectives, are Declined in the same manner as Nouns.  
Example of Adjective characterised by a broad Vowel :—

Mór, *great.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mór.	Mhór,	Móra.
<i>Gen.</i> Mhóir.	Móire.	Móra.
<i>Dat.</i> Mór.	Mhóir.	Móra.
<i>Voc.</i> Mhóir.	Mhór.	Móra.

Example of Adjective characterised by a small Vowel :—

Tinn, *sick.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Gen.</i> Thinn.	Tinne.	Tinne.
<i>Dat.</i> Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Voc.</i> Thinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.

*Exception 1.*—Polysyllables have the Plural like the Nominative Singular, as—Cù bòidheach, *a pretty dog*; Plural, coin bhòidheach, *pretty dogs.*

*Exception 2.*—A few Dissyllables add the Vowel in the Plural, and suffer a contraction, as—Laogh reamhar, *a fat calf*; laoigh reamhra. *fat calves.*

*Exception 3.*—Polysyllables do not add the Vowel to the Genitive Feminine, as Làidir, *strong*; blàths na lasrach làidir, *the warmth of the strong flame.*

*Exception 4.*—Adjectives ending in a Vowel or *chd* are usually indeclinable.

*Comparison.*

The First Comparative is formed by adding *e* to the Genitive Singular Masculine, as—Geal, *white*, Genitive Singular Masculine, gil, Comparative, gile, *whiter.*

Some Adjectives have also a Second Comparative, formed

from the First by changing final *e* into *id*, as—Saor, *cheap* ; saoire, *cheaper* ; saoirid, *the cheaper*.

Adjectives which are contracted in the Plural retain their contracted form in the Comparative, as—Milis, *sweet*, Plural, milse, Comparative milse, *sweeter*.

The following from their Comparatives irregularly :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1st Compar.</i>	<i>2d Compar.</i>
Beag, <i>small</i> .	Lugha.	Lughaid.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> .	Dorra (duileadh),	Duilead.
Fagus, <i>faisge, near</i> .	Faisge.	
Furas, <i>easy</i> .	Usadh	
Goirid, gearr, <i>short</i> .	Giorra.	Giorraid.
Ionmhuinn, <i>beloved</i> .	Anusa. (ionmhuinnne)	
Làidir, <i>strong</i> .	Làidire, (treise).	Treisid.
Leathan, <i>broad</i> .	Leatha.	Leathaid.
Maith, <i>good</i> .	Feàrr.	Feaird.
Mór, <i>great</i> .	Mò, or motha.	Mòid or móid
Olc, <i>evil</i> .	Miosa	Misd.
Teth, <i>hot</i> .	Teotha.	Teothaid.

The Superlative Degree of Comparison is, in Gaelic expressed by the First Comparative, as—Amhainn ni 's thaide, *a longer river* ; an amhainn a's fhaide, *the longest river*.

Adjectives are intensified by prefixing the Particles glé, ro, sár, &c., as—Glé làidir, *very strong* ; ro mhaith, *exceedingly good*. Ro also means *too*, as—Ro theth, *very hot or too hot*. Adjectives preceded by these words are aspirated.

#### *Position.*

Adjectives follow their Nouns, as—Duine maith, *a good man*.

*Exception 1* —When a quality is affirmed this rule does not hold, as—Is teth an lasair sin. *hot is that flame*.

*Exception 2.* —Some adjectives may precede and unite with their Nouns. as—Sluagh mór, *a great concourse* ; mór shluagh, *a multitude*.

*Exception 3.* —A few adjectives always precede their Nouns, as—Deagh obair, *a good work* ; droch dhuine, *a bad man* ; seann bhean, *an old woman*.

## VOCABULARY.

Mi, mise, <i>I, me.</i>	Is, <i>is</i> or <i>are.</i>
Thu, thusa, <i>thou, you</i> (Sing.)	A bheil? <i>am, art, is? are?</i>
E, esan, <i>he, him, it.</i>	<i>or is there? are there?</i>
I, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i>	Na, <i>than.</i>
Sluagh, sluaigh m., <i>a people.</i>	A, <i>who, that.</i>
Ach, <i>but.</i>	A dheanamh, <i>to do, to make.</i>

A's marks the Superlative Degree, as—An duine a's mò, *the tallest man.* Used also in comparing with the Verb “is,” as—Is mise a's mò; *I am the taller or tallest, or, it is I who am the tallest.*

Ni's (or na's) is used when a superior Degree is meant, as—Duine ni's mò, *a taller man.* Tha mi ni's mò, *I am taller;* bha mi ni bu mhò, *I was taller.*

Comparison may also be expressed by the Verb “is” and “na,” as—Is mò mise na thusa, *I am taller than you.*

*Exercise 11.*

Fear a' chinn mhóir. A bheil an dùthaich sin ni 's theàrr na Albainn? Is fheàird i (*she is the better of*) an t-uisge. Bha mi gle thinn. Tha an amhainn so ni 's fhaide agus ni's leatha na na h-aimhnichean a's mò a' tha ann an Alba. A bbraithre (*Voc. Plur.*) ionmhuinn, is treise duine maith na duine mór. Sluagh nan cridheachan reamhra. Ann an tuiltibh móra nan uisgeachan làidir. Is mise is treise. Tha e ni 's usadh duine maith a dheanamh olc na droch dhuine a dheanamh maith.

*Exercise 12.*

A taller tree and a stronger stream. I am the better of this. This country is great, that land is greater, but Scotland is greatest. At that town is a beautiful stream. You are the worse of that. It (*e*) was too difficult. The workman was making a bad noise. The strongest and best man, and the most beautiful (*a's bòidhche*) and beloved woman. Is the book large?

## VIII.—NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

## CARDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Gaelic Cardinal Numerals joined with a Noun :—

1 Aon duine, <i>one man.</i>	21 Aon duine air fhichead.
2 Dà dhuine.	22 Dà dhuine air fhichead.
3 Trì daoine.	23 Trì daoine air fhichead.
4 Ceithir daoine.	30 Deich daoine air fhichead.
5 Cùig, cóig daoine.	40 Dà fhichead duine.
6 Sè, sèa daoine.	50 Leth-cheud duine.
7 Seachd daoine.	60 Trì fichead duine.
8 Ochd daoine.	100 Céud <i>or</i> ciad duine.
9 Naoi daoine.	101 Céud duine 'sa h-aon.
10 Deich daoine.	120 Sèa fichead duine.
11 Aon duine déug, <i>or</i> diag.	200 Dà chéud duine.
12 Dà dhuine dhéug.	1,000 Mìle duine.
13 Trì daoine déug.	
20 Fichead duine.	

These Numerals can be used without a Noun, as—A h-aon, *one* ; a dhà, *two* ; a trì, *three*. They may also be preceded by the Article—an aon, *the one* ; na dhà, *the two* ; na trì, *the three*.

Nouns qualified by the Numerals dà, fichead, céud, or mìle take the Singular form.

## ORDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Ordinal Numbers with a Noun :—

1 A chéud, <i>or</i> chiad duine, <i>the first man.</i>	5 An cùigeamh duine.
2 An dara duine.	6 An séathamh duine.
3 An treas, <i>or</i> tritheamh duine.	7 An seachdamh duine.
4 An ceathramh duine.	8 An t-ochdamh duine.
	9 An naothamh duine.
	10 An deicheamh duine.

11 An t-aon duine déug.	50 An leth-cheudamh duine.
12 An dara duine déug.	60 An trì ficheadamh duine.
13 An treas duine déug.	120 An sèa ficheadamh duine.
20 Am ficheadamh duine.	200 An dà cheudamh duine.
21 An t-aon duine air fhichead.	1,000 Am mìleamh duine.
22 An dara duine air fhichead.	1,000,000 An deich ceud mìleamh duine.
30 An deicheamh duine air fhichead.	
40 An dà fhicheadamh duine.	

The following Cardinal Numerals are used only for persons :—

2 Dithis, <i>two</i> , or <i>two persons</i> .	7 Seachdnar.
3 Triùir.	8 Ochdnar.
4 Ceathrar.	9 Naoinear:
5 Cùignear.	10 Deichnear.
6 Sèathnar, seisear.	

These may be used with the Genitive Plural of Nouns, as Ceathrar, *four persons*; ceathrar bhan *four (of) women*.

Indefinite Numerals are Adjectives that express number in a general manner, as—*Iomadh*, *many a*; *gach*, *every*. To these may be added *móran*, *many*, and *beagan*, *few*, which are in reality Nouns, and govern the Genitive Plural of Nouns.

*Uile*, *all*, followed by a Noun, expressed or understood, is preceded by the Article, as—*Na h-uile*, *all, every one*; *a' h-uile duine*, *every man*; *na h-uile dhaoine*, *all men*.

#### *Position.*

Numeral Adjectives precede their Noun, as—*Mìle fear*, *a thousand men*.

Except such Indefinite Numerals as *gann*, *scarce*, *tearc*, *few*, *lìonmhor*, *numerous*, which follow their Noun, as—*Sìuagh lìonmhor*, *a numerous people*. These, however, seldom accompany the Noun, being more often used as a predicate, as—*Is lìonmhor luchd-oibre an uile*, *many are the workers of evil*.

## VOCABULARY.

Bliadhna, chan, *f., a year.*Iad, iadsan, *they, them.*Sinn, sinne, *we, us.*Sibh, sibhse, *you (Plural.)*Uair, ean f., *an hour, one**o'clock; da uair, two o'clock, &c.**Exercise 13.*

Am bheil gach sèathamh fear maith? Tha mòran Albannach anns an tìr sin. Fichead cat agus naoi coin déug. Aig an tritheadh uair. Iadsan a tha anns na céud àitibh anns a' bhaile. Is fhearr iomadh bean na na daoine a's fhearr. Bha céud mìle duine làidir, agus mòran stuaigh anns a' bhaile sin. Air an treas là bha mise agus naoinear oibriche a' deanamh na h-aimhne ni 's leatha. Aig céud sholus an latha. Tha aon leabhar déug air fhichead air a bhòrd anns an t-seòmar sin. Tha e dà uair dhéug. Tha daoine maith tearc anns na bailtibh so. Bha i glé thinn aig sèa uairean. Am bheil sibh a' deanamh dàil agus e deich uairean? Tha an t-seann bhean sin ceithir fichead bliadhna.

*Exercise 14.*

I was in that place on the first day of the year. It was six o'clock, and there were many people in the place. There are 365 days in the year. At the sixth hour. In the twenty largest towns in the kingdom. We are more numerous than you in this city. In that little room there are three beds, one table, five chairs, and many books. This is (*is i so*) the year 1889. There are many rivers longer than hat. Rivers are more numerous in that country. It is three o'clock. Trees were scarce. There are a few trees in the town. Are there two persons in the water? They are numerous. Towns are few in that land.

## IX.—PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronouns are as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mi, mise, <i>I me.</i>	Sinn, sinne, <i>we, us.</i>
2	Tu, tusa, <i>thou, thee, you.</i>	Sibh, sibhse, <i>ye, you.</i>
3	{ I, si, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i> E, se, e-san, <i>he, him, it.</i>	{ Iad, siad. } <i>they, them.</i> iadsan, }

The additional *se, sa, san* or *ne* is added for emphasis.

The Plural Pronoun *sibh*, with its Possessive *bhur*, is applied to seniors and superiors, even when there is but one person.

The Possessive Pronouns are these :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mo, <i>my.</i>	Ar, <i>our.</i>
2	Do, <i>thy, your.</i>	Bhur, <i>your.</i>
3	A, <i>his, her, its.</i>	An, am, <i>their.</i>

When the emphatic *se, sa, &c.*, is used with these, it is affixed to the Noun, or to the Adjective if one follow the Noun, as—Ar taigh-ne, *our house*; mo thaigh mór-sa, *my large house*. When there are more than one Adjective the particle is affixed to the last.

*An* ‘their’ is used before words beginning with *b, f, m* and *p*.

For the sake of euphony, the Possessive Pronoun *a* ‘his’ is suppressed before or after a Vowel, the omission being sometimes marked by an apostrophe, as—Taigh ‘athar (for taigh a athar), *his father’s house*. When *a* ‘her’ is followed by a Noun beginning with a Vowel, *h* is interposed, as—Taigh a h-athar, *her father’s house*. *Mo* and *do* lose the Vowel before a word beginning with a Vowel, and are changed to *am* and *ad* when preceded by the Preposition “ann.” *Ar* and *bhur* take *n* before a Vowel, as—ar n-athair, *our father*.

The word “fein” corresponds to the English *self* or *own*, as—Mi fein, *myself*; mo bhean fein, *my own wife*.

The Relative Pronouns are—Nominative and Accusative, *a*, Dative *an, am, who, whom, which, that*; *nach, who not, which not*. The Relative *na, that which, all that which*, is used without an antecedent noun.



The Demonstrative Pronouns are—So, *this* ; sin, *that* ; sud, *you*.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—Có ? *who* ? cia ? *what* ? ciod ? *what* ?

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns are thus combined :—

E so, *this man, this same.*

E sin, *that man or thing.*

E sud, *you man or thing.*

The Indefinite Pronouns are—Ge b' e, *whatever, whoever, eile, other, &c.*

### *Position.*

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of the Noun, that is immediately following the Verb ; the Relative is placed after its Noun, and preceding its own Verb ; and the Possessive and Interrogative Pronouns precede their Nouns as in English.

### VOCABULARY.

An so, *here.*

Olc, uilc, m., *evil.*

An sin, *there.*

Taigh, tigh, e, ean, m., *a house ;*

Dèan, *do, will do.*

aig an taigh *at home.*

Nì nithean, m., *a thing.*

### *Exercise 15.*

Am bheil an duine sin nì's miosa na thusa ? Bha mi fein agus mo bhean agus mac mo pheathar ann an taigh d' athar air an là sin. Có tha a' deanamh an fhuaim sin ? Is e sin fear nach dean olc. An duine air an robh an còta. Gach duine a bha làidir. Ge b' e baile anns an robh iad. Ciod an t-olc a tha ann ad chridhe ? Is iad sin (*those are*) mo leabhraichean-sa. Bha iadsan a bha anns an taigh tinn. Is e sin an duine a bha ochd bliadhna diag air thichead ann an tigh mac brathair m'athar.

### *Exercise 16.*

My eight sons were in the works on that day. Do this, and you (*Sing.*) will be the better of it. There were many oak trees (trees of oak) in the place. I was at home myself at three o'clock. The people of my country are better than your people. You (*Plur.*) were in yon town ? The other man's wife is ill. We are very numerous in our town.

## X.—SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

The Substantive and Auxiliary Verb *bi, be.* is conjugated as follows ;—

## AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

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

*Past Tense*—Bha mi, *I was, &c.*

*Future Tense*—Bithidh mi, *I will be, &c.*

## INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

*Present*—Bheil, or beil mi? *am I? &c.*

*Past*—Robh mi? *was I? have I been? &c.*

*Future*—Bi mi? *shall I be? &c.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Past* { Bhihinn. *I would be.*  
 { Bhitheamaid, *we would be.*  
 { Bhitheadh or bhiodh tu, *thou wouldst be, &c.*
- Future*—Ma bhitheas mi, *if I shall be, &c.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* { 1 Bitheam or biom, *let me be.*  
 { 2 Bi or bi thusa, *be or be thou.*  
 { 3 Bitheadh or biodh e or i, *let him, her, or it be.*
- Plur.* { 1 Bitheamaid, *let us be.*  
 { 2 Bithibh, *be ye.*  
 { 3 Bitheadh or biodh iad, *let them be.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present*—A bhih or bhi, *to be*

*Past*—Air bhih or bhi, *after being, having been.*

*Future*—Gu bhih or bhi, *about to be.*

Bith, *being.*

The Interrogative Mood becomes Negative by prefixing the Negative Particles thus—

Cha-n 'eil mi, *I am not.*  
 Nach 'eil mi? *am I not?*  
 Mur 'eil mi, *if I am not.*

---

The Emphatic Verb 'Is mi,' *I am* or *it is I*, is used only in the Present and Past Tenses, and is thus conjugated :—

#### AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

*Present*—Is mi, *it is I, &c.*  
*Past*—Bu mhi, *it was I, &c.*

#### INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

*Present*—Am mi? *is it I? An tu? Is it thou? &c.*  
*Past*—Am bu mhi? *was it I? am bu tu? &c.*

Contrary to the general rule, 'is' is pronounced as *iss*, not *ish*.

Is and bu lose the Vowel when placed next to another Vowel, as—B'e (for bu e), *it was he*.

The Interrogative Particle 'Am' may be replaced by the Negative Particles ni, cha, mur, or by co? cia? as—Cha mhi, *it is not I; co thusa? who art thou?*

When the Verb 'is' is used to affirm a quality, the Noun is preceded by the Article, as—Is truagh an duine e, *he is a miserable man* (lit., *miserable is the man he*).

---

The following Adverbial Particles frequently accompany the Verbs :—

Cha, *not*, mur, *if not*, nach, *not*, and ni, *not*, are used with the Interrogative Mood and the Past Subjunctive; nam, *if*, is used with the Past Subjunctive; nan, *if*, with the Past Interrogative; na, *not*, with the Imperative; and na, *if*, with the Present and Past Affirmative and Future Subjunctive.

The Interrogative Particle 'am' is used with the Present and Future Interrogative and the Past Subjunctive; 'an' is used with the Past Interrogative.

The position of Verbs in Gaelic is before their subject, as—tha mi, *I am*; bhuail mi, *I struck*.

## VOCABULARY.

Ag ràdh, *saying*.

Aite-còmhnuidh m., *a dwelling-place*. Plural  
àitean-còmhnuidh.

Bòidheach, *beautiful*.

Rìgh e, rìghre and ean, m., *a king*.

Maduinn f., *a morning*.

Fèil, fèla f., *flesh*.

Uan, uain m., *a lamb*.

Iùdhach, aich m., *a Jew*.

Co—ri, *as—as*.

*Exercise 17.*

Am bheil thu tinn? Tha mise, nach 'eil thu féin? Cha'n 'eil mi glé thinn ach tha an duine eile so. Am mise a tha tinn? An robh sibh ag ràdh nach 'eil fèil uain co milis ri fèil laoigh? Cha robh, ach bha mi ag ràdh nach 'eil i ni's mìlse. An tusa rìgh nan Iùdhach? Ann an taigh m' Athar-sa tha iomadh aite-còmhnuidh. Dèan am maith agus na dèan an t-olc. An robh thu aig taigh do bhràthar air an la sin? Co thusa a ta ag ràdh nan nithe sin? Nan robh mi an sin bhithinn ni's miosa na tha mi. Am bi thusa an sin? Am bheil ise gu bhith aig an taigh air an la sin? Mur 'eil thusa gu bhi an sin cha bhi mise.

*Exercise 18.*

Is she not more beautiful than her sister? It would be better. She was saying that there are not many things better than that. Let them be here at nine o'clock in the morning. He was doing greater things than these. Who are they? Is it she who is making yon noise? Be thou doing good. They were saying that he would not be better than many others. It is I who was at your house. Shall I not be there?

## XI.—REGULAR VERB.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

Gaelic Verbs are divided into two conjugations, and the first consists of those which begin with a Consonant.

Example—‘Buail,’ *strike, smite.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i>	—(Do) bhuail.	Buailidh.
<i>Inter.</i>	—(An) do bhuail ?	(Am) buail ?
<i>Sub.</i>	{ 1st Per. Sing. Bhuaillin.	
	{ 1st Per. Plur. Bhuaileamaid.	Ma bhuaileas.
	{ Bhuaileadh tu, &c.	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i>	{ 1 Buaiam.	Buaileamaid.
	{ 2 Buail.	Buailibh.
	{ 3 Buailleadh e or i.	Buailleadh iad.
<i>Infin.</i>	{ Bualadh, or A' bualadh, <i>striking.</i>	
	{ A bhualadh, <i>to strike,</i>	
	{ Gu bualadh, <i>about to strike.</i>	
	{ Air bualadh, <i>after striking, having struck.</i>	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i>	—(Do) bhuaileadh.	Buailear.
<i>Inter.</i>	—(An) do bhuaileadh ?	(Am) buailear ?
<i>Subj.</i>	—Bhuaileadh.	Ma bhuailear.
	<i>Imp.</i> —Buailtear.	
<i>Infin.</i>	{ Buailte, <i>struck.</i>	
	{ Bhi buailte, <i>to be struck.</i>	

The conjugation of state or condition is formed by supplying the various parts of the Verb *to be* to the Present Infinitive or Participle, as—

Tha mi a' bualadh, *I am striking.*

Bha mi buailte, *I was struck.*

Bithidh mi a' bualadh, *I shall be striking.*

The Perfect or Complete Tenses are formed with the Past Participle. as—

Tha mi air bualadh, *I have struck.*

Bithidh mi air bualadh, *I will have struck.*

The Passive Voice of this last form requires the Possessive Pronoun of the subject, as—

Nam bithinn air mo bhualadh, *if I should have been struck.*

An robh iad air am bualadh ? *had they been struck ?*

When the subject of the sentence is spoken of as acting, the Active Voice of the Verb is used ; where the subject is acted upon, the Passive Voice is employed, as—Bhuail mi, *I struck* ; bhuailleadh mi, *I was stricken.*

Verbs that begin with *l*, *n* or *r* do not insert *h* for the Past Tense. Initial *t* and *n* followed by a small Vowel have in the Past Tense the sound of English *l* and *n*, as—lean (pronounced lyen), *follow* ; Past Tense, lean (pron. len), *did follow* ; nigh (pron. nyee), *wash* ; Past Tense, nigh (pron. nee), *did wash*. Initial *r*, with either broad or small Vowel, has in the Past Tense a weak sound as in fiery. Example—ruith (rrui), *run* ; Past Tense, ruith (rui), *did run*.

### M O O D S.

The Affirmative Mood is used in simple affirmation, as—Bha mi a' bualadh, *I was striking.*

The Interrogative Mood expresses a question, as—An do bhuail thu ? *did you strike ?* or negation, as—Cha do bhuail thu, *you did not strike*. It is also used with the Adverbial Particles specified in Lesson X. ; with the Adverbs *gu*, *that*, *ged*, *although* ; and Relative Pronouns governed by Prepositions, as—Gu 'n robh thu, *that you were* ; anns am beil mi, *in which I am* ; aig am bi e, *at which he shall be*.

The Subjunctive Mood is rendered in the Past Tense by the English *I would*, &c. The Future is used only after *ma*, *if*, *o*, *o'n*, *since*, and the Relative Pronoun 'a,' as—An duine (a) bhuailneas, *the man who will strike*.

The Imperative intimates, desires, or commands, as—  
Buaileam, *let me strike*.

The Active Infinitive or Participle is properly a Noun, and as such governs the Genitive Case of other Nouns, and is itself governed in the Genitive, as—A' bualadh na leapa, (*not*, a' bualadh an leabaidh), *striking the bed*; urlar bualaidh (a floor of threshing), *a threshing floor*.

The Passive Infinitive is an Adjective.

### VOCABULARY.

Ainm, ean m., <i>a name</i> .	Cum (Verb) <i>keep</i> .
Beartas, ais m., <i>wealth</i> .	Dorus, uis, dorsan m., <i>a door</i> .
Buille, ean m., <i>a blow</i> .	Tuit (Infin. tuiteam), <i>fall</i>
	Tuiteam, an m., <i>a fall</i> .

### Exercise 19.

Cha 'n fheàrr thusa na e fein. Bhuail an droch fhear sin an laogh beag. Is feàrr deagh ainm na móran beartais. Na biodh olc ann ad chridhe. Bhuaileadh sinn le iomadh buille. Có tha a' bualadh aig an dorus? Bhuail na tuitéan air an taigh, agus thuit e, agns bu mhór tuiteam an taighe sin. Bha e air a bhualadh airson dhaoine. Ma bhitheas mi air mo bhualadh, buailtear leis an duine mhaith mi. Tuitidh an droch dhuine ann an iomadh olc ach cumaidh Dia a shluagh féin. Ma bhitheas tu a' deanamh maith bithidh maitheas ann ad thaigh agus soillse ann ad aite-còmhnuidh. An taigh anns an robh e. Am buille leis an do bhuaileadh sinn.

### Exercise 20.

Was he not struck in the head by that man? These men were saying that they were not the better of you. There is no light in the dwelling-places of the workers of evil, but the light of God is on the head of the good man. Smite them, and let their city fall. If he were struck as I was, he would have fallen. What good is there in that? (*What the good which is in that.*) And there fell thirty thousand people in one day. The light of the sun shall not be there.

## XII.—REGULAR VERB.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Second Conjugation consists of Verbs that begin with a Vowel, or *f* followed by a Vowel, and differs from the First only in some initial changes.

Example, “Fill,” *fold*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh' fhill.		Fillidh.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhill?		Fill.
<i>Subj.</i>	{ Dh' thillinn.	Dh' fhilleas.
	{ Dh' fhilleamaid.	
	{ Dh' fhilleadh tu, &c.	
<i>Singular,</i>		<i>Plural,</i>
<i>Imper.</i>	{ 1 Filleam.	Filleamaid.
	{ 2 Fill.	Fillibh.
	{ 3 Filleadh e or i	Filleadh iad.
<i>Infín.</i>	{ Filleadh or, a' filleadh, <i>folding</i> .	
	{ A dh' fhilleadh. <i>to fold</i> .	
	{ Gu filleadh, <i>about to fold</i> , &c.	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh' fhilleadh.	Fillear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhilleadh?	Fillear?
<i>Subj.</i> —Dh' fhillteadh.	Dh' fhillear.
<i>Imper.</i> —Filltear.	
<i>Infín.</i> —Fillte.	

*Note.*—Verbs having their last Vowel broad, omit the *e* from the termination, and where the termination begins with *i* they insert an *a* before it, thus, òl, *drink*. has Past Subjunctive dh' olaínn; Future Subj.—Dh' òlas. *See end of Lesson I.*

Before a Vowel *a'* becomes *ag*, as, ag òl, *drinking*.

In the Second Conjugation do, dh', or d' is always used in the Past Tense, except after ni. mur, nach. gu, an, am, na, or nam. The Verb is never aspirated after any of these Particles.



*Special Rules.*

1. Some Verbs are contracted in the Infinitive, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Future Affirmative Moods, as—Innis, *tell*, Infin. innse, *or* innseadh ; seachain, *avoid*, Infin. seachnadh.

2. Some have the Infinitive like the Root, as—Ol, *drink*, Infin. òl. Such are—Fàs, *grow, become* ; snàmh, *swim* ; ruith, *run*.

3. Many Verbs in *air* add *t* for the Infinitive. as—Tabhair, *give*, tabhairt.

4. Some Monosyllables add *sinn* or *tinn*, as—Creid, *believe*, creidsinn ; bean, *touch*, beantuinn.

5. A few add *ail*, as— Fàg *leave*, fàgail.

*Auxiliaries.*

Besides the Verb *to be*, dean, *do*, and rach, *go*, are used as Auxiliary Verbs, as—Nach dean thu bhualadh ? *will you not (do his striking) strike him ?* rach a dh' òl, *go to drink*.

*Impersonal Verbs.*

Verbs which do not regularly admit of a Passive Voice are employed in the 3d Pers. Sing. Passive, with an Active signification, and without an expressed Nominative, as—Cha 'n fhasar olc gu h-obainn, (*one*) *does not become wicked all of a sudden* ; thair ag innse dhomhsa, *they tell me*.

The Passive Voice is sometimes used in poetry, or for the sake of effect, as an Active Verb of the Present Tense without a Nominative, as—Tuitear sios chum an làr, *down (he) fell to the ground*.

Many Gaelic Verbs are made up of Nouns, Adjectives, and Prepositions, with the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, as—

Is fhearr leam (it is better with me), *I prefer*.

Tha agam (there is with me), *I have*.

Tha duil againn (expectation is with us), *we suppose*.

Tha suil agam (an eye is with me), *I expect*.

Tha agam air (I have on him), *he owes me*.

Is beag orm (little on [with] me is) *I don't care for*.

Cha 'n eil agam air (I have not on), *I don't care for*.

Is toigh leam (dear with me is), *I like or love, &c.*

These may be conjugated with the parts of the Verbs *to be* and the several Prepositional Pronouns.

Ann (contracted 'n), with a Possessive Pronoun, is used with Neuter Verbs to give the idea of state or continuance, as—Tha mi 'n an shuidhe, *I am sitting*.

Questions must be answered with the same Tense and Mood of the Verb. The Noun or Pronoun is never used in replying except for emphasis, as—Am beil thu an so? Tha. *Are you here? (I) am.*

#### VOCABULARY.

Ait, <i>glad</i> .	Lamh, imh, an f., <i>a hand</i> .
Air falbh, <i>away</i> .	Mar, <i>as</i> .
An aghaidh, <i>against</i> .	Mol, <i>praise</i> .
Beathach, aich, aicheadh m. <i>a beast</i> .	Snàmh, <i>swim</i> .
Domh, <i>to me</i> .	Taobh ibh, an m., <i>a side</i> .

#### Exercise 21.

Nach bòidheach a chraobh sin? Tha an duine maith mar chraoibh a ta a' fas aig taobh aimhne. Olaidh na craobhan de uisge an t-sruith agus bithidh iad aig; buailidh iad an làmh agus molaidh iad Dia. Is usadh snàmh an aghaidh an uisge na leis an t-sruith. Tabhair dhomh uisge gu òl. Bha duil againn gu'm bu tusa Rìgh Israel. Is toigh leam Dia airson gu'n tabhair e dhomh an nì a bhitheas maith dhomh. Shnàmh am beathach air falbh thar an amhainn. Tha Dia ag ràdh, A mhic, tabhair dhòmhsa do chridhe.

#### Exercise 22.

Let the calves drink the water. Is water not good for calves? It was told to me that many beasts drink (are drinking) of the water of this river, and that they are not the better of it. Yon old man was saying that three of his own lambs became ill with the water. Let us fold our coats, and let us leave them here. Avoid (the) evil, and (the) evil will avoid you. Will you not believe what (the thing which) I tell you? I would prefer to fall in (the) battle than run away. That man owes me much. Who is God that I should believe him? God is (*is e Dia*) the father of all (nan uile.)

## XIII. IRREGULAR VERBS.

## 1. "Rach," go.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —	Chaidh, <i>went.</i>	Théid, <i>will go.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	Deachaidh ? <i>did go ?</i>	Téid ? <i>will go ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> {	Rachainn. <i>I would go.</i>	Théid, <i>will go.</i>
	Rachamaid, <i>we would go.</i>	
	Rachadh tu, &c. <i>Thou wouldst, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Imper.</i> —	Racham. <i>Let me go.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i> —Dol.

## 2. "Abair," say.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thubhairt, <i>said.</i>	Their, <i>will say.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	Dubhairt ? <i>said ?</i>	Abair ? <i>will say.</i>
<i>Subj.</i> {	Theirinn, abairinn, <i>I would say.</i>	Their.
	Theireadh, abaireadh tu, &c., <i>would say.</i>	
<i>Imper.</i> —	Abaiream, &c. <i>Let me say, &amp;c.</i> <i>Infin.</i> —Radh, <i>saying</i>	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Dubhradh, <i>was said.</i>	Theirear, <i>will be said.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	Dubhradh ? <i>was said ?</i>	Abairear ? <i>will be said ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> —	Theireadh, abairteadh, <i>would be said.</i>	
<i>Imper.</i> —	Abairear. <i>Let be said.</i>	Theirear, <i>will be said.</i>

## 3. "Tabhair, thoir," gave take.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thug, <i>gave.</i>	Bhéir, <i>will give.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	D' thug ? <i>Did give ?</i>	Toir ? tabhair ?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Bheirinn, <i>I would give, &amp;c.</i>	Bheir, <i>will give.</i>
	Toirinn or tabhairinn, &c.	
<i>Imper.</i> —	Thoiream or tabhaiream, &c. <i>Let me give, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Infinitive.</i> —	Toirt, tabhairt, <i>giving.</i>	

## PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thugadh, <i>was given</i>	Bheirear, <i>will be given.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	D' thugadh? <i>were given?</i>	Toirear? tabhairear?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Bheirteadh, <i>would be given.</i>	Bheirear.
	Tugtadh.	
<i>Imper.</i> —	Thugar. <i>Let be given.</i>	

## 4. "Thig," come.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thàinig, <i>came.</i>	Thig, <i>will come.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —	D' thàinig ? <i>did come ?</i>	Tig ? <i>will come.</i>

*Subj.*—Thiginn, *I would come.* Thig, *will come.*

*Imper.*—Thigeam, &c., *let me come.*

*Infin.* { Tighinn, *coming.*  
Teachd.

### 5. "Faic," *see.*

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

*Affirm.*—Chunnaic, *saw.* Chi, *will see.*

*Inter.*—Faca? *did see.* Faic, *will see.*

*Subj.* { Chithinn, *I would see.*  
Faicinn. Chi, *will see.*

*Imper.*—Faiceam, &c. *Let me see.* *Infin.*—Faicsinn, *seeing.*

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

*Affirm.*—Chunncadh, *was seen.* Chithear, *will be seen.*

*Inter.*—Facadh? *was seen?* Faicear? *will be seen.*

*Subj.* { Chiteadh, *would be seen.*  
Faicteadh. Chithear, *will be seen.*

*Imper.*—Faicear. *Let be seen.*

### 6. "Faigh," *get.*

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

*Affirm.*—Fhuair, *got.* Gheibh, *will get.*

*Inter.*—D'fhuair? *did get?* Faigh? *will get.*

*Subj.* { Gheibhinn, *I would get.*  
Faighinn. Gheibh, *will get.*

*Imper.*—Faigheam. *Let me get.* *Infin.* { Faghail, *getting.*  
Faotainn.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

*Affirm.*—Fhuaradh, *was got.* Gheibhear, *will be got.*

*Inter.*—D'fhuaradh? *was got?* Faighear? *will be got.*

*Subj.* { Gheibhteadh, *would be got?*  
Faighteadh. Gheibhear, *will be got.*

*Imper.*—Faightear. *Let be got.*

7. "Dean," *make, do,* has *Infin.* deanamh; *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* ni; the *Past Affirm.* rinn, and the *Past Inter.* d' rinn? The *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* Passive is nithear. The other parts regular.

8. "Beir," *bear,* has *Infin.* beirsinn or breith, the *Past Affirm.* rug, and *Inter.* d' rug?

9. "Cluin," *hear,* has the *Infin.* cluinntinn, the *Past Affirm.* ràinig, and *Inter.* cuala?

10. "Ruig," *reach*, has Infin. ruigsinn or ruigheachd, the Past Affirm. rainig, and Inter. d' rainig. It has no Passive Voice.

Some of the Verbs have two forms of the Subjunctive Past. The first corresponds to *I would*—and the second is used after the Particles *mur, cha, an, &c.*

*Defective Verbs.*

"Arsa" or "Orsa," *said, quoth*; "Tiugainn" (Singular), "tiugainnibh" (Plural), *come along*, and "theab," *had almost*, are wanting in all the other parts.

VOCABULARY.

Da, dha, *to him.*

De, of, off.

Glòir, e, ean f., *glory.*

Glòir-mhor, *glorious.*

Gu's an, gu's am. *to, until.*

Neach (indecl.) m., *a person.*

Sam bith, *any.*

Urram, im m., *honour.*

*Exercise 23.*

Rachainn gu àite sam bith gu's an duine sin a chluinntinn. Chaidh mise bhualadh airson an nì a rinn neach eile. Am faca tu am beathach mór reamhar ud a tha agamsa aig an taigh? Na abair nì sam bith an aghaidh an rìgh. Thoir domh do lamh. Thainig e gu dhuthaich fein ach cha d'thug a shluagh fein urram dha. Fhuaradh moran de na beathaichean aig taobh eile na h-aimhne.

*Exercise 24.*

Let him give (to) me the thing which he owes me. If I would say anything I would say as you said. I am going away, and you will not see me until I come in the glory of my Father. A glorious thing shall be told of (*air*) the city of our God. And he said let me fall into the (*ann an*) hands of God, and let me not fall into the hands of men. He was seen going away and leaving the place.

## XIV.—PREPOSITION.

1. Simple Prepositions are single words placed before Nouns and clauses of a sentence to express relation. The following require the Dative Case of Nouns : —

A, <i>to, into.</i>	Le, <i>leis, with.</i>
Aig, <i>at, with.</i>	Mu, <i>about, concerning.</i>
Air, <i>on, upon.</i>	O, <i>bho, from.</i>
Ann, anns, annan, <i>in, into.</i>	Ri, <i>ris, at, to.</i>
A, <i>as, out of, from.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
De, <i>of, off.</i>	Thar, <i>over.</i>
Do, <i>to, for.</i>	Troimh, <i>through.</i>
Fo, <i>fuidh, below.</i>	Seach, <i>compared with.</i>

The following require the Nominative :—

Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Gu, <i>gus, to.</i>	Mar, <i>like to, as.</i>

Gu, gun, and mar govern the Nom. Case with the Article but the Dative when the Article is not employed.

Before the Article or the Relative Pronouns a, am, an, the Prepositions ann, a, gu, le, and ri take the addition of *s*. In any other position 'ann' is followed by 'an.'

Ann, without a following Noun, is taken to mean *in existence*. as—Am beil thu ann? *are you here? are you alive?*

Motion is expressed by *a* before the proper name of a place. If the Noun begin with a Consonant it is aspirated; if a Vowel *dh* is prefixed, as—Dol a Bhreatainn. *going to Britain*; tighinn a dh' Alba, *coming to Scotland*. 'Ann a' is contracted 'na, *into the*, as—Dol 'na bhaile, *going into the town*.

Aig is used to express possession, as—Tha taigh aig mo mhac, *my son has a house*.

Air is represented in English by various Prepositions, as—Air ainm *by name*; air eigin, *with difficulty*; air sgath, *for the sake*; cha 'n eil air, *there is nothing for*. With Verbs of giving and getting it is Englished *for*, as—Thug mi air, *I gave for*. Gabh air, *beat*; gabh ort, *pretend, feign, assume*; Beir air, *seize*; tilg air, *accuse of*.



Ri.	{ S.—Rium. P.—Ruinn	Riut. Ribh.	Ris, rithe. Riu.
Roimh	{ S.—Romham. P.—Romhainn.	Romhad. Romhaibh.	Roimhe, roimpe. Rompa.
Thar.	{ S.—Tharam. P.—Tharuinn.	Tharad. Tharaibh.	Thairte ( <i>f.</i> ) Tharta.

Troimh like roimh.

To these may be added the emphatic *sa, se, or ne*, as—  
Tharam-sa, *over me*.

#### VOCABULARY.

Aran-in m., <i>bread</i> .	Clu, <i>fame, praise</i> .
Beo, <i>alive</i> .	Gaolach, <i>lovely, dear</i> .
Céin, <i>distant</i> .	Lathail, <i>daily</i> .
Clì, <i>wrong, left</i> .	Leannan m. & f. <i>a sweetheart</i> .

An diugh, *to-day*.

#### Exercise 25.

Co dh' innseas do d' athair nach beo thu? Cha do thuit e gun chliu anns a chath. Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh na ban-righ. Nach b' fhearr duit so a bhi agad. Ciod, arsa Ronan, a chi thu mu Chulmina, mo leannan gaolach? Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar 'n aran lathail. Biodh a lamh chli fo m' cheann. Agus chunnaic Dia an solus, gu'n robh e maith. Cum dorus do bheoil ann an tigh Dhé. Tha thu ann an lathair Righ nan righ. Chuala mi uaith-san gu'm beil mac na ban-righ ann an tìr chéin.

#### Exercise 26.

Let her give (to) him whatever she owes him. Any person may (will) see the good he has done to the people of the place. All that have I given you, but what have you done for my sake? I saw him going to the town at five o'clock. I told you, but you would not believe me. Among all this people is there not one who will tell me this? We have the light of the sun during the day. Shall not his praise be heard for this? He would say no evil thing.



## XV.—ADVERB.

The following are some of the Adverbs most in use :—

An diugh, <i>to-day</i> .	Mar sin, <i>so, in that manner</i> .
An dé, <i>yesterday</i> .	Mar so, <i>thus, like this</i> .
Am màireach, <i>to-morrow</i> .	Nis, a nis, <i>now</i> .
Am feasd ,	Nuair, <i>when</i> .
Gu bràth } <i>ever (future)</i>	Rithis, a ris, <i>again</i> .
Gle, <i>very</i> .	Rianh, <i>ever (Past)</i> .
Gu léir, <i>altogether</i> .	Roimh, <i>before, &amp;c</i> .

The Adverb cha, *not*, requires the following Verb to be aspirated if it begin with any Consonant except *d, l, n, r, s*, or *t*, as—Cha bhean mi ris, *I will not touch it*. If the Verb begin with a Vowel or *f* an *n* is interposed, as—Cia 'n fhaigh thu e, *you won't get it*.

Adjectives may be converted into Adverbs by prefixing gu, as—Gu maith, *well*, gu mór, *greatly*.

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 CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect words or clauses. The most common are.

Ach, <i>but</i> .	Ma ta, <i>if so, then</i> .
Agus, <i>and</i> .	Mar, <i>as</i> .
Co—ri, <i>as—as</i> .	Mu, <i>before, lest</i> .
Ged, <i>although</i> .	Mur, <i>if not</i> .
Gu, gu'r, <i>that</i> .	No, <i>or</i> .
Ma, <i>if</i> .	Oir, <i>for, &amp;c</i> .

Co and ri are used for comparison, as—Tha aon cho maith ri aon eile, *one is as good as another*. In other cases co takes as a co-relative agus, as—Bi cho maith agus so a dheanamh, *be as good as to do this*.

## INTERJECTION.

Among the more common Interjections are :—

Feuch ! <i>behold !</i>	Och ! och ! <i>alas !</i>	
H-ugad ! <i>take care !</i>	Slàn leat (Sing.)	} <i>Farewell.</i>
Mo nàire ! <i>fie for shame !</i>	Slàn leibh (Pl.)	
Mo thruaighe ! <i>woe is me !</i>	Ubh ! ubh ! <i>dear me !</i>	

## VOCABULARY.

Amhairc (Infin. Amharc), *look, gaze.*

As eugmhais (Comp. Prep), *without.*

Beath, a, an f., *life.*

Eòin, *John.*

Focal, il. foclan m., *a word.*

Gairdeachas is, m., *rejoicing, joy.*

Maille ri (Prep.), *with, along with.*

Oidhche-ean and eachan, f., *a night.*

Tighearna m., *a lord.*

Tùs, toiseach, ich f., *a beginning*

*Exercise 27.*

Anns an toiseach bha am Focal, agus bha am Focal maille ri Dia, agus b' e am Focal Dia. Bha e so air tùs maille ri Dia. Rinneadh na h-uile nithe leis ; agus as eugmhais cha d' rinneadh aon ni a rinneadh. Ann-san bha beatha agus b' i a bheatha solus dhaoine. Uime-san thubhairt Eòin, Feuch Uan Dé ! Tha sùilean an Tighearna anns gach àite ag amharc air na droch dhaoine agus air na deadh dhaoine. Mar so their thu ris, Na dean gairdeachas an aghaidh an duine mhaith ; ged thuit e éiridh e a rithis. Chunnaic mi ni an dé nach fhaca mi riamh roimh, agus nach fhaic mi rithis am feasd.

*Exercise 28.*

The lord of the country saw our brother, and he praised him greatly. The word of God is good, giving joy to His people, and making their hearts glad ; He will not keep any good thing from them who believe on His name. Alas ! that I should see the day. On this side and on that side of (de) the river was growing the tree of life. Rise and come away for the day is short. Let us do our work now, during the day, lest the night come before our work is done.

## XVI.—OSSIATIC READING.

*From "Gaol-nan-daoine."*

As an example of Gaelic construction, the following passage is given, with an interlineary literal translation :—

O	chlalach	Chròna	thagh mi clach,
From the	pebbly beach of	Crona chose	I a stone
Measg fonna	le neart	nam bàrd ;	
Amid	the tunes with	strength of the bards	
Fuil	nàimhde	Fhionnaghail fo smachd.	
The blood of the	foes of Fingal	under	subjection
An	coineach dubh-ghlas	nan àid.	
(In) the	moss	dark-green	of the streams
Fo	sud shuidhich mi o	chéile,	
Beneath	yon set	I	from each other
Tri copana o	sgéith	nan dàimh,	
Three bosses	from the shields of the	strangers	
Nuair luidheadh	mu seach is	dh'éireadh,	
While would	subside alternately and	would rise	
Fonn oidhche o	Ulainn an àigh.		
A strain of night	from Ullin	of good	fortune.
Chuir 'Toscar a	sgian fo	'n ùir,	
Put	Toscar his knife	under the	ground.
Is murla dubh-ghorm	stailinn chruaidh,		
And a mail dark-blue	steel	hard.	
Thogadh mu	'n chloich àird an smùr		
Was raised about the	stone	high the	earth
A ghairm gu cliù	bliadhna nan luadh.		
To call	to fame	the year	of the praises
"A nighean chóinich	sruth	nan càrn,	
O	daughter of the moss of the stream of the hills		
Thu 'g éridh	an àird ann am chòir ;		
Thou rising	up	in	my presence
A chlach o	chlalach	a	tha thall
O stone	from stony beach which	is	over (yondar)
Nuair cha'llear siol	Shealma nan torr ;		
When is lost	the seed of Selma	of the hills	

Labhair-sa ri laigse            nan daoine.  
 Speak thou to the weakness of the men  
 Air 'aghaidh, 's an oidhche, fo sprochd,  
 On (his) face in the night under gloom  
 Luidhidh dubhailteach bochd 'tha triall ;  
 Shall lie a benighted one poor (who) is journeying  
 Do chóineach a caoineadh gun lochd,  
 Thy moss moaning without sleep  
 A tilleadh mu 'ros nam bliadhna.  
 Bringing back about (his) eyelids the years  
 Eiridh comhraig threun fa choir—  
 There shall arise a strife mighty before him  
 Rìghrean gorm-sgiathach a tearnadh gu cath,  
 Kings blue-shielded descending to battle  
 Lan ghealach a dubhadh fo 'n scorr.  
 Full moon darkening under the peak  
 Air raona nan seòd 's nam flath  
 On the field of the brave and of the nobles  
 Brisidh e o 'aisling chiar ;  
 Will break he from (his) vision dreary  
 Druididh madainn air triall na h-oidhche ;  
 Will advance morning on the path of the night  
 Chithear uaighe nan triath air sliabh,  
 Will be seen the tombs of the chiefs on the mountain.  
 Treuna gasda nan gnìomh 'an soillse.  
 Brave heroic of the deeds in light  
 Labhraidh e mu chloich an raon,  
 Will speak he about the stone of the field  
 Agus freagraidh an aois r' a iarraidh ;  
 And will reply the age(d man) to his demands  
 “ So an liath chlach thog Oisean nach faoin  
 This (is) the grey stone (which) raised Ossian who (was) not weak  
 Sàr cheannard mu 'n d'aom na bliadhna.”  
 A true chief about whom have descended the years.

## XVII.—GAELIC READING

## SEAN-FHOCAIL.

An nì nach cluinn thu'n diugh cha'n innis thu am màireach.

Cha 'n eil air (*See Lesson XIV.—Air*) a bhiadh mhaith ach fheuchainn.

Is fàla bu choir dol a dh'amharc fear nach fhaigheadh bean.

'S dàna cu air òtrach fein.

Cha tig ubh mór a nhead an dreathain-duinn.

Biodh iadsan a bruidhinn, 's bithidh na h-uibhean againne.

Cuid an amadain am beul a phòca.

Na h-aimhnichean a traoghadh 's na caochanan ag at.

Cha tig an cota glas cho maith do na h-uile fear.

Is uaisle toll na tuthag ach 's fhearr tuthag na toll.

Suidhe ìosal a nì garadh uasal.

Is fearr an teine beag a gharas na an teine mór a loisgeas tu

Dean do gharadh far an d' rinn thu d' fhuarachadh.

A chlach nach tig ad rathad cha chuir i ceann a mheòir diot.

'S fearr a bhi cinnteach na bhi cailteach.

Feumaidh bùrn a bhi far am bathar an gamhuinn.

Mar thubhairt Uilleam Seadhair, ge b'e àird as an tig a ghaoth tuath, bithidh i fuar daonnan.

Cha 'n eil tuil air nach tig traoghadh.

Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd cha bhuain ri teas.

'S treise tuath na tighearn.

'S e deireadh gach coinnimh sgaoileadh.

Cha tig as a phoit ach an toit a chaidh innte.

Ceann mór air duine glic 's ceann circ air amadan.

Is miosa an t-eagal na 'n cogadh.

Bhi fadadh teine fo loch,  
 Bhi tiormachadh cloich an cuan,  
 Comhairle thoirt air mnaoi bhuirb,  
 Mar bhuille ùird air iarunn fuar.

Is sleamhainn stairsneach an taighe mhór.

'S ceannach air an ubh an gloc.

La air mhisge 's la air uisge.

Am fear a gheibh ainm na moch-eiridh faodaidh e cadal  
 gu meadhon latha.

An neach a bhitheas fada gun éiridh feumaidh e bhi na  
 leum fad an latha.

An neach a ghoideadh an t-snàthad, ghoideadh e am  
 meuran nam faodadh e.

Gàgan mór agus ubh beag.

Am fear a bhuaileadh mo chù, bhuaileadh e mi féin nam  
 feudadh e.

An car a bhios 'san t-seann mhaide 's duilich thoirt as.

Cha ghlac cat lamhainneach luchan.

Cha robh sean nach robh òg.

Taigh gun chù, gun chat, gun leanabh beag—taigh gun  
 ghean, gun ghàire.

Is minic a chaidh cù gionach a thachdadh.

Is minic a thuit an capall ceithir-chasach.

'S minic a bha craicionn an laogh air an fheill roimh  
 craicionn a mhàthar.

'S iomadh rud a thig air an laogh nach saoil a mhàthair.

An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

Theid cuilean ri dualchas.

Fear dubh dàna, fear bàn bleideil, fear donn dualach, 's  
 fear ruadh sgeigeil.

'S iomadh leisgeul a th' aig a gheamhradh air a bhi fuar,  
 oir cha bu dual da bhi teth.

Is fhiach aon diugh da mhàireach.

Na bi bogadh do lipean anns an lite nach òl thu.

## XVIII.—GAELIC READING.

## A GHRIAN.

Tha a ghrian do'n t-saoghal nadurrach, mar a ta spiorad na beatha do mhac an duine. Is e a teas a tha toirt fàs do luighibh na macharach ; agus nuair a sgaoileas i caoinhneil-eachd na maidne mu'n cuairt di, bithidh gach creutair beathail le a làthaireachd—suilbhir agus aighearach le a tiodhlacaibh. Le a teas éiridh mìltean de chuileagaibh sgiathach gu beatha. Clisgidh na h-eòin as an codal, agus dòirtidh iad a mach an ceileirean sunndach ann an co-sheirm chiùil nuair a mhothaicheas iad a b'àths. Le mèilich bheir na treudan buidheachas airson teachd na maidne ciùine, agus innsidh am buar le'n àrd-gheumraich an taingeileachd. Aithrisidh na gleanntan an ceòl ceudna, agus freagraidh na cnuc do'n fhonn. Bheir teas na grèine air gach luigh tha air aghaidh na talmhainn fàs gu h-ùrar agus gorm—còmhdaichidh e na craobhan le duilleach—a mhachair le arbhar agus meas—na sléibhtean le buar agus treudaibh, agus cridhe an duine le gairdeachas agus taingeileachd. A réir cunntais nam feallasanach agus daoine foghlumte tha a ghrian deich ceud mìle uair ni's mò na an talamh, agus ceithir fichead 's a deich muilliona do mhiltibh air astar uaith. Nuair tha i fada gu deas tha an là goirid, agus an aimsir fuar againn 's an eilean so ; ach an uair tha i pilltinn gu tuath tha ar là a fàs fada, agus tha blàths an t-samhraidh ag ath-ùrachadh gach luigh mhaoth a shearg, agus gach craobh a lóm, gaoth reòtaidh a gheamhraidh. Smuainichidh sluagh neo-fhoghlumte gu bheil a ghrian ag éiridh 's an àird an ear agus a dol fadha 's an àird an iar, do bhrìgh nach eil iad a tuigsinn gu bheil an talamh a tionndadh mu'n cuairt, no a cur car dheth air a roth aon uair 's na ceithir uairibh fichead, agus le so a nochdadh na grèine do shùilean an duine mar gu'm biodh i ag éiridh 's an àird an ear, agus a luidhe 's an àird an iar gach uair a ta an talamh a cur car dheth air an dòigh so. Tha cuid de na reultaibh tha sgèadachadh aghaidh nèimh le sgèimh ghrinn, mòran ni's mò na an saoghal so, agus tha daoine foghlumte am barail gu bheil iad uile air an àiteachadh

le creutairibh tuigseach cosmhuil ruinn fein. Tha oibre Dh ro-lionmhor agus iongantach. Cha'n urrainn do chreutair cruthaichte an tuigsinn no an àireamh. Tha an cunntas os cionn gach nì air an urrainn da smuaineachadh, agus tha an gliocas a dhealbhadh, agus an cumhachd a ta 'g an cumail suas, ro-iongantach thar eòlas chloinn nan daoine. Nuair a dh' amhairc Daibhidh air oibribh móra agus glòir-mhor an Tighearna, thubhairt e, “Cuiridh na neàmh a an céill glòir Dhé, agus nochdaidh na speura gnìomh a làmh. Tha a a deanamh sgéil do là, agus oidhche a foillseachadh eolais a dh'oidhche. Cha'n eil cainnt, cha'n eil briathra anns nach cluinnear an guth. Air feadh na talmhainn uile chaidh am fuaim a mach, agus am focail gu iomall an domhain. Do'n ghréin chuir e pàillion anna; agus tha i mar fhear nuadh-pòsda a teachd a mach a shòmar; ni i gàirdeachas mar ghaisgeach a ruith a shlighe. Tha dol a mach o chrìch nan speur, agus a cuairt gu ruig an crìochaibh; agus cha'n 'eil nì air bith a dh'fhàichear o a teas.” Tha am bàrd againn fhein, Oisean, a labhairt mar so mu'n ghréin:—

An d'fhàg thu gorm-astar nan speur?  
 A mhic gun bheud, a's or-bhuì ciabh!  
 Tha dorsa na h-oidhche dhuit réidh,  
 Agus pàillion do chlos 'san iar!  
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,  
 A' choimhead fir a's gloine snuaidh;  
 A' togail fo eagal an ceann,  
 Ri d' fhaicinn cho àillibh 'n ad-shuain.  
 Theich iadsa gun tuar o d' thaobh;  
 Gabhsa cadal ann ad chòs,  
 A Ghrian! is till o d' chlos le aoibhneas.



## NIX.—PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC.

<i>Gaelic.</i>	<i>Orthoëpy.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Co tha 'n so ?	Co ha nshò.	Who is here ?
Tha mise, do charaid.	Ha mēshu docha'ritch	I am, your friend.
O ! an tusa th' ann ?	O un dūsa haūnn.	O, is it you ?
S mi. Co a shaoil leat	Smē. Ko u hul'let u	It is. Who did you
a bh' ann ?	vaūnn.	think it was ?
Cha robh fios agam.	Cha ro fēs' akum.	I did not know.
Cia mar tha thu, mata ?	Ke mar ha' ū mutà.	How are you then ?
Tha mise gu gasda,	Ha mēshu gū gkashu	I am nicely, thank
gu'n robh math agad.	gūn ro ma akut.	you.
Cia mar tha thu cum-	Ke mar ha ū cūmal.	How are you keeping ?
ail ?		
Bheil an t-slaight' ac'	Vāl untlāntch achk āk	Are they in health at
aig an taigh ?	un dy ?	home ?
Cha'n 'eil dad a cur	Cha nāl dād' u cūr	Nothing ails them.
orra.	orru.	
Bheil thu falbh mar	Vāl u falav mar ha'.	Are you going away
tha ?		already ?
Bithi. l h e cho math.	Bpēhē e cho ma.	It will be as well.
C'arson nach fhuirich	Curson nach oorēch	Why won't you stay ?
thu ?	oo.	
Tha cabhag orm.	Ha cavak orom.	I am in a hurry.
Greas ort air t-ais,	Gkrās orst ār t-ash,	Haste you back then.
mata.	muta.	
Beannachd leat.	Byanachk let. }	Good bye.
Slan leat.	Slān let. }	
Bheil fios agad cia	Vel fees akut ke med	Do you know what
meud nair a ta e ?	cour u ta e.	o'clock is it ?
Tha e leth-nair an	Ha e lye-oor un je dā	It is half-past two
deigh da nair.	oor.	o'clock.
An e so an rathad ?	Un nyesho un ra-ud.	Is this the way ?
Cha 'n e, 's e so e	Chanye' she sho è.	No ; this is it.
Trothad a nall an so.	Tro-ud nna-oollun sho	Come over here.
Coma leam.	Comu lem.	I don't want to.
Leigibh le mo chu.	Lyekuv le mo choo.	Let my dog alone.
Iarr air bhi samhach.	Eeur er vee savuch.	Bid him be quiet.
Leigibh as e.	Lyekuv ass e.	Let him go.
Falbh a luidhe.	Falav a lla-ec.	Go to bed.
Bi sgiobalt—elis.	Bpee skeepult—kleesh.	Be quick—smart.
Cuir dhiot—umad.	Coor yee-uh—oomut.	Undress—dress.
Tha e cuir an	Ha e coor un tnachku.	It is snowing.
t-sueachda.		
Nach 'eil thu tigbinn	Nach el oo tcheeng u	Are you not coming
a staigh ?	sta'ee.	in ?
Ma 's do thoil e	Mas e do hol' e.	If you please.
Bheil a bhean aig an	Vāl u ven' ek un ta-	Is the lady (wife) at
taigh	ee	home ?

Tha mi 'n dnuil gu bheil Fàilt oirbh, a Dhonn- chaidh.	Ha mee ndool goo vel.	I think she is.
Fàilt oirbhse ! bheil sibh beo fhathast ?	Faltch oreev u ghon- achee	Hail to thee, Duncan!
Tha, fhathast.	Faltch orivshuh, vel sheev byô ha-ust,	Hail to you, are you alive yet ?
Am faigh mi deoch uat ?	Ha ha-ust.	Yes, yet.
Gheibh, gu toilichte.	Um fy mee joch oont	Will I get a drink from you ?
Gu'n robh math agad.	Yev gu toleetchu.	Yes, with pleasure.
'S e do bheatha.	Goon ro ma akut.	Thank you.
Tha la briagh ann.	Sheddo vehu.	You are welcome.
Tha sin ann.	Ha la brêa aunn.	It is a fine day.
Tha e car fuar.	Ha shin aunn.	It is.
Tha beagan reothaidh ann.	Ha e car foo'ar.	It is rather cold.
Cha mhisd' e.	Ha bekan ro'he aunn.	It is a little frosty.
	Cha veesj e.	It will be none the worse.
Tha e coltach ris an uisge.	Ha e colt'ach reesh un oosh'kyu.	It threatens to (is like) rain.
Cha chreid mi gu'n dean e moran andiugh	Chachrâtch me goon jen e môran un joo'.	I don't believe it will rain much to-day.
An aithne dhuit am baile so ?	Un un ghoot umbal'u sho.	Do you know this town ?
Cha'n 'eil mi colach san aite so.	Chanâl mē yollach sun atchu sho.	I am not acquainted in this place.
Bi falbh.	Bpē fala.	Go away.
Cioda tha tigh'nn riut	Cut u hatchē-ēn rooht	What ails you ?
Cha bhuin sin duitsa.	Cha voon shin doohitsn	That doesn't concern you, that is not yours
Ancum thu cuideachd rium ?	Un goon ū cootch- achk room.	Will you bear me company ?
Is gle thoigh leam an duthaich so.	Iss glā hoē lum un dooheech sho.	I like this country very much.
A reir mo bharail sa.	U rār mo varilsu.	In my opinion.
Tha mi duilich airson sin.	Ha mē dooleech ārson sheen.	I am sorry for that.
Cha'n urrainn domh a leasachadh.	Chan ooreeng dov u lāsachugh.	I can't help it.
Am bheil Gaidhlig agad ?	Um vāl Gkāleek akut.	Do you know (have you got) Gaelic ?
Bheil thu g'am thuig- sinn ?	Val ū gkam hooēk- sheen.	Do you understand me ?
Ciod is ciall do'n fho- cal so ?	Cut is keeuł don och- cul sho.	What is the meaning of this word ?
Chuireadh tu comain orm.	Choorugh too cōman orum.	You would oblige me
Tha mi ad chomain.	Ha mee nt chōman.	I am obliged to you.
La math dhuit.	La ma ghoot.	Good day.
Oidhche mhath leat.	Oeechu va let.	Good night.
Mar sin duibh.	Mar sheen dooeev.	I wish you the same.

## XX.—SONGS.

## CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi'n dé 'm Beinn-dorain,  
 'S na còir cha robh mi aineolach,  
 Chunna' mi na gleanntan  
 'S na beanntaichean a b'aithne dhomh ;  
 B'e sin an sealladh éibhinn  
 Bhi 'g imeachd air na sléibhtibh,  
 'Nuair bhiodh a ghrian ag éiridh,  
 'S a bhiodh na féidh a langanaich.

'S aobhach a ghreidh uallach,  
 Nuair ghluaisedh iad gu farumach.  
 'S na h-eildean air an fhuaran,  
 Bu chuannar na laoigh bhallach ann ;  
 Na maoislichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,  
 Na coilich dhubh a's ruadha,  
 'S e'n ceol bu bhinne chualas  
 'Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim 's a chamhanaich.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,  
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,  
 'S tric a leig mi mial-chu  
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceann-ardach ;  
 Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,  
 'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,  
 Cha teid mi nis g'an iarraidh  
 O'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Mo shoraidh leis na frìthean,  
 O's mìorbhailteach na beannaibh iad,  
 Le biolair uaine 's fìor-uisg,  
 Deoch uasal, riomhach, cheanalta ;  
 Na blàran a tha prìseil,  
 'S na fàsaichean tha lìonmhor,  
 O's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,  
 Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo !

## FEAR A BHATA.

*Fhìr a' bhàta, na h-gro-eile,*

*Fhìr a' bhàta, na h-gro-eile,*

*Fhìr a' bhàta, na h-gro-eile.*

*Gum a slàn duit 's gach àit an teid thu.*

'S tric mi sealltuinn o'n chnoc a's àirde,

Dh'fheuch am faic mi fear a' bhàta ;

An tig thu 'n diugh, no'n tig thu màireach ?

'S mar tig thu idir, gur truagh a ta mi.

*Fhìr a' bhata, &c.*

'Tha mo chridh'-sa briste, brùite :

'S tric na deoiribh a' ruith o m' shùilean .

An tig thu nochd, no 'm bi mo dhùil riut ?

No 'n duin mi 'n dorus, le osna thùrsaich ?

*Fhìr a' bhata, &c.*

'S tric mi foighneachd de luchd nam bàta,

Am fac iad thu, no 'm beil thu sàbhailt ;

'S ann a tha gach aon aca rium ag ràite,

Gur gòrach mise ma thug mi gràdh dhuit.

*Fhìr a' bhata, &c.*

'Thug mi gaol duit 's cha'n fhaod mi àicheadh

Cha ghaol bliadhna, 's cha ghaol ràidhe ;

Ach gaol a thoisich nuair bha mi 'm phàisde,

'S nach searg a chaoidh, gus an claidh am bàs mi.

*Fhìr a' bhata, &c.*

'Tha mo chàirdean gu tric ag innseadh,

Gum feum mi d'aogas a leig' air dìchuimhn' ;

Ach tha 'n comhairle dhomh cha diomhain ;

'S bhì tilleadh mara 's i tabhairt lionaidh.

*Fhìr a' bhata, &c.*

## DUANAG GHAOIL.

*Thainig an gille dubh,  
'N raoir na bhoile so ;  
'S trom mo cheum  
O'n threig do ghealladh mi.*

Gur mis' tha gu tinn,  
Le goirteas mo chinn ;  
'S ged rachainn do'n chill  
Cha phill mo leannan mi.

*Thainig, &c.*

'S e m' ulaidh 's mo ghradh,  
Fear dubh agus bàn ;  
Cha'n innis mi chach,  
Gu brath, do ghealladh dhomh.

*Thainig, &c.*

Gur guirme do shuil,  
Na 'n dearcag fo 'n driuchd ;  
'S gur finealt do ghnuis  
Na ùr-ros mheaganan.

*Thainig, &c.*

Mo bheannachd ad dheigh  
Ma dh' fhag thu mi fein ;  
Ach guidheamaid ceile  
Bheusach, bhanaid, dùit.

*Thainig, &c.*

## VOCABULARY.

The changes in the termination for the Gen. Singular and Nominative Plural of Nouns ; for the Comp. Degree of Adjectives and for the Indicative Future and Infinitive of Verbs are indicated. Words already given are not repeated here.

- Ach, *conj.*, but ; *int.*, *tuts ! alas !*  
 Ag, *sign of verbal participle*.  
 Aghaidh, *ean, f.*, face.  
 Aicheadh, *idh, v.*, deny.  
 Aidhireach, *adj.*, mirthful.  
 Aid-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, *confess*.  
 Aillidh, *adj.*, beautiful.  
 Aimsir, *e, ean, f.*, time, season.  
 Aineol-ach, *aich, adj.*, ignorant.  
 Aineol-as, *ais, m.*, ignorance.  
 Ainm-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, *name*.  
 Ainmig, *adv.*, seldom, *adj.*, rare.  
 Air, *prep.*, on ; *this air, v.*, befall.  
 Air ais, *adv.*, backwards.  
 Air feadh, *comp. prep.*, among, *through*.  
 Air tùs, *adv.*, at first.  
 A'ird, *m.*, a point of the compass.  
 A'irde, *ean, f.*, height ; *an àird, adv.*, (with motion), up.  
 A'ireamh, *an, f.*, number.  
 A'ireamh, *idh, v.*, number.  
 Amhuil, *adv.*, as  
 A mach, *adv.*, out ; *a mach as, prep.*, out of.  
 Anail, *analach, ean, f.*, breath, rest.  
 Anam, *an, m.*, a soul, spirit.  
 Anam-och, *nich, adj.*, late.  
 An, as a prefix, means not.  
 An déigh, *prep.*, after.  
 An tràths' } *adv.*, now.  
 An dràs'd }  
 Ann-as, *ais, asan, m.*, novelty.  
 A nàll, *adv.*, across (to this side.)  
 A null' } *adj.*, over (to the other  
 A nunn' } side.)  
 An nochd, *adv.*, to-night.  
 A nnas, *adv.*, down (towards the speaker.)  
 An raoir, *adv.*, last night.  
 An uiridh, *adv.*, last year.  
 Aobhach, *adj.*, pleasant.  
 Aobhar, *an m.*, cause, reason.  
 Aoda-ch, *ich, ichean, m.*, clothes.  
 Aod-ann, *ainn, amnan, f.*, a face.  
 Aoibhne-as, *is, m.*, delight.  
 Aighearach, *adj.*, merry.  
 Airg-iód, *id, m.*, money.  
 Ait-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, inhabit  
 Aithne, *adj.*, known ; *n. f.*, knowledge.  
 Aithris, *idh, v*, rehearse, repeat.  
 A'ld, uild' } *m.*, a stream, a burn.  
 Allt, uillt' }  
 Amad-an, *ain, anan, m.*, a fool.  
 Amh-aire, *aircidh, arc, v.*, look.  
 Aois, *ean, f.*, age.  
 Aon-ach, *aich, aichean, f.*, a moor, a plain.  
 Ar-an, *ain, m.*, bread.  
 Arbh-ar, *air, m.*, corn.  
 A'rd, àirde, *adj.*, high.  
 At, aidh, *v.*, swell.  
 Ath-ùr-aich, *aichidh, achadh, v.*, refresh.  
 Ast-ar, *air, astraichean, f.*, a way ; air astair, away.  
 Bail-e, *tean, m.*, a town.  
 Baine, *m.*, milk.  
 Bànn, bàine, *adj.*, fair, pale.  
 Ball-ach, *aiche, adj.*, speckled.  
 Banail, *e, adj.*, womanly.  
 Barail, *e, ean, f.*, opinion.  
 Bàrd, bàird, *m.*, a bard, a poet.

- Bas, bàis an, *m., drath.*  
 Bata, ichean, *m., a boat.*  
 Bat'a, ichean, *m., a staff.*  
 Bàth, aidh, adh, *v., drown.*  
 Bean, iona, mnathan, *f., a wife.*  
 Bean, aidh, tuinn, *v., touch.*  
 Beann, *gen. plur., of beinn.*  
 Beannachd, an, *m., blessing.*  
 Beart-as, ais, *m., wealth.*  
 Beathail, e, *adj., active, vital.*  
 Beinn, e, beann-an, tan, or taichean  
*f., a mountain.*  
 Beir, *irreg. v. lay hold, bear, over-*  
*take.*  
 Beusach, *adj., virtuous.*  
 Beud, an, *m., blemish.*  
 Bùcir—*air, will cause.*  
 Biolair, e, ean, *f., water-cress.*  
 Biadh, beidh, an, *m., food.*  
 Binn, e, *adj., sweet, melodious.*  
 Blàr, an, *m., a moor.*  
 Blàth, blaithe, *adj., warm.*  
 Blàths {  
 Blàth-as, ais { *m., warmth.*  
 Bleideil, e, *importunate.*  
 Bliadhna, ichean, *f., a year.*  
 Bo, boine, *f., a cow.*  
 Bochd, *adj., poor.*  
 Bog, buige, *adj., soft.*  
 Bog, aidh, adh, *v., dip, saturate.*  
 Boirionn-ach, aich, *m., female.*  
 Borb, buirbe, *adj., fierce.*  
 Bréat-ann, ainn, *Britain.*  
 Briath-ar, air, ran, *m., a word.*  
 Bris, idh, eadh, *v., break.*  
 Briste, *adj., broken.*  
 Brò-n, in, *m., sorrow.*  
 Bròn-ach, aiche, *adj., mournful.*  
 Bruidh-inn, midh, *v., speak.*  
 Brùite, *adj., bruised.*  
 Buin, idh, *v., touch, meddle with,*  
*belong.*  
 Bùrn, buirn, *m., water.*  
 Bua-in, inidh, n, *v., reap, cut, cull.*  
 Buar, *m., cattle.*  
 Buidheach-as, ais, *m. thanksgiving.*  
 Buntata, *m., a potato.*  
 Cā-ch, ich, *pron., the rest, the others.*  
 Caid-il, lidh, cadal, *v., sleep.*  
 Caill, idh, call, *v. lose.*  
 Caillt-each, iche, *adj., disastrous,*  
*losing.*  
 Cainnt, ean, *f., language, speech.*  
 Càirdeil, e, *adj., friendly.*  
 Caise, an, *m., cheese.*  
 C'àite? *adv., where?*  
 Camhan-ach, aich, *f., dawning.*  
 Caoch-an, ain, anan, *m., a violet.*  
 Caoimhneileachd, an, *f. kindness.*  
 Cao-l, ile, *adj., thin, slender.*  
 Cap-all, uill, *m., a mare.*  
 Car, cuir, *m., a twist, a turn; cur*  
*car de, v. turn, resolve.*  
 Caraid, cairdean, *m., a friend.*  
 Cas, coise, an, *f. a foot.*  
 Cè? *pro., which? what?*  
 Ceann-ard-ach, aich, *adj., high-*  
*headed.*  
 Ceanalta, *adj., good.*  
 Ceannach, air, *dearly bought.*  
 Ceart, *adj., right, just.*  
 Ceartas, ais, *m., justice.*  
 Ceileir, e, ean, *m., music, warbling.*  
 Céin, *adj., distant.*  
 Ceithir-chasach, *adj., four-footed.*  
 Ceò, than, *m., mist.*  
 Ceòl, cinil, an, *m., music.*  
 Ceudna, *adj., same.*  
 Ceum, an, *m., a step.*  
 Chaoidh, *adv., ever (future.)*  
 Cho, *adv., so, as.*  
 Chum, *prep. and adv., towards, to.*  
 Ciabh, an, *f., a lock of hair.*  
 Ciabh-ag, aig, agan, *f., a small*  
*lock of hair.*  
 Cia? *pron., which? what?*  
 Cill, *f. a church; dol do'n chill,*  
*going to the grave.*  
 Cinnt-each, iche, *adj., sure.*  
 Ciod? *pron., what.*  
 Cinin, e, *adj., mild.*  
 Clach, cloiche, an, *f., a stone.*  
 Clann, cloinn(e), *m. and f. children.*  
 Claidh, idh, *v., sabine.*  
 Cli, *adj., wrong, left.*  
 Clisg, idh, eadh, *v., start.*  
 Cliù, than, *f., fame, praise.*  
 Cìos, is, an, *m., a rest.*



- Clu-as, aise, asan, *f.*, an ear.  
 Clumn, idh, tinn, *v.*, hear.  
 Cn-oc, uic, *m.*, a hill.  
 Codal, ail, alan, *m.*, sleep.  
 Cog-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.* a war.  
 Coimhead, aidh, *v.*, look.  
 Coinn-eal, le, lean, *f.*, a candle.  
 Coinn-eamh, imh, *f.*, a meeting.  
 Coir, e, right, proper.  
 Còir, presence, proximity.  
 Còire, achan, *m.* a hollow, a corrie.  
 Comhairle, an, *f.*, an advice.  
 Comhd-aich, aichidh, achadh, *v.*,  
     cover.  
 Comhnu-ich, ichidh, idh, *v.*, dwell.  
 Co-sheirm, *f.*, a chorus, a choir.  
 Cò-s, is, san, *f.*, a cave.  
 Cosmhuil, *adj.*, like.  
 Còta, ichean, *m.*, a coat.  
 Craic-ionn, inn, nean, *m.*, a skin,  
     a hide.  
 Cra-nn, inn, *m.*, a plough, a tree,  
     a mast, a bar.  
 Creid, idh, sinn, *v.*, believe.  
 Creutair, ean, *m.*, a creature.  
 Crì-och, ch, ochan, *f.* an end, limit.  
 Crùthaichte, *adj.*, created.  
 Qua-n, in, ntan, a sea, an ocean.  
 Quairt, ean, *f.*, a round.  
 Cuann-ar, aire, *adj.*, elegant.  
 Cuid, codach, *f.*, a portion, pro-  
     perty, some.  
 Cuile-ag, ig, agan, *f.*, a fly, an  
     insect.  
 Cuile-an, in, anan, *m.*, a whelp.  
 Cuir, idh, cur, put, sow, send; cur  
     an ceill, declare.  
 Cù-l, il, lan, *m.*, a back.  
 Cùm, aidh, ail, *v.*, keep, hold;  
     cum suas, uphold.  
 Cumhachd, an, *f.*, power.  
 Cùinnt-as, ais, asan, *m.*, an account,  
     number.  
 Daibhidh, *m.*, David.  
 Dàn, a, *adj.*, bold.  
 Daonnan, *adv.*, always.  
 Dearc-ag, aig, agan, *f.*, a berry.  
 Dealbh, aidh, *v.*, shape, form.  
 Deas, south.  
 Deoch, an, *f.*, a drink.  
 De-ur, oir, *m.*, a tear.  
 Deireannach, *adj.*, last.  
 Dh'fheuch, to see.  
 Diomhan, aine, *adj.*, idle.  
 Do, prep., to; thig do, *v.*, suit,  
     become.  
 Do bhrìgh, *adv.*, because.  
 Doigh, e, ean, *f.*, a manner.  
 Doirt, idh, eadh, *v.*, pour.  
 Domb-an, ain, *m.*, the universe.  
 Donn, duinn, *adj.*, brown.  
 Dor-us, uis, sa(n), *m.*, a door.  
 Dreadh-an, ain, *m.*, a wren.  
 Driuchd, an, *m.*, dew.  
 Dua-l, il, *m.*, duty, hereditary right  
 Dualach, *adj.*, hereditary, natural.  
 Dualch-as, ais, *m.*, hereditary dis-  
     position; dol ri dualchas, to  
     resemble parents.  
 Du-bh, ibhe, *adj.*, black.  
 Duil, *f.*, supposition, expectation.  
 Duill-each, ich, *f.*, foliage.  
 Dùin, idh, eadh, *v.*, shut, close.  
 Ear, *m.*, the east.  
 Eag-al, ail, *m.*, fear.  
 Eibhinn, *adj.*, joyful.  
 Eile-an, in, anan, *m.*, an island.  
 Eil-id, de, dean, *f.*, a hind.  
 Eir-ich, idh, *v.*, rise.  
 Eol-as, ais, *m.*, knowledge.  
 E-nn, oin, *m.*, a bird.  
 Fa-da, ide, *adj.*, long; *adv.*, far.  
 Faidh, aidh, aidh, *v.*, kindle.  
 Fàg, aidh, ail, *v.*, leave.  
 Far, *adv.*, where.  
 Farnu-ach, aich, *adj.*, noisy.  
 Fàs, fais, *m.*, growth.  
 Fàs, aidh, *v.*, grow, become  
 Fàs-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a wilder-  
     ness.  
 Feadh, air feadh, *comp. prep.*,  
     throughout.  
 Feallsan-ach, aich, *m.*, a philosopher  
 Féill, e, ean, *f.*, a fair, market.  
 Feuch, aidh, ainn, *v.*, see, taste, try.  
 Feud, or faod, aidh, *v.*, may.  
 Feum, aidh, *v.*, must.  
 Fiach, worth.  
 Fiadhach, *adj.*, wild.  
 Fínealta, *adj.*, fine, pretty.  
 Fíor-uisge, *m.*, pure water.  
 Foca-l, il, *m.*, a word.



- Fodha, *prep.*, below, dol fodha, *Goirte-as*, *is*, *m.*, *plain*.  
*setting*.  
 Fòghluimte, *adj.*, learned.  
 Foighn-ich, ichidh, eachadh or Grà-dh, *idh*, *m.*, *love*.  
*eachd*, *v.*, *ask*.  
 Foills-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, Gu ruig, *prep.*, to, unto.  
*reveal*, *declare*.  
 Fola-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, conceal Gu-ma slàn duit, *well may you be*.  
 Fonn, fuinn, *m.*, a tune, melody. Iar, *m.*, the west.  
 Fréag-air, raidh, airt, *v.*, reply. Iar-uinn, *inn*, *m.*, iron.  
 Frith, e, ean, *f.*, a forest, deer Imich, *idh*, imeachd, *v.*, go.  
*forest* Iomadh, *adj.*, many a.  
 Fuachd, an, *m.*, cold. Iom-all, aill, *m.*, circumference.  
 Fuaim, ean, *m.*, sound. Iongant-ach, aiche, *adj.*, wonderful  
 Fua-r, ire, *adj.*, cold. Iosal, isle, *adj.*, low.  
 Fuar-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a well. Inn-is, *sidh*, se or seaadh, *v.*, tell.  
 Gabh, aidh, ail, *v.*, take. Is, *conj.*, and ; *v.*, is or are.  
 Gàg-an, ain, *m.*, clucking. Ith, *idh*, *v.*, eat.  
 Gàirdeach-as, ais, *m.*, rejoicing. Labhair, labhraidh, labhairt, *v.*,  
 Gàire, *f.*, a laugh. *speak*.  
 Gaisg-each, ich, *m.*, a hero. Langanach, *part.*, bellowing.  
 Gamh-ainn, ne, ne, *m.*, a year-old La-inh, imh, *f.*, a hand.  
*calf*.  
 Ga-nn, inne, *adj.*, scarce. Lamhainn-each, aiche, *adj.*, gloved.  
 Gao-l, il, *m.*, love. Lathair-eachd, *f.*, presence.  
 Gao-th, ith, than, *f.*, wind. Lathail, *adj.*, dairy.  
 Gar, aidh, adh, *v.*, warm. Lean-abh, *m.*, a child.  
 Gealladh, aidh, ean, *m.*, a promise Leig, *idh*, eil, *v.*, let ; leig de,  
 Geamhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *leave off*, forsake.  
*winter*.  
 Gean, *m.*, good humour. Léisgeul, an, *m.*, an excuse.  
 Geumnaich, *f.*, lowing. Leum, an, *f.*, a leap.  
 Gille, an, *m.*, a lad. Leum, aidh, naich, *v.*, leap, hurry.  
 Gion-ach, aiche, *adj.*, greedy. Liath, aidh, adh, *v.*, become grey.  
 Glac, aidh, adh, *v.*, catch, seize. Loisg, *idh*, losgadh, *v.*, burn.  
 Glan, gloine, *adj.*, clean. Lion-mho-r, ire, } *adj.*, numerous.  
 Gla-s, ise, *adj.*, grey, green. Líon-mhoir, e }  
 Glè, *adv.*, very. Líon, aidh, adh, *v.*, fill, flow (of tide)  
 Gleann, glinne, tan or taichean, Lip, ean, *f.*, a lip.  
*m.*, a glen, a valley. Lite, an, *f.*, porridge.  
 Gorm, guirme, *adj.*, blue. Lom, aidh, adh, become or make  
 Gorm, blue, green. *bare*.  
 Glioca-s, is *m.*, wisdom. Luch, an, *f.*, a mouse.  
 Glòir, e, *f.*, glory. Luchd, *m.*, people.  
 Gloir-mhoir, e, *adj.*, glorious. Luidh, *idh*, *v.*, lie, set.  
 Glua-is, isidh, sad, *v.*, move. Luigh, ean, *m.*, a herb.  
 Goid, *idh*, *v.*, steal. Macha-ir, rach, raichean, *f.*, a plain  
 Gniomh, a, an, *m.*, a bead. Maide, an, *m.*, a stick.  
 Gòr-ach, aiche, *adj.*, foolish. Maoisl-each, ich, ichean, *m.*, a roe  
 or doe.  
 Mroth, *adj.*, tender.

- Mar, *adv.*, as.  
 Ma-ll, ille, *adj.*, slow.  
 Méilich, *f.*, bleating.  
 Meadh-on, oin, *m.*, middle, mid.  
 Meang-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a twig.  
 Meas, an, *m.*, fruit.  
 Me-ur, oir, oirean, *f.*, a finger.  
 Meur-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a thimble.  
 Mial-chu, *m.*, a greyhound.  
 Minic, *adv.*, often.  
 Mil-e, tean, *f.*, a mile; *adj.* and *n.*, a thousand.  
 Miorbhuil-each, ich, *adj.* wonderful  
 Misg, e, *f.*, drunkenness.  
 Mnaoi, *Dat. Sing.* of Bean.  
 Moch, muiche, *adj.*, early.  
 Moch-eiridh, *f.*, early rising.  
 Mol, aidh, adh, *v.*, praise.  
 Mòran, *m.*, much, many.  
 Motha-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, feel.  
 Muir, mara, muirean, *f.*, sea.  
 Muillion, e, *m.*, a million.  
 Mu'n cuairt, *adv.*, about.  
 Mu'n cuairt do, *prep.* with *Dat.*, about.  
 Nàdurra, *adj.*, natural.  
 Nead, nid, an, *f.*, a nest.  
 Nèanoh, neimh, an, *m.*, heaven.  
 Neo (*prefixed to Adjectives*), not.  
 Nochd, aidh, adh, *v.*, show.  
 Nochd, a nochd, *adv.*, to-night.  
 Nuadh, *adj.*, new.  
 O'g, òige, *adj.*, young.  
 O'rd, nird, an, a hammer.  
 Or-bhui, golden yellow.  
 Os ciunn, *comp. prep.*, above.  
 Osna. n, *f.*, a sigh.  
 O'tr-ach, aich, aichean, *m.*, a dunghill.  
 Pàilliu, an, *m.*, a tent.  
 Pàisd, e, ean, *m.*, a child.  
 Pill, idh, eadh, or tinn, turn.  
 Pòca, man, *f.*, a pocket.  
 Poit, e, ean, *f.*, a pot.  
 Pòda, *adj.*, married.  
 Priseil, e, *adj.*, precious.  
 Ràidhe, an, a season, a quarter.  
 Ràite (ràlha), *part.*, saying.  
 Raoir, an raoir, *adv.*, last night.  
 Réidh, *adj.*, clear, ready.  
 Reòtaidh, *adj.*, frosty.  
 Reul, tan, *f.*, a star.  
 Rìgh, rean, *m.*, a king.  
 Rìomh-ach, aiche, *adj.*, rich, gaudy  
 Ro, very.  
 Ròs, an, *m.*, a rose.  
 Roth, a, an, *m.*, a wheel, an axis.  
 Rua-dh, aidhe, *adj.*, red, tawny.  
 Ruadh-bhoc, ruaidh-bhuic, *m.*, a roe-buck.  
 Rud, an, *m.*, a thing.  
 Sàbhailt, *adj.*, safe.  
 Samhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, summer.  
 Saogh-al, ail, *m.*, the world.  
 Saoil, idh, sinn, *v.*, suppose.  
 Seach-ain, naidh, nadh, *v.*, avoid.  
 Sean, sine { *adj.*, old.  
 Seann {  
 Seall-adh, aidh, tuinn, *v.*, look.  
 Seall-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, a view  
 Searg, aidh, adh, *v.*, fade.  
 Sgaoil, idh, eadh, *v.*, spread.  
 Sgeada-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.* adorn  
 Sgeimh, *f.*, beauty.  
 Sgeigcil, e, *adj.*, jeering, sarcastic.  
 Sgiathach, *adj.*, winged.  
 Sge-ul, il, or oil, *f.*, a story.  
 Slàn, a, *adj.*, whole, healthy.  
 Sleamhainn, *adj.*, slippery,  
 Sliabh, sleibh, sleibh-te or tean, *f.* a mountain.  
 Slighe, an, *f.*, a way.  
 Slua-gh, igh, sloigh, *m.*, a people.  
 Smuain-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, think.  
 Snàmh, aidh, *v.*, swim.  
 Snàth-ad, aid, adan, *f.*, a needle.  
 Snua-dh, idh, *m.*, appearance, complexion.  
 Soraidh, farewell.  
 Speur, a or an, *m.*, the sky.  
 Spiora-d, id, dan, *m.*, a spirit.  
 Starsnaich, e, ean, *f.*, a threshold.  
 Strith, e, ean, *f.*, stripe.  
 Stua-dh, idh, dhan, *f.*, a billow.  
 Sua-n, in, *f.* sleep.  
 Suidh, idh, *v.*, sit.

- Sùil, sula, ean, *f.*, *an eye*.  
 Snìlbhir, e, *adj.*, *cheerful*.  
 Sunndach, *adj.*, *lively*.  
 Taigh, or tigh, ean, *m.*, *a house*.  
 Taingeileachd, *f.*, *thankfulness*.  
 Tal-amh, mhainn, amhan, *m* (*Fem.*  
*in Gen. Case*), *the earth*.  
 Tana-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *get or*  
*make thin*.  
 Tachd, aidh, adh, *v.*, *choke*.  
 Teachd, *part.* *coming*.  
 Teas, an, *f.*, *heat*.  
 Teich, idh. eadh, *v.*, *flee*.  
 Thar, *prep.*, *over*.  
 Till, idh, eadh, *v.*, *return*.  
 Tionnd-aidh, aidhidh, adh, *v.*, *turn*  
 Tiodhla-c, ic, icean, *m.*, *a gift*.  
 Tiormaich, idh, tiormachadh, *v.*,  
*dry*.  
 Tog, aidh, ail, *v.*, *raise*.  
 Toisich, idh, toiseachadh, *v.* *begin*.  
 Toit, ean, *f.*, *smoke, fume*.  
 Toll, tuill, *m.*, *a hote*.  
 Traogh, aidh, adh, *v.*, *assuage*.  
 Treigh, idh, sinn, *v.*, *forsake*.  
 Tread, a or an, *f.*, *a flock*.  
 Trian, a, an, *f.*, *a third*.  
 'Tric, *adv.*, *often*.  
 Trom, truime, *adj.*, *heavy*.  
 Trua-gh, ighe, *adj.*, *miserable*.  
 Tuar, *m.*, *colour, appearance*.  
 Tuath, *f.*, *peasantry ; the north ;*  
*adj.*, *north*.  
 Tuig, idh, sinn, *v.*, *understand*.  
 Tuigseach, *adj.*, *sensible*.  
 Tuit, idh, ean, *v.*, *fall*.  
 Tùrs-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *sorrowful*.  
 Tuthag, an, *f.*, *thatch, patch, cover*.  
 Uaine, *adj.*, *green*.  
 Uair, e. ean, *f.*, *an hour, a time*.  
 Uall-ach, aich, *adj.*, *gay*.  
 Uasal, naisle, *noble, genteel*.  
 Ubh, or ugh, uighe, uighean, *m.*,  
*an egg*.  
 Uile, *adj.*, and *n. m.*, *all*.  
 Ulaidh, e, ean, *f.*, *a treasure*.  
 U'r, *adj.*, *new*.  
 U'rar, *adj.*, *fresh*.  
 Urrainn, *adj.*, *possible—used with*  
*the Verb 'is.'*



## DAYS OF WEEK.

Di-luain.	Diardaoin.
Di-màirt.	Di-h-aoine.
Di-ciadaoin.	Di-sathuirne.

Di-domhnuich *or* la na Sàbaid.

## NAMES OF MONTHS.

Gionbhair <i>or</i> a Cheud-mhios, <i>f.</i>	Iuchar, <i>m.</i> , <i>or</i> Buidhmios, <i>f.</i>
Faoilteach, <i>m.</i>	Ceudmhios an fhoghair.
Màrt, <i>m.</i>	Seachd-mhios.
Giblein, <i>f.</i>	Ochd-mhios <i>or</i> Lughair, <i>m.</i>
Céitean, <i>m.</i> , <i>or</i> Bealtuinn, <i>f.</i>	Samhuinn, <i>f.</i>
Ogmhios, <i>f.</i>	Dùdhlach.

## NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ann	Anna.
Catherine, Kate	Caitriona, Ceat.
Christina	Cairistiona.
Elizabeth	Eala-aid.
Flora	Fionnaghal.
Grace	Giorsail.
Helen	Eilidh.
Isabella	Iseabal.
Janet	Seonaid.
Jane	Sine, Séana.
Margaret	Mairearad.
Marjory	Marsailidh.
Martha	Moireach.
Mary	Màiri.
Sarah	Mór.
Sophia	Beathag.

## NAMES OF MALES.

Alexander	Alasdair.
Allan	Ailean.
Andrew	Aindrea.
Angus	Aonghas.
Archibald	Gilleasbùig.
Charles	Tearlach.
Dugald	Dúghall.
Duncan	Donnchadh.
Henry	Eanrui.
Hugh	U'isdean.
James	Seumas.
John	Iain.
Kenneth	Coinneach.
Malcolm	Callum.
Simon	Sim.
William	Uilleam.

## KEY TO EXERCISES.

## I.

The large cat. The fire. In the fire. The table. The light and the table. At the fire. In the fire are light and warmth. The candle is on the table at the fire. The candles are giving light, and the fire giving warmth. The good man. The candles are giving good light. The large cat is in the warmth of the fire. A great man. The large table. The light and the warmth. Light is good. The candles are large. There is great warmth in the fire.

## II.

Am bord. An teine. A choinneal mhòr. Na coinnlean mòra. Air an teine. An solus agus am blàths. Aig an teine tha cait. Tha coinnlean maith air a bhòrd. Tha an teine a tabhairt soluis agus blàiths. Tha na coinnlean maith air a bhòrd. Tha na coinnlean a tabhairt soluis mhòir. Solus nan coinnlean (*or* conneal.) Tha an teine agus na coinnlean a tabhairt soluis. Am bòrd mòr (*fada*.) Na coinnlean maith.

## III.

The ears of the cat. There were ears on the cat. The cats are making a noise. There are ears on the cats. The lips. The trees were making a good fire. In the shoes. At the hour. Long hours. The ears of the calves. The place of the calf. Making the shoe. Making the shoes. On the tree. On the fire. In the place.

## IV.

Na lipean. Craobhan mòra. Fuaim nan craobh. Aite an teine. Na fuaimean. Anns na tìribh. Uair an uaireadair. Na cluasan fada. Anns an tìr. Aig an àite. Anns na clusaibh. An uair. Lipean an laogh. Bha na laogh aig an aite. Na cluaise. An aite. Fuaim anns a chluais. Bha a chraobh mòr.

## V.

The chair is at the fire. The day was long. The dog is in the bed. Rivers of water are in the country (*or*, there

are rivers, &c.) A flood of blood. At a brother's wedding. The great men of the land. Son of the morning. The teeth of the dog were in the flesh of the cat. There were shoes on the man. In the fight. The man is making a table. Good man, the cats are in the warmth of the fire.

## VI.

Bha cath fada aig a chathair, Ann am beul na bròige. Tha na brògan aig an teine. Bha an cat anns an amhainn. Tha an duine anns an leabaidh mhór, Maidnean anns (air) an dùthaich. Tha uaireadair air a bhòrd aig an teine. Cridhe an duine. Tuiltean uisge agus lasraichean teine. Bha banais anns a bhaile. Bha piuthar an duine aig a bhanaig. Air na tuiltibh.

## VII.

A heart of flesh. The man's books are on the table in the room. The light of (the) day is good for the eyes. In the great works. The God of the fathers. The heart of the country. The timepiece was making a great noise. The watches are in the man's coat. There are coats on the men in the town. The long rivers. The sound of the stream. The book. Of the book. The room. The sounds. For the rooms. For the hen. The light of the eyes. The morning. Of the morning. The rivers of the country. A dog's tooth. The teeth of the dogs. The teeth of the dog. The dog's mouth. The day's work. The father and the son. The sons of the man.

## VIII.

Uisge na h-aimhne. An amhainn. Uisge nan aimhnichean. Fiacan a choin. An srùth uisge. Còta an duine. Ceann na leapa. Fuaime na h-aimhne. Anns an t suil. Tha uisge na h-aimhne maith. Air na h uisgeachaibh. Bha an cù anns an t-sruth. Bha an duine aig a bhòrd leis na leabhraichean. Cath chon. Tha na tuiltean a' deanamh fuaime. Tha còta an duine air a chathair aig a bhòrd. Bha an t-atharrachadh mòr. Cridhe an athar agus cridheachan nam mac. Sruth soluis. Anns na h-uisgeachaibh. Ceann an latha.

## IX.

The goodness of the land. There were and are good men in that country. The wife of this man is at the wedding. The Scotchman was making a great noise with the pipe. Hearts of oak. O sun, son of brightness! There are large oak trees (trees of oak) in Scotland. The light of the sun is making brightness. In the heart is the goodness and greatness of man. That man was at the water with the calves. The workman's wife. The queen of that country is in the place. A man and a wife. The brightness of the sun. A little he-calf. The place of the little tree.

## X.

Solus an teine agus soillse na gréine. Tha an darach a' deanamh teine maith. Mórachd ban-rìgh na h-Alba. Bha an duine sin aig an dùthaich le laogh boirionn. Tha an t-Albannach ann am blàths na greine. Bha fuaim pìob mhór na h-Alba anns a chath. Tha leabhraichean air a bhòrd bheag anns an t-seomar so. Blaths agus solus. Tha an duine (am fear) so a deanamh fuaim. Bean an fhir so.

## XI.

The man of the large head. Is that country better than Scotland? She is the better of the water. I was very sick. This river is longer and broader than the largest rivers which are in Scotland. Beloved brethren, a good man is stronger than a great man. The people of (the) fat hearts. In the great floods of strong waters. I am the strongest. It is easier to make a good man bad than to make a bad man good.

## XII.

Craobh nì's mò agus sruth nì's treise. Is fheaird mi so. Tha an dùthaich so mór, tha an tìr sin nì's mò, ach is i Albainn a's mò. Aig a bhaile sin tha sruth boidheach. Is misd thu sin. Bha e ro dhuilich. Bha an t-oibriche a deanamh droch fhuaim. An duine a's treise agus a's fhearr, agus a bhean a's boidhche agus a's annsa. A bheil an leabhar mór?

## XIII.

Is every sixth man good? There are many Scotchmen in that country. Twenty cats and nineteen dogs. At the third hour. They who are in the first places in the town. Many a woman is better than the best men. There were a hundred thousand strong men and many people in that town. On the third day I and nine workmen were making the river broader. At the first light of the day. There are thirty-one books on the table in that room. It is twelve o'clock. Good men are rare (few) in these towns. She was very ill at six o'clock. Do you delay (are you making delay), and it ten o'clock? That old woman is eighty years.

## XIV.

Bha mi anns an àite sin air cead la na bliadhna. Bha e sèa uairean agus bha mòran sluaigh anns an àite. Tha tri cheud tri fichead agus a cuig laithean anns a bhliadhna. Aig an t-sèathamh uair. Anns an fhichead baile a's mò anns an rioghachd. Tha sinne nì's lionmhoir na sibhse anns a bhaile so. Anns an t-seòmar bheag sin tha tri leapaichean, aon bhòrd, cuig cathraichean agus mòran leabhraichean. Is i so a bhliadhna ochd ceud deug ceithir fichead agus a naoi. Tha iomadh amhainn nì's fhaide na sin. Tha aimhnichean nì's lionmhoire anns an dùthaich sin. Tha e tri uairean. Bha craobhan tearc. Tha beagan chraobh anns a bhaile. Am bheil dithis anns an uisge? Tha iad lionmhoir. Tha bailtean tearc anns an tìr sin.

## XV.

Is that man worse than you? I (myself) and my wife and my sister's son were in your father's house on that day. Who is making that noise? That is a man who will not do evil. The man on whom was the coat. Every man who was strong. In whatever town they were. What evil is in thine heart? Those are my books. Those who were in the house were ill. That is the man who was thirty-eight years in the house of my father's brother's son.



## XVI.

Bha m' ochdnar mhac anns na h-oibribh air an la sin. Dean so agus is fheàird thu e. Bha moran chraobhan daraich ann an aite. Bha mi fein aig an taigh aig tri uair-ean. Tha sluaigh mo dhùthcha-sa ni's fhearr na bhur sluagh-sa. Bha sibh anns a bhaile sud. Tha bean an òuin' eile tinn. Tha sinn gle lionmhoir ann ar baile-ne.

## XVII.

Are you ill? I am; are you (yourself) not? I am not very ill, but this other man is. Is it I who am ill? Were you saying that the flesh of a lamb is not as sweet as the flesh of a calf? I was not, but I was saying that it is not sweeter. Art thou the king of the Jews? In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. Do (the) good, and do not (the) evil. Were you at your brother's house on that day? Who art thou that sayest those things? If I had been there I would be worse than I am. Will you be there? Is she to be at home on that day? If you are not to be there I will not be.

## XVIII.

Nach 'eil ise ni's boidhche na a piuthar? Bhiodh e ni's fhearr. Bha i ag radh nach 'eil móran nithe ni's fhearr na sin. Biodh iad an so aig naoi uairean anns a mhadainn. Bha e deanamh nithe a's mò na iad so. Co iad? An ise a tha deanamh an thuaim ud? Bi thusa a' deanamh maith. Bha iad ag radh nach bitheadh e ni's fhearr na móran eile. Is mise bha aig do thaigh. Nach bi mise an sin?

## XIX.

You are not better than himself. That wicked man has struck the little calf. A good name is better than much riches. Let there be no evil in thy heart. We were struck with many a blow. Who is knocking at the door? The floods smote on the house, and it fell, and great was the fall of that house. He was smitten for men. If I shall be smitten, let me be smitten by the good man. The wicked

man shall fall into many an evil, but God shall keep his own people. If thou wilt do (be doing) good, goodness shall be in thy house and brightness in thy dwelling place. The house in which he was. The blow with which we were struck.

## XX.

Nach do bhuaileadh anns a cheann e leis an duine sin ? Bha na fir so ag radh nach b' fheaird iad thusa. Cha 'n 'eil solus ann an aithbh-còmhnuidh luchd-oibre an uile, ach tha solus Dhé air ceann an duine mhaith. Buailibh iad agus tuiteadh am baile. Nam biodh e air a bhualadh mar a bha mise, thuiteadh e. Ciod am maith a tha ann an sin ? Agus thuit deich mìle air fhichead sluaigh ann an aon la. Cha bhi solus na greine an sin.

## XXI.

Is that tree not beautiful ? (*or*, is not that a beautiful tree ?) The good man is as a tree which grows by (at) the side of a river. The trees will drink of the water of the stream, and they will be glad ; they will clap their hands, and (they will) praise God. It is easier to swim against the water than with the stream. Give me water to drink. We supposed that thou wert the king of Israel. I love God because he will give me that which will be good for me. The beast swam away across the river. God says Son, give me thine heart.

## XXII.

Oladh na laogh an t-uisge. Nach 'eil uisge maith airson laogh ? Dh'innseadh domhsa gu'm bheil mòran beathaichean ag òl de uisge na h-aimhne so, agus nach theaird iad e. Bha an seann duine ud ag radh gu'n d'fhàs trì de uain fein tinn leis an uisge. Filleamaid ar còtaichean, agus fàgamaid iad an so. Seachain an t-olc, agus seachnaidh an t-olc thusa. Nach creid thu a ni a ta mi ag innseadh duit ? B'fhearr leam tuiteam anns a chath na ruith air falbh. Tha mòran agam air an duine sin. Co e Dia gu'n creidinn e ? Is e Dia athair nan uile.

## XXIII.

I would go to any place to hear that man. I have been struck for that which another person has done. Have you seen yon big fat beast which I have at home? Do not say anything against the king. Give me your hand. He came to his own country, but his own people did not give him honour. Many of the beasts were found at the other side of the river.

## XXIV.

Thugadh e domhsa an ni a tha agam air. Nan abairinn ni sam bith, theirinn mar thubhairt thusa. Tha mise dol air falbh agus cha'n fhaic sibh mi gu 's an tig mi ann an glòir m' Athar. Innsear ni glòirmhoir air cathair ar Dé ne. Agus thubhairt e, 'Tuiteam ann an làmhan Dhé, agus na tuiteam ann an làmhan dhaoine. Chunncadh e a' falbh agus a' fàgail an aite.

## XXV.

Who shall tell thy father that thou art not alive? He fell not without fame in the battle. Say not anything against the Queen. Would it not be better for you to have this? What said Ronan, do you see about Culmina, my lovely sweetheart? Give us to-day our daily bread. Let his left hand be under my head. And God saw the light that it was good. Keep the door of thy mouth in the house of God. Thou art in the presence of the King of kings. I heard from him that the Queen's son is in a distant land.

## XXVI.

Thoireadh i dha ge b' e a tha aige oirre. Chi neach sam bith am maith a rinn e do shluagh an àite. Sin uile thug mi duit, ach ciod a rinn thusa air mo shon-sa? Chunnaic mi e a dol do'n bhaile aig cuig uairean. Dh' innis mi duit ach cha chreideadh tu mi. Am measg an t-sluagh so uile nach 'eil aon a dh' innseas so dhomh? Tha solus na greine againn re an latha. Nach cluinnear a chliu airson so? Cha'n abaireadh e ni olc sam bith,

## XXVII.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was along with God, and the Word was God. This same was at the beginning with God. All things were made by him, and without him there was not one thing made that was made. In him was life, and the life was the light of men. Concerning him, John said. Behold the Lamb of God ! The eyes of the Lord are in every place, gazing on the bad men and on the good men. Thus shalt thou say to him, Rejoice not (make not rejoicing) against the good man, though he fall he shall rise again. I saw yesterday a thing that I never saw before, and which I shall never (not ever) see again.

## XXVIII.

Chunnaic tighearna na dùthcha ar bràthair agus mhol se e gu mòr. Tha focal De maith, tabhairt gàirdeachas d'a shluagh, agus a deanamh an cridheachan aig ; cha chum e ni maith air bith uapa-san a ta creidsinn air 'ainm. Mo thruaighe, gu'm faicinn-sa an là ! Air an taobh so agus air an taobh sin de 'n amhainn, bha craobh na beatha a fàs. Eirich agus tiùgainn air falbh, oir tha an la goirid. Deana-maid ar n-obair a nis re an latha, mu 'n tig an oidhche mu 'm bi ar n-obair deanta.



*Cloth Cover, 1s 6d ; Tartan Paper Cover, 1s,*

DUGALD BUCHANAN'S  
SPIRITUAL SONGS

Translated into ENGLISH VERSE by L. MACBEAN.



KINLOCH-RANNOCH.

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*For Opinions of the Press and other Authorities, see following Pages.*

PROFESSOR MACKINNON, of the Celtic Chair, Edinburgh, says:—

"The Gaelic poet is, I consider, well rendered into English verse by Mr Macbean, and I think his effort deserves the encouragement of all interested in Gaelic Literature. The English reader, in addition to the intrinsic value of the work, may be assured that the book is a faithful representation of the original work."

PROFESSOR BLACKIE writes:—

"I am well acquainted with the Bard of Rannoch. These versions seem done with great spirit and good taste."

DR WALTER C. SMITH, the Poet, observes:—

"Some portions are spirited and vigorous, and the translator shows a very considerable power of rhyming, which is an important point. The poems are, on the whole, pithy and readable."

The Rev. DR BEITH, late of Stirling, states:—

"I have read the book with the original Gaelic before me. It is admirable, because, whilst a translation into English verse, it is at the same time wonderfully *literal*, and conveys the Highland poet's thoughts and forms of illustration in a style I will say worthy of the original. . . . There is no want of grace in the production. . . . I should rejoice that Buchanan's Songs were spread abroad in the country, and I cannot but cherish the hope that Mr Macbean's translation will greatly help such an issue."

The REV. A. SINCLAIR, Kenmore, Author of "Reminiscences of the Life and Labours of Dugald Buchanan," writes:—

"I think, considering the difficulty of rendering Gaelic poetry into good English verse, Mr Macbean has been very successful. He has done his work well, and I hope he will be rewarded by its having a very large circulation, as it deserves to have."

It were a work of the veriest supererogation to commend to Highlanders the spiritual poetry of Dugald Buchanan. There is NO HIGHLAND POET SO POPULAR; and deservedly so. His sacred songs have been the constant companion of, and have afforded spiritual refreshment to, Highlanders in every part of the world, from his own time to the present day. Various attempts have been made to set forth the poems in an English garb, both in prose and in rhyme. Some of these have been very successful, but the translation now before us by Mr L. Macbean is vastly superior to them all. It is both free and faithful; and, notwithstanding the double difficulty of reproducing in another tongue the forms of thought and expression peculiar to a very different language, and of translating these into the identical rhythm and measure of the originals, Mr Macbean has sacrificed little, if any, of the richness of the author's imagery or the power of his thought and language. It may be said of Dugald Buchanan's poetry that, though it may be sometimes quaint and familiar, reminding one somewhat of George Herbert's oddities of rhyme and phrase, it never descends to commonplace; and in "The Day of Judgment" there are VERSES OF MILTONIC POWER. . . . For the work of the translator we have nothing but praise. He has placed his countrymen under deep obligation to him, inasmuch as he has done justice to the work of one of their best and most cherished bards. He has also afforded those who could not understand Buchanan in the original Gaelic an opportunity of enjoying the works of one whom Highlanders, very deservedly, delight to honour. The book is very neatly got up, and will be highly prized.—*The Celtic Magazine*.

Dugald Buchanan is, if we except Ossian, the most popular of our Highland poets. . . . Doubtless, the fact that Buchanan's Songs are formed in the severe and awe-inspiring mould, so congenial to the Highlander, accounts for the large measure of acceptance and appreciation extended to them; but, on the ground of merit alone, it will not be alleged by any one who reads them, even through the medium of a translation, that the popular admiration has been misplaced. All lovers of Buchanan's poetry are placed under obligation to Mr Macbean.

for the admirable translation now before us. It bears evidence of much care and appreciative study of the originals, of which it is in all respects a most faithful reproduction. Not even the peculiar rhythm and metre of the Gaelic is sacrificed, nor have the author's pictures lost any of their VIVIDNESS AND POWER in the process of translation. . . . It will not be expected that any translation, however meritorious, will increase Buchanan's reputation among readers of Gaelic, but they will agree with us in our praise of the present effort and in commending it as without question the best that has yet been made to enable English readers to share in the enjoyment of their favourite poet.—*Inverness Courier*.

Of late the name of the Gaelic sacred poet, Dugald Buchanan, has been pretty prominent in the general ear. The publication of a translation in English verse of his "Spiritual Songs" (MacLachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh) is therefore seasonable, as well as interesting. To English readers they will be interesting more as a LITERARY CURIOSITY than for their intrinsic worth. Our chief objection is to the title. The poems are not "songs," and they are quite the reverse of "spiritual." Anything more grossly material could hardly be imagined. . . . In spite of their gross flavour, however, the "Spiritual Songs" are not without a power of their own. Witness this stanza, quoted from "The Day of Judgment":—

"When I shall weep in flaming fire  
Until ten thousand years go by,  
Till even torturing demons tire,  
Grant then, O Lord, that I may die."

In that third line TRUE GENIUS SPOKE. It remains to be said that Mr L. Macbean, the translator, has done his difficult work of versification well.—*The Fifehire Journal*.

Dugald Buchanan has been the most popular of all our Gaelic poets, as is evidenced by the fact that his poems are in their twenty-first edition while those of Duncan Ban Macintyre and Alexander Macdonald, the most eminent of our secular poets, are only in their seventh edition. This is to be attributed partly to THE CHARM OF BUCHANAN'S VERSE. Our business at present is more particularly with the merits of Mr Macbean's translation. In pronouncing an opinion on a metrical translation, special caution is necessary. It may be smooth and flowing and yet lack essential elements; it may violate no metrical laws and yet fail as a rendering of the original. How has Mr Macbean acquitted himself in his rendering of Buchanan? Very creditably we think. The task he set himself was no easy one, and called for special qualifications. Notwithstanding all this, Mr Macbean has succeeded in very fairly reproducing the ideas, spirit, and rhymes of the original. We notice with pleasure that he has avoided attempting to improve on the original and foisting into the translation ideas that had no place in the poet's mind. In reading the translation, we feel that we are reading Buchanan. . . . It does credit to Mr Macbean's ability, taste, and judgment.—*Oban Telegraph*.

To those who can enjoy the poems in the original Gaelic, the translation will be of interest merely as a labour of love performed by a fellow-admirer of Buchanan, but to those who do not understand Gaelic we commend it as a most faithful and in all respects a most meritorious reflection of the original. To say this is no common praise, for where, as in Dugald Buchanan, THE WORD-PAINTING AND THE COLOURING are so profuse and varied, the translator had no common task before him. Mr Macbean has succeeded in a marked degree in preserving all the vividness and power of illustration, and the copiousness of expression characteristic of the original. The rhythm and measure, too, of Buchanan have been carefully adhered to, and in this respect also Mr Macbean's work is entitled to the highest praise. . . . The book is neatly and well got up, and its price is within the reach of the poorest of Buchanan's admirers.—*Northern Chronicle*.

A capital translation of "Dugald Buchanan's Spiritual Songs" has been published recently by MacLachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh. The translator, Mr L. Macbean, has done his work admirably, preserving the IDEAS, SPIRIT, AND RHYTHM of the original. This has been no easy matter, for English and Gaelic are so different in their structure that it requires more than ordinary skill to reproduce verse from the one language into the other. As an instance of the translator's success, we may call attention to his version of "The Skull," which is by far the best we have yet seen.—*Scottish American Journal*.

To those who care to have a really good translation into English verse of the "Spiritual Songs of Dugald Buchanan," the well-known Gaelic bard, the neat little volume before us may be safely commended. Mr Macbean, as it seems to us, has succeeded in retaining a goodly measure of the spirit of the original pieces, which are marked by not a little TRUE POETIC FEELING, as well as religious fervour. The verse is generally musical and flowing, and an interesting sketch of the life of the author is prefixed.—*Aberdeen Daily Free Press*.

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This is a neat compilation of "Buchanan's Spiritual Songs" admirably translated. To English speaking readers the terms of adulation in which the "COWPER OF THE HIGHLANDS" is spoken of by his fervid countrymen acquainted with his poems in the vernacular savours somewhat of the ridiculous; but after reading the poem on "The Skull," as given in this work, one is led to the conviction that the half of the ability and grace of Buchanan, as shown in his rhymes, has not been told.—*The Oban Times*.

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These Spiritual Songs are perhaps the most characteristic poetical product of Gaelic piety, and ought to be read by all who wish to understand its earnest and sombre genius. English readers will be surprised at the ORIGINALITY AND CONCENTRATED STRENGTH of these poems. The translation is thoroughly well done. Some of the pieces have all the ease of original poetry, and in other cases the most intricate measures are managed with surprising skill.—*Free Church Monthly*.

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Many of our readers should welcome the newly-issued translation of Spiritual Songs of Dugald Buchanan. The translator is Mr L. Macbean, Kirkcaldy, and the book is published in handsome form by Messrs MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh. The name of Dugald Buchanan is familiar to many who are unable to enjoy his Songs in their original Gaelic. . . . Mr Macbean has rendered the poems into smooth-flowing English verse.—*Northern Ensign*.

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Arguing from the imaginative vigour and power of forceful expression that mark the poems in their English dress, we conclude that the translator has admirably fulfilled his task. He informs us in a preface that the author was "the greatest sacred poet" of the Scottish Celts; we gladly commend his productions to a wider constituency.—*The Christian*.

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One is struck with the deep, almost ascetic, fervour of their religious spirit, which leans rather to the gloomy side, and does not care to have one touch that might lighten the picture. The "Day of Judgment" is very powerful. . . . The Songs possess wild imagination and sincerity of conviction.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

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