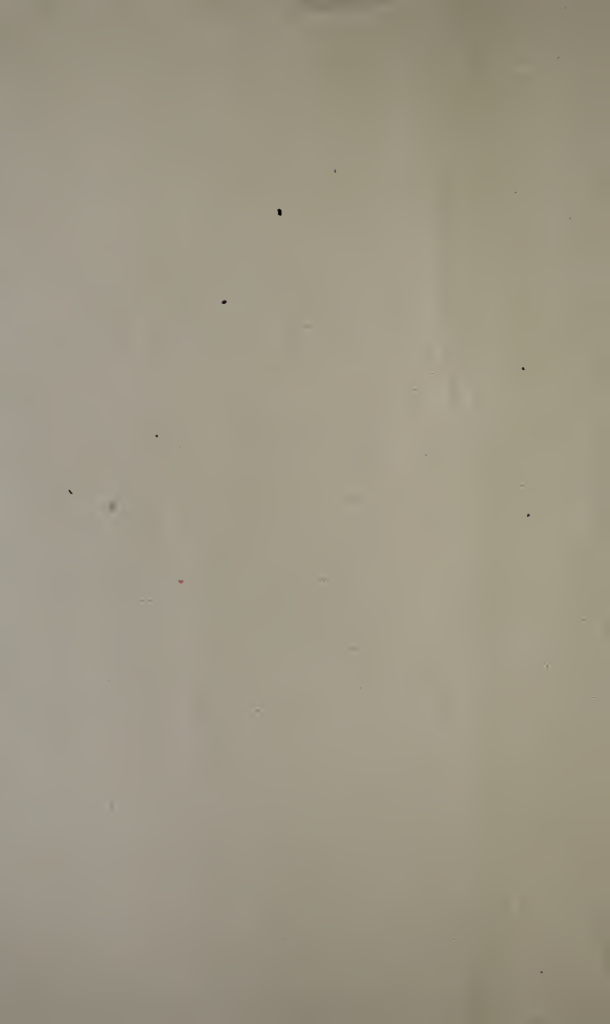


Blair 470.

7



# MODERN IRISH TEXTS.

## Rules of Euphonic Changes.

### ASPIRATION.

§ 1. Aspiration is the term for the softening of a consonant, generally between two vowels. Thus, the Latin *liber* has become in French *livre*, and in Modern Irish *leabhar*—Old Irish *libur* pron. *livur*. So also *ῥαοῖδα* = *saeculum*, and compare *leat̃an* and English *leather*.

§ 2. Aspiration takes place in COMPOUND WORDS, the initial consonant of the second word being aspirated; as, *ῑíoῖ-ḃuan*, truly-lasting; *mí-ḃeap̃*, disrespect.

1. Except when the second word begins with *o*, *t*, *r*, and first ends in *o*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *n*, *r*; as, *an-toil*, passion; *ḃuanῥaοῖδαé*, long-lived; *inveunta*, feasible.

§ 3. Change of vowels in compound words. There is a general rule (*caol lé caol*, *agus leat̃an lé leat̃an*, slender with slender, and broad with broad), which requires that, in words of more than one syllable, the vowel on one side of a consonant be broad or slender, according as the vowel on the other side is broad or slender. Thus, *in + veunta* = *inveunta*, but *in + vúnta* = *inveúnta*. So *áiv + mí* = *áivmí*, and *veap̃-ḃrácaim*, but *veap̃-ḃrácaim*.

1. In this last case, and in  $\text{ionou}^{\text{nta}}$ , there is a vowel change, which will be explained under the first declension.
2. In the spoken language this vowel change is sometimes neglected, as  $\text{reanbean}$ ,  $\text{reanfean}$  for  $\text{reim-bean}$ .

§ 4. Nouns are aspirated by the ARTICLE in the singular number.

- A. The article aspirates *feminine* nouns in *Nom.* and *Accus.*
- B. The article aspirates masculine nouns in *genitive.*
- C. The article aspirates mas. and fem. *dative* when preceded by the prepositions  $\text{oe}$ ,  $\text{oo}$ ,  $\text{zan}$ ,  $\text{ioin}$ .

Thus,  $\text{an bean}$ , the woman;  $\text{an feoiin}$ , the Nore;  $\text{an booinn}$ , the Boyne.

1. Except nouns beginning with  $\text{o}$  and  $\text{t}$ , which are unchanged, as  $\text{an teine}$ , the fire;  $\text{an taine}$ , of the man.
2. Nouns beginning with  $\text{r}$  are apparent exceptions,  $\text{an tsuir}$ , the Suir;  $\text{an tshionainn}$ , the Shannon;  $\text{an tuiil}$ , the eye;  $\text{mac an tsaoir}$   $\text{mac an tsaoi}$ ;  $\text{air an tuiil}$ . The  $\text{t}$  here is really a part of the O. I. article § 33 B, and reappears when the  $\text{r}$  is aspirated according to the rule above, thus,  $\text{ant uiil}$ ,  $\text{ant faoir}$ .
3. In Ulster the article preceded by preposition usually aspirates.

§ 5. Nouns are aspirated by simple PREPOSITIONS—except  $\text{as}$ ,  $\text{air}$ ,  $\text{zo}$ ,  $\text{le}$ ,  $\text{oir}$  (\*  $\text{a}$ , from, and usually  $\text{zan}$ , without).

1. Except in general phrases of adverbial meaning, as,  $\text{air ball}$ , at once;  $\text{air riubal}$ , away;  $\text{air fiair}$ , aslant;  $\text{tar cionn}$ , exceedingly; and prepositional phrases, as  $\text{air ion zo}$ ,  $\text{tar ceann zo}$ .



§ 6. Nouns are aspirated, in singular and plural, by Δ, the sign of the VOCATIVE CASE; as, Δ Μυηε, Δ μηε.

§ 7. Nouns are aspirated by ΜΟ, my; ΘΟ, thy; and Δ, his.

1. Before vowel or ρ elision takes place after μο, θο, as μ'ατ'αίη, θ'ατ'αίη (τ'ατ'αίη, ε'ατ'αίη), and in spoken language with Δ, as ατ'ά 'ατ'αίη beo, his father is living.
2. Δ, her, prefixes h to vowels; Δ, their, eclipses.

§ 8. Nouns are aspirated by Δον, θά, έευο, τηεαη, as if they formed the second part of a compound word. § 2.

1. Δον prefixes τ to η, Δον τηύη, one eye.
2. In spoken language, τηί, κύη and ρέ aspirate frequently.

§ 9. After ANOTHER NOUN, nouns are aspirated like adjectives, § 11. A. If first noun is fem. and nomin., it aspirates, as τηυάε μήνα; or if dative, as αη βαητ ηεαμηνε, but not if genitive or plural, as λά ηείη θηηηε, ηείη ζαβάλα Μυηε. B. If first noun be masculine and genitive, it aspirates usually also if dative, τηέ ηεααθ έλοηηε ηηηαε, or, if nom. or accus. plur., ending in a consonant, but not in nomin. sing. [except (C) the second noun is a parent's name, Σεαζαν ηεαθαηη, John (son) of Peter. Μαε, son, and Ο, υα, grandson, aspirate when they are taken literally, not as distant descendants.]

§ 10. Nouns are often aspirated after βα, perfect of ηη; after υηε, all, every, as αν υηε ουηηε; and after κά, εηα, as κά ηηευο, how many.

## ADJECTIVES.

§ 11. Adjectives are aspirated after NOUNS as follows :—

- A. After feminine nouns in nom. and accus. singular.
- B. After mascul. nouns in gen. sing.
- C. After masc. and fem. nouns in dative sing.
- D. After masc. and fem. nouns in nom. plur., if ending in consonant.
- E. After all nouns in vocative sing. and plural.

1. Sometimes the adjective is unaspirated with dative masculine.
2. Aspiration does not take place when the noun ends in *n*, and the adjective begins with *σ* or *τ*.
3. Genitives of nouns are used as adjectives, and aspirated accordingly, *μυη ᾠσις*, oatmeal.

§ 12. Adjectives are aspirated after *βα*, past tense of *ιρ*, especially those beginning with labials, as *βα μόνι αν ρεαρι έ*, *βα βινη αν τ-eun έ*. The aspiration remains when *βα* is omitted, *νίσι (βα) μαιτ αν ρεαρι, έ*, *ιρ ρίσι ζυι (βα) μαιτ αν ρεαρι έ*. Distinguish from *ιρ ρίσι ζυι (αβ) μαιτ αν ρεαρι έ*.

## VERBS.

§ 13. A. Verbs are aspirated in these parts of the ACTIVE voice which have *σο* prefixed as sing., viz., the imperfect, perfect and conditional mood, as *σο βυαινον*, I used to strike; *σο βυαιλεαρ*, I struck; *σο βυαιλρην*, I would strike. In the passive voice, *σο* does not cause aspiration, as *σο βυαιλεαθ έ*, he was struck.

B. In the spoken language  $\sigma\omicron$  is often wrongly omitted, but never before a vowel or  $\phi$ .

C.  $\sigma\omicron$  does not aspirate  $\beta\alpha$ , past tense of  $\iota\tau$ .

§ 14. Verbs are aspirated by the participle  $\mathbf{RO}$  in ACTIVE voice.

A. It is found in perfect active after negative, interrogative and connecting particles before all regular verbs, as  $\eta\iota\omicron\mu\iota$  (=  $\eta\iota + \mu\omicron$ )  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ , I did not strike;  $\xi\upsilon\mu\iota$  (=  $\xi\omicron + \mu\omicron$ )  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ;  $\eta\alpha\check{\alpha}\mu\iota$ ,  $\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota$  (=  $\eta\alpha\check{\alpha} + \mu\omicron$ )  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ;  $\alpha\mu\iota$  (=  $\alpha\eta + \mu\omicron$ );  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota$  (=  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha} + \mu\omicron$ ).

1.  $\mathbf{RO}$  is not used before irregular verbs (except before  $\beta\alpha$ , perfect of  $\iota\tau$ ), as  $\eta\iota \phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\alpha\tau$ , I did not see.

2. After  $\mu\acute{\alpha}$ , if,  $\sigma\omicron$  and not  $\rho\omicron$  is used.

B.  $\mathbf{RO}$  is found also after the relative preceded by a preposition before perfect tense.

C.  $\mathbf{RO}$  is also found in the negative form of the optative,  $\eta\alpha\check{\alpha}\mu\iota$ ,  $\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota$  =  $\eta\alpha\check{\alpha} + \mu\omicron$ , as in  $\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota \tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\alpha\iota\omicron \gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ , may he not come.

3. Before  $\rho\alpha\iota\beta$  (=  $\rho\omicron + \beta\iota$ )  $\eta\alpha\check{\alpha}$  is used.

4. Also before neg. form of conditional of  $\iota\tau$ ;  $\eta\iota\omicron\mu\iota \beta\alpha \iota\omicron\eta\zeta\eta\alpha\omicron$ , it would not be a wonder.

§ 15. Verbs are aspirated in RELATIVE sentences in present and future, active and passive, as  $\alpha\eta \rho\epsilon\alpha\tau$   $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ,  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\iota$ ,  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ,  $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\iota$ .

1. Before other parts of the verb its proper particle,  $\sigma\omicron$  will be used and cause aspiration,  $\alpha\eta \rho\epsilon\alpha\tau \sigma\omicron \beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda$ .

2. This aspiration in relative sentences is seen in such constructions as  $\iota\tau \lambda\iota\omicron\mu\cdot\tau\alpha \upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\tau \acute{\epsilon}$ , it is by me (that) it is done, instead of the direct  $\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\tau \lambda\iota\omicron\mu\cdot\tau\alpha \acute{\epsilon}$ .

§ 16. Verbs are aspirated in all parts after ní, má, maí, rú.

1. Sul, before, is used in various forms ; rú a, rú má, rú oo, rú rá, and rá, ré (Munster).

§ 17. A. In phrases like fearí oo bualaó, to strike a man, it will be seen afterwards that there is really no verb, but a verbal *noun*.

B. In spoken language aspiration also after aḡur, ioná, as, cóim luac̄ aḡur b̄róim aḡn, as soon as I am there ; níor̄ fear̄í ioná b̄róim, better than I am.

## ECLIPSIS.

§ 18. Eclipses is a general name for four classes of euphonic changes. It can be explained only by reference to the older Irish. The general principle is that those changes take place after certain words which formerly ended in -n, but in which the -n now fully appears only in certain circumstances.

1. The O. I. aḡn báó, our boat (aḡn, our, báó, boat), came by degrees to be pronounced aḡn báó, just as in Latin *comburo* came to be *com buro*. Afterwards the two labials n̄b̄ coaliscd into one sound (cf. γράμμα for γραπ-μα), and the phrase was pronounced aḡ m̄áó. To preserve the etymology it was spelled aḡ m̄báó, the b̄ being silent, and so to speak *eclipsed* or overshadowed by the m̄.
2. Quite the opposite change took place in such phrases as aḡn teac̄, our house. Here it was found that ō was more easily pronounced after n̄, than t̄, and the phrase became aḡn teac̄. Afterwards the n̄ was dropped (cf. *ret = sentis*), and the t̄ was preserved in writing to show the original root, hence the modern aḡ ōteac̄, our house. Similarly after certain words ending in -n, c became ḡ in pronunciation and ḡc in spelling, as aḡ ḡcear̄t̄, our right ; p̄ became bp̄, aḡ b̄raioir̄, our prayer ; f̄ became z̄f̄, b̄f̄., as aḡ b̄f̄ūl, our blood.

3. Before l, m, n, p, r, the final -n was dropped altogether, thus *ar rí*, our king = *arn rí*, etc.
4. Before o, s, and vowels the n was attached to the following word from analogy with words in (2) above, as *ar noún*, our fort; *ar ngnó*, our work; *ar n-atair*, our father.

## NOUNS.

§ 19. Nouns are eclipsed after *ar*, our *úur*, your; *a*, their.

1. Formerly *arn búrn*, *an*. Instead of *búr*, one hears in Ulster *mar*, *mar n-obair*, your work; in Munster, *búr*, *n'úr*.

§ 20. Nouns are eclipsed after *in*, in; \* *iar*, after \* *ri a*, before.

1. Before consonants *in* is spelled *i*, as *arn* became *ar* above. It is sometimes spelled *ann*, *a*, and so pronounced in Connaught.
2. *iar* and *ria* are obsolete. A trace of *iar* is seen in such phrases as *ar n-a rgnóbaó*, for *iar n a r*, written by . . . *ar n a cumaó*, formed by; *ar noul a baile úom*, on my going home. In spoken Irish this *ar* is naturally taken for *ar*, *air*, *on*, and aspirates, *air úul*, *air teact úuit*, when you go, when you come, etc.
3. *Go*, with, originally *co*, *con*, used to eclipse, but now does not. In *lá go n-oidce*, the *n* survives, and in *co-* used as prefix as *coirgnó*.

§ 21. Nouns are eclipsed in singular after the ARTICLE after a PREPOSITION (except *de*, *oo*, *gan*, *ioir* § 4, c.)

1. No eclipsis before *o*, *t*, as *ce inr an úin*, *inran teinó*. For words beginning with *r*, see § 4, 2.
2. After certain prepositions ending in a vowel, and after *in*, the article is spelled *ran* (§ 33 B) as, *in ran áit*, usually *inr an áit* (wrongly *annr*). So *leir an \*uir an*, with the; *sur an* (= *so ran*) to the, *trér an* (often *trío ann*). This is the origin of the preposition *ar*, out of, *ar an \*á ran* (§ 5). Similarly the plural form is *inr na*, etc. In Munster even *óir na*, from the, *oor na*, *oer na*, *oirer na*, are heard.

§ 22. Nouns are eclipsed after *ná*, formerly *nan*, genit. plur. of the article.

1. In Scottish Gaelic *nan*, before labials *nam*, is still retained, as *tir nan gleann nam beann agus nan gaisgeach*.
2. *uá*, originally *nan* genitive plur. of *O*, *uá*, grandson, causes eclipsis, as *carraig uá s-conaill*, the rock of the sons of Conall. This was the rule after gen. plur. of words generally, as *rluaḡ fear n-éirenn*, the best of the men of Érin.

§ 23. Nouns are eclipsed after *seacht*, *ocht*, *naoi*, *deic*, seven, eight, nine, ten. Originally *seachtu*, etc.

§ 24. The neuter termination *-n* has left a few traces, as *riol n-éogain*, the race of Eogan; *Sliab s-Cua*; *oá u-trian*, two-thirds.

## ADJECTIVES.

§ 25. Adjectives are eclipsed (rarely in spoken language) after genitive plural of nouns, which formerly ended in *-n*; in composition adjectives are eclipsed by the prefix *é*, *eaf an*=*un-*, as *eustiom, an bfan*, *eafscam*.

## VERBS.

§ 26. Verbs are eclipsed after *oá*, if, *cá*, where, *so*, that, *nac*, that not, who-not, *muna*, unless.

1. *nac* takes place of the relative in relative sentences, *an té nac mairéann*, *nac mbuailéann*, etc.
2. \**nočan*, not, has in Ulster survived in the form of *ca*, it eclipses *τ* and *ς*, aspirates *b*, and prefixes *n* to vowels, and *f*, as *ca b'ídeann ré*, *ca téir ré*, *ca n-ólann ré*, *ca n-fuil ré*.

§ 27. Verbs are eclipsed after the RELATIVE PRONOUN, preceded by a preposition, *an fear lé a bfuilim*.

1. In the perfect tense the relative *a* becomes *ar*, and aspirates, § 14, B.
2. Prepositions unite with the relative, *oá=oo + a*, *de + a*.  
*tréar*, *trér*=*tré + a + ro*, etc.

When *ab*, part of *ir* is thus preceded by relative and preposition, *fear o'a n-ab ainm Seagán*, a man to whom John is name, the S. L. now does not eclipse, but substitutes *r* for *n*, thus, *fear oar ab ainm*. Thus also, *sur ab*, *soir ab*, for *so n-ab*.

§ 28. Verbs are eclipsed after *A*, the relative, meaning ALL WHO, ALL THAT, as *a raib ann de óaoiub*, all the people that were there; *ir é rim a bfuil agam*, that is all I have.

## OTHER EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 29. Apparent eclipsis of *r* by *t*. In strict meaning of eclipsis, *r* is never eclipsed. But when NOUNS beginning in *r* are aspirated by the article *an*, originally *'ant*, § 33 B, the *t* of the article reappears, so *ant rúil*, the eye; *ant r'aozáil*, of the world; and from analogy with ordinary eclipsis, these are now spelled *an trúil*, *an tr'aozáil*. This apparent eclipsis takes place, therefore, only in nouns beginning with *r*, when *r* is aspirated by the article.

1. Hence *tr* was looked upon as *r* aspirated, and in a few phrases was used, wrongly, for *r* in adjectives, as *bean tr'ubáil*, a poor woman (*lit.* a woman of "tramp"), for *bean r'ubáil*. § 11, and so after *don*, § 8.

§ 30. The same τ of the old form of the article re-appears when the article is followed by nominative masculine noun beginning with a vowel, ἀν τ-αμ, ἀν τ-ιμ, ἀν τ-εαρροζ.

§ 31. **h** prefixed to vowels, when hiatus would otherwise occur.

1. After να, the article, να h-όιγε, να h-υβλα.
2. After α, her, α h-αιμμ.
3. After ζο, le, ά, prepositions.
4. After O in surname, O'h-αιτ, O'h-αοθα.
5. After βα, perfect of ιγ; also after ní in sentences where ιγ is understood, βα h-έ, ní, h-έ.
6. After ná with imperative, ná h-αβαιρ ριν; and πο with perfect passive, níοιρ h-όλαο ἀν οεοό (οο, πο) h-όλαο, ἀν οεοό.
7. After οαηα, τή, ρέ.
8. After κά, ρια? as κά h-άιτ, κά h-ηαιρ.

§ 32. Elision of vowels.

1. μο, οο and α, his, as stated above, suffer elision, §
2. Οο, sign of imperfect, perfect and conditional, loses the ο before vowels and ϕ, as ο'όλ ρέ, ο'ϕάζαμαρ.
3. Prepositions and the relative become contracted, οά=οο+α, οε+α, λέρ=λέ+α+ρο, ό (=ό+α) οτάιμζ; also prepositions with α, his, her, their, οά έεαό, to his house. But λέ, ρά, take η, λέ η-α έαοβ, at his side, ρά η-α ορϕύλλ, under his arm.

# Declension.

## THE ARTICLE.

§ 33. A. Modern form.

	SING.		PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas. & Fem.
Nom. Acc. Dat.	an	an	na
Genitive	an	na	na

B. The older form was γαντ. Both the γ and the τ re-appear.

For re-appearance of γ see § 21.

For re-appearance of τ see § 29.

1. Effects of the article on the noun. Aspiration, § 4. Eclipsis, § 22. The form na prefixes h to vowels, except in gen. plural, § 31, 22.

## THE NOUN.

§ 34. There are two genders, masculine and feminine. For traces of the old neuter, see § 24.

§ 35. There are two numbers, singular and plural. A trace of the dual is found in the construction after ὄά, two, which is followed by what is now the form of the dative case, as ὄά βάσ, ὄά κοίτ. But the adjective is in the plural, ὄά βάσ μόμα.

§ 36. There are five cases, nominative and accusative (which are of the same form in modern Irish), genitive, dative and vocative.

§ 37. The system of declension in modern Irish is not very well agreed upon. The following is found most practical :—

The **First, Second and Third Declensions** are for words ending in a **Consonant** in the nominative case.

1. Except declensions in **-ín**, which are of the fourth declension, and a few words in **-aíy**, which are of the fifth.

The **Fourth and Fifth Declension** are for words ending in a **Vowel** in the nominative case.

§ 38. Hence a useful rule for finding the declension of a noun from its termination. A. If the word ends in a vowel, it probably belongs to the Fourth Declension, for the words of the Fifth Declension are comparatively few. B. If the word ends in a consonant, preceded by **á, o, u**, it probably is of the First Declension (except diminutives in **-óg** II., abstract nouns in **-áct**, verbal nouns in **-áó** III., and some words which must be learned by experience). C. If the final consonant is preceded by **e, í**, the word probably belongs to the Second Declension (except diminutives in **-ín** IV., a few words in **-óiy** III., or words in **-óiy**, denoting an agent, and verbals in **-áil -aíhain** III., and some to be learned by experience).

§ 39. The declensions form the genitive case from the nominative, as follows :—

**First Declension** by **attenuation**, § 40, C.

**Second**, by adding **e**.

**Third**, by adding **á**.

**Fourth** leaves nominative unchanged.

**Fifth**, by adding a consonant—either **c, ó; o, ó; s, ś; n, nn, or t**.

### The First Declension.

§ 40. A. All words end in a **consonant** preceded by a **broad vowel**.

B. All words are **masculine**.

C. The genitive is formed by **attenuation**, *i.e.*, by prefixing *í* to the final consonant or consonants.

Certain cases are similar, *viz.*, nom. acc., dat. sing., and gen. plur., and gen. and voc. sing., and nom. plur.

Ḅár, death :—

	N. A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	Ḅár	Ḅárí	Ḅár	Ḅárí
Plur.	Ḅárí	Ḅár	Ḅáraibh	Ḅára

§ 41. **Vowel Changes.** In English “man,” “men,” there is an internal vowel change. Similar changes are met with in Irish nouns, adjectives, verbs and compound words, § 3. In the First and Second Declensions the following changes are found in the **attenuated** cases :—

ia to éi, nom. *Ḣiall*, gen. as in *O’néill*, *Macnéill*.

ío to í, nom. *ríol*, gen. *ríl*.

io to i, nom. *Ḣionn*, gen. as in *O’Ḣinn*, *MacḢinn*.

eu to éi, nom. *beul*, gen. *béil*.

ea to ei or i, nom. *eaó*, gen. *eic* ; nom. *Ḣeap*, gen. *Ḣi*.

As a rule *a* and *o* also change :—

*a* to *oi*, nom. *Ḣlann*, gen. as in *O’Ḣloinn*, *MacḢloinn*.

*o* to *ui*, nom. *Conn*, gen. as in *O’Cuinn*.

In poetry, and in the older language, *eu* sometimes becomes *eoi*, as *beul*, *beoil* ; *ḢioirḢeul*, *o’ h-ḢioirḢeoil*. This will explain such duplicate nominatives as *beul*, *beol* ; *Ḣeul*, *Ḣeol* ; *Ḣeun*, *Ḣeon* ; *Ḣeap*, *Ḣeap*. *Ḣrian* has gen. *Ḣriain*, and *mac* gen. *mic*, older form, *meic* ; *biaó*, food, *gen.* *bró*.

§ 42. Hence *ḡonn*, a tune—

	N.A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	<i>ḡonn</i>	<i>ḡuinn</i>	<i>ḡonn</i>	<i>ḡuinn</i>
Plur.	<i>ḡuinn</i>	<i>ḡonn</i>	<i>ḡonnaib̄</i>	<i>ḡonna</i>

In the First Declension the changes are in the gen. and voc. sing. and nom. plur. only.

§ 43. **Words in -ac̄.** Words of more than one syllable ending in -ac̄, change the -ac̄ into -aiḡ in the attenuated cases; as *manāc̄*, a monk.

	N.A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
	<i>manāc̄</i>	<i>manāaiḡ</i>	<i>manāc̄</i>	<i>manāaiḡ</i>
	<i>manāaiḡ</i>	<i>manāc̄</i>	<i>manāc̄aib̄</i>	<i>manāc̄a</i>

Words in -eac̄ have the attenuated cases in -aiḡ, as *coileac̄*, gen. *coiligā*.

1. The old form in -aic̄ is still used in Scottish Gaelic. In the S. L. of Munster, the ending is -aiḡ, with *ḡ* unaspirated.
2. The dat. plur. is sometimes found ending in -aiḡaib̄.

- § 44. 1. Words ending in *l*, *n*, *r*, and a few in *τ*, sometimes form nom. plur. in -a. as *ḡeula*, *ḡeora*. *caiple*, *bóipe*, *ḡoipe uairle*, are peculiar forms from *capall*, *bótar*, *ḡoipir uairal*.
2. In S. L. some words in *l* and *n*, *r* form plural in -ta, *éa*, in *líon*, *líonta*, *ḡeul*, *ḡeulta* *báiréa*, and this *ta* is kept throughout the plural, and there has been a tendency to have gen. pl. in -aó in that case.
  3. In the S. L. the nom. dat. and voc. plur. are often sounded alike the termination *aib̄* of the dative being rarely heard.
  4. The old declension was thus:—N. *ḡann*, G. *ḡuinn*, D. *ḡunn*, and a remnant of this is found in the use of *cionn*, old dative of *ceann*, in prepositional phrases.
  5. *ḡoiāō*, fruit, has plur. *ḡoiāta*, cf. *oúnāō*, verbal noun, § 65, and *ḡeanāḡā(ō)*, *pl. ḡéa*, § 75.

## The Second Declension.

- § 45. The words of this declension are all **Feminine** (except *im*, *butter*).
- § 46. The genitive is formed by **adding** -e to the nominative.
- § 47. Most words end in consonant preceded by *slender vowel*, as *ciuit*, *a harp*.

	N. A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	ciuit	ciuite	ciuit	ciuit
Plur.	ciuite	ciuit	ciuitibh	ciuite

1. In gen. plur. the *i* is sometimes omitted, as *na rúil*, of the eyes, from *rúil*.

- § 48. Some other words have a **broad** vowel before the final consonant, and, A., when the -e is added in genitive, the rule *caol lé caol* requires that *i* be prefixed as follows:—

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	coṛ	coṛe	coṛ
Plur.	coṛa	coṛ	coṛaibh

Note, B, that the attenuation is retained in the dative sing., and that the plur. is formed by adding -a.

- § 49. In this declension there are also **vowel changes**, as in First Declension, § 41, as *ḡuan*, *ḡéine*, *ḡéin*; *cíoi*, *cíe*, *cíi*; *ḡionn*, *ḡinne*, *ḡinn*; *bḡeuz*, *bḡéize*, *bḡéiz*; *leac*, *leice*, *leic*; *ceaic*, *ciice*, *ciic*; *clann*, *cloinne*, *clonn*; *tonn*, *tuinne*, *tuinn*.

1. In S. L. the dative sing. of such words often used for nominative, hence, *inḡean*, gen. *inḡíne*, dat. *inḡín*, is declined, as if *inḡín*, *gen. inḡíne*. So in S. L. *nom. coṛ*.

- § 50. 1. Many words denoting parts of the body are of this class ; *cop*, *bor*, *láim*, *mám*, *ḡlac*, *ḡmuas*, *cluar*, *ḡlún*, *ḡál*.
2. All diminutives in *-óḡ* also belong to this class, as *oḡróḡ*, the thumb, *gen.* *oḡróḡḡe*.

- § 51. **Words in *-ac*.** There are some feminines in *-ac*. Monosyllables are declined like *cop* ; *cuac*, *cuaiḡe*. Others convert *c̄* into *ḡ* in *gen.* and *dat. sing.*

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Voc,
Sing.	<i>cailleac̄</i>	<i>cailleḡe</i>	<i>cailleḡ</i>
Plur.	<i>cailleaca</i>	<i>cailleac̄</i>	<i>cailleacaib</i>

So *cláimreac̄*, a harp ; *baiḡreac̄*, rain ; *óimreac̄*, a fool ; *ḡealac̄*, the moon ; *tuḡac̄*, a hill ; *tauḡreac̄*, threshold ; *Copmac̄*, Cork ; *Luimneac̄*, Limerick ; *bairtḡreabaac̄*, a widow.

1. In Scottish Gaelic still *cailleḡe*, *cailleḡ* ; and in a few words, as *blácaac̄*, *veoḡ bláicḡe*, a drink of buttermilk, *oabaac̄*, *oaiḡe*.

- § 52. Words in *l, n*, form plur. in S. L. by adding *-te*, *ta*, as in § 44, 2, *aill*, a cliff, *aillte* ; *ḡion*, storm, *ḡionta*.

- § 53. Plural in *-anna*.

All words in *-eim* take this plural—*céim*, a step, *céimceanna*. So *ḡeim*, *léim*, *béim*.

- § 54. In the S. L. this termination often attached to other monosyllables, as *uair*, *ḡoil*, an hour, a school ; *cop*, a turn. The termination *-eaca* is also heard for *-e* in plur., as *áiteaca* for *áite*, places.

- § 55. Contraction in genitive sometimes, as *maim*, *gen.* *maimne*, *maime*, *obair*, *oibḡe* ; *blácaac̄*, *gen.* *blácaicḡe*, *bláicḡe*.

## The Third Declension.

§ 56. All words end in a consonant in nom. sing

§ 57. The genitive formed from the nominative by adding -α.

§ 58. This declension contains both masc. and fem. nouns.

§ 59. I. Words ending in consonant preceded by broad vowel.

Κεῖρα, a trick, masc.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	κεῖρα	κεῖρα	κεῖρα
Plur.	κεῖρα	κεῖρα	κεῖραιβη

1. Feminines of this class are attenuated in dative sing., as  
 κοῖνα, a body; ῥῖνον, the nose:—

S.	κοῖνα	(κοῖνα) κοῖνα	κοῖναιβ
	κοῖνα	κοῖνα	κοῖναιβ

2. Hence, in S. L. such words declined like κοῖρα, § 48, dat. for nom.

§ 60. II. Words ending in consonant preceded by **slender** vowel. When -α is added, the rule καὸ λέ καὸλ requires a change before final consonant; as τοῖβ, will, *gen.* το(ι)λα, τολα. So τριῖβ, a strand.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	τριῖβ	τριῖβα	τριῖβ
Plur.	τριῖβα	τριῖβ	τριῖβαιβη

§ 61. III. **Vowel changes.** When these occur they are the converse of those in First and Second Declensions, §§ 41, 42.

1. u to o, as ρηυῦ, ρηοῦα; ζυῦ, ζοῦα.
2. ui to o, as ορηυιμ, ορηομα; ρυιλ, ρολα.
3. i to ea, as μιλ, μεαλα.
4. ei to ea, as τεροῦμ, τεαῶμα, ρεινμ, ρεανμα.
5. io to ea, as ριορ, ρεαφα.

I. Μυιμ has μαμα in genitive. There are a good many words with change (5) as βιορ, a spit, dart; ρμιορ, marrow; εμιορ, a girdle; cion, fondness; ριοc, frost; μιοῦ, running; cιοῦ, a shower.

§ 62. **Contraction** sometimes, as αν τ-Σαῖναιν, November, οιοῦcε Σαῖνα, λά να Σαῖνα, μί να Σαῖνα; Εορμυρ, Europe, Ρομν Εορμυρ, the Continent (lit. division) of Europe.

- § 63. 1. Plural in -αννα. Some few words form the plural, thus: τεροῦμ, a fit, *pl.* τεαῶμαννα, ανам, анм, *pl.* анманна.
2. Plural in -τα, τε. Words in λ, η, ρ (§ 44), form the plur. in S.L. by adding -τα, ζλεανν, *pl.* ζλεανντα; λιονν *gen.* λεαννα, *pl.* λεανντα. So ζάηρ, a shout, *fem.* II., in S. L. has plur. ζάρτα, as if III. So, apparently from analogy with ρλιζε, pl. -ζτε, § 79, we have ρρό, a stable, plur. ρρότε; ρρό, a horse-shoe, *pl.* ρρότε.

§ 64. **Peculiar Class of Words.**

1. All abstract nouns in -αῦτ are *fem.* of this declension, like cλεατ.
2. All verbal nouns in -άιλ, -αῖναιν, are *fem.* of this declension, like τμάιζ.
3. All words in -όη, like ρρεαλασόη, a mower; μζεασόη, a weaver; are of this declension, masculine, as cαιντεοη, a talker.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	cαιντεόη	-τεοηα	-τεοη
Plur.	-όημῶc	-τεοη	-τεοηῦ

Note the plural. In S. L. the plural is cαιντεοημῶc throughout.

4. In the same way in S. L. are declined words from the English like *բարձր*, a farmer; *բարձր*, a joiner; gen. *-ար* (*-եր*), plur. *-եր*.

§ 65. Verbal Nouns—see under the Verbs.

### The Fourth Declension.

§ 66. There are two classes of words in this declension, diminutives in *-ին* and words ending in a vowel. Some are masculine and others feminine. Words in *-ին* are of same gender as words from which they are derived.

§ 67. *Պարուն*, a wren.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Պարուն</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Պարունի</i>	<i>Պարուն</i>	<i>Պարունի</i>

Words ending in slender vowel—

§ 68. *Արջ*, water.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Արջ</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Արջի</i>	<i>Արջ</i>	<i>Արջի</i>

§ 69. The following plural terminations are often met with: N.A.V.—*րօ*, *արօ*; gen. *-արօ*, dat. *-րօի*, *-արօի*.

Words ending in broad vowel—

§ 70. *Մալ*, a bag.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Մալ</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Մալրօ</i>	<i>Մալ</i>	<i>Մալի</i>

- § 71. All words in -αιηε -οιηε and -υιόε, are of this declension.
- § 72. Words in -λε have pl. in -λτε, as μίλτε, βαίλτε.
- § 73. Many words ending in -ό, ί, take plur. in -έα, τε, as γνώ, pl. (γνοα) γνώεα, λί pl. λίτε. So χιοιόε pl. χιοιότε, μίξε, pl. μίξτε.

### The Fifth Declension.

- § 74. Words of this declension end in a vowel (except a few in -η). Some are *mas.*, others *fem.*
- § 75. A. These words formerly ended in a consonant, which has disappeared in the *nom.*, and now re-appears in the *gen.* Hence this declension forms the genitive by restoring the final consonant of the root of the noun, η, ηη; ζ, τ, υ, ό, c. B. In O. I. the *nom. plur.* was formed by prefixing ι to this consonant, as φίλε, a poet, *pl.* φίλιό; κοινυργα, a neighbour, *pl.* κοινυργαι. But except in a few words this form is obsolete. C. The present plural form is that of the O. I. accusative plural, which ended in εα or α, as καρα, *gen.* καραδ, *pl.* καιρωεα, now καιρωε; ζοβα, *gen.* ζοβαιν, *pl.* ζοιβνε; τεινε, *gen.* τεινεαό, *pl.* (τεινθε) τειντε; τεανζα, *gen.* τεανζαό, *pl.* (τεανζοα) τεανζέα. D. In these last cases, the υ became τ when followed by a vowel, cf. ούναό, *pl.* ούντα.

- § 76. Words forming *gen.* in η, ηη.

N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Μυηα	Μυηαν	Μυηαιν, Munster
Αλβα	Αλβαν	Αλβαιν, Scotland (Alba)
Σακρα	Σακραν	Σακραιν, Saxon-land (England)
Έηηε	Έηηεανν	Έηηιζνν, Ireland
Άηα	Άηαινν	Άηαινν, Aran

So with Θεαρ-ημυηα, Desmond or South Munster; Οηη-ημυηα, East M. or Ormond; Τυαό-ημυηα, North M. or Thomond.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
§ 77. Sing.	ʒobá	-bann	-bainn, a smith
Plur.	ʒoibne	-bann	-ʒoibnib
Sing.	ʒualá	-lan	-lain, a shoulder
Plur.	ʒualne	-lan	-ʒualnib
Sing.	abá	abann	abainn, a river
Plur.	aibne	abann	aibnib

1. Note the attenuation in the dative sing. As in Second Declension, § 49, 1, the dative of *feminine* words is used in S. L. as nominative, thus, abainn, gen. abann V. or abainne II.

§ 78. Some words have the plur. in a, as ollam, a professor, *gen.* ollaman, *pl.* -inna: v. § 75, meanma, mind; *pl.* meanma; lánamain, a married couple, *pl.* lánamna.

§ 79. Words forming gen. in o, ó.

	*Coihve	-veao	-oio, God
Sing.	briáʒa	-ʒao	-ʒaio, the neck
Plur.	briáʒoe	-ʒao	briáʒoib
Sing.	riće	-ćeao	-ćio, twenty
Plur.	riće(te)	-ćeao	-oib (-tib)
	teime	-neao	-nio, fire
	teinte	-neao	-ntib
	riʒe	-ʒeao	-ʒio, away
	riʒte	-ʒeao	-ʒtib

§ 80. Words with *gen.* in t.

riaða	-ðat	-ðait	God
nuaða	-ðat	-ðait	Nuada

riaða is now obsolete, except in phrase ʒar riað(ait). From nuaða comes maʒ-nuaðat, Maynooth.

Words with *gen.* in ʒ; only one, lia, a stone, *gen.* liaʒ. Hence, lia fáil, Stone of Destiny; ʒoim-liaʒ, House of Stone, Duleek. Sliað-liaʒ, Mountain of Stone, &c.

§ 81. Words with *gen.* in -ć.

	Ἐαῖται	-ῆιαć	-ῆιαίξ, Tara
Sing.	καταίη	-τήιαć	-τήιαίξ, a city
Plur.	κατήιαća	κατήιαć	κατηαćaιβ
	ὄαιη	ὄαιαć	ὄαιαίξ, an oak tree
	ναταίη	-τήιαć	-τήιαίξ, a serpent
	νατήιαća	-τήιαć	-τήιαćaιβ . . . .
	λυξαιὸ	λυξὸαć	
	εοćaιβ	εαćὸαć	

## § 82. Peculiar Class.

Sing.	αταίη	αταίη	αταίη, father
Plur.	{ αίτηε	αταίη	αίτηιβ
	{ αίτηεαća		αίτηεαćaιβ
Sing.	βριάταιη	βριάταιη	βριάταιη, brother
Plur.	{ βριάίτηε	βριάταιη	{ βριάίτηιβ
	{ βριάίτηεαća		{ βριάίτηεαćaιβ

Thus, μάταιη, mother; γεαν-αταίη, γεαν-μά-  
ταίη, grandfather, &c.; ὄεαιβριάταιη, brother.

- § 83. S. Σιυη                      γεαταρ                      ριαη, sister  
P. Σείτηη                      γεαταρ                      γεαταριβ  
is somewhat irregular; so in S.L. ὄεαιββῆιυη has gen. and pl.  
ὄεαιββῆιείτηη.

- § 84. *Supplementary.*—In words ending in ο, ὸ, we often see a change into τ, ῑ, when a vowel is added; thus, τομαὸ I., *pl.* -ῖτα τεμε(αὸ) V., *pl.* -ντε; λεα-  
βαρὸ III., *gen.* and *pl.*, -βτα.

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Most of the so-called Irregular Nouns can be referred to the previous declensions.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
§ 85. S.	veoç (pron. vïoç)	vïže	vïž, a drink
P.	veoçá	veoç	veoçáib, § 51
S.	teac	vïže	vïže, a house
P.	vïžte	teac	vïžtib
S.	rlíab	rléibe	rlíab, mountain
P.	{ rléibte } { rléibe }	rléibteac rlíab	rléibtib rléibib
§ 86.	briú brionna cú con, cona	brionn brionn con con	briunn, the womb brionnáib, §§ 76, 77 com, a dog conáib, § 76, 75
§ 87.	cié  ciúaoi ciúaoið raoi raoið ulaio	ciúao  ciúaoð ruao ruaoð ulað	ciúaoð, ciéioð, clay, § 79 ciúaoið, a druid ciúaoiðib raoið, a sage raoiðib ulaib, in pl. only —Ulster
88.	S. caoia P. caoiaçá S. ceo	-iaç -iaç iaç	-iaç, a sheep -iaçáib, § 82 iaç, a fog

In S. L. ceo, *pl.* ceoçá, § 73.

S.	mí	múž	múž
P.	múž in S.L.	múžte	múž, míož múžtib
S.	mí míoia	míoia míoia	míia, a month, <i>fem.</i> míoiaib

In Munster, mí masculine, in singular throughout.

S.	ráit	ráta	ráit
P.	ráta	ráit	rátaib

n S L. ráioð, *pl.* ráioe.

	S. λιαιζ̄	λεαζ̄α	λιαιζ̄, a doctor
	P. λεαζ̄α	λιαιζ̄, λεαζ̄	λεαζ̄αιβ
§ 89.	S. Ὀια	Ὀέ	Ὀια, God
	P. Ὀειτε	Ὀια	Ὀειτιβ
	S. λά	λαε	λά, λό, a day
	λαετε	λά, λαετεαὐ	λαετιβ

In S. L. also λαετεαμμα

	ζα, ζαε	ζαε	ζα, ζαε, a dart
	ζαετε	ζαετε(αὐ)	ζαετιβ
S.	ουινε	ουινε	ουινε, a person
P.	ουοινε	ουοινε	ουοιμιβ
S.	λεαβαρὸ	λεαβ̄τα	λεαβαρὸ, a bed
P.	λεαβ̄τα	λεαβαρὸ	λεαβ̄ταιβ

In S. L. also gen. λεαβ̄ταν (pron. λεαπαν) and pl. λεαβ̄ταα (pron. λεαπαα)

S.	μηὸ	νειτ	μηὸ, thing
P.	νειτε	νειτε(αὐ)	νειτιβ
S.	βαν	μηά	μηαοι
P.	μηά	βαν	μηαιβ
S.	Ο, υια	υι	Ο, υια, grandson
P.	υι	Ο, υια	υιβ
S.	αζ̄αιρὸ	αζ̄τε	αζ̄αιρὸ
P.	αζ̄τε	αζ̄αιρὸ	αζ̄τιβ

### GENDER OF NOUNS.

#### § 90. Derivative words.

- Masculine—1. Words in -άν, as μαcάν, from μαc ;  
 ἀιλνεάν, from ἀλιυινν ; βυαιλτεάν,  
 2. Words in -αρ, as μαc̄ταναρ, from  
 -ναc̄.  
 3. Words in -αc̄, as a rule.  
 4. Verbals in -αὐ.  
 5. Words in οίη, αιηε, -υιθε.

- § 91. Feminine—
1. Words in -ός II., *ρεαμρός*.
  2. Words in -αῖτ III., *άλνεαῖτ*.
  3. Some in -αῖ of II. Declen.
  4. Verbals in -αίτ, *ζαβάίτ* III., from *ζαβ*.
  5. Verbals in -μαίη, as *λεαναμαίη*, from *λεαν*.
  6. Abstract nouns generally, as *άίητσε*, height.
  7. Names of countries, cities and rivers.
- § 92. Diminutives in -ίη are of same gender as word from which they are derived, as *ρεαίηη*, *mas.*, *άίηηη*, *fem.*

## THE ADJECTIVE.

### DECLENSION.

- § 93. Adjectives ending in a vowel are unchanged; thus, *αν ρεαρ βυίε*, *αν ήη βυίε*, *λειη να ρεαραιβ βυίε*.
1. A few words from the *gen. fem.* (when used as comparative, § 101), as if they ended in a consonant, thus, *ραοα*, *φυίε*; *ζηάνοα*, *ζηάνοε*; as if from *ραο*, *ζηανο*.
- § 94. Adjectives ending in a consonant preceded by a broad vowel, as *ήονη*. With masculine noun the adjective is declined like *βάρ* I., and with feminine like *ορ* II. In the plural, like *cleαρ* II vowel changes as in the declension of nouns.

## SINGULAR.

	Mas.	Fem.
N.A.	an fear fionn	an bean fionn
G.	an firi fionn	na mná fionne
D.	o'n fear fionn	o'n mnaoi fionn
V.	a firi fionn	a bean fionn

## PLURAL.

N.A.	na firi, na mná, fionna
G.	na bfeair, na mban, fionn
D.	oo na fearaib, mnáib, fionna
V.	a feara, mná, fionna

§ 95. Adjectives in -ac, -eac, are declined like manac, § 43, with masculine noun, and like cailleac, § 51, with feminine, as briaac, roguish.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
N.A.	briaac	briaac	briaaca
G.	briaaig	briaaige	briaac
D.	briaac	briaaig	briaaca
V.	briaaig	briaac	briaaca

§ 96. Very rarely the *gen. sing. fem.* is found ending in -ce, as na h-áite raiíce (for ralaice), where there is also contraction, cf. also foillre, foigre uairle, *gen. fem. sing.* of foillur, evident; fogur, near; uairal, noble.

§ 97. Adjectives ending a consonant preceded by slender vowel. Two classes.

§ 98. I. Example, mín, fine.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
N.A.V.D.	mín	mín	míne
	mín	míne	mín

Some evident contractions, as áilne for áilunne.

§ 99. II. Adjectives in *-amail* = *-like, -ly*, as *բարամալ*, *manlike*, *manly*. These differ from the ordinary type in being sometimes contracted from *-amaille* to *-amla* in *gen. fem. sing.* and *N.A.V.D. plural*.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
N.A.V.D.	<i>բարամալ</i>	<i>-ամալ</i>	<i>բարամալ, ամլա</i>
Gen.	<i>բարամալ</i>	<i>-ամալե, ամլա</i>	<i>բարամալ</i>

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 100. The comparative and superlative forms are identical. One is known from the other (A) by the signs (= *նի + իր*, hence, with past and future tenses) *նի ԲԱ, նի ԲՅԻ*, which are used with the comparative; and *իր* (and with past and future) *ԲԱ, ԲՅԻ*, which are found with the superlative; or (B) sometimes by the context alone.

§ 101. The comparative and superlative are the same as the *gen. fem. sing.* of the positive; thus, *ԱԴԱ միքե ուր բոննե յոնա շորս*, I am *more fair* than you, § 94; *իր տրս ան բարի իր բոննե*, you are the *fairest* man. So *ԲԻՍՏԱՅԵ*, mine.

### IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>բարս</i>	<i>բարսե</i> , § 93, I	long, far
”	<i>րա, րա</i>	far
—	<i>ւա</i>	more
<i>մոր</i>	<i>մո</i>	great
<i>բարս</i>	<i>ւա</i>	small
<i>ուր</i>	<i>մարս</i>	bad
<i>մար</i>	<i>բարի</i>	good
<i>բարի</i>	<i>բարս</i> }	easily
<i>արի</i>	<i>արս</i> }	

—	near	near
τρευν	τρεψε	strong
ιονιουν	αηρη	dear
(τοιρεαδ)	ταοιρζε, τυιρζε	quicker, sooner
(οοιζ)	{ οοδα οοιζε, οοιζε }	more likely
ζεαρη	ζιορη, ζιρη	
μιονι	μιονια, μιονι	
κορη	κορη	just
φλι	φλι	

### The Verb.

#### CONJUGATION.

- § 102. For convenience, regular verbs may be divided into three classes. A. Ordinary verbs. B. Verbs in -ιζ of more than one syllable, formed from nouns and adjectives. These differ from the first-class only in the future and conditional. C. Some few verbs of more than one syllable, not ending in -ιζ, which, nevertheless, form the future and conditional as if they did. The roots of these verbs ends in -ι, -ρη, -ι, -ιζ, etc.
- § 103. The root of the verb can be found either in the 2nd *sing. imperative active* or in 3rd *sing. perfect active*.
- § 104. Terminations are added to the root to form the various parts of the verb. In S. L. there is a tendency to use pronouns instead, and to say, *e.g.*, οο ούν μέ, I closed, for οο ούνας; ούνας ρην, let us close, for ούναμυρ. In this way the terminations -μυο, -μυρ have come to be used as pronouns, ούνας μυρ, οο ούν μυο.
- § 105. A double set of terminations is required, in order that the rule *καοι λέ καοι* may be observed—thus, ούν, ούναμ, I close; μιλλ, μιλλμ, I destroy.

§ 106.

**Imperative Mood.**

## TERMINATIONS.

		Active	Passive
	P.	S.	
1st Person.		amuir imir	tear
2nd „		aió	throughout
3rd „	<i>eaó</i>	<i>aióir</i>	

1. The italicised letters are retained or omitted according to the nature of the last vowel of the root of the verb.
2. In Munster -amaoir, -aaoir; in S. L. -amaio.
3. In S. L. -eaó (*eaó*, rare) in 3rd *sing.*; aigíó (*aigíó*, N. Donegal) in 2nd *pl.* The 1st *pl.* sometimes contracted to *am*: as, *óúnam*, let us close, *milleam*, let us destroy.

§ 107. In terminations commencing with *τ* (as *τί*, *tear*, *τά*, etc.), the *τ* is aspirated, as if second part of compound word, § 2; in Munster aspiration takes place almost always, but in Connacht the *τ* is often unaspirated.

Example I.—Broad, *óún*, *óúnaó ré*; *óúnamuir*, *óúnaió*, *óúnaióir*.  
Slender, *mill*, *milleaó ré*; *millimuir*, *milliú*, *milliúir*.

II.—*mionnuig*, *-igéaó ré*; *-igimuir*, *-igíó*, *-igíóir*.

III.—*óibir*, *óibireáó ré*; *óibirimuir*, *óibirió*, *óibirióir*.  
Passive, *óúntar*, *milleat*, *óibireat*; *leagtar*, *leigtear*, *mionnuigtear*; *líontar an gúloine agair* *óit* *an veó!*

## PRESENT TENSE.

§ 108. A. Ordinary form. B. Same form is used for **optative mood**. C. Form after particles. D. Form in relative sentences.

		A.		
	S.	Act.	P.	Pass.
I.	-αιμ		-αμμιοσ	
			-ιμιοσ	-τεαρ
2.	-αιη		-ταοι	
			-τι	(throughout)
3.	-αιη		-αισ	

The italicised endings in active voice used after roots with final *broad* vowel.

§ 109. Examples I.—*ούναιμ, ούναιη, ούναισ* ρέ; *ούναιμιοσ, ούνταοι, ούναισ, μιλμ, μιληη, μιλσ* ρέ; *μιλμιοσ, μιλτι, μιλσ.*

II.—*μιονναιημ, -ηηη, -ησ* ρέ; *-ηη(ι)μιοσ, -ηηη, -ησ.*

III.—*οιβ(ι)μμ, οιβηη, οιβσ* ρέ; *οιβμιοσ, οιβητι, οιβσ.* Passive, *ούνταη, μιλταη, μιονναιηταη, οιβηταη.*

B. The same form is used for the optative mood, which has prefixed the particle *σο*, *eclip.* § 26; in negative sentences, *νασαη, ναηη, aspir.* § 14 C. As I. *σο* *μαιμμ!* II. *σο* *η-ειμσ* *beat, σο* *η-βανναισ* *οια ουτ.* Passive, *σο* *η-βαιταηη σο* *ματ* *έ, ναηη* *βαιταηηη σο* *θεο* *έ!*

§ 110. C. Present tense—secondary form in *-εανν.*

After negative and interrogative particles (*νί, αν, ναε*), after *σο, ναε* following such words as *say, think, etc.*, after the relative preceded by preposition, and in M. I. after *μά, if*, there is another form of the **third person sing.** ending not in *-αισ*, but in *-εανν.* So *νί* *μιλμ, νί* *μιληη, but -νί* *μιλεανν* ρέ; so *αν* *ηούνανν* ρέ, etc.

§ 111. This form is thus an **enclitic** form, and should be used only as such, and only in 3rd singular. But it has come to be used in S. L. (1) in all the persons, *sing.* and *pl.* as *ní únnann ríao* for *ní únnaro* (2) as the regular present tense unpreceded by particle, as, *cloíðeann neapc ceapc*, *might conquers right* (3) as a frequentative form of the present tense.

## D.

112. Form in *-eap* in relative sentences.

1. Like the form in *-eann*, this form should be used only in 3rd singular; as, *an rēap únnap an oopur, an rēap nulleap curō a cōmuppan*, the man (who) closes the door, (who) destroys the property (*lit.* share) of his neighbour; *an oopur únnap an rēap*, the door (which) the man closes; *an t-apðap nulleap an bapðeac*, the corn (which) the rain destroys.
2. But like the form in *-eann*, this form, too, has come to be used in S. L. with all the persons, as, *an oopur únnap mé*, the door (which) I close, for *únnaim*.
3. Note that the next in the relative clause does not agree in number with the relative which is nominative to it, as, *na rīp únnas* (not *únnaid*) *na oopire*.
4. This form is also used in the emphatic verb construction (v. syntax), § , as when, instead of *únnarō ré* (S. L. *únnann*) *an oopur zo tapā*, we say, *īp tapā únnap ré an o*, 'tis quickly (that) he closes the door; and (5) after some conjunctions, *map, an uap, an tan amāil, pul*.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

	Active	Passive
113. 1. <i>aīnn</i>	<i>-amūīp</i> <i>-ūmūīp</i>	<i>-taoi</i>
2. <i>-teá</i>	<i>-taoi</i> <i>-tī</i>	<i>-tī</i> throughout
3. <i>-eapōh</i>	<i>-aīoīp</i>	

§ 114. This part of the verb is always preceded by *oo*, except when some other particle is required. In active voice *oo* aspirates.

Examples I.—σο ύνάμην, ní ύντά, náç nóύναó γε ; an míλλι-  
μιγ, ní míλλιτί náç nóύναοιγ.

II.—σο ήιοννυίγην.

III.—σο όίβρην. Passive : σο ύντάοι an πορμγ ; σο  
μίλλιτί ; σο ήιοννυίγίηί.

### PERFECT TENSE.

	Active	Passive
115.	1. -εαρ	-εαμαρ
	2. -αιγ	-εαβηαιμ
	3. —	-εαοαμ
		-εαση hroughout

116. This part is always preceded, when no other particle is required, by σο, which aspirates, § 13, in the active voice only.

Examples I.—σο ύνάμγ, σο ύνάμγ, σο ύν γε, σο ήιλλεαρ, σο  
ήιλλιγ ; σο ύνάμαμγ ο'όλαμαμγ, σο ήιλλεαβαμγ.

II.—σο ήιοννυίγεαοαμγ, σο όίβρεαμαμγ. Passive : σο ύνάο  
an πορμγ, σο ήιλλεαο an τ-αμβαμγ, σο η-όλαό, § 31, 6,  
an ποό.

In S. L. Munster, -μαμγ, βαιμγ, οαμγ, and passive, -εαγ,  
-εαό ; in Connacht, passive -εαή.

### FUTURE INDICATIVE.

§ 117. This and the conditional mood are the only parts in which verbs of the II. and III. classes differ from ordinary verbs of the I. class, § 102.

§ 118. Class I.

	Active	Passive
1.	{ -φαο	-φамυπο
	{ -φεαο	-φιμπο
2.	-φαιμ	-φαιση
3.	-φαιση	-φαιμ





