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PRACTICAL LESSONS

IN

G A E L I C

FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS.

*PART I.*

BY

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# PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GAELIC.

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## THE ALPHABET.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u.

## THE VOWELS.

*short*, a, o, u, e, i.

*long*, à, ò, ó, ù, é, è, ì.

The vowels are divided into two classes :—

(i) *Broad*, a, o, u ; (ii) *small*, e, i.

## THE DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ao ; ea, ei, eo, eu ; ia, io, iu ; oi ; ua, ui.

## THE TRIPHTHONGS.

aoi, eòi, iai, iùì, uai.

## THE CONSONANTS.

*Plain*, b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.  
*Aspirated*, bh, ch, dh, fh, gh, —, —, mh, —, ph, —, sh, th.  
(*Sound*), v-u, χ, ugh-y, —, ugh-y, —, —, v-u, —, f, —, h, h.

a. *H* is the mark of *aspiration*.

b. *L, n, r,* and *sg, sm, sp, st* have no aspirated form.

## § 1. SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

### A.

a...short like *a* in *fat* ; as, Bas, *a palm*, fan, *stay*.

à...long ,, *a* in *far* ; as, Bàs, *death*, nàr, *shameful*.

a...short ,, *u* in *turn* ; as, Lagh, *law*.

a...long ,, *u* in *tüörn* ; as, Ladhran, *hoofs*.

a...short ,, *u* in *fun* ; as, Balla, *a wall*.

## O.

- o...short like *o* in *sod* ; as, Clod, *a sod* ; lon, *an elk*.  
 ò...long ,, *o* in *corn* ; as, Bròg *a shoe* ; lòn, *a meadow*.  
 o...short ,, *o* in *bolt* ; as, Bog, *soft*, tog, *lift*.  
 ó...long ,, *o* in *no* ; as, Mór, *large*, tom, *a hillock*  
 o...short ,, *u* in *turn* ; as, Foghar, *autumn*.  
 o...long ,, *u* in *tũrn* ; as, Roghnaich, *choose*.

## U.

- u...short like *u* in *put* ; as, Lus, *an herb* ; much, *early*.  
 ù...long ,, *o* in *move* ; as, Lùs, *strength* ; mùch, *suffocate*.  
 u...short ,, *u* in *fun* ; as, Gun, *without*, -less.

## E.

- e...short like *e* in *met* ; as, Leth, *half*.  
 è...long ,, *e* in *whère* ; as, Cè, *cream*.  
 é...long ,, *a* in *fate* ; as, Té, *a woman*.  
 e...short ,, *u* in *fun* ; as, Bile, *a brim*.

## I.

- i...short like *i* in *pin* ; as, Sin, *that* ; min, *meal*.  
 ì...long ,, *e* in *me* ; as, Sìn, *stretch* ; mìn, *fine*, *smooth*.  
 i...short ,, *u* in *fun* ; as, Sirìbh, *ask (ye)*.

## § 2. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

KEY.—făt, fàr, gate, fàte, mět, whère, pin, mē, sőd, còrn, bolt, nó, môve, tũrn, fun, ao = double the quantity of *u* in turn.

- ai...short like *ăi* ; as, airc, *distress* ; caile, *chalk*.  
 ài...long ,, *ài* ; as, àirc, *an ark* ; càin, *tax*.  
 ai...long ,, *aoi* ; as, staidhreach, *of a stair*.  
 ao...long ,, *ao* ; as, aol, *lime* ; aom, *incline*.  
 ea...short ,, *a* ; as, eag, *a hack* ; fead, *a whistle*.  
 ea...short ,, *ě* ; as, leag, *fell* ; nead, *a rest*.  
 èa...long ,, *ê* ; as, fèarr, *better* ; or, like *à* ; as, feàrr.  
 ea...short ,, *ă* ; as, deal, *a leech* ; geal, *white*.  
 éi...long ,, *ăi* ; as, déigh, *a desire* ; céill, *sense*.  
 ei...short ,, *ai* ; as, deigh, *ice* ; ceil, *conceal*.  
 èi...long ,, *ê* ; as, mèilich, *bleating*.  
 eo...short ,, *ěö* ; as, deoch, *a drink*.

eò...long	like	ěò ; as, ceòl, <i>music</i> ; seòl, <i>a sail</i> .
éu...long	„	ā ; as, féum, <i>use</i> ; géum, <i>a low</i> .
ia...long	„	ěā ; as, liad, <i>breadth</i> ; bian, <i>a (fur) skin</i> .
ia...long	„	ěū ; as, liadh, <i>a ladder</i> ; iall, <i>a thong</i> .
io...short	„	i ; as, fiodh, <i>timber</i> .
ìo...long	„	ē ; as, pìos, <i>a piece</i> ; pìob, <i>a pipe</i> .
ìo...long	„	ěū ; as, fìor, <i>true</i> ; fìon, <i>wine</i> .
io...long	„	ēô ; as, Fionn, <i>Fingal</i> ; mionn, <i>an oath</i> .
iu...short	„	iü ; as, an diugh, <i>to-day</i> .
iù...long	„	ēô ; as, an diù, <i>the worst</i> ; diùmb, <i>anger</i> .
oi...short	„	öi ; as, oir, <i>an edge</i> ; coin, <i>dogs</i> .
òì...long	„	òì ; as, òigh, <i>a virgin</i> ; clòimh, <i>down or wool</i> .
oi...short	„	üi ; as, coire, <i>a fault</i> ; doille, <i>blindness</i> .
oi...long	„	aoē ; as, doill, <i>blind men</i> ; toill, <i>deserve</i> .
ua...long	„	ôü ; as, fuar, <i>cold</i> ; or like ôā ; as, uan, <i>a lamb</i> .
ui...short	„	üi, as, tuil, <i>a flood</i> ; buidhe, <i>yellow</i> .
ùì...long	„	ôì ; as, sùil, <i>an eye</i> ; ùine, <i>time</i> .
ui...long	„	uē, as, tuill, <i>holes</i> ; tuinn, <i>waves</i> .

### § 3. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

aoi...long	like	aoi ; as, saoil, <i>think</i> ; maoin, <i>goods</i> .
eòì...long	„	ěòì ; as, feòil, <i>flesh</i> ; eòin, <i>birds</i> .
iai...long	„	iüi ; as, fiaire, <i>more crooked</i> .
iùì...long	„	iôì ; as, siùil, <i>sails</i> ; triùir, <i>three persons</i> .
uai...long	„	ôüi ; as, uaigh, <i>a grave</i> ; fuaim, <i>noise</i> .

### § 4. SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B is sounded like *p* in *rap* ; bh like *v* ; but in the middle of certain words, it sounds like *u* or *w*.

C, before a, o, u, is like *c* in *crow* ; before *e, i*, it is like *c* in *came* ; final, it is like *chc* ; ch is like *ch* in *loch*, and *sich*, as the case may be.

D in union with a, o, u, is nearly like *th* in *this* ; in union with *e, i*, it is almost like *tsh* ; in *chd* it is like *c* in *crow* ; *dh* in union with *e, i*, is like *y* in *yet* ; but in union with a, o, u, it is much broader.

F is like *ff* ; *fh* is silent except in *fhathast, fhéin, fhuair* (*did get*) when it is like *h*.

G is like *ck* in *lock, lick*, as the case may be ; *gh* is like *dh*.

L and ll, in union with *a, o, u*, are much broader than ll in English; *l* in union with *e*, and ll with *i* sound like ll in *million*; *l* in *il* is more liquid than *l* in English.

M is like *m* in English but more *nasal*; *mh* is like *v*; in the middle of certain words it is like *u* or *w* nasal.

N before *a, o, u*, is like *n* in English; after *a, o, u*, it is like *un*; *n* and *nn* in union with *e, i*, is like *n* in *opinion*.

P, *initial* is like *p* in English; *final*, it is like *hp*; *ph* is like *ff*.

R in union with *a, o, u*, is like *r* in *wrought*; in union with *e, i*, it is more liquid than *r* in English; *rt* after *a, o, u*, is like *rst*; after *i* it is like *rsht*.

S is like *ss*; in union with *e* or *i*, it is like *sh*; as also in *sl, sn, st* before *e* or *i*; after *t-*, it is mute; *sh* is like *h*.

T in union with *a, o, u*, is nearly like *t* in *contract*; in union with *e, i*, it is like *tsh*; when final it is like *ht*; it is mute in *thù, thou*; in compounds of *bi*; and in long monosyllables, unless followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

## I.

	a	o		u	e		i		
	à	ò	ó	ù	è	é	ì		
ba	bo	bù	be	bi	ab	ob	ub	eb	ib
ca	co	cù	ce	ci	ac	oc	uc	ec	ic
da	do	du	de	di	ad	od	ud	ed	id
ga	go	gu	ge	gi	ag	og	ug	eg	ig
ha	ho	hu	he	hi	ah	oh	uh	eh	ih
la	lo	lu	le	li	al	ol	ul	el	il
na	no	nu	ne	ni	an	on	un	en	in
pa	po	pu	pe	pi	ap	op	up	ep	ip
ra	ro	ru	re	ri	ar	or	ur	er	ir
sa	so	su	se	si	as	os	us	es	is
ta	to	tu	te	ti	at	ot	ut	et	it

## II.

alb	olb	ulb	elb	ilb	albh	olbh	ulbh	elbh	ilbh
alg	olg	ulg	elg	ilg	algh	olgh	ulgh	elgh	ilgh
alm	olm	ulm	elm	ilm	almh	olmh	ulmh	elmh	ilmh
arb	orb	urb	erb	irb	arbh	orbh	urbh	erbh	irbh
arg	org	urg	erg	irg	argh	orgh	urgh	ergh	irgh
arm	orm	urm	erm	irm	armh	ormh	urmh	ermh	irmh

## III.

pab	bab	tà	dà	car	gar
pas	bas	té	dé	cas	gas
pac	bac	tì	dì	cog	gog
pur	bur	tò	dò	cur	gur
prat	brat	tù	dù	clag	glag
pris	bris	tàn	dàn	cab	gab

## IV.

mag	mac	lorg	lore	lie	aehd
bag	bac	marg	mare	circ	oehd
glag	glac	sog	soc	sic	uchd
calg	calc	mug	muc	mic	bochd

## SPELLING.

RULE. Leathan ri leathan, 'us caol ri caol—  
*a broad to a broad, and a small to a small.*

Or thus—

*i.* When the last vowel of a syllable is *broad*, the first vowel of a syllable postfixed to it is *broad* also; as, Cam, *Crooked*, Caman, *a club*.

*a.* In postfixing a *small* to a broad the correspondent vowel is *a*; as, Fan, *stay*; fanaidh, *will stay*.

*ii.* When the last vowel of a syllable is *small*, the first vowel of a syllable postfixed to it is *small* likewise; as, Cuir, *put*; cuiridh, *will put*.

*a.* In postfixing a broad to a small, the correspondent vowel is *e*; as, Fàidh, *a prophet*, fàidhean, *prophets*.

Th (gh, dh), is inserted between two vowels of different syllables; as, Bi, *be*; bithidh, *will be*.

Words are (*i*) *Simple*, (*ii*) *Derivative*, (*iii*) *Compound*—

I. Nouns (*i*) Fear, *a man*; (*ii*) fearann, *land*; (*iii*) *a.* fear-fuadain, *a straggler*; arm-chrios, *a sword-belt*; *b.* deoch-thungta, *toddy*; ùr-bhlàth, *a blossom*.

*a.* The accent is on the first syllable of simple words, and on the defining term of compounds.

II. Adjectives (*i*) Caomh, *kind*; (*ii*) gaolach, *lovely*; (*iii*) Dubh-cheannach, *blackfaced*.

III. Verbs (*i*) Bog, *steep*; (*ii*) *a.* bàsaich, *die*; *b.* àrdaich, *raise*; (*iii*) *a.* clò-bhuail, *print*; *b.* grad-éirich, *rise quickly*.

The *prefixes* are—

*an, ana, ann, ain, aim, aimh, as, eas, éa, éu, ao, ei, mi, mìo, neo, do, so, ath, aith, bith, cath, sìor, sìr, comh, co, coi, coimh, coin, ion, iom, ioma, iol; in, ion; ban, bana, bann, bain, bean, fear, luchd, mac, nic, gille, maol, cill, féill.*

The *suffixes* are—

*i.* of nouns denoting

(a.) Agents—*-ear, -air, -ire, -ein, -idh, -eid, -aid, -e, iche, oir.*

(b.) Diminutives—*-an, -ean, -ein, -ag, -idh.*

(c.) Abstract ideas—*-achd, -ad, -cad, -as, -eas, -eis, -adh.*

(d.) Collective—*-ridh.*

*ii.* Adjectives—

*-ach, -ail, -eil, -eann -ionn, -inn, -da, -idh, -mhor, -or, -ar, -rra.*

*iii.* Verbs—

*a.*—*-ich, -ir, -aidh, -il, -inn.*

*b.*—Inflective—*-am, -amaid, -ibh, -adh, -idh, -inn, -adh, -tar, -ta, -te.*

### WORDS VARIOUSLY PRONOUNCED.

*S = South; N = North.*

<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>
bénc	biac	èalaidh	ialaidh	meud	miad
beul	bial	èun	ian	meug	meóg
bleun	blian	feuch	fiach	meur	miar
brèagha	briagha	feur	fiar	neul	nial
breug	briag	feusag	fiasag	reub	riab
ceud	ciad	freumh	friamh	sgeub	sgiab
cèus	cias	géadh	giadh	sgeul	sgial
ceut-	ciat-	geug	giäg	sglèap	sgliap
cèath	ciath	greusaiche	griasaiche	sgleut	sgliat
cnèit	cniat	lèan-	lian-	sgreuch	sgriach
crèadh	criadh	leann	liunn	se	sia
dean	dian	leud	liad	seun	sian
deubh-	diabh-	leus	lias	sleuchd	sliachd
deuchainn	diachainn	meadhon	miodhain	smeur	smiar
deug	diag	mèanan	mianan	tearainn	tiarainn
deur	diar	mèas	mias	tearmann	tiarmann
dreuchd	driachd	mèath	miath	trean-ri-trean	trian-ri-trian

### THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. Noun—common—proper—abstract—collective.

2. Adjective—attributive—the definite article—the demonstrative—the indefinite.



3. Pronoun—personal—possessive—interrogative—prepositional.

4. Verbs—principal—auxiliary—are active—(middle)—passive.

5. Adverbs

6. Conjunctions

7. Prepositions

8. Interjections

} simple—compound.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

1. The verb.

2. The subject = personal pronoun, or noun (with attribute).

3. The object = personal pronoun, or noun (with attribute).

4. The adverb.

#### PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Personal Pronouns.</i>	<i>Emphatic form.</i>	<i>with self.</i>	<i>Possessives.</i>
mi, <i>I, me</i>	mise	mi-fhein	mo contracted m', <i>my</i>
tu, <i>thou, thee</i>	thusa	thu-fhéin	do ,, d' <i>thy</i>
e, <i>he, him, it</i>	esan	e-fhéin	a ,, ' <i>his</i>
i, <i>she, her, it</i>	ise	i-fhéin	a ,, ' <i>her</i>
sinn, <i>we, us,</i>	sinne	sinn-fhein	ar ,, 'r <i>our,</i>
sibh, <i>you</i>	sibhse	sibh-fhéin	ur ,, 'r, <i>your</i>
iad, <i>they, them</i>	iadsan	iad-fhéin	an, am ,, 'n, 'm, <i>their</i>

1. *Tu* is applied to the Deity, and to an inferior or equal; *sibh* to a superior.

2. *E* refers to a noun masculine, to a phrase, or clause; *i* to a noun feminine.

3. *Sinn* refers to the first person with the second or third or both; *sibh* to the second and third.

4. *Iad* refers to two or more nouns, or to a collective noun.

5. The Possessive—The contracted form is used after a preposition ending in a vowel; as, *Le m' choire fhein, through my own fault.*

6. When the noun begins with a vowel or *f pure*, *o* of *mo* and *do*, is elided; an apostrophe is used for *a*, his; *a*, her, takes *h*; and *ar*, *ur*, take *n*; thus—

m' uan, *my lamb*

d' uan, *your lamb*

'uan, *his lamb*

a h-uan, *her lamb*

ar n-nan, *our lamb*

ur n-nan, *your lamb*

an uan, *their lamb*

am bàta, *their boat*

So—m'fhalt, *my hair*; d'fhalt, *your hair*; 'fhalt, *his hair*.

7. The possessive is rendered emphatic by postfixing *-sa*, *-se*, *-san*, *-ne*, to the noun (or to the adjective following); thus—

Mo chù-sa, <i>my dog</i>	ar cù-ne, <i>our dog</i>
do chù-sa, <i>thy dog</i>	ur cù-se, <i>your dog</i>
a chù-san, <i>his dog</i>	an cù-san, <i>their dog</i>
a cù-se, <i>her dog</i>	am bàta-san, <i>their boat</i>

So—mo chù dubh-sa, *my black dog*; an coin bhàna-san, *their white dogs*.

### NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

1. Nouns and adjectives have Gender, Number, and Case.
2. Gender—Masculine and Feminine.
3. Number—Singular and Plural.
4. Case—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Vocative.

#### GENDER.—1. *Sex*.

1. Names applied to males are masculine, and those applied to females are feminine; as, Fear, *a man*; bean, *a woman*.

2. Difference of sex is denoted by—

i. Different words; as, Athair, *father*; màthair, *mother*.

ii. Sexual prefix, or other term; as—

a. Aireach, *m. a cow-tender*; banarach, *f. a dairymaid*.

b. Smeòrach, *f. mavis*; coileach-smeòraich *m.*

c. Maigheach, *f. a hare*; boc-maighich, *m.*

d. Uan-firionn, *m. a tup-lamb*; nan-boirionn, *a ewe-lamb*.

iii. Terminational inflection—*aire* into *áid*; as, Glagaire, *m. a blusterer*; glagaid, *a female blusterer*.

#### SEX DENOTED BY DIFFERENT WORDS.

Athair, <i>father</i> ,	màthair	fear, <i>man</i> ,	{ té
amadan, <i>fool</i> ,	oinseach		{ bean
balach, <i>clown</i> ,	eaille	fleasgach, <i>bachelor</i> ,	maighdeann
bioraiche, <i>colt</i> ,	loth	Gille, mac, <i>son</i> ,	nighean
bodach, <i>an old man</i> ,	eailleach	goistidh, <i>godfather</i> ,	muime
bràthair, <i>brother</i> ,	piuthar	mac- mac-	nie-
coileach, <i>cock</i> ,	ceare	oide, <i>step-father</i> ,	muime
cù, <i>dog</i> ,	gala	reithe, <i>ram</i> ,	caora
damh, <i>ox, stag</i> ,	{ atharla	sgalag, <i>f. man-servant</i> ,	searbhanta
	{ agh		
dràchd, <i>drake</i> ,	{ tunnag	tarbh, <i>bull</i> ,	{ bó
	{ lach		{ mart
duine, <i>man</i> ,	bean	tore,	} boar, muc
each, <i>horse</i> ,	làir	cullach,	

## II. INANIMATE OBJECTS.

*Masculine.*

1. Nouns whose last vowel is *broad*, are commonly masculine ; as, Còrn, *m. a cup*.

*Feminine.*

2. Nouns whose last vowel is *i*, are commonly feminine ; as, Cìr, *f. a comb*.

3. Diminutives in *-ag* ; abstract nouns in *-e*, *-ad*, *-id* ; and derivatives in, *-achd*, are feminine ; as, Gile, *f. whiteness*.

## LESSON I.

[Pronouns—personal and possessive, p. 7 ; verb—principal parts—indicative, p. 40.]

1. The adjective masculine is plain, and the adjective feminine aspirated ; as, Uan bàn, *a white lamb* ; caora dhubh, *a black sheep*.

2. An adjective referring to two or more nouns agrees with the nearer ; as, Fear agus bean *ghlic*, *a wise man and wife* ; bean agus fear *glic*.

3. An adjective predicating of its noun is in the nominative singular masculine ; as, Tha'n latha blàth, *the day is warm*.

4. *Mo*, *do*, *a* (*his*), aspirate the words to which they are prefixed ; as, Mo chù, *my dog*.

## 1

M'athair agus mo mhàthair. Do mhac agus a nighean. A phiuthar agus a bhràthair. A cù agus a h-each. Ar n-eachne, 's ur n-each-se, agus an each-san. Each glas agus làir bhàn. Làir agus each bàn. Tha m'each-sa dubh, agus a h-each-se glas. Tha thu-fhéin sgèith, agus tha d'each leisg. Fear leisg agus each sgèith. Tha mo làmh dheas goirt, agus mo chas chli brùite. Tha mo chù bàn-sa luath, agus do chù glas-sa mall. Fiadh luath agus cù mall.

## 2

My mother and my father are old. Your daughter is young, and your son is little. *His* brother, and *her* sister, are good. *Our* horse is black, and *yours* is white. *His* grey horse, and *her* black mare. *I* and my horse are tired. My left hand is bruised. A bruised left foot, and a sore right hand. *My* hair is grey, *yours* is fair, and *theirs* is red. You yourself are lazy, and your black horse is slow. *My* wife and *his* wife are good.

## LESSON II.

[Simple prepositions, p. 56 ; irregular verb—principal parts, p. 41 ; article, p. 39.]

## THE ARTICLE.

There is no indefinite article in Gaelic.

Am, an, na, *the*.

Singular.			Plural.	
	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas. and fem.</i>	
N.	am, an, <i>the</i>	a', an, <i>the</i>	N.	na, na h- <i>the</i>
G.	a', an, <i>of the</i>	na, <i>of the</i>	G.	nam, nan, <i>of the</i>
D.	a', an, } <i>the</i> 'n, an, }	a', an, } <i>the</i> 'n, an, }	D.	na, na h-, <i>the</i>

## THE NOUN WITH THE ARTICLE.

*Masculine.*

*sing.*                      *plur.*

Am bàrd, *the poet.*

N.	am bàrd	na bàird
G.	a' bhàird	nam bàrd
D.	{ a' bhàird 'n bhàird }	na bàird, <i>or,</i> na bàrdaibh

*Feminine.*

*sing.*                      *plur.*

A' phoit, *the pot.*

N.	a' phoit	na poitean
G.	na poite	nam poitean
D.	{ a' phoit 'n phoit }	na poitean <i>or,</i> na poitibh.

1. A noun followed by the *Demonstratives*—*so*, *this*, *these*; *sin*, *that*, *those*; *sìd*, *ud*, *yon*, *yonder*; or preceded by *aig*, takes the article; as, A' chuach *so*, *this cup*; an cù aig Séumas, *James' dog*; an cù agamsa, *my dog*.

*a. So, sin, sìd*, preceding the noun are used as adverbs; as, So an tigh, *this is the house*.

2. The article is not used with a noun definite; as, Bian a' bhrùic, *the badger's skin*.

3. *To have* is expressed by *bi* with *aig*; as, Tha tigh agam, *I have a house*. See Prepositional pronouns.

## 3

Bha mi latha 's a' bheinn ghuirn so 'sealg. Fhuair mi lorg an fhéidh 's a' chàthar ud thall 'am bun na creige glaise fo bhlàs na gréine. Lean mi an lorg, agus chunnaic mi'n damh mór ud, 's an eilid ri 'thaobh. Chum mi an isneach so

ris fo'n t-sùil dheis le rogha cuimse. Cha do dhiùlt i 'n t-srad, agus thuit mac na h-éilde. Leig mi 'n cù bàn ris an eilid, 'us rinn e'n t-éuchd. Tha each agamsa, agus cairt aige-san. Tha'n t-each dubh 's an làir bhàn aca-san; ach tha sinne gun each idir againn.

## 4

This is the loch, but yonder is the sea. The cat killed the mouse and fled. Run and catch that little kid. Leave this bush, but cut that tree. He wounded the hind and killed the stag. This is the deer-skin. The lad broke the oar out on the loch. The day was cold but the house was warm. Coals are cheap but meal is dear. Fish is not dear, and bread and cheese are cheap. Warm yourself, the day is cold. This is the track of the little kid. I have a new cart, and she has a good horse. Our horse is brown. They have a house and a garden; but we have neither house nor garden.

## LESSON III.

[Read carefully observations on declensions, p. 35; verb regular—subjunctive mood, p. 40.]

## THE NOUN WITH THE ADJECTIVE.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	Cat glas, <i>a grey cat.</i>		Cearc bhreac, <i>a speckled hen.</i>
<i>N.</i>	Cat glas, Cait ghlasa	<i>N.</i>	Cearc bhreac, Cearcan breaca,
<i>G.</i>	Cait ghlais, Chat glasa,	<i>G.</i>	Circe brice, Chearc breaca,
<i>D.</i>	Cat glas, Cait ghlasa,	<i>D.</i>	Cire bhrice, Cearcan breaca,
<i>V.</i>	Chait ghlais! Chata glasa!	<i>V.</i>	Chearc bhreac! Cearcan breaca!

1. Simple common nouns, without the article, are plain in the genitive; as, Ceann tuirc, *a boar's head*; nead circe, *a hen's nest*.

*a.* An adjective in *d-* is sometimes plain after *-l*, *-n*, *-d*, *-t*; as, An sgoil-dubh, *the black art*.

*b.* An adjective preceded by *gu* is used as an adverb of Manner; as, Math, *good*; gu math = *well*.

2. *Mi*, *sinn*, *sibh*, are not repeated after the personal terminations *-am*, *-inn*, *-amaid*, *-ibh*; as, Togam so (not togam *mi*), let me lift this; buailibh e, *strike (ye) him*.

## 5

Reic e bian bruic agus boicionn goibhre. Fhuair mi ubh na circe duinne. A chearc dhonn, fhuair mi do nead. A chait bhig, dh'òladh tu mo bhainne. Tha bainn' agamsa mi-fhein. Chreachainn-sa nead an eoin duibh. Dheanadh tu sin gu h-olc. Mharbhainn fiadh agus bheirinn dachaidh e. Dheanadh tu sin gu math. Bha am fear ud 's an sgoil-duibh. 'S i nighean mo ghaoil an nighean donn òg.

## 6

The goat-skin and the deer-skin are sold. He sold them yesterday; but he would take them himself to-day. I found a black hen's nest last night in the grass. O, white cat, you spilt my milk. I would kill a fox, and then come home. You would do that well. There is (some) water in those small cups. O, white horse, here is some oats and meal. I would write a letter. He would write a letter also.

Sunday, *Didònaich*.

Monday, *Diluain*,

Tuesday, *Dinairt*,

Wednesday, *Diciadaoin*

Thursday, *Diardaoin*,

Friday, *Dihaoine*,

Saturday, *Disathurna*.

## LESSON IV.

[*To be*, p. 46; and *is* with particles, p. 49.]

Is, *it is*.

<i>Present.</i>			<i>Past.</i>			
<i>sing.</i> {	is mi 's mi	is tu 's tu	is e, is i 's e, 's i	Bu mhi	bu tu	b'e b'i
<i>plur.</i> {	is sinn 's sinn	is sibh 's sibh	is iad 's iad	Bu sinn	bu sibh	b' iad.

A word not in *d*, *t*, is aspirated after *bu*; *b'* is used before vowels and *f* pure; as, Bu mhath e, *it was good*; b'olc e, *it was bad*; b'fhuar e, *it was cold*.

1. *Is ann* is equivalent to *it is*; as, 'S ann ùr a tha e = *it is new that it is* = *it is new*. *Bi* with *ann* denotes presence or existence; as, Tha'n t-uisg' ann = *There is rain* = *it rains*.

2. Affections of body or mind are often expressed by *bi* with

air; as likewise by *bi* with *ann*; as, Tha'n t-acras orm, *I am hungry*; tha e 's an fhiabhras, *he has fever*.

a. Ghabh, *took*, is also used; as, Ghabh e 'n daorach, *he was drunk*.

3. *Bi* with *ann* and a possessive pronoun of the gender and number of the subject, indicate profession or state; as, Tha Eobhan na 'shaor, *Evan is a joiner*; cha'n 'eil e ach na 'thràill, *he is but a slave*; cha'n 'eil innt' ach a' ghlaic, *she is but a silly woman*.

4. Personal pronouns in collocation with *is*, precede the nouns to which they refer; as, 'S e Dònnall a bhuaill mi, *it was Donald that struck me*.

## 7

Is bainne so, nach eadh?'s eadh. An eadh? Cha'n eadh idir. Tha'n t-uisge trom ann an diugh 's an dé, agus tha coltas an t-sneachd air. An tig turadh tuille? Thig; biodh faighidinn agad—thig an turadh na 'am fhéin. Is ann na 'chlachair a tha Iain do mhac—nach ann? Is ann; ach 's ann na 'shaor a tha Dùghall. Tha bean a' chìobair na 'searbhanta mhath—nach 'eil? Thà i. Nach 'eil Aonghus na 'sgalaig mhath? Cha bhithinn 'am sgalaig na'm faodainn—am biodh tusa? Tha leigheas 'am fallus clachair.

## 8

Is not this wine? No, it is milk. It was fair last night, but it snows to-night. It rains heavily. It is always fair in the Highlands. Will rain never come? Have patience—it will come in its own time. Is your son a tailor? No—my son is a smith. The smith's wife is a good servant. I would not be a tailor, if I could at all—would you? No—but if I were big, I would be a soldier. I am hungry and thirsty, and dinner is not ready. He died of the small-pox. It was his brother that had the fever—was it not?

## MEETING SOMEBODY.

How do you do?  
Quite well, thank you.  
How are they at home?  
Where are you going to-day?  
To do some shopping.  
What a beautiful day!  
Charming!  
Good day.  
Hope to see you well.

Ciamar 'thà thu?  
Gu gasda, gu'n robh math agaibh.  
Ciamar a tha iad agaibh?  
Ceana 'thog thu ort an diugh?  
Do'n bhùth.  
Nach briagha 'n latha 'th'ann!  
Ciatach!  
Latha math leat.  
D'fhaicinn slàn.

## LESSON V.

[Prepositional pronouns, p. 58.]

1. Some preposition-verbs take two objects; as, *Thoir bainne do'n mheann, give milk to the kid.*

*a.* The preposition is retained in the passive voice; as, *Thugadh bainne do'n mheann, milk was given to the kid.*

*b.* When the object is a personal pronoun in English, use the prepositional pronoun in Gaelic; as, *Give me a drink, thoir dhomh deoch.*

2. Passive verbs take *le*; impersonals take *do*, and sometimes *gu*; as, *Togar a'chlach leis, the stone shall be lifted by him*; *thuit do'n turadh a bhi ann; it happened to be fair*; *thuit gu'n deach i null, it happened that she went over.*

## 9

Thug e bhuamsa am fearann agus thug e dhaibhsan e. Bheirear dhutsa duais fhathast. Thogainn fonn air lorg an fhéidh. Sìn, 'Oisein, do ruighe do'n triath. Thug Ullin do'n triath am fonn. Is tu a thilg a' chlach air a' chaisteal. Cha togar leam fonn, cha'n éirich e leam. Thuit nach robh bonn a stigh agam 's an àm. Thuit gu'n d'fhuair e 'ghaol a'bròn, làn ri còmhla mhòir nan sgiath. Leagadh an damh leis, agus mharbhadh an earba leis. Sid agaibh mar 'dh'éirich dhòmhsa. Thoir onoir do d' athair agus do d' mhàthair.

## 10

They took the gun from *them*, and gave it to *me*. Your reward was given to you before. He could keep the dog from him. Ossian, give to the hero a lay. Ullin stretched his arm to the hoary-haired. You have cast a stone at our house. The song shall not be raised by me. It happened that it was raining. I happened to have a few pence in the house at the time. The tree was felled by him. The stag was killed by the dog. That is how it happened to me. Honour and love thy father and thy mother. A hat and a cloak were given to us.

## THE WEATHER.

How is the weather?

It looks like rain.

Is it going to clear up, do you think?

Dé 'n t-side 'th'ann?	Dé 'n t-side 'th'ann?
Tha coltas an uisg' air	Tha coltas an uisg' air
Saoil thu'n tog e?	Saoil thu'n tog e?



No—it is pouring.  
 Take your plaid and umbrella.  
 Which way is the wind ?  
 South-west.  
 It looks like fair weather.  
 When is St. Swithiu's day ?

Cha tog—tha'n dil' ann.  
 Thoir leat do bhreacan's do bhothan.  
 Co as 'tha 'ghaoth ?  
 Niar-dheas.  
 Tha coltas an turaidh air.  
 Cuine 'thig latha Mhàrtuinn-builg ?

## LESSON VI.

[Auxiliaries, p. 41 ; irregular verbs—principal parts, p. 41.]

1. Verbs of motion govern the infinitive ; as, Tiugainn a bhuaibh, *come to reap*.

a. A bhi, *to be*, is governed by any verb.

2. Preposition-verbs, auxiliaries, impersonals, composite verbs, and adjectives of willingness or unwillingness, take for object an infinitive phrase ; as, Tòisich air do leasan ionnsachadh, *begin to learn your lesson*.

a. When the object is a verb-noun, the infinitive is not expressed ; as, Faodaidh tu falbh (*a dhianamh*), *you may go*.

b. A, the sign of the infinitive, is not expressed when the verb-noun begins with a *vowel* or *f pure* ; as, Tha eagal orm innseadh dhut gu'n d'fhàinig e, *I am afraid to tell you that he has come*.

3. Adjectives of profit or disprofit take *aig*, *air*, *am*, &c., as the case may be, before the infinitive phrase ; as, Tha thu math air an ràmh (*iomairt*), *you are good at the oar*.

a. *Brath*, *gu*, *gus*, *los*, *air ti*, *an impis*, *an comhair*, &c., express purpose or intention before the infinitive ; as, Am beil thu brath a pòsadh ? *do you mean to marry her ?*

4. A descriptive verb-noun definite is often changed into an infinitive ; as, Cas a shiubhal an fhirich, for *cas siubhail fìrich—a foot to wander the wilds*.

a. The verb *is*, in such cases, is often understood.

## 11

Tha na saighdearan a' dol do'n champ a dh-fhaotainn buadhach. Tiugainn do'n bhuaibh a bhleoghann cruaidh-ghuaillinn. Chaidh Fionn do'n bheinn a shealg. An deachaidh iad a thrusadh nam mult dubh-cheannach ? Faodaidh tu nise 'bhi 'dol dachaidh. Féumar a bhi tapaidh. Is còir dhut éirigh [*a dhianamh*] moch 's a' mhaduinn. Tha e toileach gu leòir a pòsadh [*a dhianamh*]. Theab an clachair tuiteam [*fhaotainn*]. Tha e math air a'ghunna

[*laimhseachadh*], ach tha e ro throm air an òl [*a ghabhail*]. 'S esan, ma tà, cas a shiubhal na frithe, agus calpa cruinn an t-siubhail éutruim. Tha'n tigh gu tuiteam [*fhaotainn*]. Bha sinn an impis géilleadh [*a thoirt seachad do*]. Tha sgàth orm innseadh dhut.

## 12

The soldiers went to fight against the Prince. Come to see the lambs. Finn did not go that day to the hill to hunt. They went to gather the white-faced ewes. She may be going to town now. We must be clever. You should go to bed early, and rise early in the morning. She was quite willing to marry him. The boy nearly fell. He is not a good shot. They are addicted to drink. He is good at travelling the wilds. The house was about to fall. We had almost yielded. I am not afraid to tell you.

## ASKING ONE'S NAME, &amp;c.

What's your name ?	C'ainm a th' ort ?
How old are you ?	Dé'n aois a tha thu ?
I am twelve.	Dà bhliadhn' diag.
Are you older than your brother ?	An sin' thu na do bhràthair ?
Yes, by three years.	'S eadh—tha trì bliadhn' agam air.
Do you know English ?	Am beil Béurl' agad ?
A few words.	Beagan.
Are you not at school ?	Nach 'eil thu 's an sgoil ?

## LESSON VII.

[Declensions, pp. 33-4 ; and Regular Verbs, p. 48.]

## THE RELATIVE.

A, *who, which, that*.

Nach, *who not, which not, that not*.

Na, *what*, includes the relative and the antecedent.

1. After a preposition *a* becomes—

*i. am* before *b-, f-, m-, p-* ; as, An tigh anns *am* beil mi, *the house in which I am*.

*ii. an* before the other letters ; as, An t-àit' anns an robh e, *the place where he was*.

2. The preposition either precedes the relative, or is placed at the end of the sentence ; as, Am fear *air* am beil sibh a'

bruidhinn, or tha sibh a' bruidhinn air, *the man of whom you speak.*

*a.* When a pronoun referring to the antecedent is contained in the relative clause, the preposition frequently precedes that pronoun; as, Am fear a bha am bàt' aig' againn; *the man whose boat we had.*

3. The relatives *a, na,* govern the relative form of the future indicative; as, Am fear a 's fhèarr a chuireas 's e 's fhèarr a bhuaineas, *the man that reaps best is he that sows best.*

*a.* Abair, dian, faic, faigh, rach, thig, thoir, want the relative form.

4. To prevent ambiguity when a clause intervenes between the relative and its antecedent, such nouns as the following may be introduced immediately before the relative:—Duine, bean, fear, té, boirionnach, tì, neach, urra, feadhainn, muinntir, dream, sgioba, cuideachda, tréud, ni, rud, cùis, gnìomh, gnothach, càs, tùrn, céum, &c.

## 13

Fiadh a shnàmbhas uisge. Tuagh leis am buainear slat. So am fear a thug an cat thair an allt. Sin an neas a thug leatha an t-ian; ach sid an t-ian a thug leis an neas. Chunnaic mi an cìobair a fhuair thu a chù air chall. Sid am brocair bho'n d'fhuair thu 'n cù-luirge. Co 'thachair orm an diugh, ach am fear a thug dhuinn an t-each. An e am fear a fhuair sinn an làir bhàn bho 'bhràthair? Cha'n è; ach am fear a cheannaich sinn a bhó ruadh bho 'mhac. Chunnaic mi Ullin a b' aosda ciabh, triath nach robh faoin 's a' chatl.

## 14

This is the lad who stole the cat that killed the rat. The smith repaired the axe which the lad broke. Is that the gun which wounded the stag? I met the shepherd from whom we bought the lambs. The foxhunter to whom we sold the dog is dead. This is the man in whose house we were last year. That is the bridge across which we went before. I met the man from whose brother we bought the horse. Is not that the man in whose house we were last week?

## THE TIME.

What o'clock is it ?	Dé 'n uair a tha e ?
Eleven o'clock.	Aon uair diag.
My watch has stopped.	Tha m' uaireadair-s' air stad.
It is too fast.	Tha e ro luath.
It is too slow by nine minutes.	Tha e naoi mineidean air dheireadh.
Five minutes to ten.	Mar chóig mineidean de dheich.
A quarter, twenty minutes, half-past four.	Ceithreamh, fichead mineid, leth-uair an deaghaidh ceithir.

## LESSON VIII.

[First declension Table II, p. 34 ; regular verb with particles, p. 48.]

## INTERROGATIVES.

## i.

## PRONOMINAL.

Who ? <i>Co ?</i>	What is ?	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ciod è ?} \\ \text{(gu dé ?} \\ \text{dé ?)} \end{array} \right.$	Which of them ?	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cò aca ?} \\ \text{cò dhiubh ?} \end{array} \right.$	
Which ? <i>cia ? co ?</i>					
What ? <i>ciod (gu dé ? 'dé ?)</i>					
Whether ?	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{co dhiù ?} \\ \text{ciù, c'ù ?} \\ \text{co aca ?} \end{array} \right.$	Whose ?	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{co leis ?} \\ \text{cò leis an leis ?} \end{array} \right.$	How much, or	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{co lian ?} \\ \text{co miad ?} \\ \text{de urad ?} \end{array} \right.$
				How many ?	
				How much ?	

## ii.

## VERBAL.

am, an ?—am ? *is ? an, is, arc ? nach ? am, is, arc not ?*

1. Interrogatives come first.

2. The verb *is* is not expressed with *co ? cia ? ciod ?* as, *Co è—not co is e, who is he ?* The noun following takes the article ; as, *Co am fear ? what man ?* With other verbs the relative is expressed or understood ; as, *Co 'tha 'g ràdh ? who says so ?*

3. *Co, cia, ciod,* are used as pronominal adjectives ; as, *Tha 'fhios agam co i, I know who she is.*

4. *Is mine, &c.,* is translated by *is* with *le* ; as, *Is leamsa so, this is mine.*

5. The subject is seldom expressed in answering a question, unless it is emphatical, or made by *is* ; as, *An cuala tu iad ? did you hear them ? Chuala, yes ; chuala mi, yes, I did, an tu Séumas ? Are you James ? is mi, I am.*

6. In the past subjunctive, the first person responds to a question, not emphatical, in the second and third person ; as, An rachadh tu null ? *would you go across ?* Cha rachadh— not rachainn.

## 15

Co 'tha 'n so ? Thà mise, le'r cead. U, tha 'fhios agam co thusa. Co as a thàinig thu 'n dràsta ? Bho'n tigh. Am beil d' athair aig an tigh ? Thà ; tha e na 'thàmh an diugh. Am beil do mhàthair na 'slàinte ? Tha i gu math, gu'n robh math agaibh. Co miad bliadhn' a tha thu ? Am beil Béurl' agad. Cha'n 'eil facal. Carson nach 'eil thu 's an sgoil ? Tha'n cluith againn. Ceana 'tha thu 'dol ? Leis a' chù. Co leis e ? 'S leam fhein e. Nach ann ann a tha'n latha 'briagha ? Ciatach ! Cuine 'bhios a' bhuaibh ann ? Cha'n fhada gu sin ma leanas an t-sìde so.

## 16

Is this you, Mary ? Yes ma'am. What have you got to-day—milk, or fresh butter ? Is your mother quite well ? She is quite well, thank you. Is she working to-day ? No, ma'am. You know English, do you not ? Not a word. How old are you ? When do you go to school ? To-morrow. Whose dog is that ? My brother's. When will you come again ? The day after to-morrow. Why did you not put on your shoes, you have a cold ? Are you hungry ? No, ma'am ; but I am thirsty. Have a piece of bread and cheese ? Thank you very much. Be sure to come early—at half-past six. Will you remember that ? Yes, ma'am. Good day.

## EATING.

Are you hungry ?  
I am starving.  
I have just eaten.  
Give us something to eat.  
What will you have ?  
Allow me to offer you.  
Thanks.  
Water, please.  
I beg your pardon ?  
I beg your pardon.

Am beil an t-acras ort ?  
Tha mi gu fannachadh.  
Tha mi dìreach an deaghaidh sgur.  
Thoir dhuinn blasad bidh.  
Dé 'bhios bhuaibh ?  
Dé 'bhios agad ? an gabh thu— ?  
Tapadh leibh.  
Uisge, ma's e ur toil e.  
Dé b' àill leibh ?  
Tha mi 'g iarraidh mathanais.

## LESSON IX.

[Revise *To be*, p. 46, and regular verb with particles, p. 48.]

## DISTRIBUTIVES.

Each, <i>gach</i> ,	all, <i>uile</i> ,	other, <i>eile</i> , any	} <i>air bith</i> } <i>sa bith</i>
Many, <i>ioma</i> ,	some, <i>eigin</i> ,		
Some one,	} <i>fear</i> } <i>te</i> , no, } <i>eigin</i> . } <i>cuid</i>	anything,	} <i>dad</i> } <i>eile</i> } <i>tuille</i>
Some person, or		anything else	
Somebody,		anything more,	
Whoever,	} <i>co</i> , } <i>sa bith</i> . } <i>cia</i> , } <i>air bith</i> . } <i>ciod</i>	whoever,	} <i>fear</i> } <i>té</i> } <i>duine</i> } <i>gin</i> } <i>dad</i>
Whichever,		whichever,	
Whatever,			

1. *Gach*, *ioma*, *a h-uile* precede their nouns; *eile*, *eigin*, *sa bith*, follow them; as, *Gach tigh*, *each house*; *gloin' eile*, *another glass*.

a. *Gach*, *ioma*, and *a-huile*, qualify nouns singular only.

2. A pronoun referring to a noun qualified by *gach*, *ioma*, *a h-uile*, is in the singular unless it conveys a plurality of ideas; as, *Gach fear 's a chladheamh na 'dhòrn*, *each man with his sword in his hand*.

## 17

*Thig a stigh 's gheabh thu rud eigin, dh' fhalbh càch. Tha cuid eigin a' tighinn. Na caraich thusa, co sa bith a th' ann. Cha'n 'eil gin a' tighinn. Bha gach fear 'us té dhiubh na'n tàmh an dé. Is còir dhut fear eigin a phòsadh. Nach 'eil dad sa bith tuille agad ri ràdh? Cìù fear a bhios agad? Cha bhi gin idir dhiubh. Gheabh thu fear sa bith dhiubh. Na buailibh a chéile, a chlann? Léum gach fear air bàrr a shleagha, 's dh' fhàg iad Mac-Reithe 's a' Chaol. Thill iad dhachaidh còmhla.*

## 18

I got nothing from him. Who said that? Nobody. Whoever said so, it is not true. Will none of you do this? Which of these do you want? I want them both. Will you buy none at all of them? I do not want any of them. I would take any one of the girls. Give her a penny—she has none. They went off together, and both died. Every one (*f.*) got her share. Some say they did, others say not. Some of the men stood, others fled, the rest were killed.

## DRINKING.

Pull the bell.	Tarrainn (no buail) an clag.
A bottle of whisky.	Botul uisge-bheatha.
Fill the glass.	Lìon a' ghloine.
Your health.	Air do shlàinte, —sid ort.
Cap it off.	Sgob as e.
Round with it.	Mu'n cuairt e.
Bread and cheese.	Aran 'us càise.
Half-mutchkin, a gill.	Leth-bhodach, gearra-bhodach.

## LESSON X.

[*Abair and Beir* with particles, p. 50.]

## CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. a h-aon <i>or</i> aon	18. a h-ochd-diag
2. a dhà ,, da	19. a naoi-diag
3. a trì ,, trì	20. a fichead
4. a ceithir ,, ceithir	21. a h-aon air fhichead
5. a cóig ,, cóig	22. a dhà air fhichead
6. a sia ,, sia	23. a trì air fhichead
7. a seachd ,, seachd	40. dà fhichead
8. a h-ochd ,, ochd	41. dà fhichead 's a h-aon
9. a naoi ,, naoi	60. trì fichead
10. a deich ,, deich	61. trì fichead 's a h-aon
11. a h-aon-diag	80. ceithir fichead
12. a dhà-dhiag	81. ceithir fichead 's a h-aon
13. a trì diag	100. ciad
14. a ceithir-diag	101. ciad 's a h-aon
15. a cóig-diag	200. dà chiad
16. a sia-diag	1000. mìle
17. a seachd-diag	1000000. muillein.

## ORDINAL NUMBERS.

1st an ciad fear	a' chiad bhean
2nd an dara fear	an dara bean
3rd an treas fear	an treas bean
4th an ceathramh fear	an ceathramh bean
5th an còigeamh fear	an còigeamh bean
6th an siathamh fear	an siathamh bean
7th an seachdamh fear	an seachdamh bean
8th an t-ochamh fear	an t-ochdamh bean
9th an naoidheamh fear	an naoidheamh bean
10th an deicheamh fear	an deicheamh bean
11th an t-aona fear diag	an aon bhean diag
20th am ficheadamh fear	an fhicheadamh bean
21st an t-aona fear fichead	an aona bhean fhichead
22nd an dara fear fichead	an dara bean fhichead
40th an dà fhicheadamh fear	an dà fhicheadamh bean
100th an ciadamh fear	an ciadamh bean.

## COLLECTIVE NUMERALS.

dìthis, <i>two persons.</i>	}	seachdar	{ <i>seven persons.</i>
trìuir, <i>three persons.</i>		seachdnar	
ceathrar, <i>four persons.</i>		ochdar	{ <i>eight persons.</i>
cóignear } <i>five persons.</i>		ochdnar	
cóigear }		naoinear, <i>nine persons.</i>	
sianar } <i>six persons.</i>		deichear, }	{ <i>ten persons.</i>
sèanar }		deichnar, }	

They take an adjective plural, and also govern the genitive plural.

## 1. Numerals precede their nouns.

*a.* *Diag* follows the noun and is plain after ordinals and nouns in *-n, -a, -e, or -bh*; as, An cóigeamh latha diag, *the fifteenth day*; trì uain diag, *thirteen lambs.*

*b.* The numeral follows names of sovereigns; as, Rìgh Séumas a h-ochd, *King James VIII.*

2. *Dà, fichead, mìle, muillein,* are used with nouns singular only; as, *Dà mhac, two sons.*

*a.* *Ciad, mìle, bolla, latha, sgillinn,* are used in the singular with numerals; as, *Ceithir chiad, four hundred.*

*b.* *Latha* is found in the plural; as, *Cóig làithean, five days.*

3. *Aon, da, an ciad, or a' chiad,* aspirate their nouns; as, *Aon fhear, one man*; *Ceithir* aspirates *ciad*, a hundred.

*a.* A noun in *d-, t-, s-*, is plain after *aon*; as, *Aon dàn, one poem.*

4. *Dà* governs the dative; as, *Dà chire, two hens.*

*a.* An adjective following such noun is in the nominative singular feminine; as, *Dà chire bhreac, two speckled hens.*

*b.* In poetry it is found also in the plural; as, *Dà chire mhóra, two large hens.*

*c.* After a preposition the adjective is in the dative; as, *Le dà chire mhóir, with two large hens*; *do dhà chù ghlas, to two grey dogs.*

*d.* A noun indefinite preceded by any numeral between *trì* and *deich*, inclusive, is in the genitive plural plain; as, *Fiar sheachd damh, grazing for seven oxen.*

*a.* The numeral without the article is aspirated; when used absolutely it is *plain*; as, *Leth-uair an deaghaidh sia, Half-past six.*

Tha seachd latha 's an t-seachdain, dà sheachdain 's a' cheithir-la-diag, dà cheithir-la-diag anns a' mhìos, trì mìosan 's an ràidhe, agus ceithir ràidhean no dà mhìos dhiag anns a' bhliadhna. Tha fiar cheithir mart 'us dà each agam. Léugh an t-ochdamh caibideal diag, a' tòiseachadh leis an



t-siathamh rann diag. So dhut dà chirc agus dà chuaich. Lion an dà chuaich ùr sin, agus cuir fìon anns an dà chuaich bhig so. So an ciad fhear, ach sid am ficheadamh fear.

## 20

There are twelve months or four quarters in the year; three months in the quarter; two weeks or a fortnight in the month, and seven days in the week. I have grazing for twenty sheep, and four horses; but she has grazing for forty cows and seven horses. These two hens are speckled. Give seed to the other two. Fill this glass with water and those two cups with wine. This is the third man, but that is the fifth. Read the thirtieth verse of the nineteenth chapter.

## FISHING.

Where is my fishing rod ?  
Give me a fly, a hook.  
Are they taking ?  
I took a salmon.  
I got a nibble.  
Try the bait.  
Good sport ?  
Two salmon and a grilse.

Cait am beil mo-shlat-iasgaich ?  
Thoir dhomh cuileag, dubhan.  
Am beil gabhail orra ?  
Fhuair mi bradan.  
Fhuair mi sgobadh.  
Fiach am biathainne.  
An d' fhuair sibh a' bheag ?  
Da bhradan 'us bànaig.

## LESSON XI.

[Irregular adjectives and comparatives, p. 37-8; *Cluinn, Dian*, p. 50-1, with particles.]

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives have three inflexions expressive of comparison—the *first* Comparative, the *second* Comparative, the *third* Comparative.

2. The *first* is like the gen. sing. feminine; the *second* adds *id* to the first; and the *third* adds *ad*; as, Bànaig, *fair*; 1st *bàine*; 2nd *bàinid*; 3rd *bàinead*.

a. These comparatives are uninflected nouns feminine.

3. The *first* comparative is used with *is* and *bi*:—

a. With *is* it takes *na*, than; as, Is *gile sneachd na gual*, *snow is whiter than coal*.

b. With *bi* it has *na's* or *na bu* before it and *na* after it; as, Tha Séumas *na's sine na Eóbhan*, *James is older than Evan*; bha'n dé na b'fhaide na 'n diugh, *yesterday was longer than to day*.

c. With *a* is it takes *de*, as also *aig*, *ann*, after it, when it is equivalent to the English superlative ; as, 'S i Ceit a's òige de'n teaghlach, *Kate is the youngest of the family* ; is tus' a's sine 'th 'aca, *you are the oldest they have* ; 's e an t-òr a's truime 'th' ann, *gold is the heaviest (metal) that is*.

4. The *second* comparative is used with *is* ; as, Is truimid e sid, *it is the heavier of that*.

5. The *third* comparative is used after the verb *rach*, *go*, and frequently after the preposition *air* ; as, Tha 'mhin a' dol 'an daoiread, *meal is getting dearer* ; is ann air a daoiread, *it is rather*. We can also say—tha 'mhin a' dol, a' fàs, a' cinntinn na's daoire.

a. After the verb *cuir* ; as, Ga 'chur 'an laghad, *lessening it*.

6. *Fìor*, *gle*, *ro*, and such like, are expressed only before the first of two or more adjectives ; as, Duine ro chòir, fialaidh, furanach, pàirteach.

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1st Comparative.</i>	<i>2nd Comparative.</i>	<i>3rd Comparative.</i>
1. bàin, <i>white</i>	bàine	bàimid	bàinead
2. réith, <i>smooth</i>	réithe	réithid	réithead
3. dall, <i>blind</i>	doille	doillid	doillead
4. trom, <i>heavy</i>	truime	truimid	truimead
5. breac, <i>speckled</i>	brice	bricid	bricead
6. deas, <i>ready</i>	deise	deisid	deisead
7. beò, <i>lively</i>	beòtha	beòthaid	beòthead
8. céillidh, <i>sedate</i>	céillidh	céillidhid	céillidhead
9. salach, <i>dirty</i>	sailche	sailchid	sailchead

#### 21

Tha 'n diugh cho fada ris an raoir. Is co gheal 's an gruth leam fhein thu. Is gile na 'ghrian mo leanabh. Geal 's gam beil e, tha ann cho geal. Tha 'n eallach trom, ach 's truimid i sid, agus tha ann a's truime. Tha mise sean, tha thusa na's sine, ach tha sinn uil' a' dol 'an sinead. 'S e 'n t-òr a's truime 'th 'ann. Co dhiù a's mù mise na esan ? 'S e so a's gairbhe na'm measg. Cha'n 'eil a' ghairbhead ann. Tha 'n t-each a' fàs sgìth. Tha so ro chaol. Is ann air a' chaoilead gu dearbh.

#### 22

Yesterday was colder than to-day, but to-night is warmer. This is as white as snow. My child is whiter than the sun.

White as she is, there is whiter. The burden is light, but there is a lighter. It is the lighter for that. You are as old as I am, but we are not—none of us—getting younger. Is lead the heaviest of all? This is the prettiest of them. I am getting tired. That is too thick. It is rather thick indeed. Meal is getting dearer.

## SHOOTING.

Have you the rifle ?	Am beil an isneach agad ?
There a deer !	Sid fiadh !
The wind is east.	'S ann near 'tha 'ghaoth.
Hand me my glass.	Fair a' ghloine.
Keep in the dog.	Cùm agad an cù.
Good sport ?	An d' éirich an t-sealg leibh ?
Pretty fair—twenty brace and a royal stag.	Mar nach ole — fichead paidhir agus làn-danh

## LESSON XII.

[*Faic, Faigh* with particles, p. 51 ; revise prepositional pronouns, p. 58.]

## COMPOUND NOUNS. I.

*Masculine.*

Maor-fuinn, a ground-officer.
N. maor-fuinn maoir-fhuinn
G. maoir-fhuinn mhaor-fuinn
D. maor-fuinn maoir-fhuinn
V. mhaoir-fhuinn mhaora-fuinn

*Feminine.*

Cearc-fhraoich, a moor-hen.
N. cearc-fhraoich cearcan-fraoich
G. circe-fraoich cheare-fraoich
D. circ-fhraoich cearcan-fraoich
V. cheare-fhraoich chearcan-fraoich

1. When the genitive describes the function or characteristic of the noun, as above, a hyphen is inserted.

*a.* The gen. plural undergoes no change ; as, Ord-chlach, a stone-hammer ; cas ùird-chlach, the handle of a stone hammer.

2. Simple nouns in apposition, and surnames, agree with their nouns like adjectives of quality ; as, Ord Dhònaill shaoir, Donald the joiner's hammer.

*a.* A compound appellative, or a simple appellative in apposition with a proper noun with surname or two or more adjectives, is in the nominative preceded by the article ; as, Tigh Shéumais, am maor-fuinn, James the ground-officer's house ; Bean Shéumais bhig ruaidh, an clachair, the wife of little red-haired James the mason.

## 23

Chrath e srian an eich-uisge rium. Lurga feadaig agus spead a' chromain-lòin. Chreach e nead na circe-fraoich. An ann 's a' choille-chuir a mharbh thu 'n earba? Tiugainn do thigh Dhònuill Chamrain. Bha sinn air chéilidh an tigh Màiri Caimbeil, agus fhuair sinn sgialachd bho Dhunnachadh brocair. Do'n àrd fhear-chiùil, Rìgh Dàbhaidh. Tha'n saor ag càramh glas dorus-cùil an tigh'-bhainne. Tha Ceit ag glanadh na cuaiche-bleoghainn. Bha na cìobairean a' rùsgadh nan caorach-maola an dé. Thoir so do Cheit Thòisich, a' bhanarach.

## 24

The mason broke the handle of the stone-hammer. The boys are at the back of the kennel. Who cut the ear of the collie? The sportsman thrashes the pointer. She is feeding the greyhound and the water-spaniel. Come to the shooting-lodge. He is bathing his eyes with eye-wash every night. This is Angus Campbell the foxhunter's daughter; and that is Donald M'Intosh the ground-officer's son. The children called at Sarah Fraser the dairymaid's house to-day. Last night we were in Donald Cameron the sailor's house, and thence went to James the tailor's. He sang us one of Angus the foxhunter's songs.

## BOATING.

Let go the oars.  
Pull.  
To windward.  
Back-water.  
About.  
Give her way.  
Take the helm.  
Steady.  
Ashore!

Mach na ràimh  
Iomair.  
Cùm ris i.  
Dian fotha  
Mu'n cuairt i.  
Thoir astar dhi.  
Suidh air an stiùir.  
Cùm air do làimh.  
Gu tìr!

## LESSON XIII.

[*Rach, Ruig* with particles, p. 52.]

## COMPOUND WORDS. II.

Noun.		Adjective.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
òr-chèard, <i>a goldsmith.</i>		crom-chas, <i>a bandy-leg.</i>	
N. òr-chèard	òr-chiùird	N. crom-chas	crom-chasan
G. òr-chiùird	òr-cheard	G. crom-choise	chrom-chas
D. òr-cheard	òr-chiùird	D. crom-chois	crom-chasan
V. òr-chiùird	òr-chearda	V. chrom-chas	chrom-chasan

1. Adjectives of one syllable are often prefixed to nouns (other adjectives, and verbs) and aspirate such words.

*a.* Deagh, droch, fior, frith, mion, saobh, sàr, sean, seann, precede their nouns ; as, Deagh-thoil, *good-will*.

2. Words in *d-*, *t-*, are plain after *n* : as, Làn-damh, *a full grown stag*.

3. The prepositive term undergoes no change of termination.

## 25

Fàilt ort fhéin, a Mhòr-thìr bhòidheach 'anns an òg-mhìos bhealltainn. Bha caoidh na h-òg-mhna mar bhinn-ghuth eala 'n guin-bhàis. Tha cas-fhalt mo rùin-sa gu siùbhlach a' snìomh. Tha 'mhaoisleach chùl-bhuidhe air feadh na dùslainn. Bha làmhainnean sìoda air mìn-bhasan bàna na banaraich. Trom-cheann marbh nach mosgail facal. An-uair air do chlod-cheann trom. Shiùbhladh am bàrd sléibhteann Bhreatunn le nighean bhòidheach an òr-fhuilt bhachalaich. Tha a m'òg-shùil ga m' bhuaireadh le suaicheantas-gràidh.

## 26

Thug an òg-bhean a sùil ris an t-sliabh. Caidil, a lùth-choin luath. Bidh ceileir ceòlmhor air feadh nan cròc-mhiar. Thréig am meas 's am miagh 's lionmhoraich an droch-bheairt. Tha òighean na h-Eadailt gun teagamh ceòl-bhinn. Gheabh thu'n leabhar so air prìs leth-bhodaich agus gearra-bhodaich. Bha 'ghrian a' faoisgneadh gu h-òr-bhuidhe as a mogull. Thog sinn na siùil bhréidgheal ri crann, 's shìn sinn na gallain bhas-leathann anns na bacaibh le lùs ghlac-geal.

## LESSON XIV.

[*Thig, Thoir* with particles, p. 52-3.]

## PARTITIVES.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pàiste giullain, <i>a child of a boy.</i>		Clach mhine, <i>a stone of meal.</i>	
N. pàiste giullain, pàistean ghiullan.		N. clach mhine, clachan mine.	
G. pàiste ghiulain, pàistean ghiullan.		G. cloiche mine, chlachan mine.	
D. pàiste giulain, pàistean ghiullan.		D. cloich mhine, clachan mine.	
V. pàistean ghiulain, pàistean ghiullan!		V. chlach mhine, chlachan mine!	

1. Partitive nouns, and the adjectives *làn*, *buidheach*, *sgìth*, govern the genitive, or the dative with *de*; as, *Pùnnnt feòla*, a pound of flesh; *làn éisg*, full of fish.

a. *De* is used when the descriptive term is a noun definite, or when it has an attribute; as, *Pùnnnt de'n mhin sin*, a pound of that meal.

b. *Pailt*, *gann*, *lom*, *falamh*, take *de*; as, *Pailt de chàise*, plentiful of cheese.

2. Collective numerals, and cardinals and ordinals used definitely, govern the genitive plural; as, *Ceathrar mhac*, four sons; so, *Ceithir de na caoraich-mhaola*, four of the Cheviot ewes.

3. A noun of weight or dimension takes *air*; as, *clach air chudrom*, a stone in weight; *sia traidhean air àirde*, six feet high.

a. *Mile*, a mile, with *uidhe* and *astar* take *de*; as, *Mile dh'uidhe*, a mile of distance.

## 27

Cheannaich mi clach chàise agus bolla de mhin-choirce. Tha còta breacain agam agus féileadh de thartan nan Tòiseach. Tha'n cliabh so làn éisg. Bha làn botail de dh-uisge-beath' aige 's a' phige-ruadh. Cha'n 'eil gean air a' phàiste—cha'n 'eil e buidheach cadail. Tha sinn sgìth fìdhle. Tha mi gann de thombaca, lom de 'n mhin, falamh de'n tì, 's cha'n 'eil mi pailt a dh-airgiod. Tha'n tigh so dà fhichead traidh air fad, seachd traidhean diag air liad, agus cóig traidhean diag air àirde. Tha mìle dh' uidhe ann eo dhiù.

## 28

I sold a boll of pease meal and a stone of old cheese. I have a tartan kilt. He has a Macdonald tartan plaid, and a blue bonnet. He had a mutchkin of whisky in that red jar. I am scarce of sugar but I have plenty tobacco. We are out of (= empty) oat-meal. This shop is twenty-seven feet long, twelve feet high, and thirteen broad. Glasgow is forty-four miles from Edinburgh. James called to-day, with his four sons. Her three children died young. His seven sons were slain. The doors open at half-past six.

## LESSON XV.

[Revise inflexion of nouns and adjectives, pp. 35-7.]

## PROPER NAMES.

Persons.		Places.	
<i>James.</i>	<i>Sarah.</i>	<i>Perth, f.</i>	<i>Greece, f.</i>
N. Séumas	Mór	Peairt	a' Ghréig
G. Shéumais	Móire	Pheairt	na Gréige
D. Seumas	Móir	Peairt	a' Ghréig
V. Shéumais !	Mhór !	Pheairt !	a Ghréig !

1. Titles of men, proper names masculine, names of places, and of rivers, are aspirated.

a. After *gleann*, the name of a river is *plain*; as, *Gleann Comhann*.

2. Proper names feminine, without the article, are plain.

a. *Clann*, a *clan*; *sliochd*, *siol*, a *sept*; *gille*, and *cill* prefixed to proper names; and *féill* governed by *latha*, are aspirated; as, *Moladh Chlann-Dònaill*, the praise of *Clandonald*.

b. Surnames, &c., in *e*-, *g*-, *d*-, *t*-, are usually plain after *-e*, *-l*, *-n*; as, *Mac-Cailein*, *The Duke of Argyll*; *mac Chailein*, *Colin's son*.

3. Titles precede Christian names; as, *Sir Dònull*, *Sir Donald*; *Bànrainn Màiri*, *Queen Mary*.

Except—*Aingeal*, *naomh*, *abstol* or *ostal*, *pàp*, *casbaig*.

a. *Caiptein*, *màidseir*, *coirneal*, *seanaileir*, colloquially, and *maighis-tir* follow the Christian name; as, *Eobhan Caiptein*, *Captain Ewen*.

4. A noun in apposition used definitely, or having an attributive, is in the nominative; as, *Fàilte Shir Séumas*, *Sir James's Welcome*.

a. *Fear*, and *mae*, are excepted.

5. NAMES OF PLACES.—Simple proper names of districts, the governing term of compounds, and names of rivers, are in the nominative; as, *Bràighe Raineach*, *Taobh Mham-charraigh*; *Drochaid Chomhann*.

a. *Gleann* is excepted; as, *Cailein Ghlinn-Iubhair*, *Colin of Glenure*.

## NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	.....	Anna	Isabella	.....	Iseabail
Christian	.....	Cairistiona	Katherine	.....	Catriona
Elizabeth	.....	Ealasaid	Kate	.....	Ceit
Euphemia	.....	Aoirig	Lucy	.....	Liùsaidh
Grissel	.....	Gaorsal	Margaret	.....	Mairghread
Helen	.....	Eilidh	Mary	.....	Màiri
Jane	.....	Sine	Rachel	.....	Raoghailt
Janet	.....	Seònaid	Susan	.....	Siusaidh

## NAMES OF MEN.

Allan	.....	Ailein	James	.....	Séumas
Alexander	.....	Alastair	John	.....	Iain
Andrew	.....	Aundra	Kenneth	.....	Coinneach
Angus	.....	Aonghus	Louis	.....	Ludhais
Archibald	.....	Gilleasbaig	Malcolm	.....	Calum
Arthur	.....	Art	Martin	.....	Martainn
Charles	.....	Tèarlach	Michael	.....	Micheil
Colin	.....	Cailein	Murdoch	.....	Murchadh
Donald	.....	Dònnall	Neil	.....	Nial, Neul
Duncan	.....	Dunnachadh	Norman	.....	Tormaid
Ewen	.....	Eóbbhan	Paul	.....	Pàl
George	.....	Dòrsa	Robert	.....	Rob
Hector	.....	Eachann	Ronald	.....	Raonall
Henry	.....	Eanraig	Samuel	.....	Somhairle
Hugh	.....	Uistein	Thomas	.....	Tómas

## 29

So tigh Shéumais Chaimbeil. An do reic thu mart Móire bàine? Sheinn thu Co-theanal Chlann-Chamrain cho binn ri cluig Pheairt. Bratach bhuadhach Shìol-Lèid. Bàs Shir Dònnall bho 'n Chaol. Each Dhònnail Chaiptein. Currae Mhr. Eóbbhan. Thachair sinn aig ceann drochaid Ghairidh. 'S e Uilleam Ros a rinn cumha Chailein. B' fhuath le Iain Lom Mac-Cailein agus Sìol-Diarmaid uile. 'S e Bail'-a'-Mhóraire oighreachd Bànrainn Victoria 'an Albainn. Rinn-eadh bristeadh air na Gàidhil latha Chuil-fhodair.

## 30

This is Donald Cameron's house. He bought red Mary's horse. You played the Macpherson's Gathering very well. In the time of King Charles I. After the death of Queen Ann. The massacre of Glencoe. The death of Lord Clyde. Glenshiel. Is that Mac-Callum's book you are reading? This is Mr. James's horse. The poet fell in love with Sarah the beautiful young maid. The old man died in the house of his daughter Sarah.

*Note.*—Names of places may be—

1. A single noun ; as, Bàrsadal, Fionnairidh.
2. A noun with the article ; as, An t-Earrachd, a' Chìll, na Cluainean.
3. A noun with an adjective, or genitive indefinite ; as, An Coire-gorm, an Aird'-rainich.



4. A noun with another noun used definitely; as, Fearann-Dònaill, Coir'-a'-cheathaich, Cùl-na-Ceapaich, Camus-nan-gall, Eilein-da-bhàrr.

EXAMPLES.—1. Muilt Bhàrasdail; Bràigh Fhionnairidh. 2. Fear an Earrachd; Baile na Cille. 3. Moladh a' Choire-ghuirm; Latha Aird'-rainich. 4. Ceann Dail-Adhaimh; Oran Choir'-a'-cheathaich; tigh Dhail-na-bighe; Fear Chamus-nan-gall.

## LESSON XVI.

1. The following verbs combined with nouns (and prepositions) are generally rendered by simple verbs:—

bi, <i>be</i> ; is, <i>is</i>	faigh, <i>get</i>	leig, <i>let</i>
cuir, <i>put</i>	fàs, <i>or</i> ,	rach, <i>go</i>
cùm, <i>keep</i>	cinn, } <i>grow</i>	thig, <i>come</i>
dian, <i>do, make</i>	gabh, } <i>take</i>	thoir, <i>give</i>
fàg, <i>leave</i>	glac, }	tog, <i>lift</i> .

Examples—Stad, *a stop*, dian stad, *stop*; car, *a turn*, cuir car dheth, *turn it*; sgith, *tired*, dh'fhàg e sgith thu, *it fatigued you*.

2. *Dian, rach, faigh*, take a possessive pronoun before a verb-noun formed from a transitive verb; as, Na dian a chiùrradh, *do not hurt him*; théid a bualadh-se cuideachd, *she shall be struck also*.

a. Emphasis is better expressed by an emphatic personal pronoun with the infinitive; as, Théid *esan* a bhualadh, *he shall be struck*.

b. If the verb-noun be formed from a preposition-verb, *rach* takes an infinitive phrase; as, Théid gabhail oirre (*a dhianamh*), *she shall be beat* the infinitive however is not expressed.

## 31

Is toigh leam an te dhileas, dhonn. Tha gaol agam air a' ghille. Cha'n 'eil fuath no gràin agam oirre. Cuir sùrd ort fhàin, agus bi 'd dhuine. Cùm cuimhn' air sin. Is cuimhne leam an uair a bha thu 'd phreasan. Gabh iolla ris a' chirc. Ghabh an t-each maoin. Cuir 'am bogadh a' bhraich. Leigibh fois leis a' phàiste. So an sonn a chaidh a leòn 's a' bhlàr. Fhuair an t-uan am bàs. Théid na cluasan a thoirt dheth fhéin fhathast. Dian caomhna mhath air a' bheagan Bhéurla, 's na Goill uile romhainn.

## 32

Does she like to be alone? He was in love with the young maid. He neither hates nor dislikes her. Bestir yourself and act like a man. You shall come at half-past seven, remember that. Do you remember when that large tree was a sapling? Is that the soldier that was wounded in the battle? Steep the linen. Are those the bones of the horse that died last year. He shall be deceived himself yet. Be seated—she is going to sing a song. I regret that I did not do it. I am glad that you have come. I would prefer that one. The horse shyed and the rider fell.

## IDIOMS.

- Is àill leam, *I wish, or desire.*  
 Is aithne dhomh, *I know.*  
 Is aithreach leam, *it repents me.*  
 Is annsa leam, *I prefer.*  
 Is beag orm, *I hate.*  
 Is coma leam, *I care not.*  
 Is cruaidh dhomh, *it is hard of me.*  
 Is cuimhne leam, *I remember.*  
 Is dual domh, *it is natural to me.*  
 Is duilich leam, *I regret.*  
 Is fhèarr leam, *I prefer.*  
 Is fhèarr dhomh, *it is better for me.*  
 Is fhiach dhomh, *it is worth my while.*  
 Cha'n fhiach leam, *it is beneath me.*  
 Is ion domh, *it is proper for me.*  
 Is léir dhomh, *I see.*  
 Is math leam (gu'n), *I am glad (that).*  
 Is math dhomh, *it is good for me.*  
 Is miann leam, *I wish, desire.*  
 Is mithich dhomh, *it is time for me.*  
 Cha mhù orm, *I care not.*  
 Is nàr dhomh, *it is a shame to me.*  
 Is olc dhomh, *it is bad of me.*  
 Is taitneach leam, *I like, pleasant to me.*  
 Is toigh leam, *I like, love.*  
 Is truagh leam, *I pity.*

TABLE OF DECLENSIONS.—I.

	First			Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
	i.	ii.	iii.				
N.	<i>Sing.</i> bàrd, m., <i>a poet</i>	<i>Sing.</i> bròg, f., <i>a shoe</i>	<i>Sing.</i> cruite, f., <i>a harp</i>	<i>Sing.</i> béum, f., <i>a stroke</i>	<i>Sing.</i> cathair, f., <i>a chair</i>	<i>Sing.</i> màthair, f., <i>a mother</i>	<i>Sing.</i> clàrsair, m., <i>a harper</i>
G.	bàird, <i>of a poet</i>	bròige	cruite	béuma	cathrach	màthar	clàrsair
D.	bàrd, <i>a poet</i>	bròig	cruit	béum	cathair	màthair	clàrsair
V.	bhàird, <i>o poet!</i>	bhròg!	chruit!	bhéum!	chathair!	mhàthair!	chlàrsair!
	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.	bàird, <i>poets</i>	brogan	cruitean	béumannan	cathraichean	màthraichean	clàrsairean
G.	bhàrd, <i>of poets</i>	bhròg	chruitean	bhéumannan	chathraichean	mhàthraichean	chlàrsairean
D.	bàird, <i>poets</i>	brògan	cruitean	béumannan	cathraichean	màthraichean	clàrsairean
V.	bhàrda, <i>o poets!</i>	bhrògan!	chruitean!	bhéumannan!	chathraichean!	mhàthraichean!	chlàrsairean

1. The genitive is governed by nouns, adjectives, the present participle, and the compound prepositions.

2. The dative is governed by simple prepositions.

3. The vocative is governed by *a*.

Shaw, Stewart, Armstrong, Currie, and Forbes give but *two* declensions, while Munro gives *five*. Zeuss gives but two, O'Donovan and Bourke give four, while Joyce gives *five*.

TABLE OF DECLENSIONS.—II.

Case	a = o		b		c		d		e	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
N.	dall	clach	balg	lóng	ceann	cearc	each	'iall	mìar	
G.	doill	cloiche	builg	luinge	cinu	circe	eich	éille	meòir	
D.	dall	cloich	balg	luing	ceann	circ	each	éill	mìar	
V.	dhoill!	chlach!	bhuilg!	lóng!	chinn!	cheare!	'eich!	'iall!	mheòir!	
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
N.	doill	clachan	builg	longan	cinn	cearcan	eich	iallan	meòir	
G.	dhall	chlach	bhalg	long	cheann	cheare	each	iall	mhiar	
D.	doill	clachan	builg	longan	cinn	cearcan	eich	iallan	meòir	
V.	dhalla!	chlachan!	bhalga!	longan!	cheanna!	chearcan!	'eacha!	'ialla!	mhiara!	
	<i>a blind man</i>	<i>a stone</i>	<i>a bag</i>	<i>a ship</i>	<i>a head</i>	<i>a hen</i>	<i>a horse</i>	<i>a thong</i>	<i>a finger</i>	

b. Ceòl makes *cùil*, and seòl makes *sùil*.

d. Derivatives having *ea* sounded like *è*, change *ea* into *ei* in the genitive; as, *Caileag*, a little girl, gen. *Caileige*, pl. *Caileagan*.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

*i. a. Singular—masculine.*

1. The genitive singular inserts *i* after the last broad vowel ; as, Bàrd, *m.*, a poet ; gen. bàird, *of a poet.*
2. The dative is like the nominative plain or aspirated.
3. The vocative is like the genitive aspirated.

*b. Plural—masculine.*

4. The nominative plural masculine of monosyllables is like the genitive singular.

*a.* Polysyllables make the plural by adding *an* to the gen. sing. ; as, Aonach, *a hill* ; pl. aonaichean.

5. The genitive plural is like the nominative sing. aspirated.

*a.* The genitive plural of polysyllables is often like the nom. plural.

6. The dative plur. is like the nom. plur., or is formed by adding *ibh* to the nom. singular.

*a.* Nouns in *-bh*, and *-mh*, have the dative plural like the nom. plural.

7. The vocative plural is like the nom. plural, or it ends in *a* or *e*.

*a.* Monosyllables make the vocative plural in *a* or *e*.

*ii. a. Feminine—singular.*

1. The genitive singular feminine inserts *i* and adds *e* ; as, Bròg, *f.* a shoe, gen. bròige.

*a.* In words of more than one syllable the addition of *e* is optional.

2. The dative is like the gen. without the final *e*.

3. When the last vowel of the nom. is *i*, the genitive is formed by adding *e* only ; as, Cruit, *f.* a harp, cruite, *of a harp.*

4. The vocative is like the nom. aspirated.

5. The nominative plural feminine adds *an*.

6. The genitive plural is like the nom. singular or plural ; but that of monosyllables whose last vowel is broad, is oftener like the nominative singular.

*a.* The other cases are like the plural masculine.

7. Certain nouns masculine, and feminine, having *a*, *o*, *ea*, *éu*, *ia*, *io*, change the vowel or diphthong before inserting *i*. See 2nd table of Declensions.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

1. The genitive singular adds *a* ; as, Béum, *a blow* ; gen. sing. béuma.
2. The dative is like the nominative.
  - a.* Feminines of this declension sometimes make the dative in *-idh* ; as, Criadh, *f. clay* ; le creadhaidh, *with clay*.
3. The plural adds *-annan*, or *-an* to the nom. singular.
4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

1. The genitive singular contracts the last syllable and adds *ach* ; as, Srathair, *f. a pack-saddle* ; gen. srathrach.
2. The dative is like the nominative.
3. The plural contracts the last syllable and adds *ichean* ; as, Srathraichean.
4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.
5. The terminations are—*-air*, *-ir*, *-eir* not denoting agents ; and a few in *-ail*, *-eil*, *-ain*.

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. The genitive singular elides the last vowel of the nominative ; as, Màthair, *f. a mother* ; gen. màthar.
2. The dative is like the nominative.
3. The plural elides the last vowel, and adds *ichean* ; as, Màthraichean.
4. The other cases are like those of the first declension.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

1. Nouns of the fifth declension end alike in the singular ; as, Clàrsair, *m. a harper*, gen. clàrsair.
  - a.* Dissyllables feminine ending in a vowel often form the dative singular by adding *idh* ; as, Buaile, *f. a cattle-fold* ; do'n bhuaile, or do'n bhuailidh, *into the cattle-fold*.
2. Nouns ending in a vowel in, *-chd*, *-rr*, *-th*, *-ein*, *-idh* ; and dissyllables in *-air*, *-ear*, *-eir*, denoting agents, are of the fifth declension.
3. The plural is formed by adding *-an*, *-annan*, *-innean*, *-achan*, *-ichean*, *-in*, *-tan*, *-tean*.
  - a.* Some nouns in *-a* add *-ichean* ; and some in *-e* add *-achan* ; as, Cöire, *m. a kettle*, plur. coireachan ; bàta, *m. a boat*, plur. bàtaichean.

INFLEXION OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are of the First declension, or of the Fifth only.

2. Monosyllables generally end in *u* or *e* in the plural.

3. Adjectives of more than one syllable, and those ending in vowels, have the plural like the nominative singular.

*a.* A few in vowels add *a*.

4. An adjective qualifying a nominative plural formed like the genitive singular is aspirated; as, *Eich bhàna*, *white horses*.

*a.* FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>i.</i> Bàn, <i>white</i> .			<i>ii.</i> Mìn, <i>smooth</i> .		
Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>m. &amp; f.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>m. &amp; f.</i>
N. bàn,	bhàn,	bàna.	N. mìn,	mhìn,	mìne.
G. bhàin,	bàine,	bàna.	G. mhìn,	mìne,	mìne.
D. bàn,	bhàin,	bàna.	D. mìn,	mhìn,	mìne.
V. bhàin!	bhàn!	bàna!	V. mhìn.	mhìn!	mìne.

*b.* FIFTH DECLENSION.

<i>i.</i> Beò, <i>living</i> .			<i>ii.</i> Bochd, <i>poor</i> .		
N.	G.	D.	N.	G.	D.
beò,	bheò,	beò-tha.	bochd,	bhochd,	bochd-a.
bheò,	beò,	beò.	bhochd,	bochd-a,	bochd.
beò,	bheò,	beò.	bochd,	bhochd,	bochd.
bheò!	bheò.	beò!	bhochd!	bhochd!	bochd.

CONTRACTED AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>Nom. m.</i>	<i>Gen. m.</i>	<i>Gen. f.</i>	<i>Dat. f.</i>	<i>mas. &amp; fem.</i>
Blasda, <i>sweet</i> ,	bhlasda,	blaisde,	bhlaisde,	Blasda.
Bodhar, <i>deaf</i> ,	bhodhair,	buidhre,	bhuidhir,	Bodhra.
Bòidheach, <i>pretty</i> ,	bhòidhich,	bòidhche,	bhòidhich,	Bòidheach.
Cumhang, <i>narrow</i> ,	chumhaing,	cuinge,	chumhaing,	Cumhang.
Daingean, <i>tight</i> ,	dhainginn,	daingue,	dhaingian,	Daingean.
Dileas, <i>faithful</i> ,	dhilis,	dilse,	dhilis,	Dileas.
Domhain, <i>deep</i> ,	dhomhain,	doimhne,	dhomhain,	Domhain.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> ,	dhuilich,	{ duiliche,	{ dhuilich,	Duilich.
		{ duilge,		
Fada, <i>long</i> ,	fhaide,	faide,	fhaide,	Fada.
Gnàda, <i>ugly</i> ,	ghnàide,	gnàide,	ghnàide,	Gnàda.
Iosal, {	{ iosail,	iosail,	iosail,	Iosal.
Iseal, { <i>low</i> ,	{ isil,	isle,	isil,	Iseal.
Leathann, <i>broad</i> ,	leathainn,	lèithne,	leithinn,	leathann.

Milis, <i>sweet</i> ,	mhilis,	milse,	mhilis,	milis.
Odhar, <i>pale</i> ,	idhir,	idhre,	idhir,	odhra.
Reamhar, <i>fat</i> ,	reamhair,	reamhra,	reamhair,	reamhra.
Salach, <i>dirty</i> ,	shalaich,	sailche	shalaich,	Saloch.
Sleomhainn, <i>slippery</i> ,	shleomhainn,	sleomhna,	shleomhainn,	Sleomhna.
Sòmhail, } <i>unbulky</i> ,	{ shòmhail,	sòmhla,	shomhail,	Sòmhla
Sùmhail, }	{ shùmhail,	sùmhla,	shumhail,	sùmhla.
Tana, <i>thin</i> ,	thana,	taine,	thana,	tana.
Tioram, <i>dry</i> ,	thiorainn,	tiorma,	thiorma,	tiorma.
Uasal, <i>noble</i> ,	uasail,	uaisle,	nasail,	uaisle.
Dòmhail, }	dhòmhail,	dòmhla,	dhòmhla,	dòmhla.
Dùmhail, }	dhùmhail,	dùmhla,	dhùmhla,	dùmhla.

## IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>I. Compara- tive.</i>	<i>II. Compara- tive.</i>	<i>III. Compara- tive.</i>
Beag, <i>little</i>	{ bige	bigid	bigead.
Càr, <i>akin</i>	{ lugha	lughaid	lughad.
Còir, <i>proper</i> ,	càra		
Cumhang, <i>narrow</i> ,	cuinge	cuingid	cuingead.
Dògh, <i>likely</i> ,	dòcha	dochaid	
Dona, <i>bad</i> ,	{ dona,	donaid	donad.
	{ miosa,	misde	miosad.
Dùgh, <i>natural</i> ,	dùcha		
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> ,	duilghe,	duilghid,	duilghead.
Dùr, <i>difficult</i> ,	dorra,	dorraid,	dorrad.
Fagus, } <i>near</i> ,	{ faigse,	faigsid,	faigsead.
Faisg, }	{ faisge,	faisgid,	faisgead.
Farasda, } <i>easy</i> ,	{ fasa,	fasaid,	fasad.
Furasda, }	{ fusa,	fasaid,	fasad.
Gèarr, } <i>short</i> ,	giorra	giorraid,	giorrad,
Goirid, }			
Géur, or } <i>sharp</i> ,	{ géire,	géirid,	géiread.
Giar, }	{ geòire,	geòirid,	geòiread.
Ion, <i>proper</i> ,	iona		
Ionmhuinn, <i>desirable</i> , r.	{ ionnsa,		
	{ annsa,		
Làidir, <i>strong</i> , r.	treasa,	treasaid,	treasad.
Math, or } <i>good</i> ,	{ fèarr,	fèairid,	fèarras.
Maith, }	{ feotha	feothaid,	feothas.
Mòr, <i>great</i> ,	{ mò, motha,	mòid,	{ miad.
	{ mù, mutha,		{ moid.
Olc, <i>bad</i> ,	miosa,	misde,	{ olcas.
			{ miosad.
Teth, <i>hot</i> ,	teotha,	teothaid,	teothad.
Toigh, } <i>beloved</i> ,	{ docha,	dochaid,	dochad.
Toigheach, }	{ tocha,	tochaid,	tochad.



## THE NOUN WITH THE ARTICLE.

## (Lesson II.)

<i>Masculine.</i>			<i>Feminine.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>

b-, m-, p-.

<i>Am mac, the son.</i>			<i>A' mheidh, the balance.</i>		
N.	Am mac	na mic	N.	A' mheidh	na meidhean
G.	a' mhic	nam mac	G.	na meidhe	nam meidhean
D.	{ a' * mhac 'n † mhac	na mic, or na macaibh.	D.	{ a' * mheidh 'n † mheidh	na meidhean, or na meidhibh.

c-, g-.

<i>An crann, the plough.</i>			<i>A' ghas, the sprig.</i>		
N.	An crann	na croinn	N.	A' ghas,	na gasan
G.	a' chroinn	nan crann	G.	na goise	nan gasan
D.	{ a' * chrann 'n † chrann	na croinn, or na crannaibh.	D.	{ a' * ghois 'n † ghois	na gasan, or na gasaibh.

d-, l-, n-, r-, t-, sg-, sm-, sp-, st.

<i>An dòrn, the fist.</i>			<i>An leac, the flag.</i>		
N.	an dòrn	na dùirn	N.	an leac	na leacan
G.	an dùirn	nan dòrn	G.	na lice	nan leacan
D.	{ an dòrn 'n dòrn	na dùirn, or na dòrnaibh.	D.	{ an lic, or 'n lic	na leacan, or na leacaibh.

f-.

<i>Am fear, the man.</i>			<i>An fhras, the shower.</i>		
N.	am fear	na fir	N.	an fhras	na frasan
G.	an fhir	nam fear	G.	na froise	nam frasan
D.	{ an fhear, or 'n fhear	na fir, or na fearaibh.	D.	{ an fhrois, or 'n fhrois	na frasan, or na frasaibh.

sa-, so-, su-, si-, se-, sl-, sn-, sr-.

<i>An saor, the joiner.</i>			<i>An t-slat, the rod.</i>		
N.	an saor	na saoir	N.	an t-slat	na slatan
G.	an t-saoir	nan saor	G.	na slait	nan slatan
D.	{ an t-saor 'n t-saor	na saoir, or na saoraibh.	D.	{ an t-slait, or 'n t-slait	na slatan, or na slataibh

## Vowels.

<i>An t-each, the horse.</i>			<i>An iall, the thong.</i>		
N.	an t-each	na h-eich	N.	an iall	na h-iallan
G.	an eich	nan each	G.	na h-éille	nan iallan
D.	{ an each, or 'n each	na h-eich, or na h-eachaibh.	D.	{ an éill, or 'n éill	na h-iallan, or na h-iallaibh.

\* A' is used before b-, p-, m-, c-, g-, governed by a prep. ending in consonant.

† 'N is used after a prep. ending in a vowel.

## THE VERB.

1. Voices—The Active, and the Passive.
2. Moods— Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.
3. Tenses—*i.* The Present ; as, Thà mi, *I am.*  
*ii.* The Past ; as, Bhà mi, *I was.*  
*iii.* The Future ; as, Bithidh mi, *I shall be.*

*a.* *Bi* and *is* only have a simple present tense ; that of other verbs is formed by *bi* with the *present participle* ; as, *Tha mi a' sgrìbheadh, I am writing.*

## MODEL OF CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE—*principal parts.*

<i>Be.</i>		<i>Clean.</i>	<i>Drink.</i>	<i>Fold.</i>
<i>Imper.</i>	bi,	glan,	òl,	fill.
<i>Pres. ind.</i>	thà,			
<i>Past ind.</i>	bhà,	ghlan,	dh' òl,	dh' fhill.
<i>Future ind.</i>	bithidh,	glanaidh,	òlaidh,	fillidh.
<i>Infinitive</i>	a bhi,	a ghlanadh,	a dh- ol,	a dh- fhilleadh.
<i>Pres. Part.</i>	na m', &c.	a' { glanadh,	ag { òl.	a' { filleadh.

*Gun a bhi, not to be.* gun ghlanadh. gun òl. gun fhilleadh.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*I should be, &c.*

<i>Be.</i>	<i>Clean.</i>	<i>Drink.</i>	<i>Fold.</i>
Bhithinn,*	ghlanainn,	dh' òlainn,	dh' fhillinn.
Bhitheadh tu,	ghlanadh tu,	dh' òladh tu,	dh' fhilleadh tu.
Bhitheadh e, i,	ghlanadh e, i,	dh' òladh e, i,	dh' fhilleadh e, i.
Bhitheamaid,	ghlanamaid,	dh' òlamaid,	dh' fhilleamaid.
Bhitheadh sibh,	ghlanadh sibh,	dh' òladh sibh,	dh' fhilleads sibh.
Bhitheadh iad.	ghlanadh iad,	dh' òladh iad,	dh' fhilleadh iad.

\* To express emphasis affix *-sa, -ne* or *-e*, to the pronominal terminations ; as, *Bhithinn-sa, I would be* ; *Bhitheamid-ne, bhitheamid-e, or, bhitheamaid, we should be* ; *sa, se* is used with the 2nd of the imperative : *Dian-sa sin, do thou that* ; *dianaibh-se sin, do ye that.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Let me, &c.*

<i>be.</i>	<i>clean.</i>	<i>drink.</i>	<i>fold.</i>
bitheam,* bi, bithidh e, i, bitheamaid, bithibh. bitheadh iad.	glanam, glan, glanadh e, i, glanamaid, glanaibh, glanadh iad.	òlam, òl, oladh e, i, òlamaid, òlaibh, òladh iad.	filleam. fill. filleadh e, i. filleamaid. fillibh. filleadh iad.

## THE AUXILIARIES.

*May, can, must, ought.*

<i>Present or Future.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Present or Future.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
Faodaidh mi, <i>I may,</i> is urrainn domh, <i>I can,</i> is còir dhomh, <i>I ought.</i>	dh'fhaodainn, <i>I might,</i> b'urraim domh, <i>I could,</i> bu chòir dhomh, <i>I ought.</i>	fèumaidh mi, <i>or</i> fimiridh mi, <i>I must,</i> is éúdar dhomh, <i>I must.</i>	dh'fhéumainn, ordh'fhimirinn, <i>I would need,</i> b'éúdar dhomh, <i>I was obliged.</i>

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

*Principal parts.*

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past ind.</i>	<i>Future ind.</i>	<i>Past sub.</i>	<i>Pres. part.</i>
<i>bear, beir,</i> <i>come, thig,</i> <i>do, dian,</i> <i>get, faigh,</i> <i>give, thoir,</i> <i>go, rach,</i> <i>hear, cluinn,</i> <i>reach, ruig,</i> <i>say, abair,</i> <i>see, faic,</i>	rug thàinig rinn fhuair thug chaidh chuala ràinig thuirt chunnaic	beiridh thig ní gheabh bheir théid cluinnidh ruigidh their chì	bheirinn thiginn dhianainn gheabhainn bheirinn rachainn cluinninn ruiginn theirinn chithinn	a' breith a' tighinn a' dianamh a' faighinn a' toirt a' dol a' cluinntinn a' ruighinn ag ràdh a' faicinn

## FORMATION OF TENSES.

*i. Active Voice.*

1. The *root* or *theme* is the *second* of the imperative ; as, Buail, *strike*.

2. The past indicative is the root aspirated ; as, Bhuail mi, *I struck*.

*a.* *Dh*, or *d'*, is used before a vowel or *fpure* ; as, Dh'òl mi, *I drank* ; dh'fhill mi, *I folded* ; an d'òl mi ? *did I drink*.

3. The future indicative adds *idh* (*as* after the relative, &c.) to the root ; as, Buailidh mi, *I shall strike* ; ma bhuaileas mi, *if I strike* ; am fear a bhuaileas, *the man who shall strike*.

4. The past subjunctive aspirates the root and adds *inn* for the first person singular ; *amaid* for the first person plural ; and *adh* for the second and third persons singular and plural ; as, Bhuailinn, bhuaileumaid, bhuaileadh, tu, e, i, sibh, iad.

5. The imperative adds *am* for the first person singular ; *amaid* for the first person plural ; *ibh* for the second person plural ; and *adh* for the third persons of both numbers ; as, Buileam, buaileumaid, buailibh, buaileadh, e, i, iad.

*ii. Passive Voice.*

1. The past indicative aspirates the root, and adds *adh* ; as, Bhuaileadh mi, *I was struck*.

2. The future adds *ar* ; as, Buaillear mi, *I shall be struck*.

3. The subjunctive mood adds *-teadh* ; as, Bhuailteadh mi, *I should be struck*.

4. The imperative adds *ar* (or *tear*) ; as, Buaillear (or buailtear) mi, *let me be struck*.

*a.* The passive tenses of *dian*, and the active tenses of *faigh* and *rach*, combined with verb-nouns, preceded by a possessive pronoun, are frequently used for the simple passive form ; as, Rinneadh a bualadh, *she was struck*.

*b.* Preceded by the relative *dian* and *rach* take the infinitive instead of the verb-noun with a possessive pronoun ; as, Na fir a chaidh a mharbhadh, *the men who were killed*.

1. *Defective* verbs are such as—siuthad, *say away*, pl. siuthadaibh ; tiugainn, *come along*, pl. tiugainnibh ; trothad, *come here*, pl. trothadaibh.

i. Theab (mi), (*I*) *had almost*, impersonally *theabas*, or *theabadh*.

ii. Osa, os' (arsa ars), *said*, *quoth*.

iii. Verb-nouns with *a'*, *ri*, *le*, *anns an*, &c. ; as, A' bàilistearachd, *talking blusteringly*.

iv. Historic past ; as, Falbhar, *I went* ; buailear, *I struck*.

2. *Composite* verbs consist of nouns and adjectives in collocation with *is* and *bi* with prepositional pronouns ; as, Is cuimhne leam, *I remember* ; tha fearg air, *he is angry*.

3. *Preposition* verbs are those requiring a preposition after them to complete their sense ; as, Tilg bhuaat e, *throw it from you*.

#### PARTICIPLES.

1. The verb-noun is formed *regularly* by adding *adh* to the root ; as, Bog, *steep* ; bogadh, *m., a steeping*.

a. When the root ends in *ich*, *isg* (and a few in *il*), *i* is rejected before adding *adh* ; as, Caraich, *move*, carachadh, *m., a moving* ; loisg, *burn*, losgadh, *m., a burning* ; buail, *strike*, bualadh, *m., a striking*.

2. The present participle is the verb-noun preceded by the participle *ag* ; as, Ag oibreachadh = *working*.

a. *Ri* is used before a cognate noun ; as, Ri obair = *working*.

3. The passive participle adds *te* to the root ; as, Buailte, *struck*.

a. When the root ends in *t*, *e* only is added ; and when it ends in *th*, *h* is rejected and *e* only added ; as, Lot, *wound*, loite, *wounded* ; bàth, *drown*, bàite, *drowned*.

4. Intransitive verbs, and those verbs whose roots are adjectives as well, have no passive participle ; but *air* with the verb changed into a *verb-noun*, supplies its place ; as, Tuit, *fall*, air tuiteam (*fhaotainn*) = *fallen* ; marbh (*v.* and *adj.*), *kill*, air a mharbhadh (*fhaotainn*) = *killed*.

5. The infinitive is the verb-noun preceded by *a* or *ri* ; as, A bhualadh, *to strike*.—*Ri* denotes *necessity* ; as, Ri bhualadh, (*has*) *to be struck*.

6. The infinitive phrase, is the infinitive preceded by its object ; as, Tigh a thogail, *to build a house*.

*a.* When the object is a verb-noun the infinitive is not expressed, as ; Dh' iarr e orm sgur (*a dhianamh*), *he told me to stop* ; theab e tuiteam (*fhaotainn*), *he nearly fell*.

7. The participle of intransitive verbs is expressed by the verb *bi* and *ann* with the possessive pronoun ; as, Tha e *na* 'shuidhe, *he is sitting* ; tha iad *na* 'n ruith, *they are running*.

*a.* *Na* here is *ann* transposed ; it is usually written 'n ; as, Tha e 'n *a* or 'na shuidhe, *he is sitting*.

8. Impersonal forms—Thàtar a' togail an tìghe, or tha'n tigh ga 'thogail, *the house is a building* ; tha'n tigh togte, *the house is built*.

9. The middle voice differs in *meaning* only from the active—such as, Dh'fhosgail an sùilean, *their eyes were opened* ; charaich a' ehlach, *the stone moved*.

10. *Ma* and *na'n*—*Ma* thig thu gheabh thu 'n t-each, *if you come you shall get the horse* ; *na'n* tigeadh tu gheubhadh tu 'n t-airgiod, *had you come you would have got the money*.

11. *Agus* with a pronoun, or noun, without the verb, may be rendered by the *present participle*, by *as* or *when*, and by *seeing that* ; as, Thuirt Job 's e 'freagairt, *Job answering said* ; thàinig iad òirnn 's sinn ga'r fairigeadh, *they came upon us as we were bathing* ; thig a stigh 's tu cho sgàth, *come in seeing that you are so tired*.

#### AUXILIARY PARTICLES.

##### 1. *Present*—

*i. ag* ; as, Tha iad ag òl, *they are drinking*.

*ii. a'* ; as, Tha iad a' filleadh, *they are folding*.

*ga* ; as, Tha iad ga 'n glanadh, *they are cleaning them* ; *ga* = *ag* transposed

*iii. ann* ; as, Tha iad na 'n suidhe, *they are sitting*.

*iv. ri* ; as, Bha iad ri 'm biadh, *they were at their meal*.

##### 2. *Past*—

*do* ; as, An do thuit e ? *did he fall ?*

*dh', d'* ; as, Dh'òl mi, *I drank* ; as, An d' òl thu ? *did you drink ?*

3. *Participial*—

(a) past, *air*; as, Tha iad air tighinn, *they are just arrived.*

(b) future (i) *a*; as, A dh-òl, *to drink.*

(ii.) *gu*; as, Gu tuitcam, (*about*) *to fall.*

4. *Interrogative*—

i. *am*; as, Am buail mi? *shall I strike?*

*an*; as, An cuir mi? *shall I put?*

*an do*; as, An do chuir mi? *did I put?* An do, as here, is often contracted into '*na*'; as, 'Na chuir mi?

ii. *nach*; as, Nach cuir mi? *shall I not put?*

(iii.) *Co, cia, ciod*; as, Co bhuail thu? *who struck you?*

5. *Affirmative*—

(a) Positive, i. *Gu*—*gu'm gu'n gur*; as, Gu'm beil e, *that he is*; gur h-è, *that it is he.*

ii. *nach*; as, Thuir e nach robh e, *he said that it was not.*

(b) Negative, i. *cha*; as, Cha robh e, *he was not.*

ii. *cha'n*; as, Cha'n 'eil e, *he is not.*

6. *Conditional*—

(i) *ma*; as, Ma bhuaileas e, *if he strikes.*

ii. *na'm, na'n*; as, Na'm buaileadh e, *if he should strike.*

iii. *ge, ged, gar*; as, Ged a bhuaileadh e, *though he should strike.*

7. *Imperative*—

*na*; as, Na cuir, *do not put.*

8. *Optative*—

i. *gu*—*gu'm, gu'n*; as, Gu'n tigeadh do rìgheachd, *thy kingdom come.*

ii. *nar, nara*; as, Nar fhaiceam na féidh, *may I not see the deer.*

## BI, TO BE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Personal.		Impersonal.	
Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.
Am beil ? nach 'eil ? cha 'n 'eil. gu 'n beil. nach 'eil. ma thà. mur h-'eil. bhon a geda mar a a	am bi ? nach bi ? cha bhi. gu 'n bi. nach bi. ma bhithneas. mur bi. bho 'n a ged a mar a a	am beileas, -ear ? nach 'eileas ? cha 'n eileas. gu 'n beileas. nach 'eileas. ma thàtar. mur h-'eileas. bho 'n a ged a mar a a	an nach } robhas ? cha } gu 'n } robhas. nach } ma bhàtar. mur robhas. bho 'n a } bhàtar, ged a } or mar a } bhathas. a }

## CONTRACTED FORMS.

Bithidh, *contr.* bidh, *will be*; bhithneas, *contr.* bhios, *relative form—will be*; this form is used after the relative *a*; ged *a*, *though*; bho 'n *a*, *seeing that*; ma, *if*. North of Fort Augustus, it is used for *bithidh*; as, Bios tu sgith, *you shall be tired*.



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Past Tense.

Active.	Impersonal.	Active.	
am bithinn ? nach bithinn ? cha bhithinn. gu'm bithinn. nach bithinn. na'm bithinn. mur bithinn. bho'n a, &c., bhithinn.	am biteadh ? nach biteadh ? cha bhiteadh. gu'm biteadh. nach biteadh. na'm biteadh. mur biteadh. bho'n a, &c., bhiteadh.	<i>Interrogative.</i> am } bithinn ? nach } am } buaileamaid ? nach } <i>Passive or Impersonal.</i>	<i>Responsive.</i> { bhitheadh. { bhithinn sin. { (dhìanainn sin) active. { bhitheadh. { bhitheamaid. { bhitheamaid sin. { (dhìanamaid sin.)
		am } biteadh ? nach }	{ bhitheadh. { (dhìanteadh sin.) passive

## CONTRACTED FORMS.

Bitheamaid, *contr.* biomaid; bhiteadh, *contr.* biodh.

A question asked in the past subjunctive, is answered, when not emphatical, in the third person. Power, liberty, or obligation, is rendered by the auxiliaries *is urrainn, faodaidh, fèinmaidh*, p. 41.

## REGULAR VERBS.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		PAST INDICATIVE.	
<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
An GLAN ? nach glan ? cha ghlan. gu'n glan. nach glan. ma ghlanas. mur glan. bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} glanar ? nach } cha ghlan gu'n glanar nach glanar. ma ghlanar mur glanar bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} glanar ? nach } cha ghlanainn gu'n glauainn. nach } na'n } mur } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} glanteadh ? nach } cha ghlanateadh gu'n } nach } na'n } mur } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	do ghlan ? } } do ghlan. } } } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	an do ghlan- nach } adha } cha } gu'n } nach } na'n } mur } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }
AM FAOD, FIMIR ? nach fhaod ? cha'n fhaod. gu'n fhaod. nach fhaod. ma dh'fhaodas. mur fhaod. bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} fhaodar ? nach } cha'n fhaodar. gu'n fhaodar. nach fhaodar. ma dh'fhaodar. mur fhaodar bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} fhaodainn ? nach fhaodainn ? cha'n fhaodainn. gu'n fhaodainn. nach dh'fhaodainn. na'n fhaodainn. mur fhaodainn. bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	} faodteadh nach fhaodteadh cha'n fhaodteadh gu'n } nach } na'n } mur } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	d'fhaod. } } d'fhaod. } } } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }	an do ghlan- nach } adha } cha } gu'n } nach } na'n } mur } bho'n a ged a } mar a } a }

The terminations *-ail, -ain, -ainn, -air, -na, -ra*, when inflected; as, *Fosgail, fosglaidh.*

IS WITH VERBAL PARTICLES.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Past.</i>	
Am mi ?	an tu ?	Am bu mhi ?	am bu tu ?
an sinn ?	an sibh ?	am bu sinn ?	am bu sibh ?
Nach mi ?	nach tu ?	Nach bu mhi ?	nach bu tu
nach sinn ?	nach sibh ?	nach bu sinn ?	nach bu sibh
Cha mhi	cha tu	Cha bu mhi	cha bu tu
cha sinn	cha sibh	cha bu sinn	cha bu sibh
Gur mi	gur tu	Gu'm bu mhi	gu'm bu tu
gur sinn	gur sibh	gu'm bu sinn	gu'm bu sibh
Nach mi	nach tu	Nach bu mhi	nach bu tu
nach sinn	nach sibh	Nach bu sinn	nach bu sibh
Ma's mi	ma's tu	Na'm bu mhi	na'm bu tu
ma's sinn	ma's sibh	na'm bu sinn	na'm bu sibh
Mur mi	mur tu	Mur bu mhi	mur bu tu
mur sinn	mur sibh	mur bu sinn	mur bu sibh
Bho'n is mi	bho'n is tu	Bho'n bu mhi	bho'n bu tu
bho'n is sinn.	bho'n is sibh.	bho'n bu sinn	bho'n bu sibh
			am b'e ?
			am b'iad ?
			nach b'e ?
			nach b'iad ?
			cha b'e
			cha b'iad
			gu'm b'e
			gu'm b'iad
			nach b'e
			nach b'iad
			na'm b'e
			na'm b'iad
			mur b'e
			mur b'iad
			bho'n a b'e
			bho'n a b'iad

EXAMPLES.

Am mi ? *is it I ?* Nach mi ? *is it not I ?* Cha mhi, *it is not I.* Gur mi *(he says) that it is I.* Nach mi *(he says) that it is not I.* Ma's mi, *if it is I.* Na'm bu mhi, *if it were I.* Mur mi, *if it is not I.* Bho'n is mi, *as it is I.*

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		PAST INDICATIVE.	
<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
An Abair ? nach abair ? cha'n abair gu'n abair nach abair ma their mur h-abair bho'n a their	an abair ? nach abair ? cha'n abair gu'n abair nach abair ma their mur h-abair bho'n a their	an abrainn ? nach abrainn cha'n abrainn gu'n abrainn nach abrainn na'n abrainn mur h-abrainn bho'n a theirinn	an ? uach ? cha'n gu'n uach na'n mur h- bho'n a theirteadh.	an nach cha gu'n nach ma thuir mur d'thuirt bho'n a thuir.	an d'thuirteadh ? nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur bho'n a thuirteadh.
Am Beir ? nach beir ? cha bheir gu'n beir nach beir ma bheireas mur beir bho'n a bheireas	am beirear ? nach beirear ? cha bheirear gu'n beirear nach beirear ma bheirear mur beirear bho'n a bheirear	am beirinn ? nach beirinn cha bheirinn gu'n nach na'm mur bho'n a bheirinn.	am beirteadh nach beirteadh cha bheirteadh gu'm uach na'm mur bho'n a bheirteadh.	an nach cha gu'n nach ma rug mur d'rug bho'n a rug	am nach cha gu'n nach ma rugadh mur d'rug bho'n a rug
An Cluinn nach cluinn cha chluinn gu'n cluinn nach cluinn ma chluinneas	an cluinnear nach cluinnear cha chluinnear gu'n cluinnear nach cluinnear ma chluinnear	an cluininn. nach cluininn cha chluinninn gu'n cluininn nach na'n inn	an cluinnteadh nach cluinnteadh cha chluinnteachd gu'n cluinnteachd nach na'n teadh.	an nach cha gu'n nach ma chuala mur d'chualas bho'n a chualas	an chualas nach chualas cha chualas gu'n chualas nach chualas ma chualas

<p>mur eòinn bhò'n a &amp;c. chluinneas</p> <p>An nach cha gu'n nach } Dian ma uì } mur dian } bhò'n a ni }</p>	<p>mur eòinnear. bhò'n a chuinn.</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach } dianar ma nitear } mur dianar } bhò'n a nitear }</p>	<p>mur eòininn bhò'n a chluinn.</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach na'n } dian- airn }</p>	<p>mur eòinnteachd bhò'n a chluinn.</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach na'n } dian- teachd }</p>	<p>mur eòala bhò'n a chualas</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach ma mur } d' rinn- eadh, or d' } rinnear }</p>	<p>mur eòala bhò'n a chuala</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach ma rinn } d' rinn mur d' rinn } bhò'n a rinn }</p>	<p>mur eòalas bhò'n a chualas</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach ma mur } d' rinn- eadh, or d' } rinnear }</p>	<p>mur eòalas bhò'n a chualas</p> <p>an nach cha gu'n nach ma mur } d' rinn- eadh, or d' } rinnear }</p>
<p>Am Faic nach fhaic cha'n fhaic gu'm faic nach fhaic mur fhaic bhò'n a ehl ma ehl</p>	<p>am faicear nach fhaicear cha'n fhaicear gu'm faicear nach fhaicear mur fhaicear bhò'n a ehtear ma ehtear</p>	<p>am faicinn nach fhaicinn cha'n fhaicinn gu'm faicinn nach fhaicinn na'm faicinn mur fhaicinn bhò'n a chithinn</p>	<p>am faicinn nach fhaicinn cha'n fhaicinn gu'm faicinn nach fhaicinn na'm faicinn mur fhaicinn bhò'n a chiteadh</p>	<p>am faicas nach fhaicas cha'n fhaicas gu'm faicas nach fhaicas ma chunnacas mur fhaica bhò'n a chunnaic</p>	<p>am faca nach fhaica cha'n fhaica gu'm faca nach fhaica ma chunnaic mur fhaica bhò'n a chunnaic</p>	<p>am faicas nach fhaicas cha'n fhaicas gu'm faicas nach fhaicas ma chunnacas mur fhaica bhò'n a chunnaic</p>	<p>am faicas nach fhaicas cha'n fhaicas gu'm faicas nach fhaicas ma chunnacas mur fhaica bhò'n a chunnaic</p>
<p>Am Faigh ? nach fhaigh cha'n fhaigh gu'm faigh nach fhaigh ma gheabh mur fhaigh</p>	<p>am faighear nach fhaighear cha'n fhaighear gu'm faighear nach fhaighear ma gheabhar mur fhaighear</p>	<p>am faighinn nach fhaighinn cha'n fhaighinn gu'm faighinn nach fhaighinn na'm faighinn mur faighinn</p>	<p>am faighteachd nach fhaighteachd cha'n fhaighteachd gu'm faighteachd nach fhaighteachd na'm faighteachd mur faighteachd</p>	<p>an nach cha gu'n nach } d' fhuaras or } d' fhuaradh }</p>	<p>an nach cha gu'n nach } d' fhuair ma fhuair } mur d' fhuair }</p>	<p>an nach cha gu'n nach } d' fhuaras or } d' fhuaradh }</p>	<p>an nach cha gu'n nach } d' fhuaras or } d' fhuaradh }</p>



## IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		PAST INDICATIVE.	
<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
bhò'n a gheabh	bhò'n a gheabhar	bhò'n a gheabh- ainn	bhò'n a gheabh- teadh	bhò'n a fluair	bhò'n a fhuaras
An nach cha } Téid gu'n nach }	an nach cha } téidear gu'n nach }	an nach cha } rach- gu'n nach na'n mur bhò'n a	an nach cha } rach- gu'n nach na'n mur bhò'n a	an nach cha } deach, or deachaidh ma chaidh mur deach bhò'n a chaidh	an nach cha } deachas gu'n nach }
ma theid mur téid bhò'n a théid	ma théidear mur téidear bhò'n a théidear	an nach cha } ruiginn gu'n nach na'n mur bhò'n a	an nach cha } ruig- gu'n nach na'n mur bhò'n a	an nach cha } d'ràinig gu'n nach }	an nach cha } d'ràineas gu'n nach }
ma ruigeas mur ruig bhò'n a ruigeas	ma ruigear mur ruigear bhò'n a ruigear	an nach cha } tiginn gu'n nach tiginn	an nach cha } tigteadh gu'n nach tigteadh	ma ràinig mur d'ràinig bhò'n a ràinig	ma ràineas mur d'ràineas bhò'n a ràineas
An nach cha } Tig gu'n nach }	an nach cha } tigear gu'n nach tigear			an nach cha } d'thàinig gu'n nach d'thàinig	an nach cha } d'thàineas gu'n nach d'thàineas

ma thig mur tig bhò'n a thig	ma thigear mur tigeair bhò'n a thigear	ma'n tiginn mur tiginn bhò'n a thiginn	na'n tigteadh mur tigteadh bhò'n a thigteadh	ma thàinig mur d'fhàinig bhò'n a thàinig	ma thàineas mur d'fhàineas bhò'n a thàineas
An nach cha gu'n nach	an nach cha gu'n nach	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur	an nach cha gu'n nach na'n mur	an nach cha gu'n nach	an nach cha gu'n nach
Toir ma bheir mur toir bhò'n a bheir	toirear ma bheirear mur toirear bhò'n a bheirear	toirinn or tugainn ma bheirinn bhò'n a bheirinn	toirteadh or tugteadh ma bheirteadh bhò'n a bheirteadh	d'fhug ma thug mur d'fhug bhò'n a thug	d'fhugadh or d'fhugas ma thugadh mur d'fhugadh bhò'n a thugadh

CONTRACTED VERBS.

In the following verbs *ch* final, is sometimes changed into its corresponding flat *gh*, or an apostrophe is used in its stead ; in *càirich*, *dùich* (ascend), *éirich*, the last syllable is dropt :—

Aithnich, <i>know</i>	aithnghich	aithneachadh
càirich, <i>move</i>	càirghich	càirichadh
càirich, <i>repair</i>	càirich	càirich
dùich, <i>ascend</i>	dùich	dùich
éirich, <i>rise</i>	éirich	éirich
fàirich, <i>feel</i>	fàirghich	fàirichdaine
fuirich, <i>stay</i>	fuirghich	fuirich
falaich, <i>hide</i>	falaich	falach
salaich, <i>dirty</i>	salaich	salachadh
talaich, <i>grumble</i>	talaich	talach

So verbs in *àidh*—*àicheidh*, *àich'eam*, or *àicheidheam* ; *cràidh*, *fadaidh*, *fasaidh*, *faidh*, *ialaidh*, *ialaidh* or *tialaidh*, *tàidh*, *tataidh*, *tearbaidh*, *tionndaidh*.

## IRREGULAR VERB-NOUNS.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>
Abair, <i>say</i> ,	{ ràdh ràdhainn ràite	Ceil, {	{ ceiltinn cleith
Acain, <i>complain</i> ,	acain	Cinn, <i>grow</i> ,	einntinn
Agair, <i>claim</i> ,	agairt	Clàist, <i>listen</i> ,	clàistinn
Aidich, <i>r., confess</i> ,	aideach	Cleasaich, <i>sport</i> ,	cleasachd
Àir, {	{ number, àireamh	Cluinn, <i>hear</i> ,	{ cluinntinn cluinn-teil
Àireamh, {		Cobhair, <i>help</i> ,	cobhair
Aisig, <i>ferry, restore</i> ,	aiseag	Coimhead, {	{ see, coimhead
Aithris, <i>tell</i> ,	aithris	Coimhid, {	
Amaill, <i>obstruct</i> ,	{ amal amladh	Collainn, <i>batter</i> ,	collainn
Amais, <i>find out</i> ,	amas	Cosd, {	{ eosd
Amhairc, <i>look</i> ,	amharc	Cosg, {	{ expend, cosg
Anacail, <i>save</i> ,	anacladh	Cràgair, <i>paw</i> ,	cràgairt
At, <i>swell</i> ,	at	Creach, <i>rob</i> ,	creach
Bagair, <i>threaten</i> ,	{ bagairt bagradh beanachd	Creid, <i>believe</i> ,	creidsinn
Bean, <i>touch</i> ,	{ beanailt beantainn	Cuir, <i>put</i> ,	cur
Beil, {		Cùm, <i>keep</i> ,	cumail
Bleith, {	bleith	Dean, <i>do</i> ,	deanamh
Beuc, {	{ béucail	Deoghail, <i>suck</i> ,	deoghal
Biac, {	{ biacaile	Dìd, <i>peep</i> ,	dìdil
Bid, {	{ bidil	Dìbir, {	{ dìbirt
Big, {	{ bigil	Diobair, {	{ diobairt
Blais, <i>taste</i> ,	blasad	Diobhair, <i>vomit</i> ,	dìobhairt
Bleoghainn, <i>milk</i> ,	bleoghann	Diol, <i>pay</i> ,	dìol
Bogair,	bogairt	Dìon, <i>protect</i> ,	dìon
Bruich, <i>boil</i> ,	bruich	Dìrich, <i>ascend</i> ,	dìreachd
Brùchd, <i>beleh</i> ,	{ brùchadh brùchdail	Dochainn, <i>harm</i> ,	dochann
Buachaillichd, <i>herd</i> ,	buachailleachd	Dùraig, <i>desire</i> ,	durachdainn
Buain, <i>reap</i> ,	buain	Earb, <i>trust</i> ,	earbsa
Buannaichd, <i>gain</i> ,	buannachd	Eirich, <i>rise</i> ,	éirigh
Bùir, <i>bellow</i> ,	bùirich	Eisd, <i>hear</i> ,	éisdeachd
Caidil, <i>sleep</i> ,	cadal	Eug, <i>die</i> ,	éug
Cail, <i>lose</i> ,	call	Fàg, <i>leave</i> ,	fàgail
Caisd, <i>listen</i> ,	caisdeachd	Faic, <i>see</i> ,	{ faicinn faicsinn
Caith, <i>wear</i> ,	caitheamh	Faigh, <i>get</i> ,	{ faighinn faigheil faotainn [adh]
Can, <i>say, sing</i> ,	cantainn	Faighnich, } <i>en-</i>	{ faighneach-
Caoidh, <i>bewail</i> ,	caoidh	Faighneachd, } <i>quire</i>	{ faighneachd
Càirich, <i>mend</i> ,	càramh	Fairich, <i>feel</i> ,	faireachdainn
Casgair, <i>vanquish</i> ,	casgairt	Falaich, <i>hide</i> ,	falach
Casaid, <i>accuse</i> ,	casaid	Falbh, <i>go</i> ,	falbh
Ceangail, <i>tie</i> ,	ceangal	Fan, <i>stay</i> ,	{ fanachd fanailt fantainn



<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>
Fàs, <i>grow</i> ,	fàs	Ionndrainn, } <i>miss</i> ,	{ ionndrain
Feith, <i>wait</i> ,	feitheamh	Ionndraich, }	{ ionndraichinn
Fiach, } <i>show</i>	{ fiachainn	Labhair, <i>speak</i> ,	labhairt
Feuch, }	{ feuchainn	Laidh, <i>lie down</i> ,	laidhe
Fìgh, <i>knit, weave</i> ,	fighe	Leag, <i>fell</i> ,	leagail
Fògair, <i>banish</i> ,	fògairt		{ leanachd
Foghainn, <i>suffice</i> ,	{ fòghnadh	Lean, <i>follow</i> ,	{ leanailt
	{ fòghnachdainn		{ leantainn
	{ fòir		{ leanmhainn
Fòir, <i>assist</i> ,	{ fòirinn	Leig, <i>permit</i> ,	leigeil
Freagair, <i>answer</i> ,	freagairt	Leighis, <i>cure</i> ,	leigheas
Fuaigh, } <i>sew</i> ,	fuaghal,		{ léum
Fuaghail, }		Léum, <i>leap</i> ,	{ léumraich
Fuilig, <i>suffer</i> ,	fulang		{ léumartaich
Fuirich, <i>stay</i> ,	fuireach	Liubhair, <i>deliver</i> ,	liubhairt
Gabh, <i>take</i> ,	gabhairt	Lomair, <i>clip</i> ,	lomairt
Gàir, <i>laugh</i> ,	gàireachdaich	Màgair, <i>crawl</i> ,	màgairt
Gairm, <i>call</i> ,	gairm	Mair, <i>last</i> ,	{ mairsinn
Geall, <i>promise</i> ,	gealltainn		{ marsainn
Gearain, <i>complain</i> ,	gearan	Marcaich, <i>ride</i> ,	marcachd
Geill, <i>r., yield</i> ,	géilltinn	Meal, <i>enjoy</i> ,	mealtainn
Géum, <i>low</i> ,	géumraich	Meil, <i>grind</i> ,	bleith
	{ gin	Mosgail, <i>awake</i> ,	mosgladh
Gin, <i>beget</i>	{ gintinn	Nìgh, <i>wash</i> ,	nìghe
	{ ginmhinn	Oibrich, <i>r. work</i>	obair
	{ glaodh	Oirlis, <i>vomit</i> ,	òirlis
Glaodh, <i>exclaim</i> ,	{ glaodhaich	Òl, <i>drink</i> ,	òl
		Ràn, <i>roar</i> ,	{ rànaich
Gluais, <i>move</i> ,	gluasad		{ rànail
Gog, <i>cackle</i> ,	gogail	Roinn, <i>divide</i> ,	roinn
Goir, <i>crow</i> ,	goirsinn	Ruig, <i>reach</i> ,	{ ruigsinn
Greas, <i>hasten</i> ,	greasad		{ ruigheachd
Grios, <i>implore</i> ,	griosad	Ruith, <i>run</i> ,	ruith
Guidh, <i>beseech</i> ,	guidhe	Saltair, <i>trample</i> ,	saltairt
Guil, <i>weep</i> ,	gal	Saoil, <i>think</i> ,	saoilsinn
Iarr, <i>ask</i> ,	iarraidh	Seall, <i>see</i> ,	sealtainn
Iasgaich, <i>fish</i> ,	iasgach	Seas, <i>stand</i> ,	seasamh
Iath, <i>r. surround</i> ,	iath	Seinn, <i>sing</i> ,	seinn
Imich, <i>go</i> ,	imeachd		{ sgail
Imlich, <i>lick</i> ,	imlich	Sgal, <i>sercam</i> ,	{ sgalais
	{ inndrig		{ sgolartaich
Inndrig, <i>enter</i> ,	{ inndreachdainn	Sgar, <i>separate</i> ,	sgaradh
	{ inndrinn	Sgoilt, <i>split</i> ,	sgoltadh
Innis, <i>tell</i> ,	innse	Sgrios, <i>destroy</i> ,	sgrios
Iomain, <i>drive</i> ,	iomain	Sguir, <i>desist</i> ,	sgur
Iomair, <i>row</i> ,	iomairt	Sian, <i>shriek</i> ,	sianail
Iomair, <i>wield</i> ,	iomairt	Siolaidh, <i>filter</i> ,	sioladh
Ionnail, } <i>wash</i>	{ ionnlad	Siubhail, <i>travel</i> ,	siubhail
Ionnlaid, }			

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Verb-Noun.</i>
Smùc, <i>sneeze,</i>	smùcail	Teirig, <i>wear out,</i>	{ teircachdainn
Smut, <i>sniff,</i>	smutail	Theirig, <i>go,</i>	{ teirgsinn
Snàmh, <i>swim,</i>	snàmh	Tairinn, <i>descend,</i>	dol
Snìomh, <i>spin,</i>	{ snìomh	Teasraig, <i>protect,</i>	téarnadh
	{ snìomhach	Tiarainn, <i>save,</i>	teasraiginn
Srann, <i>snore,</i>	{ srannail	Tig, <i>come,</i>	tiarnadh
	{ srannraich	Tilg, <i>throw,</i>	tighinn
Streap, <i>r. climb,</i>	streapail	Tionndaidh, <i>turn,</i>	tilgeil
Tà, <i>is,</i>	bith	Tog, <i>lift, build,</i>	tionndadh
Toir, <i>give,</i>	toirt	Togair, <i>incline,</i>	togail
Tachair, <i>meet</i>	tachairt	Tomhais, <i>measure,</i>	togairt
Tachais, <i>scratch,</i>	tachas	Triall, <i>proceed,</i>	tomhas
Tachrais, <i>wind,</i>	tachras	Tréig, <i>forsake,</i>	triall
Tagair, <i>plead,</i>	tagairt	Trod, <i>scold,</i>	tréigsinn
Taghail, <i>visit,</i>	taghal	Tuig, <i>understand,</i>	trod
Tairg, <i>offer,</i>	tairgsinn	Tùir, } <i>understand,</i>	tuigsinn
Taisg, <i>r. lay up,</i>	tasgaidh	Tùr, }	tùrsainn
Tarr, <i>go,</i>	tàrsainn	Tuir, <i>r. lament,</i>	tuirse
Tarrainn, <i>draw,</i>	tarrainn	Tùirl, }	tùirling
Teanail, }	{ teanal	Tùirling, }	tuiteam
Tionail, }	{ tional	Tuit, <i>fall,</i>	
Teasd, <i>die,</i>	teasd		

## SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS.

à, as, <i>out of, from</i>	gu, gus, <i>to, for</i>
aig, <i>at</i>	gun, <i>without</i>
air, <i>on, upon</i>	le, leis, <i>by, with</i>
ann, anns, 's, <i>in, into</i>	mar, <i>like to, as</i>
bho, o, <i>from</i>	mu, <i>about, around</i>
de, a, <i>of, off, from</i>	ri, ris, <i>to, against</i>
do, a, <i>to, into</i>	romh, roimh, <i>before</i>
fa, <i>on</i>	thair, thar, <i>over across</i>
fo, <i>under, below, beneath</i>	tromh, <i>through</i>

## PREPOSITIONS.

Compound prepositions consist of simple prepositions and nouns.

1. Simple prepositions govern the dative; as, Air bruaich, *on a bank.*

2. Compound prepositions govern the genitive; as, Air son féidh, *for a deer.*

a. Bhàrr, *thun, feadh, timchioll,* govern the genitive; as, Bhàrr na cathrach, *from or off the chair.*

b. Common nouns definite are in the nominative ; as, Air son bean a' ghobhainn, *for the smith's wife* ; air bruach an uillt, *on the bank of the stream* ; in poetry however the dative is also used.

c. *Gus* and *mar* govern the nom. of nouns definite ; as, Gus a' chrioch, *to the end*.

3. *De, do, fo, gun, mar, mu, romh, tromh*, aspirate nouns and adjectives ; as, De chois, *off a foot* ; do'n chù, *to the dog*.

Except—*gun* before *d-, t-, s-*.

a. Nouns in *d-, t-, s-*, having the article are plain ; as, Do'n duine, *to the man*.

b. *Air*, in some phrases aspirates its noun ; as, Air chuan 's air thalamh, *by sea and land*.

4. *As, gus, leis, anns, ris*, are used before the article and the relative ; as, As an rathad, *out of the way*.

5. *Eadar* signifying *both* aspirates its noun ; as, Eadar bheag 'us mhór, *both small and large*.

a. *Os* and *fos* take *n-* before *àird, iosal* ; as, Fos n-ìosal, *secretly*.

b. *De* and *do* generally take *dh-*, before vowels, and *f* pure ; as, Do dh-Eirinn, *to Ireland* ; do dh-fhear, *to a man*.

6. The preposition is usually repeated before each noun ; as, Gun athadh gun nàire, *without feeling or shame*.

### COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

a chòir, <i>near</i>	'an àite, <i>instead of</i>
a chùm, } <i>to, unto</i>	'an caraibh, <i>near to</i>
thun, }	'an ceann, <i>among</i>
a dhàth, }	'an còdhail, }
a dh-easbhuidh, } <i>without</i>	'an còinneamh, } <i>to meet</i>
a los, <i>for the purpose of</i>	'an deaghaidh, }
a réir, <i>according to</i>	'an déigh, } <i>after</i>
a thaobh, <i>regarding</i>	'an éiric, <i>in return</i>
air fad, <i>throughout</i>	as aonais, }
air feadh, <i>among</i>	as éugmhais, } <i>for want of</i>
air ghaol, }	as leth, <i>through</i>
air sgàth, } <i>on account of</i>	dh' ionnsaidh, <i>to, unto</i>
air son, } <i>for</i>	mu chomhair, }
air tòir, <i>in pursuit of</i>	mu choinneamh, } <i>opposite</i>
'an cois, <i>beside</i>	mu dhéighinn, }
'am fianais, }	mu thimchioll, } <i>regarding</i>
'an làthair, } <i>in presence of</i>	os cunn, <i>above</i>
'am measg, <i>among</i>	ear, <i>for a while</i>
'an aghaidh, }	ré, <i>during</i>
'an aodunn, } <i>against</i>	

## PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Prepositions.</i>	PERSONAL PRONOUNS.						
	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
	<i>ni</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>sinn</i>	<i>sibh</i>	
<i>Aig, at</i> <i>air, on</i> <i>ann, in</i> <i>á, as, out of</i> <i>le, o, from</i> <i>de, of, off</i> <i>do, to</i> <i>fo, under</i> <i>gu, gus, to</i> <i>le, leis, with</i> <i>mu, about</i> <i>ri, ris, to</i> <i>romh, before</i> <i>thair, over</i> <i>tromh, thorough</i> <i>eadar, between,</i>	agam orm annam asam bhnam, nam diam domh fotham h-ugam leam umam riun romham tharam tromham	agad ort annad asad bhuat diat dnt fohad h-ugad leat umad riut romhad tharad tromhad	aige air ann as bhuaithé deth da fotha h-uige leis nime ris roinhe thairis air troimhe	aice oirre innte aiste bhuaipe di di foipe h-uice leatha uimpe rithé roimpe thairis oirre troimpe	againn dirun annain asainn bhainn dinn duimn fothainn h-ugainn leinn umainn ruinn romhainn tharainn tromhainn eadarainn	agaibh oirbh annaibh asaibh bhuaibh dibh duibh fothaibh h-ugaibh leibh umaibh ribh romhaibh tharaibh tromhaibh eadaraibh	aca orra annta asta bhuaipa diubh daibh fopa h-uca leotha umapa riutha rompa tharta trompa catarra
<i>Emphatic forms</i> <i>-sa, -san, -se.</i>	agamsa	agadsa	aigesan	aicese	againne	agaibhse	acasan

## ADVERBS.

an diugh, <i>to-day</i>	an uair, <i>when</i>	thall, <i>on the other side</i>
an dé, <i>yesterday</i>	riabh, <i>ever (past)</i>	null, <i>to the other side</i>
am màireach, <i>to-morrow</i>	tuille, <i>more</i>	nall, <i>to his side</i>
an nochd, <i>to-night</i>	daonnan, <i>always</i>	sìos, <i>down</i>
an raoir, <i>last night</i>	tric, <i>often</i>	suas, <i>up</i>
a nise, <i>now</i>	ainmig, <i>seldom</i>	nìos, <i>from below</i>
an dràsta, <i>just now</i>	idir, <i>at all</i>	nuas, <i>from above</i>
a rithist, <i>again</i>	a chaoidh, } <i>for ever</i>	urad, <i>above</i>
fhathast, <i>yet, still</i>	am feasda, } <i>hereafter</i>	mar so, <i>thus</i>
roimhe, <i>before</i>	gu bràth, <i>for ever</i>	mar sin, <i>that way</i>
a cheana, <i>already</i>	a bhos, <i>on this side</i>	mar sid, <i>you way</i>

1. *A, cha, fìor, glé, nar, nara*, aspirate the words they modify; as, *Cha mhor e, it is not large.*

a. Words in *d-*, *t-*, are usually plain after *cha*; as, *Cha dian thu sin, you will not do that.*

b. *Cha* takes 'n before a vowel or *f* pure; as, *Cha'n òl, cha'n fhàg.*

2. Compound adverbs are phrases consisting of the article or prepositions combined with nouns and adjectives.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

ach, <i>but</i>	gur, } <i>that</i>	no, air neo, <i>or</i>
agus, 'us, 's, <i>and</i>	gu'm gu'n, } <i>that</i>	oir, <i>for</i>
a chionn, <i>because</i>	nach, <i>that not</i>	mu'n, <i>before, lest</i>
bho'n, o'n, <i>since</i>	ma, <i>if</i>	coma, <i>however</i>
cho—ri, <i>as—as</i>	mur, <i>if not</i>	seach, <i>lest</i>
ged, <i>though</i>	na, <i>than</i>	air chor's, <i>so that</i>

Compound conjunctions are phrases composed of nouns, simple prepositions, and simple conjunctions.

## INTERJECTIONS.

A ! *ah ! oh !*  
 ab ab ! *fy ! shame !*  
 ach ! *foul ! nasty*  
 a hath ! *hah ! aha !*  
 hó ! *hó ! holloo !*

obh óbh ! *dear me !*  
 och ! oh ! *alas !*  
 och och ! *dear, dear !*  
 ochan ! *alas !*  
 ù ! O !



# VOCABULARIES.

## GAELIC WORDS.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. = adjective  
 adv. = adverb  
 art. = article  
 d. = dative  
 f. = feminine  
 g. = genitive  
 irr. = irregular

m. = masculine  
 p. = p., past  
 p. = page  
 pas. p. = passive participle  
 pl. = plural  
 v. = verb  
 v.-n. = verb-noun

When the genitive is not given the noun is indeclinable ; the nom. plural, when not given, is like the genitive ; the nom. pl. fem. adds *an* to the nom. sing.

### I., 1.

ach, <i>but</i>	glas, glaise, a. <i>grey</i>
agus, <i>and</i>	goirt, -e, a. <i>sore</i>
athair, -ar, pl. athraichean, m. a <i>father</i>	làir, làra, pl. làraichean, f. a <i>mare</i>
bán, bàine, a. <i>fair, white</i>	leisg, -e, a. <i>lazy</i>
beag, bige, a. <i>small, little</i>	liath, léithe, a. <i>grey</i>
bean, g. mnatha, d. mnaoi, pl. mnathan, f. a <i>wife, a woman</i>	luath, luaithe, a. <i>swift, fleet</i>
bráthair, -ar, pl. bráithrean, m. a <i>brother</i>	mac, mic, m. a <i>son</i>
brùite, pas. p. of brùth, <i>bruised</i>	mall, moille, a. <i>slow</i>
cas, coise, f. a <i>foot, a handle</i>	math, a. (irr. p. 38), <i>good</i>
clì, a. <i>left</i>	màthair, -ar, pl. màthraichean, f. a <i>mother</i>
cù, coin, m. a <i>dog</i>	nighean, g. nighinne, with art., na <i>h-ighinne</i> , pl. nigheanan, na <i>h-igheanan</i> , f. a <i>daughter</i>
deas, deise, a. <i>right</i>	òg, òige, a. <i>young</i>
dubh, duibhe, a. <i>black</i>	piuthar, peathar, pl. peathraichean, f. a <i>sister</i>
each, eich, m. a <i>horse</i>	ruadh, ruaidhe, a. <i>red</i>
fear, fir, m. a <i>man, one</i>	sgith, -e, a. <i>tired, fatigued</i>
fiadh, féidh, m. a <i>deer</i>	

### II., 3.

beinn, -e, f. a <i>hill</i>	éuchd, m. a <i>feat</i>
blàs, blàis, m. <i>warmth, heat</i>	fhuair (past of faigh, irr. p. 51), <i>got</i>
bun, buin, m. a <i>root, foot</i>	gorm, guirme, a. <i>green (like grass)</i>
cairt, cartach, f. a <i>cart</i>	grian, gréine, f. <i>sun</i>
càthar, -air, m. a <i>bog, mossy ground</i>	gun, prep. <i>without</i>
creag, creige, f. a <i>rock</i>	idir, adv., <i>at all</i>
cuimse, f. <i>aim</i>	isneach, -iche, -ean, f. a <i>rifle</i>
cùm, v. <i>keep, hold</i>	latha, pl. lathaichean, làithean, m. a <i>day</i>
damh, daimh, m. <i>an ox, a stag</i>	lean, v. <i>follow, v.-n. irr.</i>
diùlt, v. <i>miss fire ; refuse</i>	leig, v. <i>let, v.-n. irr.</i>
éilid, éilde, pl. éildean, f. a <i>hind</i>	

lorg, luirge, f. *a track*  
 rogha, f. *choice*  
 's, prep. for anns, *in (the), &c.*  
 sealg, seilge, f. *a hunt*; a' sealg,  
*hunting*

srad, sraide, f. *a spark*  
 sùil, sùla, g. pl. sùl, f. *an eye*  
 taobh, taoibh, m. *a side*  
 thall, *over, yonder*  
 tuit, v. *fall, v.-n. irr.*

## III., 5.

bheirinn, 1st sing. p. subj. of irr.  
 v. thoir, *bring*  
 bian, béin, m. *the skin of a wild*  
*animal*  
 boicionn, -inn, m. *a goat-skin*  
 broe, bruic, m. *a badger*  
 ceare, circe, -an, f. *a hen*  
 creach, v. *harry, v.-n. irr.*  
 deachaidh, p. int. and neg. of irr.  
 v. rach, *go, p. 52*  
 dian (*déan*, south), irr. v. *do, make*

donn, duinn, a. *brown*  
 gaol, gaoil, m. *love*  
 gobhar, goibhre, pl. gobhair and  
 gobhra, f. *a goat*  
 ian (*eun* south) eoin, m. *a bird*  
 marbh, v. *kill*  
 nead, nid, m. & f. *a nest*  
 reic, v. *sell, v.-n. irr.*  
 sgoil, -e, f. *school*; an sgoil-dubh,  
*the black art*  
 ubh, uibhe, pl. uibhean, m. *an egg*

## IV., 7.

'am, contr. for ann am, *in*  
 àm, ama, pl. amannan, m. *a time*  
 an dé, adv. *yesterday*  
 an diugh, adv. *to-day*  
 Aonghus, -is, m. *Angus*  
 bainue, m. *milk*  
 bi, v. *be*  
 ciobair, pl. clobairean, m. *a shep-*  
*herd*  
 clachair, pl. clachairean, m. *a*  
*mason*  
 coltas, -ais, m. *likeness*  
 Dùghall, Dhùghaill, m. *Dugald*  
 eadh, an eadh? *is it so?*

faod, v. *may, p. 48*  
 fallus, -uis, m. *sweet*  
 Iain, m. *John*  
 leigheas, -is, m. *a cure*  
 nach, adv. *not*  
 searbhanta, f. *a servant maid*  
 sgalag, f. *a farm-servant*  
 sneachd, -a, m. *snow*  
 thig, irr. v. *come, p. 52*  
 trom, truime, a. *heavy*  
 tuille, adv. *more*  
 turadh, -aidh, m. *fair weather*  
 uisge, pl. uisgeachan, m. *rain,*  
*water*

## V., 9.

beinn, beinne, pl. beinnean, beann-  
 tan, beanntaichean, f. *a hill*  
 bonn, buinn, m. *a sole, root*  
 bron, bròin, m. *sorrow, grief*  
 caisteal, -eil, m. *a castle*  
 clach, cloiche, f. *a stone*  
 duais, -e, f. *a reward*  
 earba, pl. earbaichean, f. *a roe*  
 éirigh, f. *a rising*  
 fearann, -ainn, m. *land*  
 fhathast, adv. *yet, still*  
 fonn, fuinn, m. *an air*  
 làmh ri, adv. *beside*  
 leag, v. *fell, pull down, v.-n. irr.*

mór, a. irr. *great, p. 33*  
 Oisein, m. *Ossian*  
 onoir, -e, f. *honour*  
 ruighe, pl. ruighean, and ruigh-  
 eachan, m. *the arm*  
 sgiath, sgéithe, f. *a wing*  
 sin, v. *stretch out*  
 stigh, adv. *within, inside*  
 thug, p. of thoir irr. v. *bring, take,*  
*give, p. 53*  
 tilg, v. *throw*  
 triath, pl. triathan, m. *a chief*  
 Ullin, m. *Ullin*

## VI., 11.

bleoghainn, v. *milk*, v.-n. *irr.*  
 buaidh, buadhach, and buaidhe, f.  
*victory*  
 buaile, pl. buailtean, f. *a cattle-fold*  
 calpa, pl. calpannan, m. *the calf of*  
*the leg*  
 campa, pl. campaichean, m. *a camp*  
 chaidh, p. of rach *irr.* v. *go*, p. 52  
 erodh, cruiddh, m. *cattle*  
 cruinn, a. *round*  
 dol, v-noun, from *irr.* v. *rach*, *go*  
 dh'fhaotainn, v-noun from *irr.* v.  
 faigh, *get*, p. 51  
 dubh-cheannach, -aiche, a. *black-*  
*faecel*  
 éutrom, -truime, a. *light*  
 Fionn, Fhinn, m. *Fingal*  
 gunna, pl. gunnaichean, m. *a gun*  
 impis, 'an impis, adv. *almost*

innseadh, v-noun, m. from *innis*,  
 v. *tell*  
 ma ta, adv. *well*  
 madainn, maidne, pl. madainnean,  
 f. *morning*  
 moch, adv. *early*  
 mult, muilt, m. *a wedder*  
 nise, adv. *now*  
 saighdear, pl. -an, m. *a soldier*  
 sgàth, m. *fear*  
 siubhal, -ail, pl. siùbhlaichean, m.  
*walking, moving*  
 tapaidh, -e, a. *smart*  
 tigh, -e, pl. tighean, m. *a house*  
 tingainn, defect, v. *come along*  
 toileach, -iche, a. *willing*  
 tuiteam, -in, m. *a fall*  
 trus, v. *gather, collect*

## VII., 13.

allt, uillt, m. *a burn, a stream*  
 aosda, a. *aged*  
 bó, g. bo, bà, d. boin, pl. bà, f. *a*  
*cow*  
 brocair, pl. -ean, m. *a foxhunter*  
 buain, g. buana, f. *reaping*  
 call, g. calla, m. *loss*; air chall, *lost*  
 cath, pl. cathan, and caithin, m.  
*a fight, a battle*

ceannaich, v. *buy*, v.-n. *irr.*  
 ciabh, -a, f. *a ringlet*  
 faoin, -e, a. *simple*  
 neas, -a, f. *a weasel*  
 slat, slaite, f. *a rod*  
 snàmh, m. *swimming*, v. -n, *in.*  
 thair, pr. *over, across*  
 tuagh, tuaighe, f. *an axe*

## VIII., 15.

an dràsda, adv. *at present*  
 bliadhna, pl. bliadhnaichean, f. *a*  
*year*  
 briagha or bréagha, a. *fine, beautiful*  
 cead, m. *permission*; le'r cead,  
*with your permission = sir or*  
*ma'am*  
 ceana ? adv. *whither ?*

ciatach, -aiche, a. *beautiful*  
 cluith, m. *play, vacation*  
 fios, m. *knowledge*  
 slde, f. *weather*  
 slàinte, f. *health*  
 thàinig, p. of thig, *irr.* v. *come*,  
 p. 52  
 tàmh, tàimh, m. *rest*

## IX., 17.

bàrr, -a, barran, m. *a point*  
 buail, v. *strike*  
 càch, *the rest*  
 caol, caoil, pl. caoiltean, m. *a nar-*  
*row strait, a Kyle*; here Caol-  
 Reithe (*Kyle Rhea*)  
 céile, le chéile, *together*

clann, cloinne, *children*  
 dad, m. *a thing*  
 gin, f. *one, anyone*  
 Mac-Reithe, m. *one of the Feinn*  
 sleagh, -a, -an, *a spear*  
 tighinn, f. *coming*, v-noun, tig. *irr.*  
 v. *come*



## X., 19.

caibideal, -eil, pl. caibdealan, m. a  
chapter  
ceithir-là-diag, f. a fortnight  
cuach, cuaiche, f. a cup, a quaich  
fiar or féur, g. feòir, m. grass  
flon, -a, m. wine  
léugh, v. read

lion, v. fill  
mart, mairt, m. a cow  
mìos, pl. mìosan, m. a month  
ràidhe, f. a quarter of a year  
rann, -a, f., a verse of a chapter  
seachdain, f. a week  
tòiseachadh, -aidh, m. a beginning

## XI., 21.

an raoir, adv. last night  
eallach, g. eallacha, eallaiche, pl.  
eallachan, f. a burden  
caol, -e, a. small, thin  
fada, faide, a. long

garbh, gairbhe, a. rough, thick  
geal, gile, a. white  
gruth, m. curds  
òr, òir, m. gold  
sean, sine, a. old

## XII., 23.

càirich, v. repair, mend, v.-n. irr.  
caora-mhaol, g. caorach-maiole, pl.  
caoraich-mhaola, f. a cheviot-  
ewe  
cearc-fhraoich, f. a moor-hen  
céilidh, -e, f. a visit  
coille-chuir, coilltean, f. a plantation  
erath, v. shake  
creach, v. harry, v.-n. irr.  
croman-lòin, m. a snipe  
cuach-bhleoghainn, f. a milking  
cogue

dorus-cùil, m. a back-door  
each-uisge, m. a river-horse  
feadag, -aige, f. a plover  
fear-ciùil, m. a musician  
glas, glaise, f. a lock  
lurga, pl. luirgmean, f. a shank  
rìgh, pl. rìghrean, a king  
rùisg, v. flicece, shear  
saor, saoir, m. a joiner  
sgialachd or sgéulachd, f. a tale  
spead, f. a thin long shank  
srian, sréine, f. a bridle

## XIII., 25.

bachalach, -e, a. in ringlets  
bealltainn, -e, f. May-day  
bòidheach, boidheche, a. pretty  
Breatainn, m. Britain  
buair, v. torment  
caomh, -e, a. kind  
cas-fhalt, m. curled hair [head  
clod-cheann, -chinn, m. a dull, heavy  
cùl-bhuidhe, a. golden hair  
dùslainn, -e, f. a dark solitary place  
facal, -ail, pl. faicail, and faclan,  
m. a word  
fàilte, f. welcome, salute  
guin-bhàis, f. death-sting  
làmhainn, f. a glove

mìog-shùil, f. a smiling eye  
mìn-bhas, f. smooth palm  
Mòr-thìr, f. the district of Morar  
mosgail, v. waken, rouse  
òg-bhean, f. a young maid  
òr-fhalt, òr-fhuilt, m. golden hair  
rùn, rùin, pl. rùintean, m. love,  
object of affection  
sìoda, m. silk  
siùbhlach, a. flowing  
sliabh, g. sléibhe, pl. sléibhteann, m.  
a hill-side  
snìomh, v. twist, spin, v.-n. irr.  
suaicheantas, -ais, m. a badge  
trom-cheann, -chinn, m. heavy head

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bac, m. a thorn [bladed  
bas-leathann, -leithne, a. broad-  
bréid-gheal, -ghil, a. a white sail  
caidil, v. sleep, v.-n. irr.

ceileir, m. a coral  
ceòl-bhinn, a. melodious  
ceòl-mhor, -mhoire, a. musical  
crann, croinn, m. a plough, a tree

cròc-mhiar, m. *a branchy bough*  
 droch-bheairt, f. *an evil deed*  
 Eadailt, an. f. *Italy*  
 faoisg, v. *shell*  
 gallan, m. *a branch*  
 gearra-bhodach, -aich, m. *a gill*  
 glac-gheal, a. *white palmed*  
 leth-bhodach, m. *half a mutchkin*  
 lionmhoraich, v. *increase*

## XIV., 27.

àirde, f. *height*  
 airgiod, -id, m. *money, silver*  
 beatha, pl. beathannan, f. *life* ;  
     nisge-beatha, *whisky*  
 bolla, pl. bollaichean, m. *a boll*  
 breacan, -ain, m. *tartan, a plaid*  
 buidheach, -iche, a. *satisfied*  
 eadal, -ail, m. *sleep*  
 càise, m. *cheese*  
 ceannaich, v. *buy, v.-n. irr.*  
 clach, cloiche, f. *a stone*  
 cliabh, cléibh, m. *a basket, a hamper*  
 cota, pl. còtaichean, m. *a coat*  
 falamh, failmhe, a. *empty* [*fiddle*]  
 fìdheal, fìdhle, pl. fìdhean, f. *a*

## XV., 29.

Bail'-a'-Mhòraire, m. *Balmoral*  
 bànrainn, -e, f. *a queen*  
 bristeadh, -idh, pl. idhnean, m. *a*  
     *breaking*  
 Caimbeal, -eil, a. *Campbell*  
 clag, cluig, m. *a bell*  
 Clann-Chamrain, pl. *Clan Cameron*  
 cotheanal, -ail, m. *a gathering*  
 Cùil-rhodair, f. *Culloden*  
 cumha, pl. cumhachan, m. *a lament*

## XVI., 31.

bàs, bàis, m. *death*  
 beagan, ain, m. *a little*  
 Béurla, f. *English*  
 blàr, blàir, m. *a battle* [*a steeping*]  
 bogadh, -aidh, pl. bogaidhnean, m.  
 braich, bracha, f. *malt*  
 caomhna, f. *a sparing*  
 cluas, cluaise, f. *an ear*  
 cuimhne, f. *memory*  
 dìleas, dìlse, a. *faithful*  
 fois, -e, f. *rest*  
 fuath, m. *hatred*

lùs, lùis, m. *strength, power*  
 meas, m. *esteem*  
 miagh, m. *respect*  
 mogull, -uill, m. *a husk*  
 òigh, -e, f. *a virgin*  
 pris, -e, f. *a price*  
 seòl, siùil, m. *a sail*  
 sln, v. *stretch out*  
 teaganh, -aimh, m. *a doubt*

gann, goinne, a. *scarce*  
 iasg, éisg, m. *fish*  
 làn, làine, a. *full* [*widely*]  
 liad (*léud*, south), leòid, m. *breadth*,  
 lom, luim, a. *bare*  
 min, -e, f. *meal*  
 pàilt, -e, a. *plentiful*  
 pàisde, pl. pàisdean, m. *a child*  
 pige, pl. pigeachan, m. *a jar*  
 tartan, -ain, m. *tartan*  
 tè, f. *tea*  
 Toiseach, -ich, m. *a Macintosh*  
 tigh, g. tighe, pl. tighean, m. *a*  
 tombaca, m. *tobacco* [*house*]  
 traidh, -e, f. *a foot*

drochaid, -e, f. *a bridge*  
 Gairidh, -f. *the river Garry*  
 Maighistir, m. *master, Mr.*  
 oighreachd, f. *an estate*  
 rinneadh, p. passive of dian irr.  
     v. *do, make*, p. 51  
 seinn, -e, f. *a singing*  
 Siol-Diarmaid, *the Campbells*  
 Siol-Leòid, *the Macleods*  
 Sir, m. *Sir, ridire*

Gall, Goill, m. *a Lowlander*  
 gràin, -e, f. *disgust*  
 iolla, or ealla, adv. *nothing ado*  
 leòn, leòin, m. *a wound*  
 maoin, -e, f. *terror* ; gabh maoin,  
     *take fright, shy*  
 pàisde, pl. -an, m. *a child*  
 preas, pris, m. *a bush* ; preasan,  
     m. *a little bush*  
 sonn, suinn, m. *a hero*  
 sùrd, sùird, m. *business appearance*  
 toigh, f. *heed* ; is toigh leam, *I like*

## ENGLISH.

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The Figures refer to the Gaelic vocabularies where the parts of the word are given.

<p>Across, <i>thair</i>            addicted to, <i>trom air</i>            afraid, I am afraid,  <i>tha'n t-eagal orm</i>            alone, <i>lean fhein</i>            also, <i>cuidcachd</i>            always, <i>daonnan</i>            and, <i>agus, 'us, 's</i>            Angus, <i>Aonghus</i>            are, <i>tha</i>            arm, m. <i>ruighe 9</i>            at all, <i>idir</i>            axe, f. <i>tuagh</i>            Back, m. <i>cùl, cùil</i>            bathe, <i>nigh, fairig</i>            battle, m. <i>blàr, baiteal</i>            beautiful, <i>bàidheach</i>            bed, f. <i>leaba</i>            bestir yourself, <i>cuir</i>  <i>sùrd ort</i>            big, <i>mór</i>            black, <i>dubh</i>            blue, <i>gorm 3</i>            holl, m. <i>bolla 27</i>            bone, m. <i>cnàimh</i>            bonnet, f. <i>boineid</i>            book, m. <i>leabhar</i>            both, <i>le chéile</i>            boy, m. <i>giullan</i>            bread, m. <i>aran</i>            bridge, f. <i>drochaid</i>            broad, <i>leathann</i>            brother, m. <i>bráthair 1</i>            brown, <i>donn</i>            bruised, <i>brùite</i>            burden, f. <i>callach 21</i>            bush, m. <i>preas 31</i>            but, <i>ach</i>            butter, m. <i>im, -e</i>            buy, <i>ccannaich</i></p>	<p>Cameron, <i>Camran</i>            Cart, f. <i>cairt 3</i>            catch, <i>beir air</i>            cheap, <i>saor</i>            cheese, m. <i>càise</i>            child, m. <i>leanabh</i>            clever, <i>tapaidh</i>            cloak, m. <i>cleòc</i>            Clyde, f. <i>Cluaidh</i>            Coals, m. <i>gual</i>            cold, <i>fuar</i>            cold, m. <i>cnatan</i>            collie, m. <i>cù-chaorach</i>            come, <i>tiugainn</i>            come, <i>thig</i>            cow, m. <i>mart, bó f.</i>            cream, m. <i>uachdar</i>            cup, f. <i>cuach</i>            cut, <i>gèarr</i>            Dairymaid, f. <i>banarach</i>            daughter, f. <i>nighean 1</i>            day, m. <i>latha</i>: the                day after to-morrow,                <i>an earar</i>            dead, <i>marbh</i>            dear, <i>daor</i>            death, m. <i>bàs</i>            deceive, <i>mcall air</i>            deer-skin, m. <i>bian-</i>                <i>féidh</i>            die, <i>éug</i>            dinner <i>dinneir, g.</i>                <i>earach</i>            dirk, f. <i>biodag</i>            dislike, I dislike, <i>tha</i>                <i>fuath agam cur</i>            do, <i>dian</i>            dog, m. <i>cù</i>            Donald, <i>Dónall</i>            door, m. <i>dorus</i></p>	<p>Ear, f. <i>cluas</i>            early, <i>tràth,</i>            English, f. <i>Béurla</i>            empty, <i>falamh</i>            ewe, f. <i>caora, g. caorach,</i>                pl. <i>-aich</i>            eye, f. <i>sùil 3</i>            eye-wash, m. <i>uisge-shùl</i>            Fair,—it is fair, <i>tha'n</i>                <i>turadh ann</i>            fair, <i>bàn</i>            fall, <i>tuit</i>            father, m. <i>athair 1</i>            feed, <i>bioth</i>            fell, <i>leag</i>            fever, m. <i>fiabhrus</i>            fifth, <i>an còigeamh</i>            fight, <i>cog</i>            fill, <i>lion</i>            find, <i>faigh</i>            Finn, <i>Fionn,</i>            fire, m. <i>teine</i>            fish, m. <i>iasg,</i>            flee, <i>teich</i>            foot, <i>cas 1</i>            fortnight, <i>ceithir-la-</i>                <i>diag</i>            forty, <i>da-fhichead</i>            four, <i>ceithir</i>            fox, m. <i>sionnach</i>            foxhunter, <i>brocair</i>            Fraser, <i>Friseil</i>            fuel, m. <i>connadh</i>            Garden, m. <i>gàradh</i>            gather, <i>trus</i>            gathering, <i>cotheanail</i>            get, <i>faigh</i>            girl, f. <i>nighean 1</i>            give, <i>thoir</i>            glad, <i>toilichte</i></p>
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glass, f. <i>gloine</i> , pl. <i>-achan</i>	lamb, m. <i>uan</i>	neither, <i>aonchuid</i>
Glencoe, <i>Gleanna-Comhann</i>	large, m. <i>mór</i>	nest, m. & f. <i>nead</i>
Glenshiel, <i>Gleann-scùle</i>	last, <i>mu dh'circadh</i>	new, <i>ùr</i>
go, <i>rach, fulbh</i>	last night, <i>an raoir</i>	nineteenth chapter, <i>an naoitheamh caibidial diag</i>
goat-skin, <i>boicinn</i>	last week, <i>an t-scachd-ain so 'chaidh</i>	nobody, f. <i>gin</i>
good, <i>math</i>	last year, <i>an uiridh</i>	none, f. <i>gin</i>
grass, m. <i>fiar, fiarach</i>	lay, f. <i>laoidh</i>	not, <i>cha</i>
grey, <i>liath 1, glas</i>	lazy, <i>leisg</i>	nothing, m. <i>ni, dad</i>
Hair (human) m. <i>falt, g. fuill</i>	lead, f. <i>buaidh</i>	now, <i>ise</i>
half-past six, <i>leth-uair 'an deaghaidh sia</i>	left, a. <i>clìth</i>	Oats, m. <i>coirce</i>
handle, f. <i>cas 1</i>	letter, f. <i>litir, g. litreach</i> , pl. <i>-ichean</i>	oat-meal, f. <i>min-choirce</i>
happen, <i>tuit do, tachair do</i>	light, m. <i>solus</i>	old, <i>scan, scann</i>
hand f. <i>làmh</i>	light, a. <i>aotrom</i>	open, v. <i>fosgail</i>
hat f. <i>ad</i>	like to, <i>collach ri; I like, is toigh leam</i>	Ossian, <i>Oisein</i>
hate, I hate, <i>tha gràin agam air</i>	linen, m. <i>anart</i>	others, <i>feadhainn eile</i>
heavy, <i>trom 7</i>	little, <i>beag</i>	our, <i>ar</i>
height, f. <i>àirde</i>	loch, m. <i>loch</i>	Patience, f. <i>foighidinn</i>
hen, f. <i>ccarc 5</i>	long, <i>fada</i>	pease-meal, f. <i>min-phcasrach</i>
her, a	lord, m. <i>moraire</i> , the Lord, <i>an Tighearna</i>	peat, f. <i>mòine</i>
hero, m. <i>sonn, g. swinn</i>	love, m. <i>gaol</i>	penny, f. <i>sgillinn, peighinn</i>
high, <i>ard</i>	love, v. <i>thoir gaol do; fall in love, gabh gaol air</i>	picce, m. <i>crioman</i>
hill, f. <i>beinn 3</i>	Ma'am, <i>le'r cead</i>	plaid, m. <i>breacan</i>
hind, f. <i>eilid 3</i>	Macdonald, <i>Dònallach</i>	play, m. <i>cluith</i>
his, a	MacIntosh, <i>Mac-an-tòisich</i>	poet, m. <i>bàrd</i>
hoary, <i>liath</i>	MacPherson, <i>Mac-Mhuirich</i>	pointer, m. <i>cù-ianaich</i>
home, <i>dachaidh</i>	maid, f. <i>caileag, maighdeann</i>	potatoe, m. <i>buntàta</i>
honour, f. <i>onoir, urram</i>	man, m. <i>duine</i>	powder, m. <i>fùdar</i>
hungry, <i>air acras</i>	mare, f. <i>làir 1</i>	prefer, <i>is fhèarr (leam)</i>
hunt, f. <i>scalg 3 in its, 'n a</i>	marry, <i>pòs</i>	pretty, <i>boidhreach</i>
is, <i>tha</i>	mason, m. <i>clachair</i>	Quarter, m. <i>ràidhe</i>
Jar, m. <i>pige</i>	massacre, m. <i>murt</i>	queen, f. <i>bànrainn</i>
joiner, m. <i>saor</i>	meal, f. <i>min</i>	quite, <i>làn</i>
Keep, <i>cùm</i>	meet, <i>tachair air</i>	quite well, <i>gu math</i>
kennel, m. <i>tigh-chon</i>	milk, m. <i>bainne</i>	Raise, <i>tog</i>
knife, f. <i>sgian</i>	morning, f. <i>madainn</i>	rat, m. <i>radan</i>
kid, m. <i>mcann</i>	month, m. & f. <i>mìos</i>	rather thick, [ <i>is ann</i> ] <i>air a thighead</i>
kill, <i>marbh</i>	mother, f. <i>mathair</i>	read, <i>léugh</i>
kilt, m. <i>féileadh, -idh pl. féiltean</i>	mouse, f. <i>luch</i>	red, <i>ruadh, dearg</i>
king, m. <i>righ, pl. righrcan</i>	mutchkin, m. <i>bodach</i>	regret, <i>bi duilich</i>
Lad, m. <i>gille</i>	my, <i>mo</i>	remember, <i>cuimhnic</i>
	Nearly, <i>ach beag; theab</i>	repair, <i>càirich 23</i>
		reward, f. <i>duais</i>
		rider, m. <i>marcaiche</i>
		right, a. <i>deas</i>
		run, <i>ruith</i>

Sailor, m. <i>seòladair</i>	stag, m. <i>damh</i> -( <i>féidh</i> )	tree, f. <i>craobh</i>
sapling, m. <i>preasan</i>	stand, <i>seas</i>	true, <i>fior</i>
say, <i>abair</i>	steal, <i>goid</i>	twelve, a <i>dhà-dhiag</i>
scarce of, <i>gann de</i>	steep, <i>bog</i>	twenty, m. <i>fichead</i>
school, f. <i>sgoil</i>	stone, f. <i>clach</i>	twenty seven feet,
sea, f. <i>muir</i>	stone-hammer, m. <i>òrd-</i>	<i>seachd traidhean</i>
seated, be, <i>dian suidhe</i>	<i>chlach</i>	<i>fichead</i>
see, <i>faic</i>	stretch, <i>sin</i>	Ullin, <i>Ullin</i>
seed, m. <i>siol</i>	suit, f. <i>deise</i>	Very, <i>ro</i>
sell, <i>reic</i>	sun, f. <i>a'ghrian</i>	Wall, <i>balla</i>
servant, f. <i>scarbhanta</i>	Tailor, m. <i>tailleir</i>	to want, <i>bi bho</i>
seven, f. <i>seachd</i>	take, <i>gabh thoir</i>	warm, <i>blàth</i>
share, f. <i>còir</i>	tartan, m. <i>tartan</i>	warm, v. <i>gar</i>
sheep, f. <i>caora</i>	tell, <i>innis do</i>	was, <i>bhà</i>
shepherd, m. <i>ciobair</i>	than, <i>na</i>	water, m. <i>uisge</i> 7
shoe, f. <i>bròg</i>	thanks, f. <i>taing</i>	water-spaniel, m. <i>cù-</i>
shoemaker, m. <i>grias-</i>	thank you, <i>gu'n robh</i>	<i>uisge</i>
<i>aiche</i>	<i>math agaibh</i>	weave, <i>figh</i>
shooting-lodge, m. <i>tigh-</i>	the, <i>an, a'</i>	week, f. <i>seachdain</i>
<i>seilge</i>	thence, <i>a sin</i>	well, <i>math, gu math</i>
shop, m. <i>bùth</i>	thick, <i>tiugh</i>	whisky, m. <i>uisge-</i>
shot, f. <i>urchair</i>	third, <i>an treas</i>	<i>beatha</i>
shye, <i>gabh maoin</i>	thirst, m. <i>pathadh</i>	white, <i>bàn, geal</i>
sing, <i>gabh (òran)</i>	thirsty, <i>air pathadh</i>	white-faced, <i>maol</i>
sister, f. <i>piuthar</i> 1	thirtieth verse, <i>an</i>	wife, f. <i>bean</i>
slay, <i>marbh</i>	<i>deicheamhrannthair</i>	willing, <i>toileach</i>
slow, <i>mall</i>	<i>an fhichead</i>	wilds, m. <i>fireach</i>
small, <i>beag</i>	this, <i>so</i>	wine, m. <i>fion</i> . 19
small-pox, f. <i>a'bhreac</i>	thrash, <i>gabh air</i>	write, <i>sgribh</i>
snow, m. <i>sneachd</i> ; it	tired, <i>sgith</i> ; get tired,	working, <i>ag obair</i>
snows, <i>tha'n sneachd</i>	<i>fàs sgith</i>	wound, v. <i>leòn</i>
<i>ann</i>	tobacco, m. <i>tombaca</i>	Year, f. <i>bliadhna</i> ; this
smith, m. <i>gobhainn</i>	to-day, <i>an diugh</i>	year, <i>am bliadhna</i>
soldier, m. <i>saighdeir</i>	together, <i>còmhla, le</i>	yellow, <i>buidhe</i>
some, <i>beagan</i>	<i>chéile</i>	yesterday, <i>an de</i>
some, <i>feadhainn</i>	to-morrow, <i>am màireach</i>	yet, <i>fhathast</i>
son, <i>mac</i>	to-night, <i>an nochd</i>	yield, <i>géill</i>
song, m. <i>òran, fonn</i>	too, <i>tuille's</i> ; <i>cuideachd</i>	yonder, <i>sid</i>
sore, <i>goirt</i>	town, m. <i>baile, pl.</i>	young, <i>òg</i>
speckled, <i>breac</i>	<i>bailtean</i>	your, <i>do</i>
spell, <i>dòirt</i>	track, f. <i>lorg</i> 3	yourself, <i>thu-fhéin</i>
sportsman, m. <i>scalgair</i>	travel, v. <i>siubhail</i>	

## WORDS CAUSING ASPIRATION.

	<i>Plain.</i>				<i>Aspirated.</i>
my,	<i>mo,</i>	as ;	ceann.....	mo	cheann, <i>my head.</i>
thy,	<i>do</i>	,,	bean.....	do	bhean, <i>your wife.</i>
his,	<i>a</i>	,,	suil.....	a	shùil, <i>his eye.</i>
O !	<i>a</i>	,,	mac.....	a	mhic ! <i>O son.</i>
to,	<i>a</i>	,,	cuir.....	a	chur, <i>to put.</i>
who,	<i>a</i>	,,	buail.....	a	bhuaileas, <i>who will strike.</i>
from,	<i>bho</i>	,,	duine.....	bho	dhuine, <i>from a man.</i>
of, off,	<i>de</i>	,,	céir.....	de	chéir, <i>(a piece) of wax.</i>
to, into,	<i>do</i>	,,	baile.....	do	bhaile, <i>to a town.</i>
under,	<i>fo</i>	,,	clach.....	fo	chloich, <i>under a stone.</i>
about,	<i>mu</i>	,,	tóm.....	nu	thom, <i>about a knoll.</i>
as,	<i>mar</i>	,,	gruag.....	mar	ghruaig, <i>as a wig.</i>
before,	<i>romh</i>	,,	fear.....	romh	fhear, <i>before a man.</i>
through,	<i>tromh</i>	,,	toll.....	tromh	tholl, <i>through a hole.</i>
if,	<i>ma</i>	,,	dùin.....	ma	dhùin mí, <i>if I shut.</i>
though,	<i>ged a</i>	,,	tuit.....	ged a	thuit mi, <i>though I fell.</i>
since,	<i>bho'n a,</i>	,,	cùm.....	bho'n a	chùm thu, <i>since you kept.</i>
not	{ <i>cha</i>	,,	gèarr.....	cha	ghèarr mí, <i>I will not cut.</i>
	{ <i>cha'n,</i>	,,	faod.....	cha'n	fhaod mí, <i>I may not.</i>
very,	<i>ro,</i>	,,	mór.....	ro	mhór, <i>very great.</i>
too,	<i>glé,</i>	,,	beag.....	glé	bheag, <i>too small.</i>
one,	<i>aon,</i>	,,	mac.....	aon	mhac, <i>one son.</i>
two,	<i>dà,</i>	,,	cearc.....	dà	chirc, <i>two hens.</i>
the first,	<i>an eiad,</i>	,,	fear.....	an	ciad fhear, <i>the first man.</i>

An adjective preceding its noun, &c.

Inseparable prepositions.

Nominative sing. fem. of adjectives.

Second term of a compound noun governed by a noun feminine.

Genitive of names of places ; titles and proper names of men.

See also the Article.































